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**RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS** AUSTRALIA

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For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Brad Petry on Melbourne (03) 9615 7375.

## NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society.
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police. Although national standards and classifications are used, differences over time in the level of recorded crime may reflect factors other than a change in the incidence of crime. Details of differences that impact on the statistics are in the Explanatory Notes paragraphs 36–49.
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	<p>The 2010 publication marks a break in series for the collection; therefore, comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and victims data published prior to 2011. For more information, refer to paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.</p> <p>In the 2010 publication, there has also been a change to the structure of the Recorded Crime–Victims publication from previous issues. Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the Recorded Crime–Victims collection. Chapter 2 presents data about victims and their characteristics at the national level. Chapter 3 presents information and selected state level data about victims of assault, and explains the differences in recording assault across states and territories. Chapter 4 presents selected data about victims for selected states and territories; the relationship of an offender to the victim and the Indigenous status of victims.</p>
ROUNDING	Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals across tables due to rounding and randomisation applied to protect the confidentiality of individuals.
INFORMATION ON ABS CRIME AND JUSTICE	More information about the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) activities in the field of crime and justice statistics is available from the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS website. Details of other ABS publications relating to crime and justice statistics can be found in paragraph 74 of the Explanatory Notes.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU), the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the staff of the various agencies that provide the data that are presented in this publication.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION .....

### MEASURING CRIME VICTIMISATION IN AUSTRALIA

Police are the primary agency responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal incidents. At the point where an incident of crime victimisation occurs, there are a number of ways in which this can be measured and a number of stages where a measurement can be taken. This can range from the time that a person perceives that they have been a victim, through to reporting to police and the laying of charges.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produces two key data sources that can inform the community about crime victimisation. The first of these is a measure of crimes reported to and recorded by police; and the second is a household survey collecting direct reports from members of the public about their experiences of crime. Neither of these sources can provide a complete measure of crime victimisation, but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either measure alone. Both sources have a number of limitations, however, of which users should be aware. For more detailed information about the differences between these sources and the implications on data comparability, refer to the publication *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data, June 2011* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001).

### BREAK IN SERIES

Following the implementation of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), there has been significant change to the basis of the Recorded Crime – Victims collection when compared with previous years. Following implementation actions by states and territories, the 2010 publication marks the first year in a break in series for the collection; therefore comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and Recorded Crime – Victims statistics published prior to 2011. For more information, refer to paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

### RECORDED CRIME – VICTIMS, AUSTRALIA

This publication presents statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.

This chapter provides an introduction to the Recorded Crime – Victims collection. Chapter 2 presents data about victims and their characteristics at the national level. Chapter 3 presents data about the characteristics of victims of assault for states and territories. Chapter 4 presents selected data about victims for selected states and territories; the relationship of an offender to the victim and the Indigenous status of victims.

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

## RECORDED CRIME – VICTIMS, AUSTRALIA *continued*

Recorded crime statistics are the result of a process where incidents come to police attention and a subsequent decision-making process is carried out by police in accordance with criminal law and organisational business practices. As such they are subject to different legislation, rules of operation and procedures in different jurisdictions. A 'Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics' project completed by the ABS in 2005 found that differences between jurisdictions in police recording systems, business rules, procedures, and legislation, could partly explain differences in recorded crime across states and territories for certain offence types, in addition to changes in the incidence of criminal victimisation. This was found to be particularly the case for the offence of assault. As a result, this publication does not present national statistics for assault, although such data are available for individual states and territories in Chapter 3.

### *Counting unit*

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

For further information about the scope and counting methodology of this collection refer to paragraphs 5–12 and 26–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

## THE NATIONAL CRIME RECORDING STANDARD (NCRS)

National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications, and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national data comparability.

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

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

THE NATIONAL CRIME  
RECORDING STANDARD  
(NCRS) *continued*

The application of the rules and requirements of the NCRS enable the recording of crime for statistical purposes in a comparable manner. At the same time, the NCRS still allows for the recording and retention of other kinds of operational information on police systems to support investigation and law enforcement operations. Given the nature of policing, many factors ultimately influence the level of recorded crime. Social, cultural and economic factors may influence the level of criminal offending, victimisation or the level of reporting to police. Recorded crime statistics are the by-product of an administrative recording system and will be affected by changes within that system. The introduction of new technologies or changes in police business practices and resources are also likely to influence levels of recorded crime which may not necessarily reflect changes in the actual number of criminal incidents that occur within the community. Changes to legislation may also have an impact on the level of recorded crime and on the types of offences recorded over time and between states and territories.

The implementation of the NCRS has been progressively undertaken by states and territories in recent years to further improve the level of comparability across jurisdictions. Data in this publication are based on the first full year of data after NCRS implementation was undertaken by jurisdictions.

*Residual data issues*

While the NCRS has improved aspects of comparability of the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, some residual issues remain around the treatment of the offence of assault. The comparability of assault statistics across jurisdictions is problematic and data should not be compared across jurisdictions. For further information about differences across jurisdictions refer to Chapter 3 of this publication.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND  
NEW ZEALAND STANDARD  
OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION  
(ANZSOC)

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

OTHER SOURCES OF  
VICTIMISATION DATA

*Crime Victimization,  
Australia*

The *Crime Victimization, Australia* publication (cat. no. 4530.0) presents annual results from the ABS national Crime Victimization Survey, conducted as part of the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey. The survey collects data about victims for a selected range of personal and household offences, including whether victims reported these incidents to police and characteristics of the most recent incident they experienced. The ABS recommends that due to residual comparability issues across states and territories in Recorded Crime – Victims statistics that data from the survey be used for cross-jurisdictional comparisons. The Crime Victimization Survey provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, and includes crime not reported to or detected by police.

Information from the Crime Victimization Survey should be viewed as complementary to the data published in this publication. Caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons between recorded crime statistics and data from ABS household surveys, however, due to the different scope and coverage, methods of measurement and sources of error. For more detailed information about the differences between crime

*Crime Victimisation,  
Australia continued*

victimisation data sources and the implications for data comparability, refer to the publication *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data, June 2011* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001). More information is also available in paragraphs 50–52 of the Explanatory Notes.



## CHAPTER 2

## VICTIMS OF CRIME, AUSTRALIA .....

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents national statistics about incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of state and territory police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010. The statistics provide information about victim characteristics and the nature of the criminal incidents.

### VICTIMISATION RATE

In 2010, the Australian victimisation rates for selected person offence categories were:

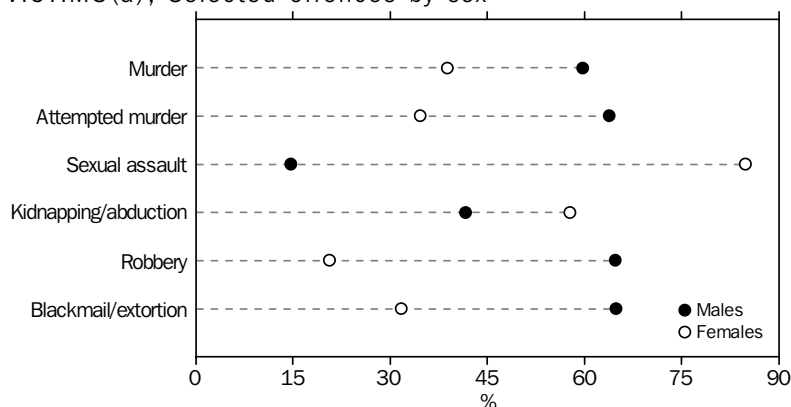
- Murder, 1.0 victims per 100,000 persons
- Attempted murder, 0.9 victims per 100,000 persons
- Manslaughter, 0.1 victims per 100,000 persons
- Sexual assault, 79.5 victims per 100,000 persons
- Kidnapping/abduction, 2.7 victims per 100,000 persons

### VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

#### *Sex and Age*

In 2010, more males than females were victims of homicide (62%), robbery (65%), and blackmail/extortion (65%). More females than males were victims of sexual assault (85%) and kidnapping/abduction (58%).

VICTIMS (a), Selected offences by sex



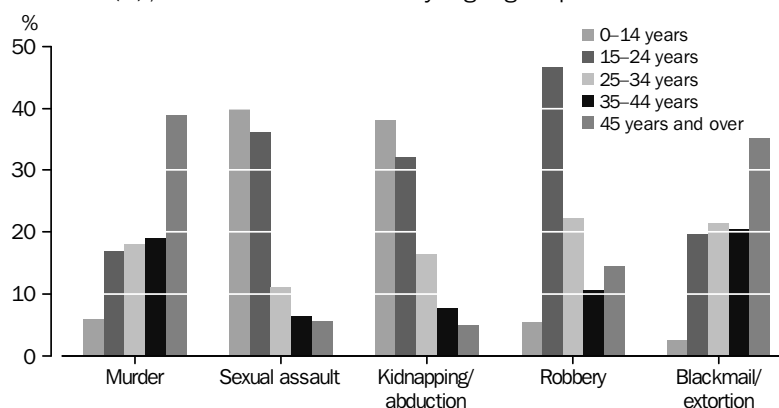
(a) Does not include victims for whom sex was not specified. Excludes organisations as victims.

During 2010, 39% (90) of victims of murder were aged 45 years and over, with 9% (20) of victims aged 65 years and over.

Victims of robbery were most common in the 15–24 years age group, with 47% (5,833) of all victims of robbery in this age group (Table 2.2).

*Sex and Age continued*

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by age group



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

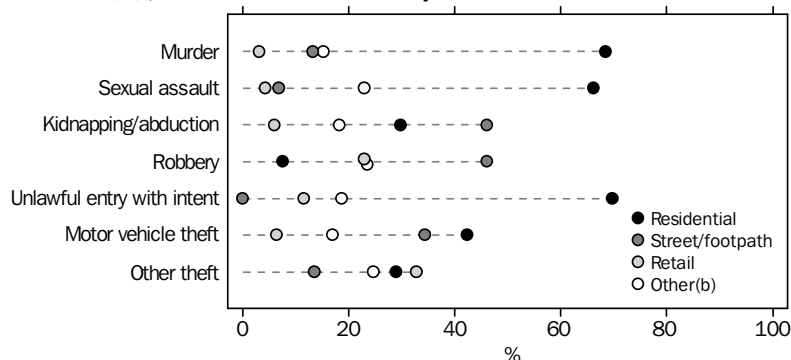
## LOCATION OF OFFENCE

Residential locations were the most likely place of occurrence for murder, attempted murder, sexual assault and unlawful entry with intent. For victims of motor vehicle theft, this offence was most likely to have occurred in a community location, followed by a residential location.

Robbery victims were most likely to be victimised in a community location, most commonly on a street or footpath (46%).

Victims of kidnapping/abduction were most likely to be victims on a street or footpath (46%). Other theft mainly occurred in retail locations (33%) and residential locations (29%) (Table 2.4).

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by location



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

Includes all victim types.

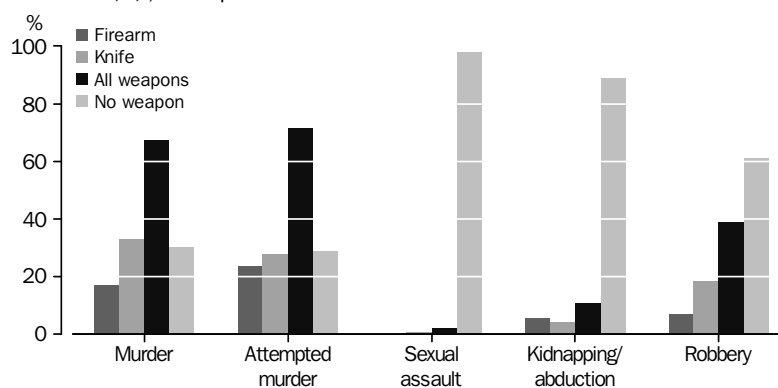
(b) Includes all other locations and unspecified locations.

## WEAPON USE

In 2010, a weapon was used against the victim in 71% (140) of attempted murders, 67% (154) of murders, and 39% (5,648) of robberies. A knife was the most common weapon type used against the victim in the following offences: murder (33%), attempted murder (28%), and robbery (18%). A weapon was not used against the victim in 98% (17,350) of sexual assaults, 89% (532) of kidnappings/abductions, and 61% (8,876) of robberies.

WEAPON USE *continued*

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



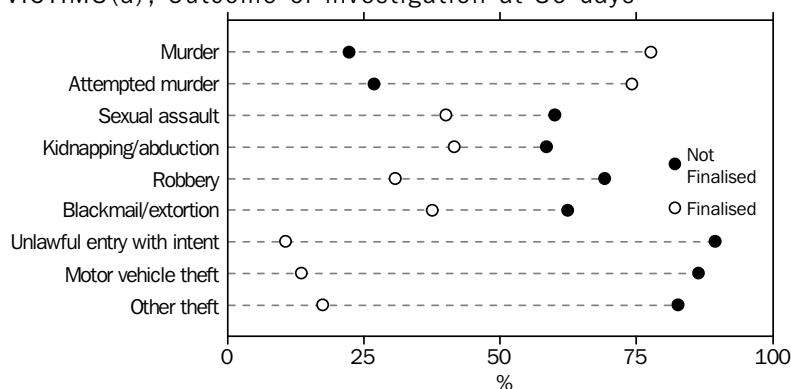
(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary). Includes all victim types.

## OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

In 2010, 78% (178) of police investigations into murder and 74% (142) into attempted murder were finalised within 30 days of a victim becoming known to police.

The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (11%), motor vehicle theft (14%), and other theft (17%) (Table 2.6).

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



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

**2.1****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by sex**

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE (b)
Homicide and related offences(d)							
Murder	137	89	229	59.8	38.9	100.0	1.0
Attempted murder	125	68	196	63.8	34.7	100.0	0.9
Manslaughter	20	11	31	64.5	35.5	100.0	0.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	282	168	456	61.8	36.8	100.0	2.0
Sexual assault	2 616	15 054	17 757	14.7	84.8	100.0	79.5
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	251	348	603	41.6	57.7	100.0	2.7
Robbery(f)							
Armed robbery	3 151	920	5 648	55.8	16.3	100.0	na
Unarmed robbery	6 295	2 091	8 934	70.5	23.4	100.0	na
<i>Total robbery</i>	9 446	3 011	14 582	64.8	20.6	100.0	na
Blackmail/extortion(f) (g)	307	150	473	64.9	31.7	100.0	na
Unlawful entry with intent							
Involving the taking of property	..	..	152 679	..	..	100.0	na
Other	..	..	64 207	..	..	100.0	na
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	..	..	216 886	..	..	100.0	na
Motor vehicle theft(h)	..	..	54 736	..	..	100.0	na
Other theft(f) (i)	na	na	461 169	na	na	100.0	na

.. not applicable

na not available

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

(b) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

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

(e) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(f) Total includes both person and organisation victims.

(g) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia.

(h) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(i) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–70).

