



RECORDED CRIME

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 30 MAY 2001

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

NOTES

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

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

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE Commencing from this issue the focus of this publication has changed to provide a broader picture of crime across Australia, with the emphasis on national level data. Reflecting this change, the number of tables has been significantly reduced.

Additional detail on recorded crime is available in supplementary tabulations and special tabulations can be produced to meet particular requirements. Refer to paragraph 35 of the Explanatory notes for further information.

Included for the first time in this publication is national data on relationship of offender to victim for the offence category of assault.

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

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on victims of selected crimes recorded by State and Territory police forces in Australia for the period 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2000 and provides a measure of the level and nature of crime in Australia.

There is considerable variation in the criminal laws of Australian States and Territories and this publication only includes those crimes for which nationally comparable definitions and counting rules have been developed. These statistics cover the national offence categories of homicide and related offences, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. For more information about the scope of this collection, refer to paragraphs 14–18 of the Explanatory notes.

In addition to victim counts, more detailed information for selected offence categories has been provided at the national level. This information includes where the offence took place, whether a weapon was used and information about the age and sex of the victims and their relationship with the offender, together with information about the outcome of police investigations.

Users of these statistics should be aware of several issues. These statistics only cover crimes recorded by police after they have been reported to, or otherwise detected by, police. Not all crimes come to the attention of police. In addition, fluctuations in recorded crime from month to month and year to year may be influenced by changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, in police procedures and in crime reporting systems, rather than changes to the incidence of criminal behaviour. There are also a number of significant events that have occurred within States and Territories that may have impacted on the figures presented in this publication. For more information on data comparability and these events refer to paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Explanatory notes.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS

Overall the number of victims recorded by police increased between 1999 and 2000 for all offences covered by this release (see table below). The largest increases were recorded for victims of driving causing death (12%), sexual assault (11%) and other theft (10%). The significant exceptions were for murder and kidnapping/abduction (decreases of 12% and 10% respectively).

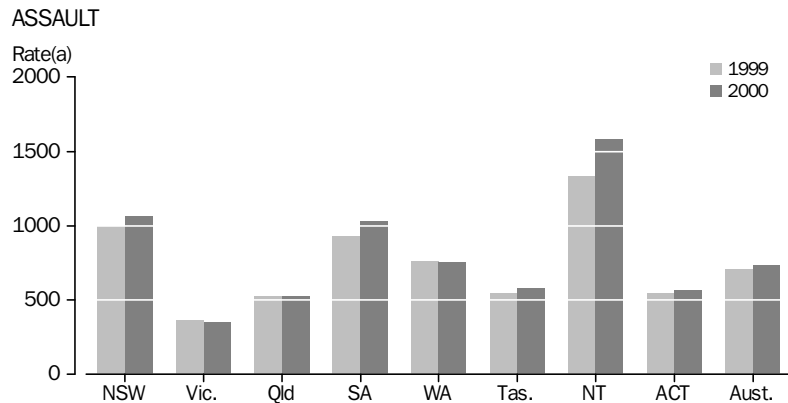
1 VICTIMS, By Offence Category

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>1999r</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>% change</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Murder	343	302	-12.0
Attempted murder	359	391	8.9
Manslaughter	43	44	2.3
Driving causing death	225	252	12.0
Assault	134 271	141 124	5.1
Sexual assault	14 104	15 630	10.8
Kidnapping/abduction	766	688	-10.2
Robbery	22 606	23 314	3.1
Blackmail/extortion	255	254	-0.4
Unlawful entry with intent	415 735	436 865	5.1
Motor vehicle theft	129 552	139 094	7.4
Other theft	612 559	674 813	10.2

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CHANGES IN STATE AND TERRITORY CRIME LEVELS

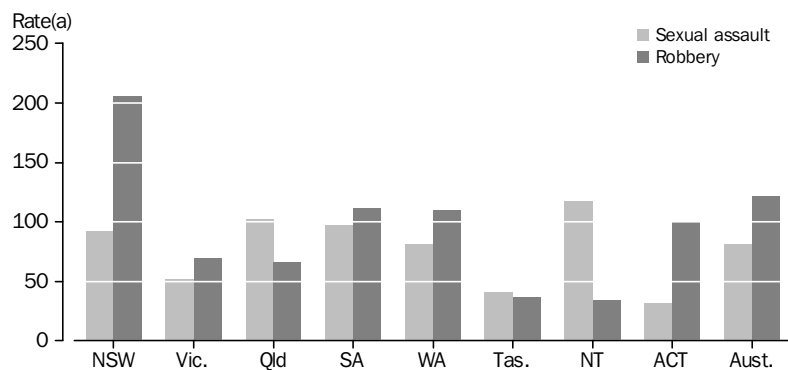
The murder rate decreased for all States and Territories from 1999 to 2000 apart from Queensland, where the increase was due to the recording of the 15 murder victims at Childers in June 2000, and Tasmania (see tables 1 and 2). The largest rate for homicide and related offences for 2000 was recorded in South Australia (7 victims per 100,000 persons).



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

The assault victimisation rate increased for all States and Territories apart from Victoria and Western Australia where the rate decreased, and Queensland where the rate remained stable. In 2000, the highest assault rates were recorded in the Northern Territory, New South Wales and South Australia (1,580, 1,063 and 1,030 victims per 100,000 persons respectively). The lowest assault rate was recorded in Victoria with 347 victims per 100,000 persons, less than half the national assault rate.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ROBBERY, 2000



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

The rate of recorded sexual assault was highest in the Northern Territory (117 victims per 100,000 persons) followed by Queensland and South Australia (103 and 98 victims per 100,000 persons respectively). The Northern Territory and New South Wales recorded the largest percentage increases in the number of sexual assault victims from 1999 to 2000 (40% and 35% respectively).

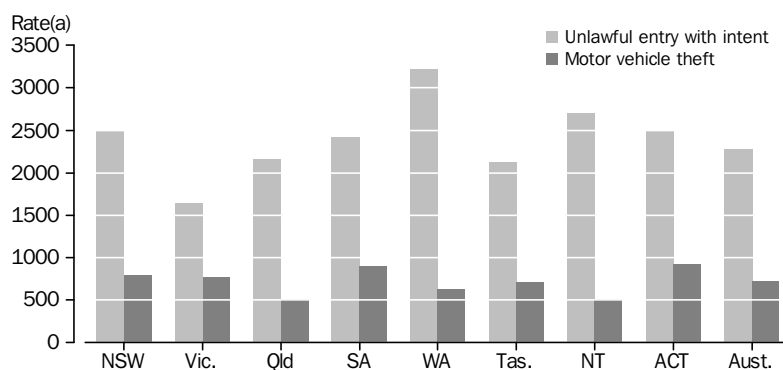
In 2000, New South Wales recorded the highest victimisation rate for robbery (206 victims per 100,000 persons), almost twice that of the next highest figure recorded

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

CHANGES IN STATE AND TERRITORY CRIME LEVELS *continued*

in South Australia and Western Australia (111 victims per 100,000 persons for both states). The victimisation rate for robbery decreased from 1999 to 2000 for all States and Territories, with the exception of New South Wales (from 196 to 206 victims per 100,000 persons) and South Australia (from 99 to 111 victims per 100,000 persons).

UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, 2000



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

Western Australia recorded the highest unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) victimisation rate in 2000 with 3,230 victims per 100,000 persons. This rate was almost double that of Victoria, which recorded the lowest rate of 1,653 victims per 100,000 persons. All States and Territories recorded increased rates of UEWI victimisation from 1999 to 2000 with the exception of Tasmania (from 2,610 to 2,131 victims per 100,000 persons).

During 2000, the largest percentage increase in motor vehicle theft victims was recorded in Victoria (15%). The Australian Capital Territory had the largest percentage decrease in victims of motor vehicle theft from 1999 to 2000 (12%), although they still recorded the highest motor vehicle theft victimisation rate for 2000 with 925 victims per 100,000 persons.

All States and Territories recorded increased victimisation rates for other theft from 1999 to 2000 with the exception of Tasmania (decreasing from 2,816 to 2,751 victims per 100,000 persons).

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Murder

There were 182 male and 119 female murder victims in Australia in 2000. In almost two thirds (63%) of murder cases the offender was known to the victim: for female victims where the offender was known to the victim, the offender was a family member in 63% of cases, whereas for male victims this figure was 27%. Over half of all victims (55%) were murdered in a dwelling, with a further 12% murdered on a street/footpath. For one in five murders a firearm was used. Murder investigations were finalised within 30 days for 64% of cases and in most of these (92%) an offender was proceeded against.

Attempted murder

Nationally, there were 271 male and 117 female victims of attempted murder in 2000. Females were more likely than males to know their offender (79% compared with 52%), and for female victims, as with murder, the offender was more likely to be a family member. Almost half of all attempted murders occurred in a residential location (48%),

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Attempted murder continued

and almost another third (31%) occurred on a street/footpath. In 83% of attempted murders a weapon was used, and in 37% of these cases the weapon was a firearm. Almost three-quarters of attempted murder investigations were finalised within 30 days and for the majority of these (95%) an offender was proceeded against.

Assault

There were 80,076 male and 55,742 female victims of assault. For both males and females, those aged 15–24 years recorded the highest victimisation rates. Almost two-thirds of female victims knew the offender (and approximately half of these offenders were family members), whilst just over one-third of male victims knew the offender (and the majority of these offenders were non-family members). Just over one-third (36%) of all assaults occurred in a dwelling, with a further 23% occurring on a street/footpath. Weapons were used in 12% of assaults and less than 1% of assaults involved a firearm. Almost three in five assaults (58%) resulted in an investigation being finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and in 78% of these cases the offender was proceeded against.

Sexual Assault

There were 2,804 male and 12,396 female victims of sexual assault. The highest victimisation rates were recorded for males aged 0–14 years and for females aged 15–19 years, with 61% of all victims aged 19 years or younger. Similar proportions of male and female victims knew the offender (64% of male victims and 61% of female victims), and for both sexes approximately one-quarter of all offenders were family members. Almost two-thirds (64%) of all sexual assaults occurred in a residential location and almost all sexual assaults did not involve weapon use (98%). Less than half (41%) of all sexual assault investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, and of these 58% resulted in an offender being proceeded against.

Kidnapping/Abduction

There were 257 male and 428 female victims of kidnapping/abduction with the highest victimisation rate being for 15–19 year old persons. About 28% of all victims knew the offender and in 84% of these cases the offender was a non-family member. Almost half (48%) of all kidnapping/abductions occurred on a street/footpath. Just over one in five (21%) kidnapping/abductions involved a weapon and in just over one-third of these cases (34%) the weapon was a firearm. For those investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police (45%), approximately half of these involved an offender being proceeded against (51%).

Robbery

There were 12,223 male and 6,140 female victims of robbery. The highest robbery victimisation rate was for males aged 15–19 years. The most common location for robbery offences was a street/footpath (37%), followed by retail premises (27%). Firearms were used in 6% of all robberies, with a further 32% of robberies involving other weapons. Less than one-quarter (22%) of all robberies were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. However in the majority of these cases (78%) the offender was proceeded against in the same time period.

Blackmail/extortion

There were 155 male and 52 female victims of blackmail/extortion. Just over two in five victims knew the offender (43%). Investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police for 45% of victims and for 36% of all victims the offender was proceeded against in the same time period.

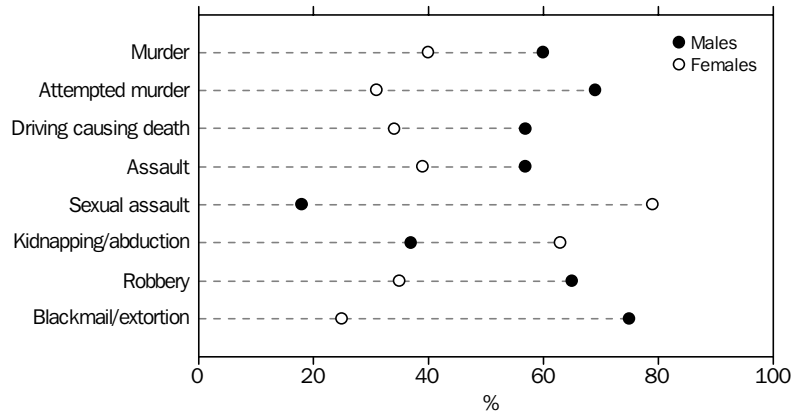
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Unlawful entry with intent Unlawful entry with intent offences were most likely to occur in a residential location (65%). Less than one in ten investigations (7%) were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police. However, where the investigation was finalised, 83% of offenders were proceeded against in the same time period.

Motor vehicle theft The most frequent place where motor vehicle theft occurred was the street/footpath (40%), followed by an outbuilding/residential land (19%). For 10% of motor vehicle thefts investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, with an offender proceeded against in 77% of these investigations.

Sex of Victim

SEX OF VICTIM, 2000—Proportion of male and female victims



Nationally, males were more likely to be victims than females for the offences of murder, attempted murder, driving causing death, assault, robbery and blackmail/extortion, while females were more likely to be victims of sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction.

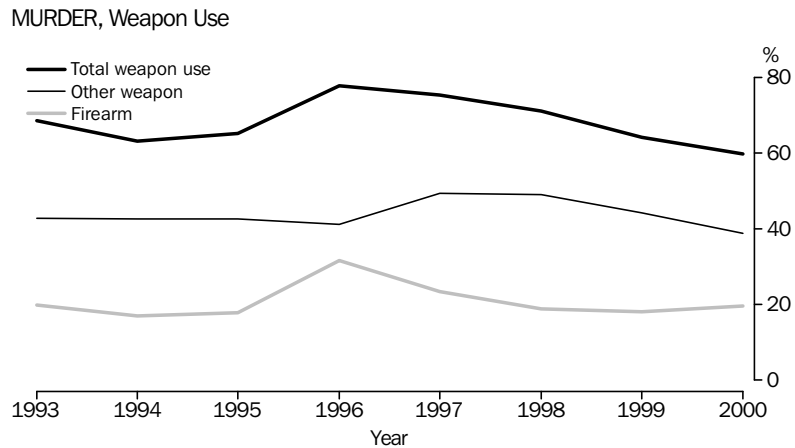
TRENDS OVER TIME

Murder

The annual recorded counts for murder victims in Australia have fluctuated over the period 1993–2000. This is due in large part to the following incidents: Tasmania in 1996 where 35 lives were taken in a single incident at Port Arthur, South Australia in 1999 where 12 bodies were discovered at Snowtown, Western Australia in 1999 where 9 victims resulted from two family murder/suicide incidents and Queensland in 2000 where 15 victims of the fire at Childers were recorded. Despite this fluctuation in the number of murders, the victimisation rates for murder in Australia have remained largely stable over the last 8 years ranging from 1.5 to 1.8 victims per 100,000 persons.

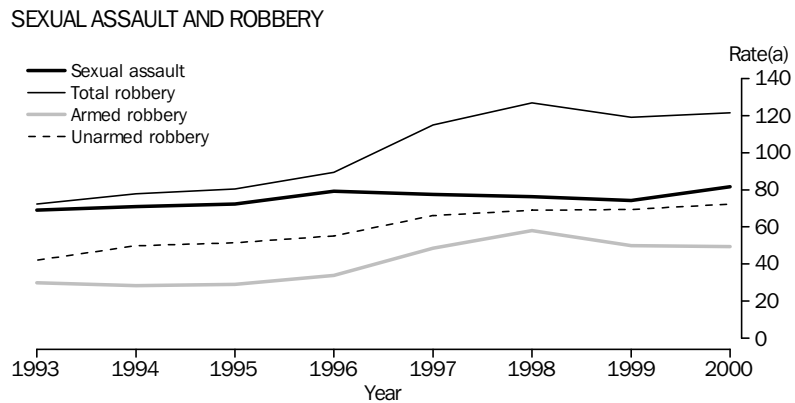
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Murder *continued*



Across Australia the proportion of murder offences that involved the use of a weapon between 1993 and 1995 was around two-thirds. In 1996, with the occurrence of the Port Arthur incident, this proportion increased to 78% and has declined thereafter to 59% in 2000. The proportion of murders committed using a firearm reached a peak of 32% in 1996 and has declined since then to 18% in 1999, rising slightly to 20% in 2000.

Sexual assault and robbery



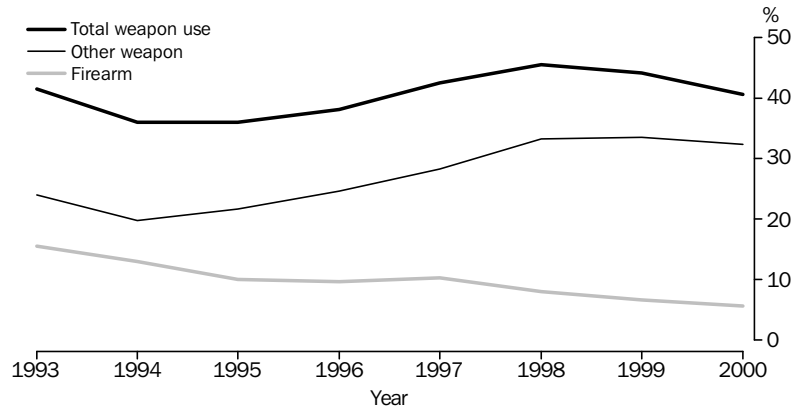
(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

The rate of recorded sexual assault victimisation increased by 18% over the last 8 years from 69 to 82 victims per 100,000 persons. The rate of robbery victimisation has increased by 68% in the same period (from 72 to 122 victims per 100,000 persons). Although unarmed robbery has increased steadily over the past 8 years the rate of armed robbery has decreased since 1998.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Sexual assault and robbery *continued*

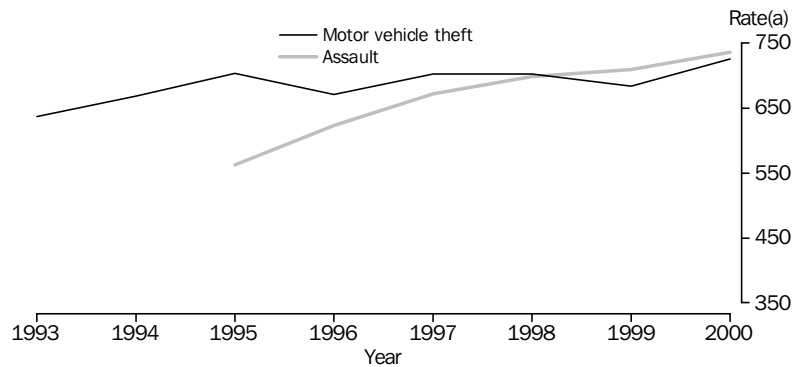
ROBBERY, Weapon Use



The proportion of robberies committed using a weapon was much the same at the beginning and the end of the period (1993–2000), at around 41%. Over the period there were some fluctuations, from a low of 36% in 1994 and 1995 to a high of 46% in 1998. In addition, the type of weapon used has changed in this period. The proportion of robberies committed using a firearm has decreased from 16% in 1993 to an 8 year low of 6% in 2000.