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

Age group (years)	ROBBERY							
	Murder	Attempted murder	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction(b)	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Total robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
MALES								
0–9	6	6	820	45	3	10	13	—
10–14	3	—	806	54	115	442	557	7
15–19	12	10	407	38	695	1 784	2 479	19
20–24	13	17	161	28	756	1 459	2 215	39
25–34	27	22	174	47	752	1 345	2 097	64
35–44	25	40	126	18	366	558	924	60
45–54	31	15	70	6	256	352	608	68
55–64	11	8	21	7	141	190	331	35
65 years and over	10	5	14	3	44	121	165	11
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2 616</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>6 295</b>	<b>9 447</b>	<b>307</b>
FEMALES								
0–9	5	8	1 810	54	—	4	4	—
10–14	—	3	3 655	74	17	98	115	4
15–19	6	5	4 174	83	125	405	530	15
20–24	5	5	1 644	43	154	433	587	17
25–34	15	13	1 785	51	232	444	676	34
35–44	19	13	1 030	28	150	244	394	33
45–54	19	9	551	9	136	216	352	30
55–64	9	9	173	5	64	141	205	12
65 years and over	10	3	154	—	32	94	126	5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>15 054</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>3 009</b>	<b>150</b>
PERSONS (d)								
0–9	11	14	2 636	99	3	14	17	—
10–14	3	3	4 465	128	132	540	672	11
15–19	18	15	4 584	121	824	2 194	3 018	34
20–24	21	22	1 809	71	917	1 898	2 815	56
25–34	42	35	1 962	98	988	1 795	2 783	98
35–44	44	53	1 159	46	516	807	1 323	93
45–54	50	24	625	15	395	571	966	98
55–64	20	17	194	12	205	331	536	47
65 years and over	20	8	172	3	76	218	294	16
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>17 757</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>8 419</b>	<b>12 507</b>	<b>457</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

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

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

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

					ROBBERY			
Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction(c)	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Total robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
MALES								
0–9	0.4	0.4	56.5	3.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	—
10–14	0.4	—	112.0	7.5	16.0	61.4	77.4	1.0
15–19	1.6	1.3	52.8	4.9	90.2	231.5	321.7	2.5
20–24	1.5	2.0	18.9	3.3	89.0	171.7	260.7	4.6
25–34	1.7	1.4	10.8	2.9	46.6	83.4	130.0	4.0
35–44	1.6	2.5	8.0	1.1	23.2	35.4	58.7	3.8
45–54	2.1	1.0	4.6	0.4	17.0	23.3	40.3	4.5
55–64	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	11.2	15.1	26.3	2.8
65 years and over	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	3.2	8.8	12.0	0.8
Total(d)	1.2	1.1	23.5	2.3	28.3	56.6	84.9	2.8
FEMALES								
0–9	0.4	0.6	131.6	3.9	—	0.3	0.3	—
10–14	—	0.4	534.4	10.8	2.5	14.3	16.8	0.6
15–19	0.8	0.7	571.5	11.4	17.1	55.5	72.6	2.1
20–24	0.6	0.6	205.5	5.4	19.3	54.1	73.4	2.1
25–34	0.9	0.8	112.5	3.2	14.6	28.0	42.6	2.1
35–44	1.2	0.8	64.6	1.8	9.4	15.3	24.7	2.1
45–54	1.2	0.6	35.8	0.6	8.8	14.1	22.9	2.0
55–64	0.7	0.7	13.5	0.4	5.0	11.0	16.0	0.9
65 years and over	0.6	0.2	9.4	—	2.0	5.8	7.7	0.3
Total(d)	0.8	0.6	134.2	3.1	8.2	18.6	26.8	1.3
PERSONS (e)								
0–9	0.4	0.5	93.3	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	—
10–14	0.2	0.2	318.1	9.1	9.4	38.5	47.9	0.8
15–19	1.2	1.0	305.4	8.1	54.9	146.2	201.1	2.3
20–24	1.3	1.3	109.7	4.3	55.6	115.1	170.7	3.4
25–34	1.3	1.1	61.3	3.1	30.9	56.1	87.0	3.1
35–44	1.4	1.7	36.6	1.5	16.3	25.5	41.8	2.9
45–54	1.6	0.8	20.5	0.5	13.0	18.8	31.7	3.2
55–64	0.8	0.7	7.6	0.5	8.1	13.0	21.1	1.9
65 years and over	0.7	0.3	5.7	0.1	2.5	7.2	9.8	0.5
Total(d)	1.0	0.9	79.5	2.7	18.3	37.7	56.0	2.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Age specific victims per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

(c) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

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

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

## 2.4

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

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft(c)</i>	<i>Other theft(d)</i>
NUMBER								
<b>Residential</b>								
Dwelling - private	133	110	10 712	166	845	128 286	—	41 416
Dwelling - non-private	5	—	471	4	68	3 473	—	3 769
Outbuilding/residential land	7	5	300	9	160	15 856	23 127	85 325
Other residential(e)	9	3	250	—	21	3 694	—	3 072
<i>Total residential</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>11 733</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>1 094</i>	<i>151 309</i>	<i>23 127</i>	<i>133 582</i>
<b>Community</b>								
Educational	—	—	630	13	92	9 834	181	11 017
Transport								
Terminal	—	—	157	8	671	287	1 044	7 529
Conveyance in transit	—	—	350	13	363	32	36	4 074
Car park	—	—	89	8	285	89	2 006	18 573
Other transport(f)	—	—	3	—	6	18	468	250
<i>Total transport</i>	—	—	<i>599</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1 325</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>3 554</i>	<i>30 426</i>
Open space	7	—	383	5	317	—	407	7 682
Street/footpath	30	42	1 213	276	6 704	—	18 814	62 718
Other community location(g)	7	3	453	7	104	3 457	231	6 567
<i>Total community</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>3 278</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>8 542</i>	<i>13 717</i>	<i>23 187</i>	<i>118 410</i>
<b>Other location</b>								
Administrative/professional	3	3	70	—	62	8 080	840	6 173
Retail								
Service station	—	—	18	4	536	847	216	27 879
Other retail(h)	7	12	727	32	2 819	24 041	3 311	123 359
<i>Total retail</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>3 355</i>	<i>24 888</i>	<i>3 527</i>	<i>151 238</i>
Recreational	11	3	814	38	1 107	5 788	739	18 555
Other(i)	3	13	252	11	247	11 516	2 361	21 449
<i>Total other</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1 881</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>4 771</i>	<i>50 272</i>	<i>7 467</i>	<i>197 415</i>
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>11 762</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>17 757</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>14 582</b>	<b>216 886</b>	<b>54 736</b>	<b>461 169</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(c) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(d) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–70).

(e) Includes dwelling, n.f.d. and residential location, n.f.d.

(f) Includes transport, n.f.d. and transport, n.e.c.

(g) Includes religious, health, justice, community location, n.e.c. and community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes chemist/pharmacy, retail, n.f.d. and retail, n.e.c.

(i) Includes banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, other location, n.e.c. and other location, n.f.d.

## 2.4

VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences *continued* . . . .

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft(c)</i>	<i>Other theft(d)</i>
PROPORTION (%)								
<b>Residential</b>								
Dwelling - private	59.1	56.7	60.3	27.7	5.8	59.1	—	9.0
Dwelling - non-private	2.2	—	2.7	0.7	0.5	1.6	—	0.8
Outbuilding/residential land	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	7.3	42.3	18.5
Other residential(e)	4.0	1.5	1.4	—	0.1	1.7	—	0.7
<i>Total residential</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>
<b>Community</b>								
Educational	—	—	3.5	2.2	0.6	4.5	0.3	2.4
Transport								
Terminal	—	—	0.9	1.3	4.6	0.1	1.9	1.6
Conveyance in transit	—	—	2.0	2.2	2.5	—	0.1	0.9
Car park	—	—	0.5	1.3	2.0	—	3.7	4.0
Other transport(f)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.1
<i>Total transport</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Open space	3.1	—	2.2	0.8	2.2	—	0.7	1.7
Street/footpath	13.3	21.6	6.8	46.0	46.0	—	34.4	13.6
Other community location(g)	3.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.4
<i>Total community</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>25.7</i>
<b>Other location</b>								
Administrative/professional	1.3	1.5	0.4	—	0.4	3.7	1.5	1.3
Retail								
Service station	—	—	0.1	0.7	3.7	0.4	0.4	6.0
Other retail(h)	3.1	6.2	4.1	5.3	19.3	11.1	6.0	26.7
<i>Total retail</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Recreational	4.9	1.5	4.6	6.3	7.6	2.7	1.4	4.0
Other(i)	1.3	6.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	5.3	4.3	4.7
<i>Total other</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>42.8</i>
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(c) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(d) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–70).

(e) Includes dwelling, n.f.d. and residential location, n.f.d.

(f) Includes transport, n.f.d. and transport, n.e.c.

(g) Includes religious, health, justice, community location, n.e.c. and community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes chemist/pharmacy, retail, n.f.d. and retail, n.e.c.

(i) Includes banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, other location, n.e.c. and other location, n.f.d.



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

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER					
Weapon used					
Firearm	39	46	29	34	1 025
Knife	75	54	112	24	2 654
Syringe	—	—	4	—	137
Bottle/glass	—	—	13	—	175
Bat/bar/club	7	3	18	7	410
Chemical	—	—	—	—	12
Other weapon	18	33	70	—	709
Weapon n.f.d	15	4	68	—	526
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>5 648</i>
No weapon used	69	56	17 350	532	8 876
Unspecified(c)	6	—	93	3	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>17 757</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>14 582</b>
PROPORTION (%)					
Weapon used					
Firearm	17.0	23.5	0.2	5.7	7.0
Knife	32.8	27.6	0.6	4.0	18.2
Syringe	—	—	—	—	0.9
Bottle/glass	—	—	0.1	—	1.2
Bat/bar/club	3.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	2.8
Chemical	—	—	—	—	0.1
Other weapon	7.9	16.8	0.4	—	4.9
Weapon n.f.d	6.6	2.0	0.4	—	3.6
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>38.7</i>
No weapon used	30.1	28.6	97.7	88.7	60.9
Unspecified(c)	2.6	—	0.5	0.5	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(c) Includes 'unknown' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

**2.6****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days .....**

	FINALISED				
	Investigation not finalised	No offender proceeded against	Offender proceeded against	Total finalised	Total(b)
NUMBER					
Homicide and related offences(c)					
Murder	51	7	171	178	229
Attempted murder	52	—	142	142	194
Manslaughter	12	—	19	19	31
Total homicide and related offences	115	7	332	339	454
Sexual assault	10 651	3 325	3 781	7 106	17 757
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	353	55	195	250	603
Robbery					
Armed robbery	3 757	204	1 687	1 891	5 648
Unarmed robbery	6 339	521	2 074	2 595	8 934
Total robbery	10 096	725	3 761	4 486	14 582
Blackmail/extortion(e)	295	69	109	178	473
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	137 069	2 811	12 799	15 610	152 679
Other	56 735	1 384	6 088	7 472	64 207
Total unlawful entry with intent	193 804	4 195	18 887	23 082	216 886
Motor vehicle theft(f)	47 306	1 761	5 669	7 430	54 736
Other theft(g)	380 736	13 502	66 931	80 433	461 169
PROPORTION (%)					
Homicide and related offences(c)					
Murder	22.3	3.1	74.7	77.7	100.0
Attempted murder	26.8	—	73.2	74.2	100.0
Manslaughter	38.7	—	61.3	61.3	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	25.3	1.5	73.1	75.1	100.0
Sexual assault	60.0	18.7	21.3	40.0	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	58.5	9.1	32.3	41.5	100.0
Robbery					
Armed robbery	66.5	3.6	29.9	33.5	100.0
Unarmed robbery	71.0	5.8	23.2	29.0	100.0
Total robbery	69.2	5.0	25.8	30.8	100.0
Blackmail/extortion(e)	62.4	14.6	23.0	37.6	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	89.8	1.8	8.4	10.2	100.0
Other	88.4	2.2	9.5	11.6	100.0
Total unlawful entry with intent	89.4	1.9	8.7	10.6	100.0
Motor vehicle theft(f)	86.4	3.2	10.4	13.6	100.0
Other theft(g)	82.6	2.9	14.5	17.4	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes unknown outcomes of investigation.

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

(d) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(e) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia.

(f) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(g) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–70).

## CHAPTER 3

## VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, STATES AND TERRITORIES

### OVERVIEW

Over the last 10 years, the ABS has worked collaboratively with state and territory police agencies to evaluate the differences in the recording of statistics (including assault) across jurisdictions. In 2001, the Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics (DiRCS) project was initiated to investigate state and territory differences in Recorded Crime Victim Statistics. The project aimed to identify issues relevant to understanding the nature and extent of the impact of various factors on the national comparability of recorded crime statistics.

The DiRCS project identified differences in the way information was initially entered and recorded by police agencies, but did not find material differences in the way police jurisdictions manage the information once it has been recorded. That is, post-recording processes undertaken by the police jurisdictions were sound and do not significantly influence comparability. Therefore, the critical issues leading to differences in recorded crime statistics – particularly for assault – occurred at the initial processing stage after an incident was reported to police.

### THE NATIONAL CRIME RECORDING STANDARD

As a result of the findings from the DiRCS project, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was developed to address the lack of uniform practices in initial police recording processes. The NCRS, comprising a uniform set of business rules and requirements, was developed in collaboration with police agencies across Australia to guide the recording and counting of criminal incidents for statistical purposes.

In evaluating the implementation of the NCRS and statistical impacts visible in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, the ABS compared these data with state and territory data obtained from the Crime Victimisation Survey, observing that the assault data provided by police still had residual differences between jurisdictions that affected comparability. Through discussion of different business and recording practices with state and territory policing agencies, it was determined that one aspect of the NCRS had been interpreted and implemented differently across the jurisdictions. This rule concerns the point at which the incident should be recorded by police in crime recording systems.

#### *Differences in the interpretation of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)*

While the application of the rules and requirements of the NCRS were designed to enable the recording of crime in a comparable manner across the jurisdictions, there is some variability in the interpretation of the rules, in particular the rule which guides what is recorded on police systems when an incident is reported to police.

An incident will be recorded as one or more offences if *prima facie* (on the face of it) and on the balance of probability (more probable than not):

- The circumstances as reported or detected amount to a crime defined by law and fall within the jurisdiction of the police agency; and
- There is not credible evidence to the contrary.

*Differences in the interpretation of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) continued*

This rule provides a common basis for recording an incident with one or more offences according to the judgement of the police officer (as distinct from evidentiary or prosecutorial reasons).

*Rule interpretation*

This rule is intended to guide what is recorded on the police systems when an incident is reported to police. This rule has been interpreted and implemented by New South Wales, South Australia, Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia as requiring that when a victim reports an incident to police this report is taken at 'face value' and recorded as an incident on their crime recording system. An investigation will follow to determine whether a crime has been committed at law. For more information about NCRS impacts on the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, see paragraphs 42–49 of the Explanatory Notes. Note that there are different degrees to which this approach is applied across these jurisdictions.

For Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, some element of an investigation will be undertaken before deciding whether to record an incident on their crime recording system. A record of the incident may be taken on other systems, however the incident will not be recorded on the police crime recording system until it is determined that a crime has been committed. Again, the degree to which this approach is taken across these states varies.

**Interpretation of the NCRS recording rule across jurisdictions**

<b>Jurisdictions</b>	<b>Interpretation for assault incidents</b>
New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	When a victim reports an incident to police it is taken on 'face value' and recorded as an incident on their crime recording system. An investigation will follow to determine whether a crime has been committed. Note that there are different degrees to which this approach is applied across these jurisdictions.
Victoria	Some element of an investigation will be undertaken before deciding whether to record an incident on their crime recording system. A record of the incident may be taken on other systems, however the incident will not be recorded on the police crime recording system until it is determined that a crime has been committed.
Queensland	When an incident is reported to police, it is not taken on 'face value' and recorded on the Queensland Police Records and Information Management Exchange (QPRIME).  While Queensland police make a record of all initial assault complaints, they do not formally record matters that are unsubstantiated.
Tasmania	For most incidents, when a victim reports an incident to police it is taken on 'face value' and recorded as an incident on their crime recording system. For a small number of cases some initial investigation is undertaken before deciding whether to record an incident on their crime recording system.