Assault and property offences

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT AND ASSAULT



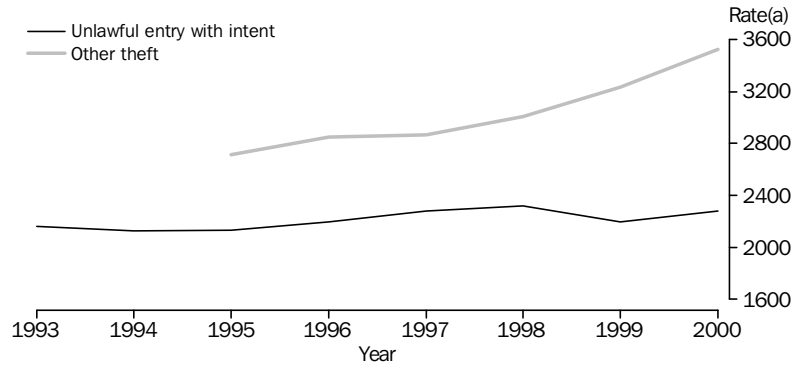
(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

Nationally, the number of assault victims recorded by police has increased by 39% between 1995 and 2000, with the victimisation rates increasing by 31% from 563 to 737 victims per 100,000 persons. The motor vehicle theft victimisation rate has increased by 14% between 1993 and 2000.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Assault and property offences *continued*

OTHER THEFT AND UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) and other theft are the most frequently occurring selected offences. While the UEWI victimisation rate increased slightly (6%) between 1993 and 2000, the rate in 2000 of 2,281 victims per 100,000 persons is below that of 2,320 victims per 100,000 persons recorded in 1998.

In 2000 the rate of other theft was 3,523 victims per 100,000 persons. This represents a 30% increase in the rate of other theft since 1995.

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—2000

Offence category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	359	169	237	105	89	16	11	3	989
Murder	101	55	77	23	31	7	6	2	302
Attempted murder	148	51	122	44	14	7	5	—	391
Manslaughter	10	12	7	1	13	1	—	—	44
Driving causing death	100	51	31	37	31	1	—	1	252
Assault	68 714	16 541	18 758	15 423	14 125	2 718	3 088	1 757	141 124
Sexual assault	5 975	2 474	3 667	1 464	1 529	194	229	98	15 630
Kidnapping/abduction	382	106	97	43	44	10	1	5	688
Robbery	13 325	3 326	2 364	1 668	2 084	171	67	309	23 314
Blackmail/extortion	60	69	65	25	30	2	1	2	254
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	160 610	78 774	77 263	36 302	60 840	10 024	5 300	7 752	436 865
Involving the taking of property(b)	126 942	62 654	58 686	na	40 955	7 828	3 330	6 543	na
Other(b)	33 668	16 120	18 577	na	19 885	2 196	1 970	1 209	na
Motor vehicle theft	51 249	36 591	18 638	13 464	11 913	3 367	998	2 874	139 094
Other theft	232 295	141 219	113 096	68 767	88 269	12 939	6 247	11 981	674 813

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.6	3.5	6.6	7.0	4.7	3.4	5.6	1.0	5.2
Murder	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	np	1.6
Attempted murder	2.3	1.1	3.4	2.9	0.7	1.5	2.6	—	2.0
Manslaughter	0.2	0.3	0.2	np	0.7	np	—	—	0.2
Driving causing death	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.6	np	—	np	1.3
Assault	1 063.1	347.1	526.0	1 029.8	749.8	577.8	1 579.8	565.2	736.8
Sexual assault	92.4	51.9	102.8	97.8	81.2	41.2	117.2	31.5	81.6
Kidnapping/abduction	5.9	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	np	1.6	3.6
Robbery	206.2	69.8	66.3	111.4	110.6	36.4	34.3	99.4	121.7
Blackmail/extortion	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	np	np	np	1.3
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 484.9	1 652.9	2 166.4	2 424.0	3 229.5	2 131.1	2 711.5	2 493.9	2 280.8
Involving the taking of property(b)	1 964.0	1 314.6	1 645.5	na	2 174.0	1 664.2	1 703.6	2 104.9	na
Other(b)	520.9	338.2	520.9	na	1 055.5	466.9	1 007.9	388.9	na
Motor vehicle theft	792.9	767.8	522.6	899.0	632.4	715.8	510.6	924.6	726.2
Other theft	3 594.0	2 963.1	3 171.2	4 591.7	4 685.5	2 750.8	3 196.0	3 854.4	3 523.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—1999

Offence category	NSW	Vic. r	Qld r	SA	WA	Tas. r	NT r	ACT r	Aust.
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	346	170	233	97	91	10	18	5	970
Murder	123	62	64	39	41	5	7	2	343
Attempted murder	133	57	112	39	8	3	5	2	359
Manslaughter	12	6	14	1	6	2	2	—	43
Driving causing death	78	45	43	18	36	—	4	1	225
Assault	63 811	17 121	18 425	13 861	14 231	2 569	2 567	1 686	134 271
Sexual assault	4 425	2 800	3 550	1 320	1 553	198	164	94	14 104
Kidnapping/abduction	450	124	93	38	49	3	—	9	766
Robbery	12 554	3 408	2 470	1 474	2 114	188	85	313	22 606
Blackmail/extortion	62	77	70	24	18	2	—	2	255
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	150 998	76 304	74 189	33 974	55 793	12 288	4 871	7 318	415 735
Property theft	121 707	60 477	56 361	27 858	37 428	9 592	3 184	6 376	322 983
Other	29 291	15 827	17 828	6 116	18 365	2 696	1 687	942	92 752
Motor vehicle theft	47 355	31 877	18 249	11 981	12 752	3 078	990	3 270	129 552
Other theft	200 090	135 383	105 169	62 115	78 874	13 259	6 086	11 583	612 559
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.4	3.6	6.6	6.5	4.9	2.1	9.3	1.6	5.1
Murder	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	3.6	np	1.8
Attempted murder	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.6	0.4	np	2.6	np	1.9
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.4	np	0.3	np	np	—	0.2
Driving causing death	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	—	2.1	np	1.2
Assault	997.6	363.7	525.4	928.8	766.1	545.7	1 332.0	545.1	709.2
Sexual assault	69.2	59.5	101.2	88.4	83.6	42.1	85.1	30.4	74.5
Kidnapping/abduction	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	np	—	2.9	4.0
Robbery	196.3	72.4	70.4	98.8	113.8	39.9	44.1	101.2	119.4
Blackmail/extortion	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	np	—	np	1.3
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 360.6	1 620.9	2 115.5	2 276.5	3 003.5	2 610.0	2 527.4	2 366.0	2 195.7
Property theft	1 902.7	1 284.7	1 607.2	1 866.6	2 014.9	2 037.4	1 652.1	2 061.5	1 705.8
Other	457.9	336.2	508.4	409.8	988.6	572.6	875.3	304.6	489.9
Motor vehicle theft	740.3	677.1	520.4	802.8	686.5	653.8	513.7	1 057.2	684.2
Other theft	3 128.0	2 875.8	2 998.9	4 162.1	4 246.0	2 816.3	3 157.9	3 745.0	3 235.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

<i>Sex and age group (years)</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Driving causing death</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Blackmail/extortion</i>
NUMBER								
Males								
0-14	7	20	11	6 631	1 575	99	976	2
15-19	15	19	28	11 953	374	41	3 786	17
20-24	15	49	23	11 496	211	45	2 160	12
25-34	39	86	27	22 041	276	36	2 219	24
35-44	43	43	19	13 829	125	19	1 359	46
45 and over	59	44	35	11 571	60	14	1 495	49
Total(b)	182	271	144	80 076	2 804	257	12 223	155
Females								
0-14	10	12	5	4 018	4 787	154	183	—
15-19	8	4	16	8 540	2 834	117	885	4
20-24	14	11	7	8 769	1 359	51	910	4
25-34	32	33	18	16 173	1 749	65	1 206	11
35-44	26	31	7	10 422	944	24	927	11
45 and over	28	24	31	6 464	465	13	1 905	20
Total(b)	119	117	86	55 742	12 396	428	6 140	52
Persons								
0-14	17	32	16	10 672	6 378	253	1 165	2
15-19	23	23	44	20 563	3 221	158	4 689	21
20-24	29	60	30	20 386	1 578	96	3 092	16
25-34	71	119	45	38 399	2 034	101	3 441	35
35-44	69	74	26	24 361	1 073	43	2 304	57
45 and over	87	69	68	18 111	529	27	3 418	69
Total(b)	302	391	252	141 124	15 630	688	18 750	208
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
Males								
0-14	0.3	1.0	0.5	329.8	78.3	4.9	48.5	np
15-19	2.2	2.8	4.1	1 731.0	54.2	5.9	548.3	2.5
20-24	2.2	7.0	3.3	1 653.7	30.4	6.5	310.7	1.7
25-34	2.7	5.9	1.9	1 517.5	19.0	2.5	152.8	1.7
35-44	2.9	2.9	1.3	941.8	8.5	1.3	92.5	3.1
45 and over	1.8	1.4	1.1	359.5	1.9	0.4	46.4	1.5
Total(b)	1.9	2.8	1.5	839.7	29.4	2.7	128.2	1.6
Females								
0-14	0.5	0.6	0.3	210.4	250.7	8.1	9.6	—
15-19	1.2	0.6	2.4	1 298.0	430.7	17.8	134.5	0.6
20-24	2.1	1.7	1.1	1 317.0	204.1	7.7	136.7	0.6
25-34	2.2	2.3	1.2	1 119.6	121.1	4.5	83.5	0.8
35-44	1.8	2.1	0.5	707.8	64.1	1.6	63.0	0.7
45 and over	0.8	0.7	0.9	186.4	13.4	0.4	54.9	0.6
Total(b)	1.2	1.2	0.9	579.6	128.9	4.5	63.8	0.5
Persons								
0-14	0.4	0.8	0.4	272.2	162.7	6.5	29.7	np
15-19	1.7	1.7	3.3	1 524.9	238.9	11.7	347.7	1.6
20-24	2.1	4.4	2.2	1 497.9	115.9	7.1	227.2	1.2
25-34	2.5	4.1	1.6	1 325.5	70.2	3.5	118.8	1.2
35-44	2.3	2.5	0.9	828.3	36.5	1.5	78.3	1.9
45 and over	1.3	1.0	1.0	270.9	7.9	0.4	51.1	1.0
Total(b)	1.6	2.0	1.3	736.8	81.6	3.6	97.9	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

<i>Sex of victim and relationship</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Assault(b)</i>	<i>Sexual Assault(b)</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Blackmail/ extortion</i>
.....						
NUMBER						
Males						
Known to victim						
Family member	30	39	7 484	720	9	7
Non-family member	80	101	22 209	1 085	64	58
Total known to victim(c)	111	141	29 696	1 805	74	65
Unknown to victim	49	89	31 974	368	134	50
Not stated/inadequately described	22	41	18 406	631	49	40
<i>Total</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>80 076</i>	<i>2 804</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>155</i>
Females						
Known to victim						
Family member	49	49	18 515	2 915	18	5
Non-family member	29	43	18 568	4 617	96	20
Total known to victim(c)	78	92	37 084	7 534	116	25
Unknown to victim	21	14	8 986	2 056	211	12
Not stated/inadequately described	20	11	9 672	2 806	101	15
<i>Total</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>55 742</i>	<i>12 396</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>52</i>
Persons(d)						
Known to victim						
Family member	79	88	27 786	3 767	27	12
Non-family member	109	145	42 386	5 888	161	78
Total known to victim(c)	189	234	70 176	9 657	191	90
Unknown to victim	70	104	41 984	2 490	345	62
Not stated/inadequately described	43	53	28 964	3 483	152	56
<i>Total</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>141 124</i>	<i>15 630</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>208</i>
.....						
PROPORTION (%)						
Males						
Known to victim						
Family member	16.5	14.4	9.3	25.7	3.5	4.5
Non-family member	44.0	37.3	27.7	38.7	24.9	37.4
Total known to victim(c)	61.0	52.0	37.1	64.4	28.8	41.9
Unknown to victim	26.9	32.8	39.9	13.1	52.1	32.3
Not stated/inadequately described	12.1	15.1	23.0	22.5	19.1	25.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Known to victim						
Family member	41.2	41.9	33.2	23.5	4.2	9.6
Non-family member	24.4	36.8	33.3	37.2	22.4	38.5
Total known to victim(c)	65.5	78.6	66.5	60.8	27.1	48.1
Unknown to victim	17.6	12.0	16.1	16.6	49.3	23.1
Not stated/inadequately described	16.8	9.4	17.4	22.6	23.6	28.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons(d)						
Known to victim						
Family member	26.2	22.5	19.7	24.1	3.9	5.8
Non-family member	36.1	37.1	30.0	37.7	23.4	37.5
Total known to victim(c)	62.6	59.8	49.7	61.8	27.8	43.3
Unknown to victim	23.2	26.6	29.7	15.9	50.1	29.8
Not stated/inadequately described	14.2	13.6	20.5	22.3	22.1	26.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Refers to individual persons only.

(b) Data for New South Wales is based on sampling estimates (see Technical note).

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

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

5

VICTIMS(a), By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred

Type of location	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Robbery	Unlawful entry with intent	Motor vehicle theft	Other theft
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	167	159	51 266	9 571	109	1 343	251 448	398	66 100
Outbuilding/residential land	19	30	5 361	393	31	191	30 969	25 691	95 487
Total residential(b)	187	189	56 769	9 981	140	1 539	283 209	26 089	162 438
Community									
Street/footpath	36	122	32 554	1 296	332	8 655	—	55 142	118 881
Other community location	32	28	20 088	2 027	92	4 177	40 094	27 500	115 500
Total community	68	150	52 642	3 323	424	12 832	40 094	82 642	234 381
Other									
Retail	10	23	12 644	473	55	6 189	52 504	18 114	161 816
Recreational	17	12	12 605	801	30	1 343	11 561	2 951	36 467
Other location	10	10	2 805	272	7	807	40 595	3 667	39 872
Total other	37	45	28 054	1 546	92	8 339	104 660	24 732	238 155
Unspecified	10	7	3 659	780	32	604	8 902	5 631	39 839
Total	302	391	141 124	15 630	688	23 314	436 865	139 094	674 813

PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	55.3	40.7	36.3	61.2	15.8	5.8	57.6	0.3	9.8
Outbuilding/residential land	6.3	7.7	3.8	2.5	4.5	0.8	7.1	18.5	14.2
Total residential(b)	61.9	48.3	40.2	63.9	20.3	6.6	64.8	18.8	24.1
Community									
Street/footpath	11.9	31.2	23.1	8.3	48.3	37.1	—	39.6	17.6
Other community location	10.6	7.2	14.2	13.0	13.4	17.9	9.2	19.8	17.1
Total community	22.5	38.4	37.3	21.3	61.6	55.0	9.2	59.4	34.7
Other									
Retail	3.3	5.9	9.0	3.0	8.0	26.5	12.0	13.0	24.0
Recreational	5.6	3.1	8.9	5.1	4.4	5.8	2.6	2.1	5.4
Other location	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.0	3.5	9.3	2.6	5.9
Total other	12.3	11.5	19.9	9.9	13.4	35.8	24.0	17.8	35.3
Unspecified	3.3	1.8	2.6	5.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	4.0	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes residential location not further defined.

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

6

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

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER						
Weapon used						
Firearm	59	120	786	28	49	1 328
Other weapon	116	204	15 001	252	92	7 537
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	179	325	16 388	286	143	9 474
No weapon used(c)	123	66	124 736	15 344	545	13 840
Total	302	391	141 124	15 630	688	23 314

	PROPORTION (%)					
Weapon used						
Firearm	19.5	30.7	0.6	0.2	7.1	5.7
Other weapon	38.4	52.2	10.6	1.6	13.4	32.3
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	59.3	83.1	11.6	1.8	20.8	40.6
No weapon used(c)	40.7	16.9	88.4	98.2	79.2	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).
- (b) Includes data where a weapon was used but was not further defined.
- (c) Includes data where weapon use was unknown or not stated.