*Rule interpretation  
continued*

These issues of lack of comparability between jurisdictions apply only to assault and therefore cross-jurisdictional comparisons can be made for all other offence types in this publication. Issues around assault comparability are specific to this offence, due to a range of reasons:

- Different legislative definitions and requirements across jurisdictions;
- The ambiguity that can arise in determining what has occurred in an alleged assault incident;
- Difficulty in determining the role different parties have played in an assault incident; or
- Protocols that exist for reporting family and domestic violence and other specific types of assaults.

All of these factors can result in different counts for assault depending on when in the investigative process (before or during) a decision to record is made.

For more detailed information about the differences between crime victimisation data sources and the implications on data comparability, refer to the publication *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data, June 2011* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001).

COMPARABILITY OF  
ASSAULT STATISTICS  
ACROSS STATES AND  
TERRITORIES

As a result of the different business practices across the states and territories it is deemed that statistics for assault are not comparable across jurisdictions. ABS recommends that the crime victimisation survey is used to make these comparisons, as this data is collected in a uniform way across jurisdictions, and is therefore not affected by differences in legislation, business practices or recording.

Acknowledging the incomparability between states and territories for assault statistics, this chapter presents information for each jurisdiction separately. Users are advised not to compare statistics between these tables.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
NEW SOUTH WALES

In 2010, there were 73,969 victims of assault in New South Wales, with an overall victimisation rate of 1021.8 victims per 100,000 persons.

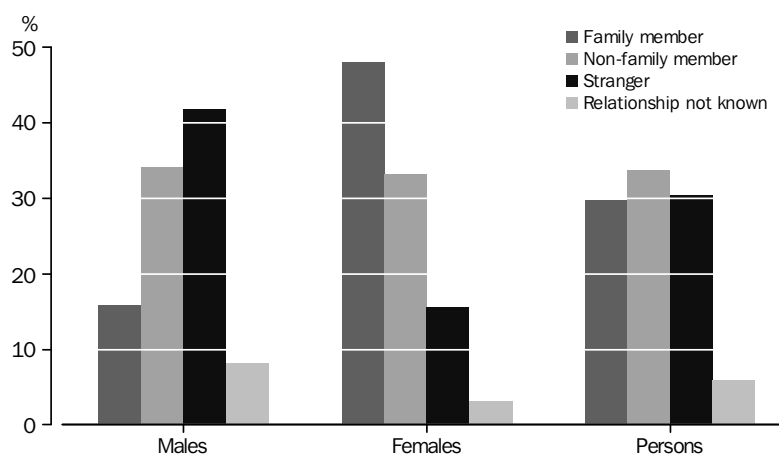
*Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 57% (41,898) of victims of assault, compared to 43% (31,974) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 23% (9,579) of all assault victims for males and 24% (7,539) for females.

*Relationship of offender to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 42% (17,506) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. This is contrary to females, with 48% (15,363) of victims identifying a family member as the offender. In 16% (4,993) of cases, female victims in New South Wales were assaulted by a stranger.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim—New South Wales

*Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in New South Wales were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (92%), than with a weapon (8%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (39% or 16,191 victims), followed by residential locations (36% or 15,052 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (63% or 20,138 victims), followed by community areas (23% or 7,433 victims).

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims*

In 2010, 7% of victims of assault in New South Wales identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons accounted for 4% (1,783) of male assault victims, compared to 10% (3,136) of female assault victims.

### 3.1 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–New South Wales

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	806	505	1 311	61.5	38.5	100.0	145.0
10–14	2 688	1 972	4 663	57.6	42.3	100.0	1 034.9
15–19	6 505	5 228	11 736	55.4	44.5	100.0	2 445.7
20–24	6 423	4 791	11 221	57.2	42.7	100.0	2 142.0
25–34	9 579	7 539	17 128	55.9	44.0	100.0	1 644.1
35–44	7 703	6 447	14 167	54.4	45.5	100.0	1 399.2
45–54	4 707	3 456	8 170	57.6	42.3	100.0	830.1
55–64	2 320	1 223	3 548	65.4	34.5	100.0	431.0
65 years and over	946	727	1 681	56.3	43.2	100.0	165.1
Indigenous status							
Indigenous	1 783	3 136	4 919	36.2	63.8	100.0	(d) 2 976.3
Non-Indigenous	37 747	27 016	64 851	58.2	41.7	100.0	(e) 916.8
Not stated	2 368	1 822	4 198	56.4	43.4	100.0	..
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	6 676	15 363	22 056	30.3	69.7	100.0	..
Non-family member	14 283	10 627	24 933	57.3	42.6	100.0	..
Stranger	17 506	4 993	22 543	77.7	22.1	100.0	..
Relationship not known(f)	3 433	991	4 437	77.4	22.3	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	4 115	1 919	6 037	68.2	31.8	100.0	..
No weapon used	37 783	30 055	67 932	55.6	44.2	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	15 052	20 138	35 225	42.7	57.2	100.0	..
Community	16 191	7 433	23 673	68.4	31.4	100.0	..
Retail	7 349	3 036	10 394	70.7	29.2	100.0	..
Recreational	2 586	1 018	3 607	71.7	28.2	100.0	..
Other(g)	373	175	551	67.7	31.8	100.0	..
<b>Total(h)</b>	<b>41 898</b>	<b>31 974</b>	<b>73 969</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 021.8</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

(d) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(g) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location, n.e.c.

(h) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
VICTORIA

In 2010, there were 28,500 victims of assault in Victoria, with an overall victimisation rate of 513.7 victims per 100,000 persons.

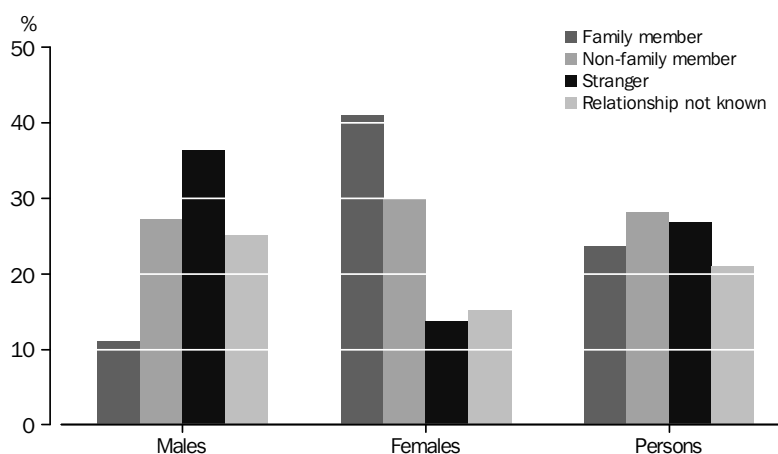
*Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 56% (15,850) of victims of assault, compared to 42% (12,030) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 25% (3,949) of all assault victims for males and 26% (3,062) for females.

*Relationship of offender to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 36% (5,777) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. This is contrary to females, with 41% (4,929) of victims identifying a family member as the offender. In 11% (1,763) of cases, male victims in Victoria were assaulted by a family member.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim—Victoria

*Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in Victoria were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (90%), than with a weapon (10%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (47% or 7,399 victims), followed by residential locations (31% or 4,918 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (63% or 7,538 victims), followed by community areas (24% or 2,919 victims).



**3.2** VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–Victoria

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	248	158	407	60.9	38.8	100.0	59.7
10–14	651	508	1 166	55.8	43.6	100.0	347.4
15–19	2 130	1 623	3 763	56.6	43.1	100.0	1 029.5
20–24	2 578	1 838	4 437	58.1	41.4	100.0	1 046.8
25–34	3 949	3 062	7 039	56.1	43.5	100.0	863.9
35–44	2 964	2 654	5 645	52.5	47.0	100.0	705.8
45–54	1 942	1 311	3 280	59.2	40.0	100.0	438.9
55–64	779	466	1 265	61.6	36.8	100.0	204.5
65 years and over	318	214	544	58.5	39.3	100.0	71.6
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	1 763	4 929	6 758	26.1	72.9	100.0	..
Non-family member	4 314	3 615	8 036	53.7	45.0	100.0	..
Stranger	5 777	1 655	7 670	75.3	21.6	100.0	..
Relationship not known(d)	3 987	1 825	6 021	66.2	30.3	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	1 928	808	2 771	69.6	29.2	100.0	..
No weapon used	13 901	11 215	25 701	54.1	43.6	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	4 918	7 538	12 627	38.9	59.7	100.0	..
Community	7 399	2 919	10 576	70.0	27.6	100.0	..
Retail	2 158	855	3 095	69.7	27.6	100.0	..
Recreational	584	231	832	70.2	27.8	100.0	..
Other(e)	388	168	579	67.0	29.0	100.0	..
<b>Total(f)(g)</b>	<b>15 850</b>	<b>12 030</b>	<b>28 500</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>513.7</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

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

(e) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location, n.e.c.

(f) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

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

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
QUEENSLAND

In 2010, there were 19,589 victims of assault in Queensland, with an overall victimisation rate of 433.7 victims per 100,000 persons.

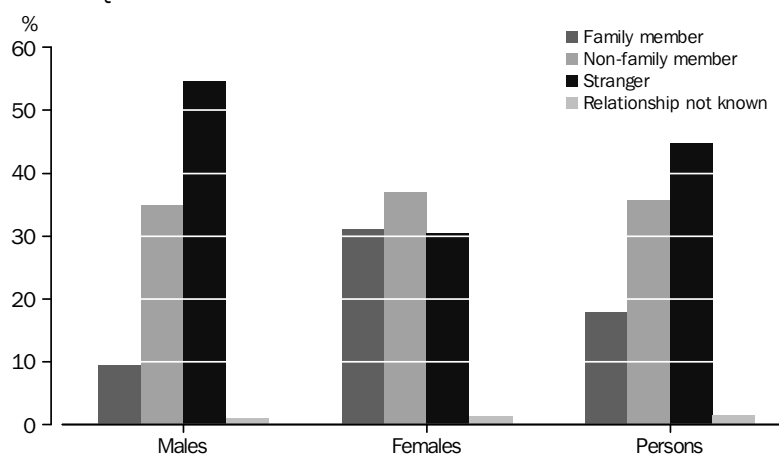
*Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 60% (11,716) of victims of assault, compared to 40% (7,795) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 25% (2,896) of all assault victims for males and 22% (1,680) for females.

*Relationship of offender  
to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 55% (6,400) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. For females, 37% (2,888) of victims identified a non-family member as the offender. In 9% (1,098) of cases, male victims in Queensland were assaulted by a family member.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim—Queensland

*Weapon use and Location  
of offence*

Assault victims in Queensland were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (82%), than with a weapon (18%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (43% or 5,061 victims), followed by residential locations (32% or 3,770 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (53% or 4,153 victims), followed by community areas (31% or 2,380 victims).

*Aboriginal and Torres  
Strait Islander victims*

In 2010, 13% of victims of assault in Queensland identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons accounted for 7% (820) of male assault victims, compared to 21% (1,629) of female assault victims.

**3.3** VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–Queensland

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	458	328	789	58.0	41.6	100.0	130.6
10–14	1 022	935	1 966	52.0	47.6	100.0	661.2
15–19	1 636	1 421	3 061	53.4	46.4	100.0	974.5
20–24	1 691	1 124	2 818	60.0	39.9	100.0	851.5
25–34	2 896	1 680	4 579	63.2	36.7	100.0	718.1
35–44	2 116	1 325	3 444	61.4	38.5	100.0	535.5
45–54	1 147	642	1 789	64.1	35.9	100.0	292.6
55–64	530	228	758	69.9	30.1	100.0	148.5
65 years and over	206	103	309	66.7	33.3	100.0	54.4
Indigenous status							
Indigenous	820	1 629	2 449	33.5	66.5	100.0	(d)1 524.6
Non-Indigenous	9 811	5 410	15 241	64.4	35.5	100.0	(e)349.9
Not stated	1 085	756	1 899	57.1	39.8	100.0	..
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	1 098	2 423	3 527	31.1	68.7	100.0	..
Non-family member	4 088	2 888	6 988	58.5	41.3	100.0	..
Stranger	6 400	2 375	8 781	72.9	27.0	100.0	..
Relationship not known(f)	130	109	293	44.4	37.2	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	2 302	1 270	3 581	64.3	35.5	100.0	..
No weapon used	9 412	6 522	16 000	58.8	40.8	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	3 770	4 153	7 944	47.5	52.3	100.0	..
Community	5 061	2 380	7 482	67.6	31.8	100.0	..
Retail	1 389	662	2 059	67.5	32.2	100.0	..
Recreational	1 263	494	1 760	71.8	28.1	100.0	..
Other(g)	202	75	277	72.9	27.1	100.0	..
<b>Total(h)</b>	<b>11 716</b>	<b>7 795</b>	<b>19 589</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>433.7</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

(d) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(g) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location n.e.c.

(h) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In 2010, there were 15,904 victims of assault in South Australia, with an overall victimisation rate of 967 victims per 100,000 persons.

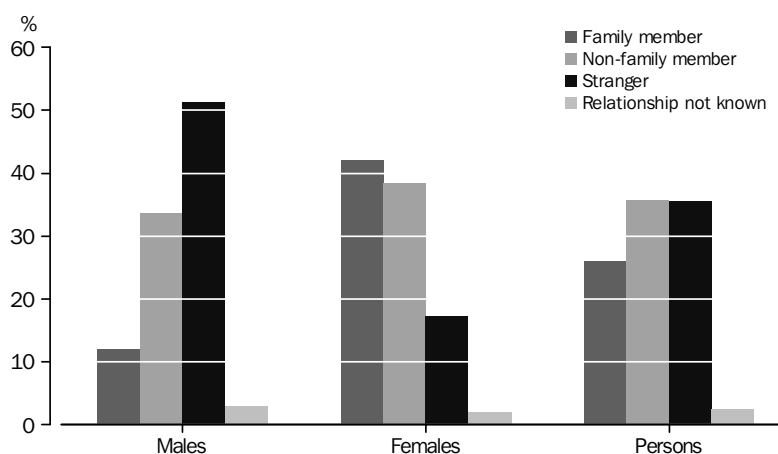
*Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 54% (8,535) of victims of assault, compared to 46% (7,367) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 24% (2,049) of all assault victims for males and 26% (1,880) for females.

*Relationship of offender to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 51% (4,382) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. This is contrary to females, with 42% (3,100) of victims identifying a family member as the offender. In 12% (1,029) of cases, male victims in South Australia were assaulted by a family member.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim—South Australia

*Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in South Australia were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (78%), than with a weapon (22%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (43% or 3,663 victims), followed by residential locations (32% or 2,748 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (62% or 4,582 victims), followed by community areas (25% or 1,821 victims).

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims*

In 2010, 11% of victims of assault in South Australia identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons accounted for 6% (532) of male assault victims, compared to 17% (1,223) of female assault victims.