7

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

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Driving causing death</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Blackmail/extortion</i>
NUMBER								
Investigation not finalised	108	105	139	59 284	9 283	376	18 211	140
Investigation finalised								
No offender proceeded against	16	13	5	18 159	2 672	153	1 141	23
Offender proceeded against	178	273	108	63 681	3 675	159	3 962	91
<i>Total investigation finalised</i>	194	286	113	81 840	6 347	312	5 103	114
Total	302	391	252	141 124	15 630	688	23 314	254
PROPORTION (%)								
Investigation not finalised	35.8	26.9	55.2	42.0	59.4	54.7	78.1	55.1
Investigation finalised								
No offender proceeded against	5.3	3.3	2.0	12.9	17.1	22.2	4.9	9.1
Offender proceeded against	58.9	69.8	42.9	45.1	23.5	23.1	17.0	35.8
<i>Total investigation finalised</i>	64.2	73.1	44.8	58.0	40.6	45.3	21.9	44.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

VICTIMS(a), By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days *continued*

	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft</i>	<i>Other theft</i>
.....			
NUMBER			
Investigation not finalised	404 881	125 666	583 364
Investigation finalised			
No offender proceeded against	5 393	3 117	12 391
Offender proceeded against	26 591	10 311	79 058
<i>Total investigation finalised</i>	31 984	13 428	91 449
Total	436 865	139 094	674 813

	PROPORTION (%)		
.....			
Investigation not finalised	92.7	90.3	86.4
Investigation finalised			
No offender proceeded against	1.2	2.2	1.8
Offender proceeded against	6.1	7.4	11.7
<i>Total investigation finalised</i>	7.3	9.7	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

.....

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	921	853	976	1 027	na	995	970	989
Murder	296	288	326	312	321	285	343	302
Attempted murder	365	336	300	335	318	387	359	391
Manslaughter	37	32	30	38	39	47	43	44
Driving causing death(b)	223	197	320	342	na	276	225	252
Assault	na	na	101 710	114 156	124 500	130 903	134 271	141 124
Sexual assault	12 186	12 722	13 099	14 542	14 353	14 336	14 104	15 630
Kidnapping/abduction	628	546	459	480	562	705	766	688
<i>Robbery</i>	12 765	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 314
Armed robbery	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 474
Unarmed robbery	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 840
Blackmail/extortion	133	156	157	268	360	272	255	254
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	381 783	379 505	385 162	402 079	421 569	434 376	415 735	436 865
Property theft(c)	na	na	303 227	313 902	332 525	339 512	322 983	na
Other(c)	na	na	81 935	88 177	89 044	94 864	92 752	na
Motor vehicle theft(d)	112 472	119 469	127 094	122 914	130 138	131 587	129 552	139 094
Other theft	na	na	490 518	521 762	530 881	563 482	612 559	674 813

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.6	na	5.3	5.1	5.2
Murder	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6
Attempted murder	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Driving causing death(b)	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9	na	1.5	1.2	1.3
Assault	na	na	562.9	623.5	672.2	699.0	709.2	736.8
Sexual assault	69.0	71.3	72.5	79.4	77.5	76.6	74.5	81.6
Kidnapping/abduction	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6
<i>Robbery</i>	72.3	78.2	80.6	89.4	115.0	127.1	119.4	121.7
Armed robbery	30.0	28.3	29.1	34.2	48.9	57.9	49.9	49.5
Unarmed robbery	42.3	50.0	51.5	55.3	66.1	69.2	69.5	72.3
Blackmail/extortion	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 161.0	2 125.9	2 131.7	2 196.2	2 276.2	2 319.5	2 195.7	2 280.8
Property theft(c)	na	na	1 678.2	1 714.6	1 795.4	1 812.9	1 705.8	na
Other(c)	na	na	453.5	481.6	480.8	506.6	489.9	na
Motor vehicle theft(d)	636.6	669.2	703.4	671.4	702.7	702.7	684.2	726.2
Other theft	na	na	2 714.7	2 850.0	2 866.4	3 008.9	3 235.2	3 523.1

na not available

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

VICTIMS OF MURDER(a), By Use of Weapon

Use of weapon 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

NUMBER

Weapon used	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Weapon n.f.d.	17	10	16	15	8	9	8	4
Firearm	59	49	58	99	75	54	62	59
Other weapon	127	123	139	129	159	140	151	116
Total	203	182	213	243	242	203	221	179
No weapon used(b)	93	106	113	69	79	82	122	123
Total	296	288	326	312	321	285	343	302

PROPORTION (%)

Weapon used	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Weapon n.f.d.	5.7	3.5	4.9	4.8	2.5	3.2	2.3	1.3
Firearm	19.9	17.0	17.8	31.7	23.4	18.9	18.1	19.5
Other weapon	42.9	42.7	42.6	41.3	49.5	49.1	44.0	38.4
Total	68.6	63.2	65.3	77.9	75.4	71.2	64.4	59.3
No weapon used(b)	31.4	36.8	34.7	22.1	24.6	28.8	35.6	40.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Refers to individual persons.
- (b) Includes data where weapon use was unknown or not stated.

VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a), By Use of Weapon

<i>Use of Weapon</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
.....								
NUMBER								
Weapon used								
Weapon n.f.d.	243	467	653	642	850	1 014	834	609
Firearm	1 983	1 810	1 460	1 585	2 185	1 910	1 438	1 328
Other weapon	3 068	2 768	3 145	4 029	6 019	7 926	7 180	7 537
<i>Total</i>	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 474
No weapon used(b)	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 840
Total	12 765	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 314

.....								
PROPORTION (%)								
Weapon used								
Weapon n.f.d.	1.9	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.6
Firearm	15.5	13.0	10.0	9.7	10.3	8.0	6.4	5.7
Other weapon	24.0	19.8	21.6	24.6	28.3	33.3	31.8	32.3
<i>Total</i>	41.5	36.1	36.1	38.2	42.5	45.6	41.8	40.6
No weapon used(b)	58.5	63.9	63.9	61.8	57.5	54.4	58.2	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

.....

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.
 (b) Includes data where weapon use was unknown or not stated.

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

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	305	293	349	430	na	358	346	359
Murder	117	107	105	99	110	96	123	101
Attempted murder	82	62	55	83	100	121	133	148
Manslaughter	6	10	6	16	11	25	12	10
Driving causing death(b)	100	114	183	232	na	116	78	100
Assault	na	na	37 862	47 829	55 998	59 221	63 811	68 714
Sexual assault	3 797	4 608	4 156	5 036	4 663	4 504	4 425	5 975
Kidnapping/abduction	313	226	173	214	271	377	450	382
<i>Robbery</i>	6 002	7 348	7 644	8 825	12 570	13 326	12 554	13 325
Armed robbery	2 313	2 218	2 412	3 019	4 978	5 721	4 619	4 688
Unarmed robbery	3 689	5 130	5 232	5 806	7 592	7 605	7 935	8 637
Blackmail/extortion	8	9	18	41	56	60	62	60
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	110 448	120 008	133 228	151 817	165 148	171 865	150 998	160 610
Property theft	na	na	109 845	125 306	137 437	142 217	121 707	126 942
Other	na	na	23 383	26 511	27 711	29 648	29 291	33 668
Motor vehicle theft	39 066	45 477	46 591	48 842	54 711	52 833	47 355	51 249
Other theft	na	na	139 431	157 738	165 201	175 914	200 090	232 295
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.1	4.8	5.7	6.9	na	5.7	5.4	5.6
Murder	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6
Attempted murder	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3
Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Driving causing death(b)	1.7	1.9	3.0	3.7	na	1.8	1.2	1.5
Assault	na	na	618.0	770.8	892.7	935.0	997.6	1 063.1
Sexual assault	63.2	76.0	67.8	81.2	74.3	71.1	69.2	92.4
Kidnapping/abduction	5.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	5.9
<i>Robbery</i>	100.0	121.3	124.8	142.2	200.4	210.4	196.3	206.2
Armed robbery	38.5	36.6	39.4	48.7	79.4	90.3	72.2	72.5
Unarmed robbery	61.4	84.7	85.4	93.6	121.0	120.1	124.0	133.6
Blackmail/extortion	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	1 839.3	1 980.3	2 174.4	2 446.8	2 632.8	2 713.6	2 360.6	2 484.9
Property theft	na	na	1 792.8	2 019.5	2 191.0	2 245.5	1 902.7	1 964.0
Other	na	na	381.6	427.3	441.8	468.1	457.9	520.9
Motor vehicle theft	650.6	750.4	760.4	787.2	872.2	834.2	740.3	792.9
Other theft	na	na	2 275.7	2 542.2	2 633.6	2 777.5	3 128.0	3 594.0

na not available

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

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—Victoria

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	153	135	135	111	134	150	170	169
Murder	51	56	62	52	63	47	62	55
Attempted murder	61	58	46	34	44	54	57	51
Manslaughter	4	5	5	3	2	1	6	12
Driving causing death	37	16	22	22	25	48	45	51
Assault	na	na	15 807	16 405	17 088	17 843	17 121	16 541
Sexual assault	2 829	2 833	2 799	2 798	2 953	2 988	2 800	2 474
Kidnapping/abduction	67	97	95	95	94	116	124	106
<i>Robbery</i>	1 878	1 621	1 705	1 915	2 489	2 995	3 408	3 326
Armed robbery	959	773	757	848	1 196	1 556	1 884	1 785
Unarmed robbery	919	848	948	1 067	1 293	1 439	1 524	1 541
Blackmail/extortion	48	73	56	81	127	95	77	69
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	80 078	71 613	70 923	70 752	74 148	70 646	76 304	78 774
Property theft	na	na	56 165	54 936	57 383	54 884	60 477	62 654
Other	na	na	14 758	15 816	16 765	15 762	15 827	16 120
Motor vehicle theft	27 403	27 410	29 259	28 764	30 453	29 581	31 877	36 591
Other theft	na	na	111 689	119 572	119 867	125 863	135 383	141 219