**3.4** VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–South Australia

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	135	89	226	59.7	39.4	100.0	117.2
10–14	524	404	928	56.5	43.5	100.0	925.5
15–19	1 317	1 089	2 406	54.7	45.3	100.0	2 228.2
20–24	1 411	1 274	2 685	52.6	47.4	100.0	2 309.1
25–34	2 049	1 880	3 929	52.2	47.8	100.0	1 839.9
35–44	1 472	1 433	2 905	50.7	49.3	100.0	1 296.5
45–54	998	801	1 799	55.5	44.5	100.0	778.9
55–64	447	263	710	63.0	37.0	100.0	351.9
65 years and over	182	134	316	57.6	42.4	100.0	122.9
Indigenous							
Indigenous	532	1 223	1 755	30.3	69.7	100.0	(d) 5 772.5
Non-Indigenous	7 788	5 983	13 771	56.6	43.4	100.0	(e) 853.1
Not stated	215	161	378	56.9	42.6	100.0	..
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	1 029	3 100	4 129	24.9	75.1	100.0	..
Non-family member	2 866	2 831	5 697	50.3	49.7	100.0	..
Stranger	4 382	1 285	5 669	77.3	22.7	100.0	..
Relationship not known(f)	258	151	409	63.1	36.9	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	2 199	1 344	3 545	62.0	37.9	100.0	..
No weapon used	6 336	6 023	12 359	51.3	48.7	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	2 748	4 582	7 330	37.5	62.5	100.0	..
Community	3 663	1 821	5 485	66.8	33.2	100.0	..
Retail	1 590	694	2 284	69.6	30.4	100.0	..
Recreational	346	157	503	68.8	31.2	100.0	..
Other(g)	188	113	302	62.3	37.4	100.0	..
<b>Total(h)</b>	<b>8 535</b>	<b>7 367</b>	<b>15 904</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>967.0</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

(d) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(g) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location n.e.c.

(h) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

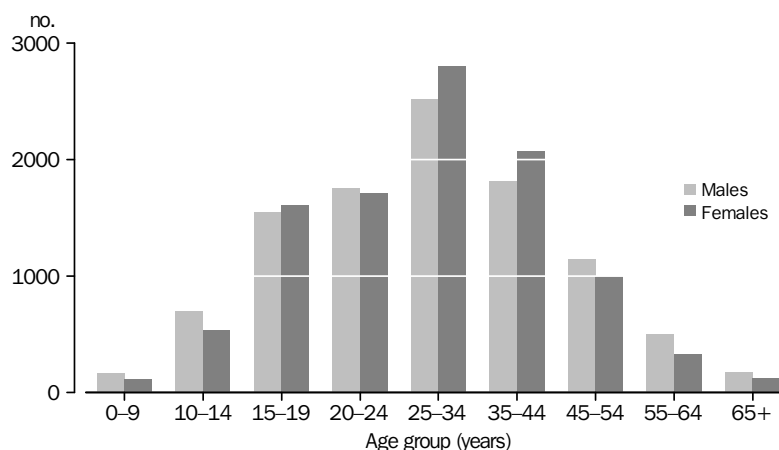
VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In 2010, there were 20,884 victims of assault in Western Australia, with an overall victimisation rate of 909.4 victims per 100,000 persons.

*Sex and Age*

There was an equal proportion of male and female victims of assault, with each accounting for 49% (10,326 and 10,303 respectively) of assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 24% (2,515) of all assault victims for males and 27% (2,796) for females.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by age—Western Australia

*Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in Western Australia were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (89%), than with a weapon (11%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (40% or 4,151 victims), followed by residential locations (36% or 3,688 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (63% or 6,476 victims), followed by community areas (25% or 2,543 victims).

### 3.5 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–Western Australia

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	163	116	285	57.2	40.7	100.0	95.9
10–14	697	533	1 242	56.1	42.9	100.0	833.9
15–19	1 544	1 605	3 167	48.8	50.7	100.0	2 013.5
20–24	1 753	1 705	3 492	50.2	48.8	100.0	2 020.9
25–34	2 515	2 796	5 376	46.8	52.0	100.0	1 609.3
35–44	1 807	2 069	3 938	45.9	52.5	100.0	1 178.8
45–54	1 146	1 001	2 182	52.5	45.9	100.0	685.6
55–64	500	334	848	59.0	39.4	100.0	330.0
65 years and over	175	123	302	57.9	40.7	100.0	109.1
Weapon use							
Weapon used	1 224	976	2 220	55.1	44.0	100.0	. .
No weapon used	9 001	9 243	18 475	48.7	50.0	100.0	. .
Location of offence							
Residential	3 688	6 476	10 294	35.8	62.9	100.0	. .
Community	4 151	2 543	6 769	61.3	37.6	100.0	. .
Retail	1 310	670	2 008	65.2	33.4	100.0	. .
Recreational	875	422	1 314	66.6	32.1	100.0	. .
Other(d)	167	66	235	71.1	28.1	100.0	. .
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>10 326</b>	<b>10 303</b>	<b>20 884</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>909.4</b>

. . not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

(d) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location n.e.c.

(e) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
TASMANIA

In 2010, there were 3,022 victims of assault in Tasmania, with an overall victimisation rate of 595.3 victims per 100,000 persons.

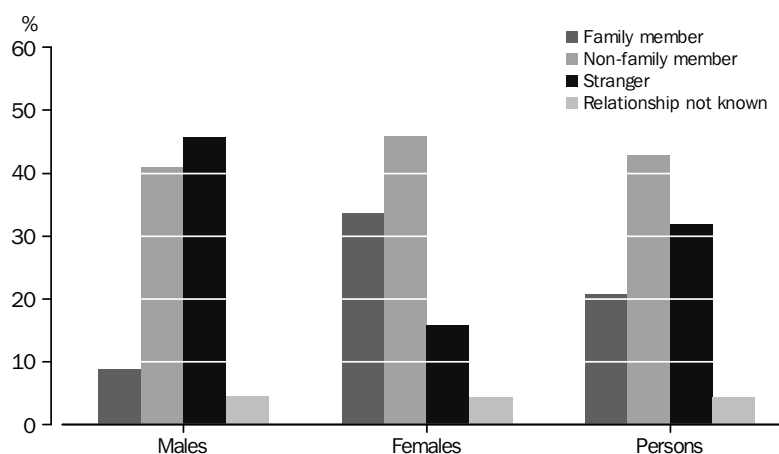
*Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 50% (1,518) of victims of assault, compared to 49% (1,467) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 21% (319) of all assault victims for males and 25% (359) for females.

*Relationship of offender to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 46% (696) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. For females, 46% (675) of victims identified a non-family member as the offender. In 9% (133) of cases, male victims in Tasmania were assaulted by a family member.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim-Tasmania

*Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in Tasmania were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (83%), than with a weapon (14%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (45% or 682 victims), followed by residential locations (32% or 492 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (62% or 911 victims), followed by community areas (25% or 361 victims).



**3.6** VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–Tasmania

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	14	10	24	58.3	41.7	100.0	37.2
10–14	88	84	172	51.2	48.8	100.0	518.6
15–19	224	263	487	46.0	54.0	100.0	1 392.1
20–24	247	258	505	48.9	51.1	100.0	1 587.7
25–34	319	359	678	47.1	52.9	100.0	1 179.3
35–44	230	232	465	49.5	49.9	100.0	696.4
45–54	157	139	299	52.5	46.5	100.0	406.8
55–64	72	46	118	61.0	39.0	100.0	177.7
65 years and over	36	11	47	76.6	23.4	100.0	59.5
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	133	494	627	21.2	78.8	100.0	..
Non-family member	621	675	1 296	47.9	52.1	100.0	..
Stranger	696	233	965	72.1	24.1	100.0	..
Relationship not known(d)	68	65	133	51.1	48.9	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	260	147	411	63.3	35.8	100.0	..
No weapon used	1 193	1 269	2 494	47.8	50.9	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	492	911	1 410	34.9	64.6	100.0	..
Community	682	361	1 070	63.7	33.7	100.0	..
Retail	192	119	314	61.1	37.9	100.0	..
Recreational	125	64	189	66.1	33.9	100.0	..
Other(e)	25	11	36	69.4	30.6	100.0	..
<b>Total(f)</b>	<b>1 518</b>	<b>1 467</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>595.3</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

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

(e) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location n.e.c.

(f) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT -  
NORTHERN TERRITORY

In 2010, there were 6,905 victims of assault in the Northern Territory, with an overall victimisation rate of 3006.4 victims per 100,000 persons.

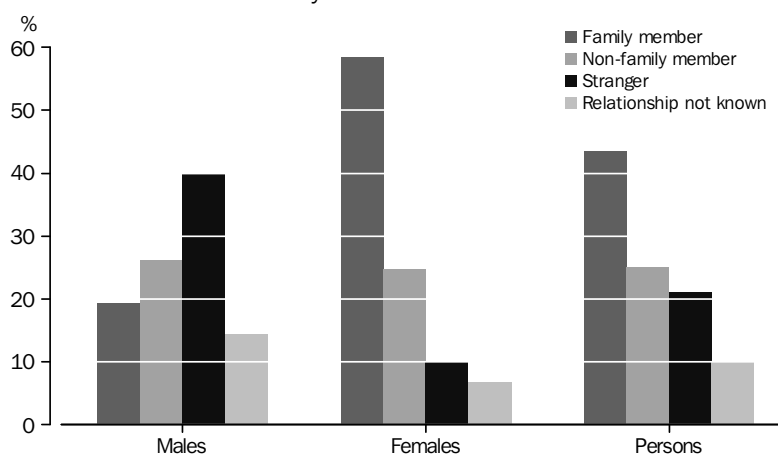
*Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 38% (2,592) of victims of assault, compared to 62% (4,274) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 27% (705) of all assault victims for males and 31% (1,309) for females.

*Relationship of offender to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 40% (1,035) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. This is contrary to females, with 59% (2,502) of victims identifying a family member as the offender. In 10% (423) of cases, female victims in the Northern Territory were assaulted by a stranger.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim—Northern Territory

*Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in the Northern Territory were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (59%) than with a weapon (41%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (59% or 1,521 victims), followed by residential locations (19% or 484 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was also in community areas (41% or 1,732 victims), followed by residential locations (34% or 1,463 victims).

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims*

In 2010, 65% of victims of assault in Northern Territory identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, with 43% (1,108) of male assault victims identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, compared to 79% (3,390) of female assault victims.

### 3.7 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–Northern Territory

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	54	42	96	56.3	43.8	100.0	264.3
10–14	97	135	232	41.8	58.2	100.0	1 384.1
15–19	220	536	756	29.1	70.9	100.0	4 488.2
20–24	343	768	1 111	30.9	69.1	100.0	5 862.2
25–34	705	1 309	2 014	35.0	65.0	100.0	5 034.2
35–44	561	960	1 521	36.9	63.1	100.0	4 274.6
45–54	398	380	778	51.2	48.8	100.0	2 535.3
55–64	149	89	238	62.6	37.4	100.0	1 091.6
65 years and over	36	32	68	52.9	47.1	100.0	534.5
Indigenous status							
Indigenous	1 108	3 390	4 498	24.6	75.4	100.0	(d) 9 958.8
Non-Indigenous	1 290	678	1 968	65.5	34.5	100.0	(e) 2 805.3
Unknown	194	206	439	44.2	46.9	100.0	..
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	502	2 502	3 004	16.7	83.3	100.0	..
Non-family member	679	1 057	1 736	39.1	60.9	100.0	..
Stranger	1 035	423	1 458	71.0	29.0	100.0	..
Relationship not known(f)	376	292	707	53.2	41.3	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	1 133	1 650	2 803	40.4	58.9	100.0	..
No weapon used	1 459	2 624	4 102	35.6	64.0	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	484	1 463	1 947	24.9	75.1	100.0	..
Community	1 521	1 732	3 285	46.3	52.7	100.0	..
Retail	156	72	228	68.4	31.6	100.0	..
Recreational	5	—	5	100.0	—	100.0	..
Other(g)	186	489	678	27.4	72.1	100.0	..
<b>Total(h)</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>4 274</b>	<b>6 905</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 006.4</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

(d) Calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(g) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location n.e.c.

(h) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

## VICTIMS OF ASSAULT - AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

In 2010, there were 2310 victims of assault in the Australian Capital Territory, with an overall victimisation rate of 643.6 victims per 100,000 persons.

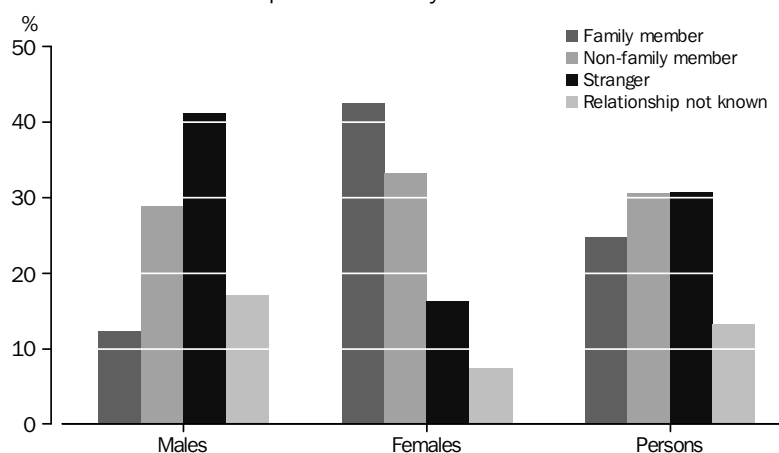
### *Sex and Age*

Males accounted for 58% (1,346) of victims of assault, compared to 42% (959) female assault victims. For both males and females, the highest proportion of victims were aged between 25 and 34 years, comprising 24% (327) of all assault victims for males and 24% (226) for females.

### *Relationship of offender to victim*

In 2010, male victims were most likely to be assaulted by a person unknown to them, with 41% (554) of male victims identifying the offender as a stranger. This is contrary to females, with 43% (408) of victims identifying a family member as the offender. In 12% (165) of cases, male victims in the Australian Capital Territory were assaulted by a family member.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Sex by relationship of offender to victim—Australian Capital Territory



### *Weapon use and Location of offence*

Assault victims in the Australian Capital Territory were most likely to be assaulted without a weapon (16%), than with a weapon (84%). The most common location of assaults for male victims was in community areas (56% or 752 victims), followed by residential locations (25% or 330 victims). For females, the most common location for assaults was in residential locations (56% or 540 victims), followed by community areas (32% or 305 victims).

### 3.8 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), Selected characteristics–Australian Capital Territory

	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)			VICTIMISATION
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)	RATE(b)
Age group (years)							
0–9	22	13	35	62.9	37.1	100.0	77.6
10–14	91	73	164	55.5	44.5	100.0	781.9
15–19	246	161	407	60.4	39.6	100.0	1 680.2
20–24	246	177	423	58.2	41.8	100.0	1 363.5
25–34	327	226	553	59.1	40.9	100.0	923.9
35–44	208	164	372	55.9	44.1	100.0	706.3
45–54	121	95	216	56.0	44.0	100.0	444.3
55–64	59	32	91	64.8	35.2	100.0	232.0
65 years and over	19	14	33	57.6	42.4	100.0	88.7
Relationship of offender to victim							
Family member	165	408	573	28.8	71.2	100.0	..
Non-family member	389	318	707	55.0	45.0	100.0	..
Stranger	554	156	710	78.0	22.0	100.0	..
Relationship not known(d)	231	72	308	75.0	23.4	100.0	..
Weapon use							
Weapon used	258	115	373	69.2	30.8	100.0	..
No weapon used	1 088	844	1 937	56.2	43.6	100.0	..
Location of offence							
Residential	330	540	870	37.9	62.1	100.0	..
Community	752	305	1 060	70.9	28.8	100.0	..
Retail	204	85	289	70.6	29.4	100.0	..
Recreational	9	3	12	75.0	25.0	100.0	..
Other(e)	7	4	14	50.0	28.6	100.0	..
<b>Total(f) (g)</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>643.6</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Due to comparability issues, assault data should not be compared across states and territories.

(b) Rate per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

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

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

(e) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, and other location n.e.c.

(f) Includes victims for whom age, weapon use, and location was not specified.