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.5
Murder	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2
Attempted murder	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	0.1	0.3
Driving causing death	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Assault	na	na	349.9	359.7	371.1	383.3	363.7	347.1
Sexual assault	63.3	63.1	62.0	61.4	64.1	64.2	59.5	51.9
Kidnapping/abduction	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.2
<i>Robbery</i>	42.0	36.1	37.7	42.0	54.0	64.3	72.4	69.8
Armed robbery	21.4	17.2	16.8	18.6	26.0	33.4	40.0	37.5
Unarmed robbery	20.5	18.9	21.0	23.4	28.1	30.9	32.4	32.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.4
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	1 790.5	1 595.8	1 570.0	1 551.5	1 610.1	1 517.7	1 620.9	1 652.9
Property theft	na	na	1 243.3	1 204.7	1 246.0	1 179.0	1 284.7	1 314.6
Other	na	na	326.7	346.8	364.0	338.6	336.2	338.2
Motor vehicle theft	612.7	610.8	647.7	630.8	661.3	635.5	677.1	767.8
Other theft	na	np	2 472.4	2 622.1	2 602.9	2 703.9	2 875.8	2 963.1

na not available
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
 (a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—Queensland

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	235	205	238	240	248	267	233	237
Murder	47	42	63	65	75	64	64	77
Attempted murder	143	140	120	135	111	150	112	122
Manslaughter	8	6	9	9	11	10	14	7
Driving causing death	37	17	46	31	51	43	43	31
Assault	na	na	17 694	17 659	17 646	18 329	18 425	18 758
Sexual assault	2 322	2 009	2 504	3 034	3 332	3 485	3 550	3 667
Kidnapping/abduction	121	86	74	71	108	98	93	97
<i>Robbery</i>	1 941	1 935	1 983	2 127	2 439	2 531	2 470	2 364
Armed robbery	944	863	892	909	1 251	1 285	1 257	1 203
Unarmed robbery	997	1 072	1 091	1 218	1 188	1 246	1 213	1 161
Blackmail/extortion	42	34	54	93	85	78	70	65
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	75 582	73 399	67 544	70 847	74 439	74 592	74 189	77 263
Property theft	na	na	51 697	52 863	56 952	56 907	56 361	58 686
Other	na	na	15 847	17 984	17 487	17 685	17 828	18 577
Motor vehicle theft	15 746	16 528	18 416	17 274	17 058	15 693	18 249	18 638
Other theft	na	na	84 954	92 025	93 390	97 384	105 169	113 096
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	7.6	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.6	6.6
Murder	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2
Attempted murder	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.4
Manslaughter	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Driving causing death	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9
Assault	na	na	541.9	528.9	519.4	530.7	525.4	526.0
Sexual assault	74.7	63.0	76.7	90.9	98.1	100.9	101.2	102.8
Kidnapping/abduction	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7
<i>Robbery</i>	62.4	60.7	60.7	63.7	71.8	73.3	70.4	66.3
Armed robbery	30.4	27.1	27.3	27.2	36.8	37.2	35.8	33.7
Unarmed robbery	32.1	33.6	33.4	36.5	35.0	36.1	34.6	32.6
Blackmail/extortion	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	2 430.5	2 303.0	2 068.7	2 122.0	2 191.3	2 159.9	2 115.5	2 166.4
Property theft	na	na	1 583.3	1 583.3	1 676.5	1 647.8	1 607.2	1 645.5
Other	na	na	485.3	538.7	514.8	512.1	508.4	520.9
Motor vehicle theft	506.3	518.6	564.0	517.4	502.1	454.4	520.4	522.6
Other theft	na	na	2 601.9	2 756.3	2 749.1	2 819.9	2 998.9	3 171.2

na not available

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—South Australia

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	106	77	80	77	74	73	97	105
Murder	32	26	22	21	23	25	39	23
Attempted murder	52	36	40	28	33	25	39	44
Manslaughter	5	—	1	3	3	1	1	1
Driving causing death	17	15	17	25	15	22	18	37
Assault	na	na	13 457	13 264	13 728	14 885	13 861	15 423
Sexual assault	1 573	1 481	1 358	1 358	1 218	1 310	1 320	1 464
Kidnapping/abduction	75	69	78	36	37	32	38	43
<i>Robbery</i>	1 703	1 515	1 462	1 334	1 223	1 668	1 474	1 668
Armed robbery	490	467	366	340	374	639	528	585
Unarmed robbery	1 213	1 048	1 096	994	849	1 029	946	1 083
Blackmail/extortion	27	16	14	14	22	13	24	25
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	41 579	35 822	30 665	29 981	27 865	32 744	33 974	36 302
Property theft(b)	na	na	25 104	24 152	22 737	26 781	27 858	na
Other(b)	na	na	5 561	5 829	5 128	5 963	6 116	na
Motor vehicle theft	10 292	9 350	9 974	8 449	8 060	10 981	11 981	13 464
Other theft	na	na	50 878	49 166	47 136	54 636	62 115	68 767
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	7.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.5	7.0
Murder	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5
Attempted murder	3.6	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.9
Manslaughter	0.3	—	np	np	np	np	np	np
Driving causing death	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.5
Assault	na	na	915.8	899.7	927.8	1 001.4	928.8	1 029.8
Sexual assault	107.7	101.0	92.4	92.1	82.3	88.1	88.4	97.8
Kidnapping/abduction	5.1	4.7	5.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9
<i>Robbery</i>	116.6	103.3	99.5	90.5	82.7	112.2	98.8	111.4
Armed robbery	33.5	31.9	24.9	23.1	25.3	43.0	35.4	39.1
Unarmed robbery	83.0	71.5	74.6	67.4	57.4	69.2	63.4	72.3
Blackmail/extortion	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	2 846.6	2 443.3	2 086.9	2 033.6	1 883.2	2 202.9	2 276.5	2 424.0
Property theft(b)	na	na	1 708.4	1 638.3	1 536.6	1 801.7	1 866.6	na
Other(b)	na	na	378.4	395.4	346.6	401.2	409.8	na
Motor vehicle theft	704.6	637.7	678.8	573.1	544.7	738.8	802.8	899.0
Other theft	na	na	3 462.4	3 335.0	3 185.6	3 675.7	4 162.1	4 591.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—Western Australia

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	77	110	115	75	99	105	91	89
Murder	29	39	44	20	30	31	41	31
Attempted murder	14	28	20	23	23	25	8	14
Manslaughter	10	11	7	2	9	6	6	13
Driving causing death	24	32	44	30	37	43	36	31
Assault	na	na	10 990	12 345	13 797	14 224	14 231	14 125
Sexual assault	1 263	1 372	1 781	1 757	1 610	1 512	1 553	1 529
Kidnapping/abduction	33	41	34	55	38	68	49	44
<i>Robbery</i>	973	1 218	1 403	1 714	2 130	2 720	2 114	2 084
Armed robbery	475	584	671	968	1 073	1 395	931	986
Unarmed robbery	498	634	732	746	1 057	1 325	1 183	1 098
Blackmail/extortion	5	21	8	35	62	23	18	30
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	52 766	55 911	61 027	56 101	56 575	59 547	55 793	60 840
Property theft	na	na	43 943	39 691	40 331	39 936	37 428	40 955
Other	na	na	17 084	16 410	16 244	19 611	18 365	19 885
Motor vehicle theft(b)	16 208	16 625	17 869	14 016	14 827	16 115	12 752	11 913
Other theft	na	na	75 096	73 898	75 947	78 421	78 874	88 269
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	4.6	6.5	6.6	4.2	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.7
Murder	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6
Attempted murder	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.7
Manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.4	np	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
Driving causing death	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6
Assault	na	na	633.9	699.3	767.4	777.6	766.1	749.8
Sexual assault	75.3	80.6	102.7	99.5	89.6	82.7	83.6	81.2
Kidnapping/abduction	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.3
<i>Robbery</i>	58.0	71.5	80.9	97.1	118.5	148.7	113.8	110.6
Armed robbery	28.3	34.3	38.7	54.8	59.7	76.3	50.1	52.3
Unarmed robbery	29.7	37.2	42.2	42.3	58.8	72.4	63.7	58.3
Blackmail/extortion	0.3	1.2	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.6
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	3 145.2	3 283.1	3 519.9	3 178.1	3 146.8	3 255.5	3 003.5	3 229.5
Property theft	na	na	2 534.5	2 248.5	2 243.3	2 183.3	2 014.9	2 174.0
Other	na	na	985.4	929.6	903.5	1 072.1	988.6	1 055.5
Motor vehicle theft(b)	966.1	976.2	1 030.6	794.0	824.7	881.0	686.5	632.4
Other theft	na	na	4 331.3	4 186.2	4 224.3	4 287.3	4 246.0	4 685.5

na not available

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

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—Tasmania

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	11	11	20	63	10	17	10	16
Murder	6	5	6	37	7	6	5	7
Attempted murder	3	6	10	23	1	7	3	7
Manslaughter	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	1
Driving causing death	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	1
Assault	na	na	2 039	2 220	1 981	2 231	2 569	2 718
Sexual assault	126	140	162	162	198	216	198	194
Kidnapping/abduction	13	17	1	7	4	10	3	10
<i>Robbery</i>	106	147	126	143	149	187	188	171
Armed robbery	45	62	62	48	45	85	76	78
Unarmed robbery	61	85	64	95	104	102	112	93
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	2	1	2	—	2	2
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	11 943	13 243	11 368	12 812	14 195	14 315	12 288	10 024
Property theft	na	na	9 072	10 048	11 072	10 951	9 592	7 828
Other	na	na	2 296	2 764	3 123	3 364	2 696	2 196
Motor vehicle theft	1 328	1 706	2 251	2 893	2 455	2 991	3 078	3 367
Other theft	na	na	11 063	11 521	12 909	13 872	13 259	12 939