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

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents state and territory statistics about incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of state and territory police, and were recorded in their crime recording systems during the period 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010. The statistics provide information about the characteristics of the victim and the nature of the criminal incidents.

Data for assault are not comparable across jurisdictions and therefore are not presented in this chapter. For information about assault, refer to Chapter 3 of this publication.

**RELATIONSHIP OF  
OFFENDER TO VICTIM**

Data on the relationship of offender to victim are presented for selected offences for all states and territories, except for Western Australia. As the quality of the data for offence types varied across jurisdictions, the range of offences reported in this chapter are limited for some jurisdictions. For more information see paragraphs 45–47 of the Explanatory Notes.

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

In 2010, there were 127 victims of homicide in New South Wales of whom 69% were male and 31% female. Victims of homicide knew their offender in 55% of cases, with 12% being victimised by a partner.

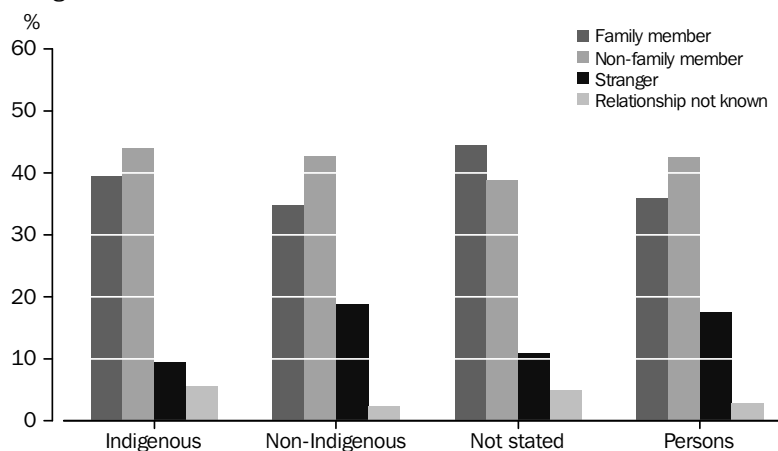
There were 6,436 victims of sexual assault in New South Wales of whom 5,418 (84%) were female. The profile of relationship of offender to victim was different for male and female victims: 3% of male victims of sexual assault were victimised by a partner and 12% by a stranger, whereas 15% of female victims of sexual assault were victimised by a partner and 19% by a stranger. Among non-Indigenous victims of sexual assault, 19% were victimised by a stranger, compared with 10% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims.

In 2010, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in New South Wales were victims of sexual assault at almost four times the rate of non-Indigenous persons (304.3 victims per 100,000 persons compared to 76.7 victims per 100,000 persons). By contrast, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were victims of robbery at half the rate for non-Indigenous persons (38.7 victims per 100,000 persons compared to 77.3 victims per 100,000 persons).

## NEW SOUTH WALES

*continued*

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status—New South Wales



## VICTORIA

There were 94 victims of homicide in Victoria in 2010, of whom 59% were male and 38% female. Victims of homicide knew their offender in 70% of cases, with 19% being victimised by a partner.

There were 3,466 victims of sexual assault of whom 2,995 (86%) were female. Among victims of sexual assault, 24% were victimised by a family member, including 7% who were victimised by a partner; 18% were victimised by a stranger.

There were 2,732 person victims of robbery in Victoria, with 77% of victims being male. Over 90% of robbery victims were victimised by either a stranger or an offender where the relationship could not be determined.

## QUEENSLAND

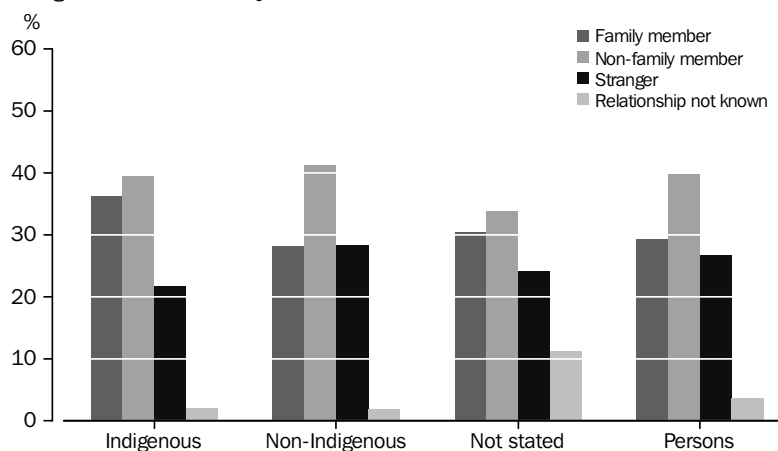
In 2010, there were 95 victims of homicide in Queensland of whom 53% were male and 47% female. Victims of homicide knew their offender in 63% of cases, with 21% being victimised by a partner.

There were 4,241 victims of sexual assault of whom 3,491 (82%) were female. Among victims of sexual assault, 30% were victimised by a family member, including 5% who were victimised by a partner; 27% were victimised by a stranger.

In 2010, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Queensland were victims of sexual assault at more than four times the rate of non-Indigenous persons (300.7 victims per 100,000 persons compared to 69.0 victims per 100,000 persons).

QUEENSLAND *continued*

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status–Queensland



There were 1,278 person victims of robbery in Queensland of whom 76% were male. Almost 90% of robbery victims reported that the offender was a stranger.

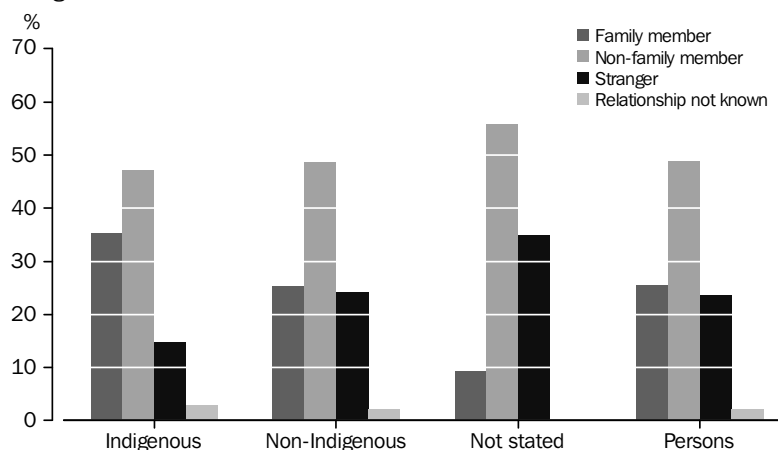
## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In 2010, there were 37 victims of homicide in South Australia of whom 62% were male and 38% female. Victims of homicide knew their offender in 43% of cases, with 14% being victimised by a partner.

There were 1,361 victims of sexual assault of whom 1,192 (88%) were female. The profile of relationship of offender to victim was different for male and female victims: 19% of male victims of sexual assault were victimised by a family member and 16% by a stranger, whereas 27% of female victims of sexual assault were victimised by a family member and 25% by a stranger. Among non-Indigenous victims of sexual assault, 25% were victimised by a family member, compared with 35% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims.

In 2010, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in South Australia were victims of sexual assault at more than four times the rate of non-Indigenous persons (335.5 victims per 100,000 persons compared to 75.4 victims per 100,000 persons).

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status–South Australia



There were 949 person victims of robbery in South Australia of whom 71% were male. Almost 90% of robbery victims reported that the offender was a stranger.



## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In 2010, there were 56 victims of homicide and 1,626 victims of sexual assault in Western Australia. Robbery had the highest victimisation rate for all person offences, at 70.9 victims per 100,000 persons.

## TASMANIA

In 2010, there were 152 victims of sexual assault of whom 133 (88%) were female. Victims of sexual assault were victimised by a family member in 33% of cases, including 7% who were victimised by a partner; 20% were victimised by a stranger.

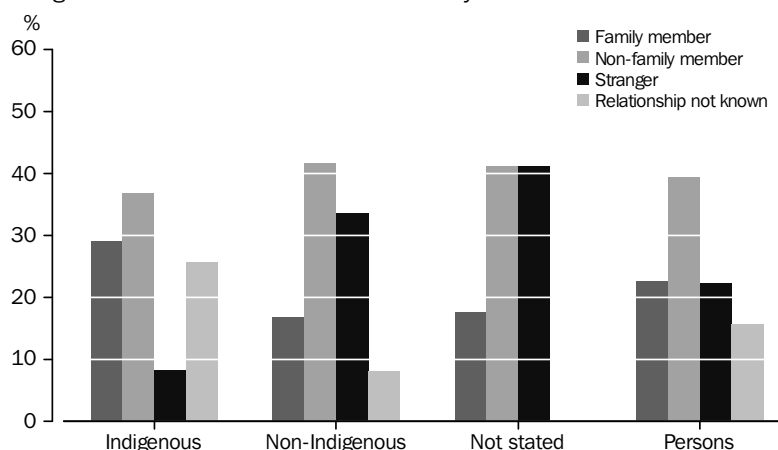
There were 125 person victims of robbery in Tasmania, of whom 73% were male. Nearly 90% of robbery victims reported that the offender was a stranger.

## NORTHERN TERRITORY

In 2010, there were 32 victims of homicide in the Northern Territory of whom 69% were male and 25% female. Victims of homicide had known the offender in 47% of cases, with 13% being the victim of a partner.

There were 313 victims of sexual assault of whom 286 (91%) were female. The profile of relationship of offender to victim was different for male and female victims: 12% of male victims of sexual assault were victimised by a family member and 12% by a stranger, whereas 23% of female victims of sexual assault were victimised by a family member (including 8% who were the victim of a partner) and 23% were victimised by a stranger. Among non-Indigenous victims of sexual assault, 17% were victimised by a family member, compared with 29% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims.

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status—Northern Territory



In 2010, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the Northern Territory were more than twice as likely as non-Indigenous persons to be victims of sexual assault. The victimisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims of sexual assault was 207.7 victims per 100,000, compared to 92.9 victims per 100,000 for non-Indigenous persons. By contrast, non-Indigenous Northern Territorians were victims of robbery at more than three times the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (46.8 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons compared to 14.4 victims per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders).

There were 91 person victims of robbery in the Northern Territory of whom 74% were male. Almost 80% of robbery victims reported that the offender was a stranger.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL  
TERRITORY

In 2010, there were 160 victims of sexual assault in the Australian Capital Territory of whom 143 (89%) were female. In the Australian Capital Territory, a much higher proportion of males than females were victims of a sexual assault by a family member (38% of male victims compared to 15% of female victims). Only females were the victims of ex-partners (7%) or strangers (26%).

**4.1****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by states and territories**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Homicide and related offences(b)									
Murder	74	47	45	13	32	3	12	3	229
Attempted murder	42	45	43	24	19	6	15	3	197
Manslaughter	11	4	7	—	5	—	4	—	31
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	127	96	95	37	56	9	31	6	457
Sexual assault	6 436	3 467	4 239	1 362	1 626	153	313	161	17 757
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	329	114	68	68	20	—	—	—	599
Robbery									
Armed robbery	2 147	1 433	767	522	542	70	45	122	5 648
Unarmed robbery	4 420	1 584	992	616	1 086	78	49	109	8 934
<i>Total robbery</i>	6 567	3 017	1 759	1 138	1 628	148	94	231	14 582
Blackmail/extortion(d)	174	132	47	31	87	—	3	3	477
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	48 594	31 221	31 046	10 968	22 414	3 153	2 080	3 203	152 679
Other	20 058	13 152	12 208	5 862	9 166	768	1 956	1 037	64 207
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	68 652	44 373	43 254	16 830	31 580	3 921	4 036	4 240	216 886
Motor vehicle theft(e)	19 409	12 280	7 945	4 540	6 513	1 759	959	1 331	54 736
Other theft(f)	133 682	110 955	89 274	38 988	64 705	7 254	6 935	9 376	461 169
VICTIMISATION RATE (g)									
Homicide and related offences(b)									
Murder	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	5.2	0.8	1.0
Attempted murder	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	6.5	0.8	0.9
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	—	1.7	—	0.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	13.5	1.7	2.0
Sexual assault	88.9	62.5	93.9	82.8	70.8	30.1	136.3	44.9	79.5
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	4.5	2.1	1.5	4.1	0.9	—	—	—	2.7
Robbery									
Armed robbery	29.7	25.8	17.0	31.7	23.6	13.8	19.6	34.0	25.3
Unarmed robbery	61.1	28.6	22.0	37.5	47.3	15.4	21.3	30.4	40.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	90.7	54.4	38.9	69.2	70.9	29.2	40.9	64.4	65.3
Blackmail/extortion(d)	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.9	3.8	—	1.3	0.8	2.1
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	671.3	562.8	687.4	666.9	976.0	621.1	905.6	892.5	683.4
Other	277.1	237.1	270.3	356.4	399.1	151.3	851.6	288.9	287.4
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	948.4	799.9	957.7	1 023.3	1 375.2	772.4	1 757.3	1 181.4	970.8
Motor vehicle theft(e)	268.1	221.4	175.9	276.0	283.6	346.5	417.5	370.9	245.0
Other theft(f)	1 846.7	2 000.1	1 976.7	2 370.6	2 817.7	1 429.0	3 019.5	2 612.5	2 064.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).

(d) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia.

(e) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(f) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories.

(g) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

## 4.2

## VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by selected states and territories(a)

	NSW(b)	Vic.(c)	Qld(d)	SA(c)	NT(e)
NUMBER					
Sex					
Males	88	57	50	23	22
Females	39	37	45	14	8
Relationship of offender to victim					
Family member					
Partner	15	18	20	5	4
Other family member	15	15	11	—	3
Total(f)	34	36	31	5	11
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	5	3	4	—	—
Other non-family member	28	27	24	7	4
Total(g)	33	30	28	7	4
Stranger	35	12	30	21	12
Relationship not known(h)	22	16	5	—	5
<b>Total(i)</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>
PROPORTION (%)					
Sex					
Males	69.3	58.8	52.6	62.2	68.8
Females	30.7	38.1	47.4	37.8	25.0
Relationship of offender to victim					
Family member					
Partner	11.8	19.1	21.0	13.5	12.5
Other family member	11.8	16.0	11.6	—	9.4
Total(f)	26.8	38.3	32.6	13.5	34.4
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	3.9	3.2	4.2	—	—
Other non-family member	22.0	28.7	25.3	18.9	12.5
Total(g)	26.0	31.9	29.5	18.9	12.5
Stranger	27.6	12.8	31.6	56.8	37.5
Relationship not known(h)	17.3	17.0	5.3	—	15.6
<b>Total(i)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) There are differences in the way that relationship of offender to victim is recorded across the states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45–47).
- (b) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).
- (c) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships. Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (d) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (e) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (f) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (g) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).
- (i) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

## 4.3

## VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by selected states and territories(a)

The offender is . . . NSW(b) Vic.(c) Qld(d) SA(c) Tas.(c) NT(e) ACT(c)

## MALES

## Known to victim

## Family member

Partner	32	5	7	—	—	—	—
Other family member	180	72	63	25	3	—	6
Total(f)	331	108	180	32	7	3	6

## Non-family member

Ex-partner	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other non-family member	518	222	352	95	6	15	3
Total(g)	518	225	352	105	9	15	10

Stranger	125	63	148	27	3	3	—
Relationship not known(h)	17	33	39	5	—	4	—

**Total** **1 020** **429** **719** **169** **19** **25** **16**

## FEMALES

## Known to victim

## Family member

Partner	812	223	209	107	10	22	6
Other family member	727	324	391	126	18	26	10
Total(f)	1 988	716	1 069	316	43	66	21

## Non-family member

Ex-partner	—	132	26	77	7	15	10
Other non-family member	2 223	1 279	1 315	474	38	92	7
Total(g)	2 223	1 411	1 341	557	62	107	69

Stranger	1 005	562	990	296	28	66	37
Relationship not known(h)	164	306	91	23	—	47	16

**Total** **5 418** **2 995** **3 491** **1 192** **133** **286** **143**

## PERSONS (i)

## Known to victim

## Family member

Partner	843	230	216	107	10	22	6
Other family member	904	398	458	151	21	28	15
Total(f)	2 315	830	1 253	348	50	71	26

## Non-family member

Ex-partner	—	137	26	80	7	15	10
Other non-family member	2 741	1 508	1 667	569	44	107	11
Total(g)	2 741	1 645	1 693	662	71	122	80

Stranger	1 131	633	1 140	323	31	69	37
Relationship not known(h)	181	358	155	28	—	51	17

**Total** **6 436** **3 466** **4 241** **1 361** **152** **313** **160**

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) There are differences in the way that relationship of offender to victim is recorded across the states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45–47).

(b) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).

(c) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships. Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(d) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(e) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

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

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

## 4.4

## VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PROPORTIONS, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by selected states and territories(a) . . . . .

The offender is . . . . . NSW(b) Vic.(c) Qld(d) SA(c) Tas.(c) NT(e) ACT(c)

## MALES

Known to victim							
Family member							
Partner	3.1	1.2	1.0	—	—	—	—
Other family member	17.6	16.8	8.8	14.8	15.8	—	37.5
Total(f)	32.5	25.2	25.0	18.9	36.8	12.0	37.5
Non-family member							
Ex-partner	—	0.7	—	1.8	—	—	—
Other non-family member	50.8	51.7	49.0	56.2	31.6	60.0	18.8
Total(g)	50.8	52.4	49.0	62.1	47.4	60.0	62.5
Stranger	12.3	14.7	20.6	16.0	15.8	12.0	—
Relationship not known(h)	1.7	7.7	5.4	3.0	—	16.0	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## FEMALES

Known to victim							
Family member							
Partner	15.0	7.4	6.0	9.0	7.5	7.7	4.2
Other family member	13.4	10.8	11.2	10.6	13.5	9.1	7.0
Total(f)	36.7	23.9	30.6	26.5	32.3	23.1	14.7
Non-family member							
Ex-partner	—	4.4	0.7	6.5	5.3	5.2	7.0
Other non-family member	41.0	42.7	37.7	39.8	28.6	32.2	4.9
Total(g)	41.0	47.1	38.4	46.7	46.6	37.4	48.3
Stranger	18.5	18.8	28.4	24.8	21.1	23.1	25.9
Relationship not known(h)	3.0	10.2	2.6	1.9	—	16.4	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## PERSONS (i)

Known to victim							
Family member							
Partner	13.1	6.6	5.1	7.9	6.6	7.0	3.8
Other family member	14.0	11.5	10.8	11.1	13.8	8.9	9.4
Total(f)	36.0	23.9	29.5	25.6	32.9	22.7	16.3
Non-family member							
Ex-partner	—	4.0	0.6	5.9	4.6	4.8	6.3
Other non-family member	42.6	43.5	39.3	41.8	28.9	34.2	6.9
Total(g)	42.6	47.5	39.9	48.6	46.7	39.0	50.0
Stranger	17.6	18.3	26.9	23.7	20.4	22.0	23.1
Relationship not known(h)	2.8	10.3	3.7	2.1	—	16.3	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) There are differences in the way that relationship of offender to victim is recorded across the states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45–47).

(b) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).

(c) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships. Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(d) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(e) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

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

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

## 4.5

## VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by selected states and territories(a) .....

NSW(b) Vic.(c) Qld(d) SA(c)

## NUMBER

Sex				
Males	146	50	20	24
Females	183	62	48	44
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner	36	5	—	6
Other family member	20	3	5	3
Total(e)	56	8	5	9
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	15	6	—	—
Other non-family member	63	27	5	12
Total(f)	78	33	5	12
Stranger	184	34	53	42
Relationship not known(g)	11	38	5	3
<b>Total(h)</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>

## PROPORTION (%)

Sex				
Males	44.4	44.2	29.4	35.3
Females	55.6	54.9	70.6	64.7
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner	10.9	4.4	—	8.8
Other family member	6.1	2.7	7.4	4.4
Total(e)	17.0	7.1	7.4	13.2
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	4.6	5.3	—	—
Other non-family member	19.1	23.9	7.4	17.6
Total(f)	23.7	29.2	7.4	17.6
Stranger	55.9	30.1	77.9	61.8
Relationship not known(g)	3.3	33.6	7.4	4.4
<b>Total(h)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) There are differences in the way that relationship of offender to victim is recorded across the states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45–47).
- (b) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).
- (c) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships. Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (d) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (e) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).
- (h) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

## 4.6

## VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a), Sex and relationship of offender to victim by selected states and territories(b)

	Vic. (c)	Qld(d)	SA(c)	Tas. (c)	NT(e)
NUMBER					
Sex					
Males	2 092	971	672	91	67
Females	622	299	277	34	23
Relationship of offender to victim					
Family member					
Partner	10	5	6	—	3
Other family member	8	—	3	—	—
Total(f)	26	8	12	—	3
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	4	3	9	—	—
Other non-family member	174	109	74	5	3
Total(g)	178	112	83	8	3
Stranger	1 165	1 135	843	112	72
Relationship not known(h)	1 363	23	11	3	13
<b>Total(i) (j)</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>91</b>
PROPORTION (%)					
Sex					
Males	76.6	76.0	70.8	72.8	73.6
Females	22.8	23.4	29.2	27.2	25.3
Relationship of offender to victim					
Family member					
Partner	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	3.3
Other family member	0.3	—	0.3	—	—
Total(f)	1.0	0.6	1.3	—	3.3
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	0.1	0.2	0.9	—	—
Other non-family member	6.4	8.5	7.8	4.0	3.3
Total(g)	6.5	8.8	8.7	6.4	3.3
Stranger	42.6	88.8	88.8	89.6	79.1
Relationship not known(h)	49.9	1.8	1.2	2.4	14.3
<b>Total(i) (j)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) There are differences in the way that relationship of offender to victim is recorded across the states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45–47).

(c) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships. Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(d) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47). Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(e) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member'.

(f) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

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

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

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



**4.7****VICTIMS OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION(a), Sex and relationship of offender to victim by selected states and territories(b)**

	NSW(c)	Vic.(d)	SA(d)
NUMBER			
Sex			
Males	116	90	17
Females	58	38	12
Relationship of offender to victim			
Partner	3	3	4
Other family member	3	3	—
Total(e)	9	10	7
Non-family member			
Ex-partner	4	3	3
Other non-family member	44	44	12
Total(f)	48	47	15
Stranger	109	12	8
Relationship not known(g)	11	62	—
<b>Total(h)(i)</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>30</b>

PROPORTION (%)			
Sex			
Males	65.5	68.7	56.7
Females	32.8	29.0	40.0
Relationship of offender to victim			
Partner	1.7	2.3	13.3
Other family member	1.7	2.3	—
Total(e)	5.1	7.6	23.3
Non-family member			
Ex-partner	2.3	2.3	10.0
Other non-family member	24.9	33.6	40.0
Total(f)	27.1	35.9	50.0
Stranger	61.6	9.2	26.7
Relationship not known(g)	6.2	47.3	—
<b>Total(h)(i)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) There are differences in the way that relationship of offender to victim is recorded across the states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45–47).
- (c) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).
- (d) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships. Ex-partner includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (e) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).
- (h) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (i) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

**4.8****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by Indigenous status—New South Wales**

	Indigenous(b)	Non-Indigenous(c)(d)	Not stated	Persons
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	3	70	—	73
Attempted murder	—	40	3	43
Manslaughter	—	10	—	10
Total homicide and related offences	3	120	3	126
Sexual assault	503	5 428	505	6 436
Kidnapping/abduction(f)	13	300	16	329
Robbery				
Armed robbery	16	1 456	34	1 506
Unarmed robbery	48	4 009	119	4 176
Total robbery	64	5 465	153	5 682
Blackmail/extortion	—	172	3	175
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	4.1	95.9	—	100.0
Attempted murder	—	93.0	7.0	100.0
Manslaughter	—	100.0	—	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	2.4	95.2	2.4	100.0
Sexual assault	7.8	84.3	7.8	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction(f)	4.0	91.2	4.9	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	1.1	96.7	2.3	100.0
Unarmed robbery	1.1	96.0	2.8	100.0
Total robbery	1.1	96.2	2.7	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	98.3	1.7	100.0
VICTIMISATION RATE (g)				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	1.8	1.0	. .	1.0
Attempted murder	—	0.6	. .	0.6
Manslaughter	—	0.1	. .	0.1
Total homicide and related offences	1.8	1.7	. .	1.7
Sexual assault	304.3	76.7	. .	88.9
Kidnapping/abduction(f)	7.9	4.2	. .	4.5
Robbery				
Armed robbery	9.7	20.6	. .	20.8
Unarmed robbery	29.0	56.7	. .	57.7
Total robbery	38.7	77.3	. .	78.5
Blackmail/extortion	—	2.4	. .	2.4

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Rate calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(d) Rate calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

(f) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55)

(g) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

**4.9****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by Indigenous status—Queensland**

	Indigenous(b)	Non-Indigenous(c)(d)	Not stated	Persons
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	3	14	28	45
Attempted murder	4	28	11	43
Manslaughter	—	—	5	5
Total homicide and related offences	7	42	44	93
Sexual assault	483	3 004	752	4 239
Kidnapping/abduction	3	54	13	70
Robbery				
Armed robbery	5	353	31	389
Unarmed robbery	27	810	48	885
Total robbery	32	1 163	79	1 274
Blackmail/extortion	—	39	6	45
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	6.7	31.1	62.2	100.0
Attempted murder	9.3	65.1	25.6	100.0
Manslaughter	—	—	100.0	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	7.5	45.2	47.3	100.0
Sexual assault	11.4	70.9	17.7	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	4.3	77.1	18.6	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	1.3	90.7	8.0	100.0
Unarmed robbery	3.1	91.5	5.4	100.0
Total robbery	2.5	91.3	6.2	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	86.7	13.3	100.0
VICTIMISATION RATE (f)				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	1.9	0.3	. .	1.0
Attempted murder	2.5	0.6	. .	1.0
Manslaughter	—	—	. .	0.1
Total homicide and related offences	4.4	1.0	. .	2.1
Sexual assault	300.7	69.0	. .	93.9
Kidnapping/abduction	1.9	1.2	. .	1.5
Robbery				
Armed robbery	3.1	8.1	. .	8.6
Unarmed robbery	16.8	18.6	. .	19.6
Total robbery	19.9	26.7	. .	28.2
Blackmail/extortion	—	0.9	. .	1.0
. .	not applicable			
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)			
(a)	Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than those in tables elsewhere in the publication.			
(b)	Rate calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).			
(c)	The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.			
(d)	Rate calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).			
(e)	Excludes driving causing death.			
(f)	Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).			

**4.10****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by Indigenous status—South Australia**

	Indigenous(b)	Non-Indigenous(c)(d)	Not stated	Persons
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	3	7	4	14
Attempted murder	3	22	—	25
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	6	29	4	39
Sexual assault	102	1 217	43	1 362
Kidnapping/abduction	4	62	3	69
Robbery				
Armed robbery	9	344	6	359
Unarmed robbery	21	559	10	590
<i>Total robbery</i>	30	903	16	949
Blackmail/extortion(f)	3	28	—	31

PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	21.4	50.0	28.6	100.0
Attempted murder	12.0	88.0	—	100.0
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	15.4	74.4	10.3	100.0
Sexual assault	7.5	89.4	3.2	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	5.8	89.9	4.3	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	2.5	95.8	1.7	100.0
Unarmed robbery	3.6	94.7	1.7	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	3.2	95.2	1.7	100.0
Blackmail/extortion(f)	9.7	90.3	—	100.0

VICTIMISATION RATE (g)				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	9.9	0.4	. .	0.9
Attempted murder	9.9	1.4	. .	1.5
Manslaughter	—	—	. .	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	19.7	1.8	. .	2.4
Sexual assault	335.5	75.4	. .	82.8
Kidnapping/abduction	13.2	3.8	. .	4.2
Robbery				
Armed robbery	29.6	21.3	. .	21.8
Unarmed robbery	69.1	34.6	. .	35.9
<i>Total robbery</i>	98.7	55.9	. .	57.7
Blackmail/extortion(f)	9.9	1.7	. .	1.9

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Rate calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(d) Rate calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

(f) May include instances of food tampering.

(g) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

**4.11****VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by Indigenous status–Northern Territory . . . . .**

	<i>Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(c)(d)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>NUMBER</b>				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	8	3	—	11
Attempted murder	3	13	—	16
Manslaughter	—	3	—	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	11	19	—	30
Sexual assault	144	149	20	313
Kidnapping/abduction	3	—	—	3
Robbery				
Armed robbery	7	34	3	44
Unarmed robbery	3	41	3	47
<i>Total robbery</i>	10	75	6	91
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	—	—
<b>PROPORTION (%)</b>				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	72.7	27.3	—	100.0
Attempted murder	18.8	81.3	—	100.0
Manslaughter	—	100.0	—	100.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	36.7	63.3	—	100.0
Sexual assault	46.0	47.6	6.4	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	100.0	—	—	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	15.9	77.3	6.8	100.0
Unarmed robbery	6.4	87.2	6.4	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	11.0	82.4	6.6	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	—	—
<b>VICTIMISATION RATE (f)</b>				
Homicide and related offences(e)				
Murder	11.5	1.9	. .	4.8
Attempted murder	4.3	8.1	. .	7.0
Manslaughter	—	1.9	. .	1.3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	15.9	11.8	. .	13.1
Sexual assault	207.7	92.9	. .	136.3
Kidnapping/abduction	4.3	—	. .	1.3
Robbery				
Armed robbery	10.1	21.2	. .	19.2
Unarmed robbery	4.3	25.6	. .	20.5
<i>Total robbery</i>	14.4	46.8	. .	39.6
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	. .	—

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Rate calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

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

(d) Rate calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–25).

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

(f) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 17–20).

**4.12****VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status—New South Wales**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(a)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>NUMBER</b>				
Sex				
Males	73	849	95	1 017
Females	430	4 577	410	5 417
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	59	719	65	843
Other family member	75	714	115	904
Total(c)	199	1 891	225	2 315
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	—	—	—	—
Other non-family member	222	2 323	196	2 741
Total(d)	222	2 323	196	2 741
Stranger	48	1 028	55	1 131
Relationship not known(e)	28	127	26	181
<b>Total(f)(g)</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>5 428</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>6 436</b>
<b>PROPORTION (%)</b>				
Sex				
Males	14.5	15.6	18.8	15.8
Females	85.5	84.3	81.2	84.2
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	11.7	13.2	12.9	13.1
Other family member	14.9	13.2	22.8	14.0
Total(c)	39.6	34.8	44.6	36.0
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	—	—	—	—
Other non-family member	44.1	42.8	38.8	42.6
Total(d)	44.1	42.8	38.8	42.6
Stranger	9.5	18.9	10.9	17.6
Relationship not known(e)	5.6	2.3	5.1	2.8
<b>Total(f)(g)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).