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	2.3	2.3	4.2	13.3	2.1	3.6	2.1	3.4
Murder	1.3	1.1	1.3	7.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Attempted murder	np	1.3	2.1	4.8	np	1.5	np	1.5
Manslaughter	—	—	np	np	np	np	np	np
Driving causing death	np	—	np	np	np	np	—	np
Assault	na	na	430.5	467.9	418.4	473.0	545.7	577.8
Sexual assault	26.7	29.6	34.2	34.1	41.8	45.8	42.1	41.2
Kidnapping/abduction	2.8	3.6	np	1.5	0.8	2.1	np	2.1
<i>Robbery</i>	22.5	31.1	26.6	30.1	31.5	39.6	39.9	36.4
Armed robbery	9.5	13.1	13.1	10.1	9.5	18.0	16.1	16.6
Unarmed robbery	12.9	18.0	13.5	20.0	22.0	21.6	23.8	19.8
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	np	np	np	—	np	np
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	2 532.1	2 800.1	2 400.0	2 700.4	2 998.0	3 034.8	2 610.0	2 131.1
Property theft	na	na	1 915.2	2 117.9	2 338.4	2 321.6	2 037.4	1 664.2
Other	na	na	484.7	582.6	659.6	713.2	572.6	466.9
Motor vehicle theft	281.6	360.7	475.2	609.8	518.5	634.1	653.8	715.8
Other theft	na	na	2 335.6	2 428.3	2 726.4	2 940.9	2 816.3	2 750.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category—Northern Territory

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	29	17	34	27	17	23	18	11
Murder	12	10	23	17	9	15	7	6
Attempted murder	7	4	5	7	4	4	5	5
Manslaughter	4	—	1	2	2	1	2	—
Driving causing death	6	3	5	1	2	3	4	—
Assault	na	na	2 472	2 630	2 573	2 503	2 567	3 088
Sexual assault	195	180	264	281	269	235	164	229
Kidnapping/abduction	3	9	3	—	1	1	—	1
<i>Robbery</i>	47	53	81	108	75	82	85	67
Armed robbery	14	14	20	26	24	34	39	32
Unarmed robbery	33	39	61	82	51	48	46	35
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	4	2	3	3	—	1
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	3 687	4 512	5 534	5 264	4 807	5 075	4 871	5 300
Property theft	na	na	3 805	3 678	3 453	3 756	3 184	3 330
Other	na	na	1 729	1 586	1 354	1 319	1 687	1 970
Motor vehicle theft	751	767	1 177	1 107	1 007	966	990	998
Other theft	na	na	7 087	7 434	7 103	6 731	6 086	6 247
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	17.0	9.8	19.1	14.8	9.1	12.1	9.3	5.6
Murder	7.0	5.8	13.0	9.3	4.8	7.9	3.6	3.1
Attempted murder	4.1	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6
Manslaughter	2.3	—	np	np	np	np	np	—
Driving causing death	3.5	np	2.8	np	np	np	2.1	—
Assault	na	na	1 392.3	1 446.3	1 376.6	1 317.8	1 332.0	1 579.8
Sexual assault	114.2	103.8	148.7	154.5	143.9	123.7	85.1	117.2
Kidnapping/abduction	np	5.2	1.7	—	np	np	—	np
<i>Robbery</i>	27.5	30.6	45.6	59.4	40.1	43.2	44.1	34.3
Armed robbery	8.2	8.1	11.3	14.3	12.8	17.9	20.2	16.4
Unarmed robbery	19.3	22.5	34.4	45.1	27.3	25.3	23.9	17.9
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	2.3	np	np	np	—	np
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	2 159.5	2 602.5	3 116.8	2 894.8	2 571.9	2 671.9	2 527.4	2 711.5
Property theft	na	na	2 143.0	2 022.6	1 847.4	1 977.5	1 652.1	1 703.6
Other	na	na	973.8	872.2	724.4	694.4	875.3	1 007.9
Motor vehicle theft	439.9	442.4	662.9	608.8	538.8	508.6	513.7	510.6
Other theft	na	na	3 991.5	4 088.1	3 800.3	3 543.8	3 157.9	3 196.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5	5	5	4	6	2	5	3
Murder	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	2
Attempted murder	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Assault	na	na	1 389	1 804	1 689	1 667	1 686	1 757
Sexual assault	81	99	75	116	110	86	94	98
Kidnapping/abduction	3	1	1	2	9	3	9	5
<i>Robbery</i>	115	130	160	206	230	292	313	309
Armed robbery	54	64	78	98	113	135	118	117
Unarmed robbery	61	66	82	108	117	157	195	192
Blackmail/extortion	3	1	1	1	3	—	2	2
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	5 700	4 997	4 873	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 318	7 752
Property theft	na	na	3 596	3 228	3 160	4 080	6 376	6 543
Other	na	na	1 277	1 277	1 232	1 512	942	1 209
Motor vehicle theft	1 678	1 606	1 557	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 270	2 874
Other theft	na	na	10 320	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 583	11 981
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	np	1.6	np
Murder	np	np	np	np	1.3	np	np	np
Attempted murder	np	np	1.3	np	np	np	np	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	np	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	np	np
Assault	na	na	455.7	585.2	548.4	541.1	545.1	565.2
Sexual assault	27.1	32.8	24.6	37.6	35.7	27.9	30.4	31.5
Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	np	np	2.9	np	2.9	1.6
<i>Robbery</i>	38.4	43.1	52.5	66.8	74.7	94.8	101.2	99.4
Armed robbery	18.0	21.2	25.6	31.8	36.7	43.8	38.2	37.6
Unarmed robbery	20.4	21.9	26.9	35.0	38.0	51.0	63.0	61.8
Blackmail/extortion	np	np	np	np	np	—	np	np
<i>Unlawful Entry With Intent</i>	1 904.4	1 657.5	1 598.7	1 461.5	1 425.9	1 815.2	2 366.0	2 493.9
Property theft	na	na	1 179.8	1 047.2	1 025.9	1 324.4	2 061.5	2 104.9
Other	na	na	419.0	414.3	400.0	490.8	304.6	388.9
Motor vehicle theft	560.6	532.7	510.8	509.0	508.7	787.8	1 057.2	924.6
Other theft	na	na	3 385.8	3 376.5	3 028.5	3 460.7	3 745.0	3 854.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

2 In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be complemented with information from other sources such as crime victim surveys. In addition, care should be taken in interpreting police statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

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

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

5 The national offence definitions (see Glossary) and counting rules (see paragraphs 22–32) vary from those used in each jurisdiction. Hence, the statistics presented in this publication may be different to those published by police forces in individual States and Territories. National crime statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each national offence category rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

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

DATA SOURCE

7 Data on victims are derived from the information on individual offences recorded on official crime reports prepared by police. These data are provided to the ABS in aggregate form by the reporting authorities in each jurisdiction. For further information regarding police recording systems and national comparability refer to the Appendix of *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

REPORTING AUTHORITIES

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

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

REFERENCE DATE

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

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

REFERENCE PERIOD

12 National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar-year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported between 1 January and 31 December 2000. Data compiled on a financial-year basis are also available from the ABS (see paragraph 35).

CLASSIFICATIONS

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

SCOPE

14 The national offence categories included in the national crime statistics collection in respect of 2000 include homicide and related offences (which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death), assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. Offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction are excluded from the scope of the collection.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE *continued*

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

17 The national crime statistics collection excludes:

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

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

RATES

19 For all the national offence categories, rates are presented per 100,000 of the Estimated Residential Population (ERP) for each of the States and Territories (refer *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 3101.0)). As the population changes over time, the denominator used for the calculation of rates will vary, depending on the reference period. The ERP for the midpoint of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Yearly rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2000 have been calculated on the basis of the June 2000 ERP, while the June 1999 ERP is used for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999.