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

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

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

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

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

**4.13****VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status—Queensland**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(a)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>NUMBER</b>				
Sex				
Males	75	475	169	719
Females	407	2 528	557	3 492
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	44	147	25	216
Other family member	45	324	87	456
Total(c)	175	846	230	1 251
Non-family member				
Ex-partner(d)	—	24	—	24
Other non-family member	191	1 220	256	1 667
Total(e)	191	1 244	256	1 691
Stranger	105	853	182	1 140
Relationship not known(f)	10	61	84	155
<b>Total(g)(h)</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3 004</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>4 238</b>
<b>PROPORTION (%)</b>				
Sex				
Males	15.6	15.8	22.5	17.0
Females	84.4	84.2	74.1	82.4
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	9.1	4.9	3.3	5.1
Other family member	9.3	10.8	11.6	10.8
Total(c)	36.3	28.2	30.6	29.5
Non-family member				
Ex-partner(d)	—	0.8	—	0.6
Other non-family member	39.6	40.6	34.0	39.3
Total(e)	39.6	41.4	34.0	39.9
Stranger	21.8	28.4	24.2	26.9
Relationship not known(f)	2.1	2.0	11.2	3.7
<b>Total(g)(h)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Partner includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).

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

(d) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

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

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

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

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

**4.14****VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status—South Australia**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(a)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>NUMBER</b>				
Sex				
Males	12	155	—	167
Females	90	1 062	41	1 193
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	13	93	—	106
Other family member	8	140	4	152
Total(c)	36	307	4	347
Non-family member				
Ex-partner(d)	6	72	3	81
Other non-family member	42	509	18	569
Total(e)	48	592	24	664
Stranger	15	293	15	323
Relationship not known(f)	3	25	—	28
<b>Total(g)(h)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 362</b>
<b>PROPORTION (%)</b>				
Sex				
Males	11.8	12.7	—	12.3
Females	88.2	87.3	95.3	87.6
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	12.7	7.6	—	7.8
Other family member	7.8	11.5	9.3	11.2
Total(c)	35.3	25.2	9.3	25.5
Non-family member				
Ex-partner(d)	5.9	5.9	7.0	5.9
Other non-family member	41.2	41.8	41.9	41.8
Total(e)	47.1	48.6	55.8	48.8
Stranger	14.7	24.1	34.9	23.7
Relationship not known(f)	2.9	2.1	—	2.1
<b>Total(g)(h)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

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

(d) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

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

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

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

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



**4.15****VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship of offender to victim by  
Indigenous status–Northern Territory**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(a)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>NUMBER</b>				
Sex				
Males	13	11	3	27
Females	131	138	17	286
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	16	5	—	21
Other family member	9	16	3	28
Total(c)	42	25	3	70
Non-family member				
Ex-partner(d)	10	5	—	15
Other non-family member(b)	43	57	7	107
Total(e)	53	62	7	122
Stranger	12	50	7	69
Relationship not known(f)	37	12	—	49
<b>Total(g)(h)</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>PROPORTION (%)</b>				
Sex				
Males	9.0	7.4	15.0	8.6
Females	91.0	92.6	85.0	91.4
Relationship of offender to victim				
Family member				
Partner(b)	11.1	3.4	—	6.8
Other family member	6.3	10.7	17.6	9.0
Total(c)	29.2	16.8	17.6	22.6
Non-family member				
Ex-partner(d)	6.9	3.4	—	4.8
Other non-family member(b)	29.9	38.3	41.2	34.5
Total(e)	36.8	41.6	41.2	39.4
Stranger	8.3	33.6	41.2	22.3
Relationship not known(f)	25.7	8.1	—	15.8
<b>Total(g)(h)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 47).

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

(d) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents national statistics relating to victimisation incidents for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the 2010 calendar year. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or they may have been detected by police. They provide indicators of the level and nature of these offence incidents.

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

- The same victim may be counted more than once in incidents involving multiple offences where these offences are of different types (i.e. belong to different Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) divisions) or if the same person is a victim on more than one occasion in the same reference year and reports these incidents to police on separate occasions.
- Conversely, for an incident involving multiple offences that belong to the same ANZSOC division offence category, only the most serious offence within that ANZSOC division will be counted. For further information refer to paragraphs 26–32.

### BREAK IN SERIES

**3** The 2010 publication marks a break in series for the Recorded Crime – Victims collection. This is due to changes in police recording practices, implementation of a revised offence classification and completion of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) implementation. Consequently comparisons should not be made between data in this publication and victims data published prior to 2011.

### DATA SOURCE

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

### SCOPE

**5** The scope of this collection includes victims of offences classified to selected divisions and/or subdivisions of ANZSOC. Selected offences include:

- Homicide and related offences (including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter, but excluding driving causing death and conspiracy to murder);
- Assault;
- Sexual assault;
- Kidnapping/abduction;
- Robbery;
- Blackmail/extortion;
- Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI);
- Motor vehicle theft; and
- Other theft.

**6** National data for assault are not available for recorded crime victims due to a lack of comparability; however, national data for this offence are available from the ABS National Crime Victimization Survey. Recorded Crime – Victims data for assault should not be compared across jurisdictions. It is recommended that the National Crime Victimization Survey be used to make cross-jurisdiction comparisons. For further information see Chapter 3 and paragraphs 36–44.

SCOPE *continued*

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

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

**9** The scope excludes the following:

- conspiracy offences.
- threats to commit an offence. An exception to this exclusion is assault where there is an apprehension that the direct threat of force, injury, or violence could be enacted, which is in-scope of the collection. This also applies to offences like robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion where an element of threat is implicit in the nature of the crime.
- aid, abet and accessory offences
- deprivation of liberty offences.

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

**11** Where the outcome of investigation determines that there was 'no crime' committed, these counts are excluded from the data. This can occur when offences are recorded then at a later point in time these offences were deemed to be unfounded, i.e. false or baseless. For further information see paragraphs 48–49.

**12** The geographic definition of Australia, as used by the ABS, includes other territories. However, these territories are generally out of scope for ABS collections. Victims of crime on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island are included in the counts for Western Australia, where applicable. Victims of crime in Jervis Bay Territory, or any other area under Australian Federal Police jurisdiction are not included in any counts in this publication.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**13** National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported to police between 1 January and 31 December 2010.

## CLASSIFICATIONS

**14** The offence categories used for the national crime victims statistics in this publication are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), (third edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0). The third edition of ANZSOC has been developed for use within Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of crime and justice statistics. It replaces the second edition and incorporates a title change from ASOC to ANZSOC only. The classification content and structure – which was updated in the second edition of ANZSOC following a minor review of the first edition of ANZSOC released in 1997 – remains unchanged.

**15** The objective of the ANZSOC is to provide a uniform national statistical framework for classifying criminal behaviour in the production and analysis of crime and justice statistics.

**16** For further information on the mapping of national offence categories to the ANZSOC see Appendix 1.

## VICTIMISATION RATES

**17** Victimisation rates are expressed as victims per 100,000 of the ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). These rates generally accord with international and state and territory practice, and are calculated using the midpoint of the reference period (i.e. 30 June).

VICTIMISATION RATES *continued*

**18** Due to the break in series, victimisation rates are only presented for 2010 data in this publication. Rates published prior to this period should not be compared with 2010 victimisation rates. For further information refer to paragraph 3.

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

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

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait  
Islander victimisation rates*

**21** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victimisation rates are expressed per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population presented in this publication are based on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population data in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0). These estimates and projections are based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, and rely upon assumptions about future fertility, paternity, life expectancy at birth and migration.

**22** The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projections used for 2010 are based on Series B (refer to *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)). Series B is one of two main projection series (Series A and B) that have been published for the years 2007 to 2021. Both of these series assume an annual decline of 0.5% in fertility rates; an annual increase of 1% in paternity rates; constant interstate migration at levels observed in the 2006 Census; and zero net overseas migration with no arrivals and no departures. Two different assumptions were made about future Indigenous life expectancy at birth for Australia:

- in Series A, Indigenous life expectancy at birth will remain constant at 67.3 years for males and 73.0 years for females for the duration of the projection period; and
- in Series B, Indigenous life expectancy at birth will increase by 0.3 years per year for both males and females, reaching 72.1 years for males and 77.8 years for females by 2021. This equates to an increase in life expectancy at birth of 5 years over the 15 year projection period for both males and females.

**23** If Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victim counts remained constant, an expected result of the change to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates would be a decrease in the victimisation rate due to the assumptions used by Series B resulting in higher population estimates and projections than those previously used.

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

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

## COUNTING METHODOLOGY

*Counting unit*

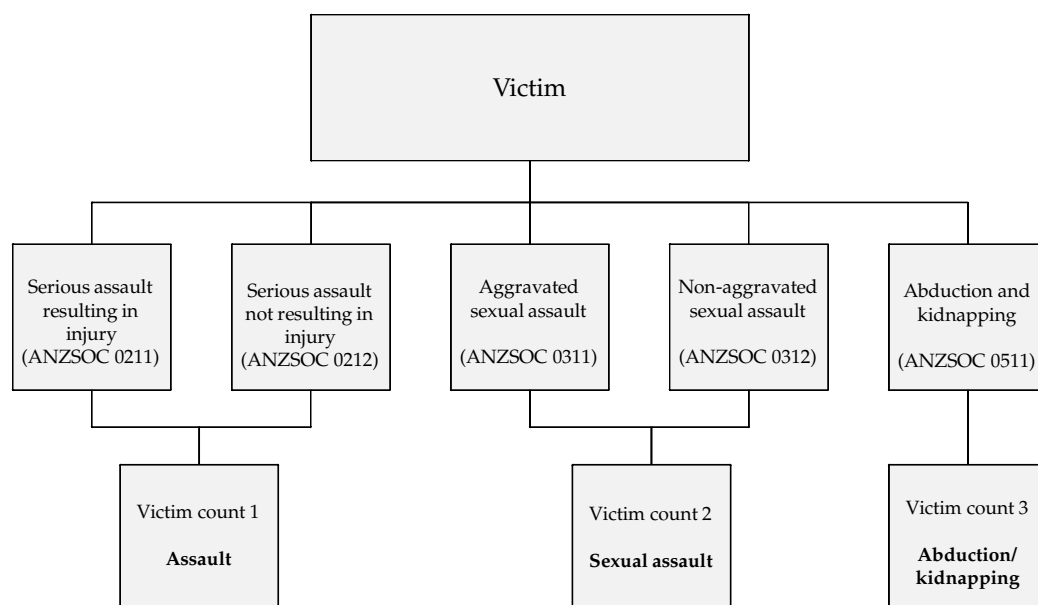
**26** The following provides an explanation about how victims are treated and counted in this collection.

## Counting unit continued

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

**28** A victim can be a person, premises, organisation or motor vehicle depending on the type of offence. A victim of a criminal incident is classified to one of the offence categories in scope of this collection (see paragraphs 5–12 for offences in scope).

**29** It should be noted that the Recorded Crime – Victims collection does not enumerate unique persons or organisations. If a person is a victim of one offence, they will be counted once in this publication. If a person is a victim of multiple offences that fall within the same ANZSOC division, the victim is counted once, and the lowest ANZSOC code recorded within that division is recorded as the offence. If a person is a victim of the same offence multiple times on the same day, the victim is counted once. If a person is a victim of multiple offences that fall in different ANZSOC divisions, the victim is counted once in each of the different divisions, meaning one victim can be presented multiple times under different offence divisions. The following diagram illustrates the counting rules for the Recorded Crime – Victims collection.



**30** The above diagram shows how one unique person who has been a victim of five offences is counted three times, due to the types of offences committed.

**31** Other examples of how different victim scenarios are counted are explained below:

- If a victim is assaulted by several offenders or a victim is repeatedly assaulted by the same offender, the victim would be counted once for assault.
- If the same victim is repeatedly abused over a period of time (i.e. long term abuse) and reports all instances of abuse to police at a single point in time, then the victim would be counted only once. On the other hand, where the victim reports these incidents to police at different times, then a count is made for each separate report.
- If a bank with several customers present is robbed, one robbery is counted, with the victim being the bank. If personal property is also taken from two customers, there would be three victims; the bank and the two customers.

*Counting unit continued*

- One victim is counted for each motor vehicle stolen. For example, if five cars are stolen from a car yard, this is counted as five motor vehicle thefts.

**32** For the offence of Unlawful Entry With Intent (UEWI) the following applies:

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

*Age of victims*

**33** For the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, the age information collected about a victim relates to the age of the victim at the time they become known to police rather than the age that the person became a victim. For example, if a victim was sexually assaulted at age 14 years but did not report the offence until they were 18 years of age, their age as presented in the data in this publication would be 18 years. Therefore, it is not possible to derive an accurate count of victims at the age when they were victimised.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES  
STRAIT ISLANDER VICTIMS

**34** This publication presents data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims for a selected range of personal offences for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Based on an ABS assessment of data quality, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for recorded victims of crime for other jurisdictions are not of sufficient quality for national reporting in 2010. For information about Indigenous rates refer to paragraphs 21–25.

**35** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is based on self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police. The quality of the data is dependent on police asking individuals to self-identify and responses being recorded on police systems. Where individuals are not able to provide an answer for themselves, jurisdictions may accept a response where a next of kin/guardian provides the information.

## DATA COMPARABILITY

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

DATA COMPARABILITY *continued*

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

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

**39** In considering other aspects of recorded crime statistics, the DiRCS project and subsequent data quality investigations concluded that information for offence types other than assault were satisfactory for the level of comparison presented in this publication. Where there are known specific issues for individual states and territories, these are described in paragraphs 54–70.

**40** As a consequence of the lack of data comparability for assault, national data are not published. Assault data are provided in this publication for individual states and territories, however they should not be used for cross-jurisdiction comparisons. A paper outlining the conduct and outcomes of the DiRCS project is available on the National Statistical Service website <[www.nss.gov.au](http://www.nss.gov.au)>. The paper was prepared by the ABS National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) on behalf of the NCSU Board of Management.

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

National Crime Recording  
Standard

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

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

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

*National Crime Recording  
Standard continued*

*Relationship of offender to  
victim*

incidents. Changes to legislation may also have an impact on the level of recorded crime and on the types of offences recorded.

**45** The relationship of offender to victim is defined as the relationship of the alleged offender to the victim as perceived by the victim at the time of the offence, not when further investigation has occurred or an offender is apprehended at a later date.

**46** Data are not available for Western Australia as it is not captured on the same basis as other states and territories (i.e. at the time the offence is recorded). New South Wales is unable to provide data for robbery offences. Several jurisdictions are unable to provide data for other theft and blackmail/extortion as the victim can be either a person or an organisation. As a result, these offences have been excluded from tables. Victoria records the relationship of the victim to offender rather than the offender to the victim, and data is subsequently recoded to meet the Recorded Crime – Victims relationship classification.

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

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

*Outcomes of Investigations*

**48** An element of the NCRS included the creation of a 'no crime' category. For 2010, where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred, these counts are excluded from the data.

**49** The Northern Territory is unable to code their outcome of investigation data to meet the requirements of the national outcome code 'no crime'. As a result, Northern Territory data may include victim counts for those situations where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER  
ABS DATA

*Crime Victimization, Australia*

**50** Another key source of data about people's experience of crime is the annual ABS Crime Victimization Survey, which is a complementary source to the Recorded Crime – Victims collection. This survey collects information directly from individuals and households about their experiences of crime, the extent to which incidents of crime were subsequently reported to police and perceptions of neighbourhood problems and feelings of safety for a broad selected set of offences (see *Crime Victimization, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0)). The Crime Victimization Survey replaced the previous *Crime and Safety Survey* (cat. no. 4509.0) that was last conducted in 2005. Due to differences in recording across states and territories, it is recommended that the survey data be used as the source to compare assault data across jurisdictions, rather than data presented in this publication.

*Personal Safety Survey,  
Australia*

**51** A further source of crime victimisation data that measures people's experience of violence, harassment and stalking is the ABS Personal Safety Survey, last run in 2005. This survey was conducted by personal interview and provides detailed information collected from individuals about: their experiences of threats/attempts or actual physical assault or sexual assault; the type of perpetrator; experience of harassment and stalking; reporting of incidents to police; feelings of safety; and includes a range of characteristics about



*Personal Safety Survey,  
Australia continued*

some of these incidents of violence (see *Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4906.0)).

*Other explanatory information*

**52** As different methods are used, caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons between different data sources. The information paper *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data* (cat.no.4522.0.55.001) was released by the ABS in June 2011. The main aim of this paper is to increase community understanding of the nature of different collection methodologies of crime victimisation data in Australia and why the findings from different data sources may differ. The paper outlines national crime victimisation statistics available from several different sources in the Australian context (including Recorded Crime – Victims) and draws comparisons between the statistics from these sources. The paper also describes methodological differences between survey sources and the possible impacts of the methodological differences between the survey vehicles.

#### COMPARISONS TO NON-ABS SOURCES

**53** The statistics presented in this publication may be different from those published by police forces in individual states and territories. Different definitions of offences (see Glossary) and counting methodology (see paragraphs 26–33) will result in variations. National recorded crime victims statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each individual ANZSOC division offence category, rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

#### STATE/TERRITORY EVENTS AND SPECIFIC ISSUES

**54** The following information highlights events or processes unique to a state/territory that may have an impact on the data for this collection. This may include specific initiatives, recording practices, or changes to legislation or policy supplied by each state/territory.

*New South Wales*

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

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

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

*Victoria*

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

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

*South Australia*

**60** South Australia does not record an assault for an unknown victim but may record an other offence such as theft (when evidence suggests an assault or an other offence has taken place) if they cannot locate a victim or their representative.

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

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

*South Australia continued*

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

*Western Australia*

**64** It is a legal requirement in Western Australia for doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers and police officers to report all reasonable beliefs of child sexual abuse to the Department for Child Protection.

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

*Tasmania*

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

*Northern Territory*

**67** Assault in the Northern Territory is clearly defined under sections 187-188 of the NT Criminal Code Act and therefore does not rely on common law definitions.

**68** If after a report of an assault further investigation reveals insufficient evidence, but in the judgement of a police officer a crime did take place, a record of an assault will still be made on the Northern Territory Police administrative recording system (PROMIS) with an outcome code of 'insufficient evidence'.

**69** The Northern Territory case management system does not include a 'no crime' outcome of investigation code. As a result, Northern Territory data may include victim counts for those situations where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred. This differs to all other states and territories where 'no crime' data has been excluded from the victim counts.

*Australian Capital Territory*

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

## CONFIDENTIALITY

**71** The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims. Table cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted to avoid releasing confidential information. Due to this randomisation process, totals may vary slightly across tables. These adjustments do not impair the value of the tables as a whole.

## REVISIONS

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

## ADDITIONAL DATA

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

*ABS publications*

**74** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) - issued quarterly
- *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) - issued quarterly
- *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (cat. no. 1234.0) - irregular
- *Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0) - issued annually
- *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) - issued quarterly

## ABS publications continued

- *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0) - last issue 2006
- *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1) - irregular
- *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0) - issued annually
- *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) - issued annually
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0) - issued five yearly
- *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0) - four yearly
- *Information Paper: Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) - irregular
- *Information Paper: National Information Development Plan for Crime and Justice Statistics 2005* (cat. no. 4520.0) - single issue
- *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0) - issued biennially
- *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0) - issued annually
- *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* (cat. no. 4714.0) - irregular
- *Personal Safety Survey* (cat. no. 4906.0) - irregular
- *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0) - issued annually
- *Recorded Crime - Offenders, Australia* (cat. no. 4519.0) - issued annually
- *Sexual Assault in Australia: A Statistical Overview* (cat. no. 4523.0) - single issue
- *Year Book Australia* (cat. no. 1301.0) - biennial

**75** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>. The ABS also provides a Release Calendar on the website detailing products to be released in the next six months. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics within the ABS releases *Crime and Justice News* (cat. no. 4500.0), an annual newsletter that is published on the ABS website. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics can be contacted by email <[crime.justice@abs.gov.au](mailto:crime.justice@abs.gov.au)>.

## Non-ABS publications

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

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

- AARF Australian Accounting Research Foundation
- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- ACT Australian Capital Territory
- ANZSOC Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification
- ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification
- cat. no. Catalogue number

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DiRCS	Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics
ERP	estimated resident population
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
no.	number
NCCJS	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

## APPENDIX 1

## MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ANZSOC

### A1.1

<i>National Offence Category</i>	<i>ANZSOC Code</i>	<i>ANZSOC Offence</i>
Homicide and related offences	0111	Murder
	0121	Attempted murder
	0131	Manslaughter
Assault	0210	Assault
	0211	Serious assault resulting in injury
	0212	Serious assault not resulting in injury
	0213	Common assault
Sexual assault	0310	Sexual assault
	0311	Aggravated sexual assault
	0312	Non-aggravated sexual assault
Kidnapping/abduction	0511	Abduction and kidnapping
Robbery	0610	Robbery
	0611	Aggravated robbery
	0612	Non-aggravated robbery
Blackmail/extortion	0621	Blackmail and extortion
Unlawful entry with intent	0711	Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter
Motor vehicle theft	0811	Theft of a motor vehicle
	0812	Illegal use of a motor vehicle
Other theft	0813	Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents
	0821	Theft from a person (excluding by force)
	0823	Theft from retail premises
	0829	Theft (except motor vehicles), n.e.c.
	0841	Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)

## APPENDIX 2

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

### STATE AND TERRITORY DETAIL

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

#### *Sex and age group*

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

#### *Location where offence occurred*

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

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

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

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

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

*Outcome of investigation at  
30 days continued*

6. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Tasmania
7. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Northern Territory
8. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Australian Capital Territory

*Relationship of offender to  
victim*

1. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, New South Wales
2. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, New South Wales
3. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Victoria
4. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Victoria
5. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Queensland
6. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Queensland
7. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, South Australia
8. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, South Australia
9. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Tasmania
10. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Tasmania
11. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Northern Territory
12. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Northern Territory
13. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Australian Capital Territory
14. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Australian Capital Territory

*Indigenous victims of crime*

1. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, New South Wales
2. Victims of sexual assault, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, New South Wales
3. Victims of robbery, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, New South Wales
4. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, New South Wales
5. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, Queensland
6. Victims of sexual assault, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, Queensland
7. Victims of robbery, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, Queensland
8. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, Queensland
9. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, South Australia
10. Victims of sexual assault, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, South Australia
11. Victims of robbery, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, South Australia
12. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, South Australia

*Indigenous victims of crime  
continued*

13. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, Northern Territory
14. Victims of sexual assault, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
15. Victims of robbery, selected characteristics by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
16. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status and sex, Northern Territory



## GLOSSARY .....

<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI)</b>	A victim who has self-identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
<b>Armed robbery</b>	Instances of robbery where a weapon was used in the commission of the offence.
<b>Assault</b>	The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury, or violence upon a person or persons, or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.
<b>Attempted murder</b>	The attempted unlawful killing of another person, where there is either the intent to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life), not resulting in death.
<b>Australian &amp; New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</b>	The ANZSOC is a hierarchical classification system 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.
<b>Bat/bar/club</b>	Includes cricket bat, baseball bat, other bat, crowbar, iron bar, jemmy bar, club, baton, stick, or length of timber.
<b>Blackmail/extortion</b>	The unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person, accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met. Coercive measures include, but are not limited to: the threat of force or violence; the misuse of authority; criminal prosecution; the destruction of a person's reputation or social standing; or the destruction of a person's property.
<b>Bottle/glass</b>	A bottle or glass either broken or unbroken.
<b>Chemical</b>	Any noxious or irritant liquid, powder, gas, or spray that is used to immobilise, incapacitate or injure another person either temporarily or permanently.
<b>Community location</b>	Any location where the primary activity is the provision of services/facilities for public use. Includes schools and other educational facilities; hospitals and other health facilities; churches and other religious establishments; car parks, buses, trains, terminals and other transport facilities; police stations, court houses, and other justice facilities; streets and footpaths; and open spaces not reserved for specific functions or attached to some other facility.
<b>Dwelling</b>	A room or suite of rooms, both private and non-private, which may or may not be self-contained. A dwelling can be a house, flat, tent, or residential quarters attached to shops or offices, and also includes motels, hostels, nursing homes, etc.
<b>Firearm</b>	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, air gun, nail gun, cannon, imitation firearm, and implied firearm. Firearm excludes bow and arrow, cross bow, spear gun, and blowgun.
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	The unlawful killing or the attempted unlawful killing of another person. This includes the ANZSOC groups of Murder (0111), Attempted Murder (0121) and Manslaughter (0131). For Recorded Crime – Victims output, this excludes conspiracy to murder offences and Driving causing death (0132).

<b>Investigation finalised - no offender proceeded against</b>	Cases where the investigation has been finalised but no offender has been proceeded against, either due to the circumstances of the alleged offenders or because the offence could not be verified. These cases are unlikely to be reopened.
<b>Investigation finalised - offender proceeded against</b>	Cases where the investigation has been finalised by the offender/s being proceeded against, either through court proceedings or non-court proceedings.
<b>Investigation not finalised</b>	Cases where the investigation has not been finalised and no offender has been proceeded against at the time of recording the outcome. This includes cases where the investigation is ongoing or pending/suspended.
<b>Kidnapping/abduction</b>	The unlawful confinement of a 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.
<b>Knife</b>	Any cutting instrument consisting essentially of a thin blade (usually made of steel and with a sharp edge) attached to a handle. This includes, but is not limited to: ballistic knife, sheath knife, kitchen knife, and implied knife. It excludes: butterfly knife, razor, star knife, trench knife, cleaver, machete, scythe, sickle, sword, and axe.
<b>Location</b>	The initial site where an offence occurred, determined on the basis of use or function. Any surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to the building or facility, as well as any other structures existing at the location are assigned to the same category of use. Locations which are multi functional are categorised according to their primary function, with the exception of a multifunctional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location. Thus, a residential college within university grounds is coded to 'residential' and not 'educational'.
<b>Location other</b>	Any location where the primary activity does not fit into 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.
<b>Manslaughter</b>	The unlawful killing of another person while deprived of the power of self-control by provocation, or under circumstances amounting to diminished responsibility or without intent to kill, as a result of a careless, reckless, negligent, unlawful or dangerous act (other than the act of driving).
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission, with the intent of temporarily or permanently depriving the owner/possessor of the use of the motor vehicle. Excludes attempted motor vehicle theft.
<b>Murder</b>	The unlawful killing of another person where there is one or more of the following: the intent to kill; the intent to cause grievous bodily harm, with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life); without intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder).
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>	A victim who does not self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
<b>Offence</b>	Any act or omission by a person, persons, organisation, or organisations, for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system.
<b>Other theft</b>	The unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods, not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully. Includes the ANZSOC groups of Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents (0813), Theft from a person (excluding by force) (0821), Theft from retail premises (0823), Theft (except motor vehicles) n.e.c. (0829), and Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) (0841).

<b>Other weapon</b>	Any other instrument or substance (other than a firearm, knife, syringe, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, or chemical), capable of inflicting damage, injury, or death. This includes, but is not limited to: sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blow gun; rope; wire; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding imitation firearms, knives and syringes).
<b>Outbuilding/residential land</b>	Excluding dwellings, this includes buildings or land which lie within the boundaries of the residential location. Examples include carports, clothes lines, attached and unattached garages, gazebos, etc.
<b>Outcome of investigation</b>	The status of a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police.
<b>Miscellaneous finalisations</b>	Includes cases that have been transferred to a different jurisdiction, superseded offences, duplicate records, and records which are additional offences.
<b>Recreational</b>	Any location where 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. Includes cinemas, gymnasiums, sporting ground/oval, dance halls and amusement parlours.
<b>Relationship of offender to victim</b>	<p>The relationship of offender to victim is defined as the relationship of the alleged offender to the victim as perceived by the victim at the time of the offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Known to victim:</b> This is where the offender is known to the victim. This includes both family and non-family members.</li> <li>■ <b>Family member:</b> This is where the offender is a family member. The group includes partners, parents, children, siblings, boyfriends/girlfriends and other related family members.</li> <li>■ <b>Partner:</b> Where the victim and the offender are married, in a de facto relationship or where the offender is the victim's boyfriend or girlfriend.</li> <li>■ <b>Other family member:</b> Where the offender is a blood relative or a relative by marriage including parents, children, siblings and other related family members such as cousins and grandparents. Step parents/brothers/sisters are included, as are in-laws.</li> <li>■ <b>Non-family member:</b> This is where the offender is known and is not a family member. The group includes ex-partners, ex-boyfriends/girlfriends, and other non-family members.</li> <li>■ <b>Ex-partner:</b> Where the victim and the offender were no longer in a partnered relationship at the time of the offence. This includes where the relationship has ended through separation or divorce or where the offender was the ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend of the victim.</li> <li>■ <b>Other non-family member:</b> Where the offender is known to the victim and is not a relative. This includes a variety of people such as foster parents, teachers, acquaintances, colleagues, friends, etc.</li> <li>■ <b>Stranger:</b> The victim has seen the offender but does not personally know them.</li> <li>■ <b>No offender identified:</b> This is to be used in cases where no information is available about the offender. This may include where police have recorded an offender, however, due to other circumstances (e.g. death of victim) further details were unable to be obtained; or where the victim was knocked unconscious, blindfolded, etc. and was unable to identify the offender.</li> <li>■ <b>Not applicable:</b> This is where the victim is not a person (i.e. an organisation, motor vehicle or premises).</li> <li>■ <b>Not stated/inadequately described:</b> This is where a relationship of offender to victim has not been recorded or the information supplied is insufficient to classify elsewhere.</li> </ul>
<b>Residential</b>	Any location containing 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.

<b>Retail</b>	A location where 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. Includes chemists, service stations, restaurants, florists and supermarkets.
<b>Robbery</b>	The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person or organisation, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use, of immediate force or violence.
<b>Sexual assault</b>	Physical contact, or intent of contact, of a sexual nature directed toward another person where that person does not give consent, gives consent as a result of intimidation or deception, or consent is proscribed (i.e. the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or there is a familial relationship).
<b>Syringe</b>	A small device consisting of a tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid and ejecting it in a stream.
<b>Unarmed robbery</b>	Instances of robbery where there was no weapon used or implied in the commission of the offence, or where weapon use was unknown or not stated.
<b>Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence, where the entry is either forced or unforced. Excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise into which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access, whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence. A structure is defined as a building that is contained by walls and can be secured in some form. This includes, but is not limited to, the following: dwelling (e.g. house, flat, caravan), office, bank, shop, factory, school, and church.
<b>UEWI - Involving the taking of property</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure.
<b>UEWI - Other</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but not resulting in the taking of property from the structure.
<b>Victim</b>	The definition of victim varies according to the offence category, and can either be a person, premise, organisation, or motor vehicle.
<b>Victimisation rate</b>	The number of victims per 100,000 of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For more information, refer to paragraphs 17–20 of the Explanatory Notes.
<b>Weapon</b>	A weapon is defined as any object that can be 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 and feet are not included as a weapon.
<b>Weapon used n.f.d</b>	A weapon was used, sighted or implied during the commission of the offence but the nature of the weapon is unknown or cannot be identified.







## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

## INTERNET

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

## INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

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

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