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

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

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

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

23 The statistics in the Recorded Crime collection measure the number of victims per national offence category for offences recorded by police during the reference period. The national counting rule is that each victim within a distinct criminal incident is counted once to the most serious offence within each national offence category. The most serious offence within the national offence category is the one with the lowest ASOC code. For example, murder (0111) is a more serious offence than manslaughter (0132).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Counting within a national offence category

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Counting across national offence categories

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

32 Note that the national crime statistics do not measure:

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

DATA COMPARABILITY

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

34 There have also been two significant events which have occurred during 1999 and 2000 which have impacted on the data comparability of recorded crime statistics published for 2000, compared with previous years. First, the New South Wales Police Service introduced a 24 hour call centre operation, the Police Assistance Line (PAL), for the reporting of non-traumatic crime (e.g. break and enter, stealing). The PAL covered the south western portion of Sydney from February 1999 and was state-wide in December 1999. Second, in May 1999, the Northern Territory Police Service introduced the Police Realtime Online Management and Investigation System (PROMIS). This system, which replaced the Crime and Property System (CAPS), introduced processing changes that may have impacted on the statistical data reported. In the previous system incident reports were paper based and these reports were then entered onto the CAPS system via data entry staff. In contrast, PROMIS requires that police enter crime report information online. As PROMIS was only in production for seven months of the 1999 recording period, the Northern Territory Police Service did not expect the variance from historical victim counts to be as great as that from a full 12 months of 'live' operation.

ADDITIONAL DATA

35 A standard set of additional tables containing State and Territory wafers of the tables in this publication, as well as a financial year table for 1999–2000, is available. Special tabulations can be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) by email through crime.justice@abs.gov.au.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications

- 36** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
- Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
 - Australian Social Trends* (Cat. no. 4102.0)—issued annually
 - Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997* (Cat. no. 1234.0)—irregular
 - Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0)—issued annually
 - Corrective Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 4512.0)—issued quarterly
 - Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998* (Cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular
 - Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 4509.1)—issued annually
 - Crime and Safety, Queensland* (Cat. no. 4509.3)—irregular
 - Crime and Safety, South Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.4)—irregular
 - Crime and Safety, Victoria* (Cat. no. 4509.2)—irregular
 - Crime and Safety, Western Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.5)—irregular
 - Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0)—issued annually
 - Prisoners in Australia* (Cat. no. 4517.0)—issued annually
 - Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)—issued annually

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

Non-ABS publications

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

ABBREVIATIONS

- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- ANCO Australian National Classification of Offences
- ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification
- CAPS Crime and Property System
- ERP Estimated Resident Population
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- n.f.d. nor further defined
- NCCJS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
- NCSU National Crime Statistics Unit

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABBREVIATIONS *continued*

- PAL Police Assistance Line
- PROMIS Police Realtime Online Management and Investigation System
- r figure or series revised since previous issue
- ROV relationship of offender to victim
- RSE Relative standard error
- SE Standard error
- UEWI Unlawful entry with intent

APPENDIX MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ASOC

NATIONAL OFFENCE CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	ASOC CODE	ASOC OFFENCE
Homicide and related offences	0111	Murder
	0122	Attempted Murder
	0131	Manslaughter
	0132	Driving Causing Death
Assault	021	Assault
Sexual assault	031	Sexual Assault
Kidnapping/abduction	0511	Abduction and Kidnapping
Robbery	061	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), nec
	0841	Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY

INTRODUCTION

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

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Non-sampling errors

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

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

Sampling errors

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

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

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

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

8 The SE can also be expressed as a percentage of the sample estimate and this is known as the relative standard error (RSE). The RSE is determined by dividing the SE of an estimate $SE(x)$ by the estimate x and expressing it as a

percentage. That is:
$$RSE(x) = \frac{100SE(x)}{x}$$
 (where x is an estimate). The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

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

EXAMPLE

10 The estimate for male assault victims where the offender was a family member (7,484) has a SE of 809 and a RSE of 11%.

11 There are 19 chances in 20 that the figure that would have been obtained if

all records had been included is in the range: $x - 2 SE(x)$ to $x + 2 SE(x)$ (where x is an estimate). For the above example, this means that there are 19 chances in 20 that the figure that would have been in the range 5,866 to 9,102.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY *continued*

EXAMPLE *continued*

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

Sex of victim	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT .		
	Estimate	SE	RSE	Estimate	SE	RSE
NUMBER						
Males						
Known to victim						
Family member	7 484	809	11	720	56	8
Non-family member	22 209	1 125	5	1 085	57	5
Total	29 696	1 181	4	1 805	40	2
Unknown to victim	31 974	1 159	4	368	32	9
Not stated	18 406	756	4	631	27	4
Total(a)	80 076	—	—	2 804	—	—
Females						
Known to victim						
Family member	18 515	935	5	2 915	108	4
Non-family member	18 568	900	5	4 617	117	3
Total	37 084	793	2	7 534	98	1
Unknown to victim	8 986	682	8	2 056	89	4
Not stated	9 672	496	5	2 806	53	2
Total(a)	55 742	—	—	12 396	—	—
Persons						
Known to victim						
Family member	27 786	1 422	5	3 767	130	3
Non-family member	42 386	1 533	4	5 888	139	2
Total	70 176	1 570	2	9 657	114	1
Unknown to victim	41 984	1 464	3	2 490	101	4
Not stated	28 964	954	3	3 483	64	2
Total(a)	141 124	—	—	15 630	—	—
PROPORTION						
Males						
Known to victim						
Family member	9.3	1.0	10.8	25.7	2.0	7.8
Non-family member	27.7	1.4	5.1	38.7	2.0	5.2
Total	37.1	1.5	4.0	64.4	1.4	2.2
Unknown to victim	39.9	1.4	3.5	13.1	1.1	8.4
Not stated	23.0	0.9	3.9	22.5	1.0	4.4
Total(a)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Females						
Known to victim						
Family member	33.2	1.7	5.1	23.5	0.9	3.8
Non-family member	33.3	1.6	4.8	37.2	0.9	2.4
Total	66.5	1.4	2.1	60.8	0.8	1.3
Unknown to victim	16.1	1.2	7.5	16.6	0.7	4.2
Not stated	17.4	0.9	5.2	22.7	0.4	1.8
Total(a)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Persons						
Known to victim						
Family member	19.7	1.0	5.1	24.1	0.8	3.3
Non-family member	30.0	1.1	3.7	37.7	0.9	2.4
Total	49.7	1.1	2.2	61.8	0.7	1.1
Unknown to victim	29.7	1.0	3.4	15.9	0.6	3.8
Not stated	20.5	0.7	3.4	22.3	0.4	1.8
Total(a)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals for males, females and persons are population counts.

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

Motor vehicle theft <i>continued</i>	but is not limited to: car; motorcycle; campervan; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.
Murder	Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Offence	An offence is an act considered <i>prima facie</i> to be in breach of the criminal law.
Offence category	An offence category is a broad class of offences which generally corresponds to the ASOC subdivisions.
Other theft	Other theft is the taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft. Other theft includes the ASOC groups of theft of motor vehicle parts or contents (0813), theft from a person (0821), theft from retail premises (0823), theft, n.e.c. (0829) and illegal use of property (0841).
Outcome of investigations	<p>The stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ INVESTIGATION NOT FINALISED. While no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome, the investigation remains open. It is either being actively pursued by investigators, or is pending/suspended. That is, while not actively being investigated, the case would be reopened if new evidence emerged.■ INVESTIGATION FINALISED, NO OFFENDER PROCEEDED AGAINST. The reported crime is determined to be unfounded, or has been withdrawn by the complainant, or while an alleged offender has been identified no action is able to be taken due to time limitations, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, incompetence, death, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender.■ INVESTIGATION FINALISED, OFFENDER PROCEEDED AGAINST. One or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court by arrest, warrant, summons, notice to appear, e.t.c., or the alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionary conference, the administration of a formal caution or through some other legal process.
Relationship of offender to victim	<p>The relationship of offender to victim relates to only those offences where the victim is a person. The relationship is recorded according to the victim's perception of the relationship between the offender and the victim (with the exception of murder). In instances involving multiple offenders, the offender identified by the victim, or reporting officer, as the primary offender is used for determining the relationship of offender to victim. The following are categories of relationship of offender to victim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ FAMILY MEMBER. This is where it is known that the offender is a family member of the victim. This category includes: partner, spouse, defacto, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, and in-laws, step- and half- relatives of the above.■ NON-FAMILY MEMBER. This is where the offender is known to the victim and is not a family member. This category includes: ex-partner, ex-spouse, foster parent, guardian, acquaintance, friend, boyfriend, girlfriend, work colleague, housemate, neighbour, carer, etc.
Robbery	Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

- Weapon**
- A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included. The following are categories of weapons.
- **WEAPON N.F.D.:** where a weapon was used, sighted or implied during the commission of the offence but the nature of the weapon is unknown or cannot be identified.
 - **FIREARM:** a firearm is any potentially lethal, barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other missile is able, or appears able, to be discharged. This includes but is not limited to: pistol; revolver; rifle; automatic/semi-automatic rifle; shotgun; military firearm; airgun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun.
 - **OTHER WEAPON:** this includes any instrument or substance, other than a firearm, capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: knife; sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; club; iron bar; piece of wood; syringe/hypodermic needle; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).

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