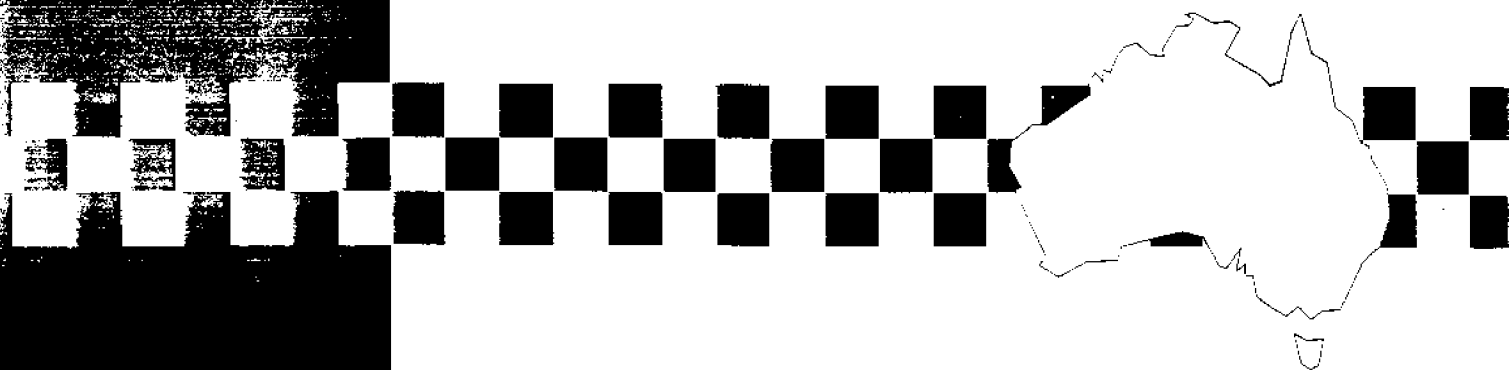




National Crime Statistics

January to December 1994





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National Crime Statistics

January - December 1994

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

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PREFACE

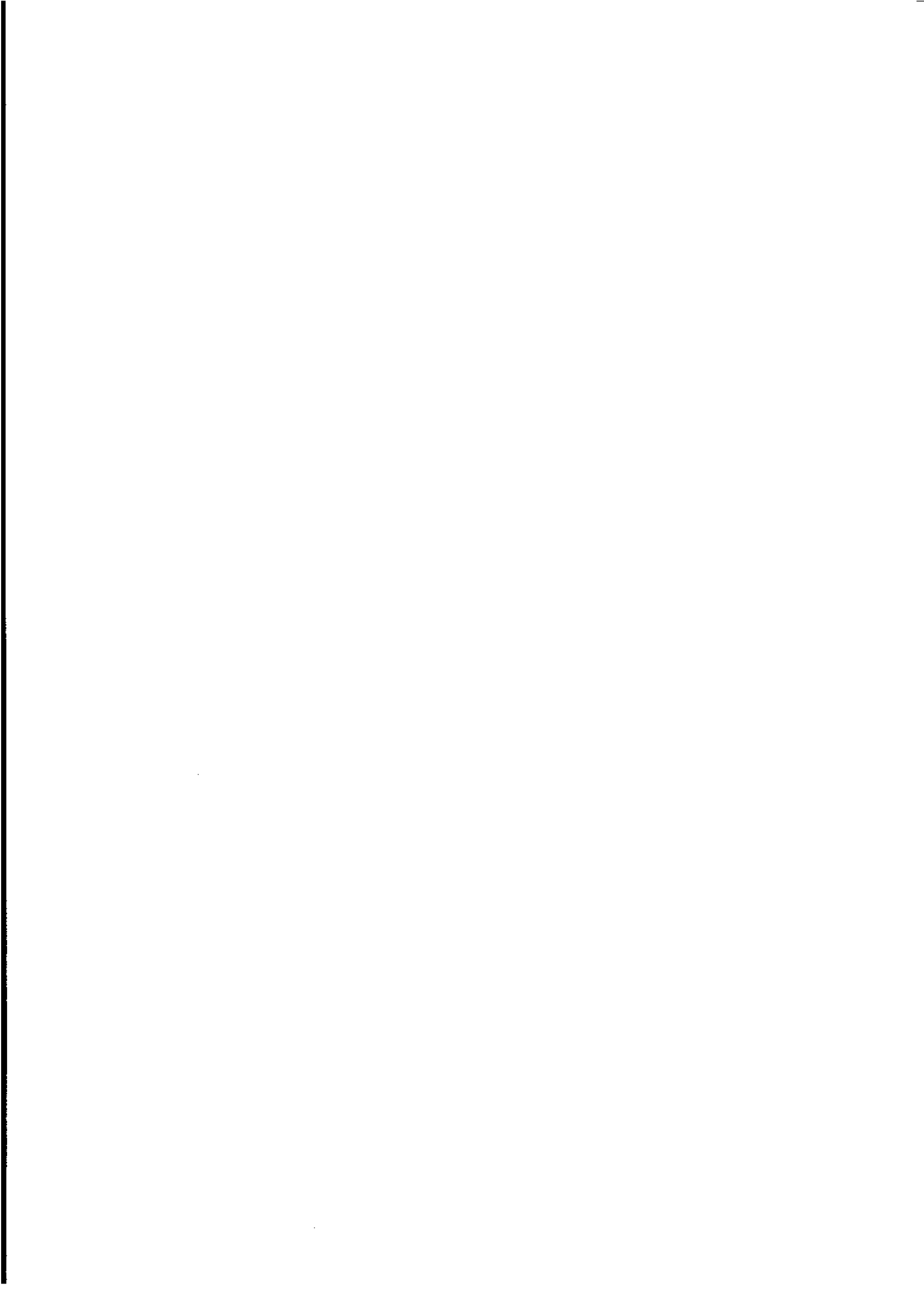
This publication provides national crime statistics compiled using reports prepared in accordance with nationally agreed standards. The national standards have been developed by the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) in close collaboration with each police jurisdiction and other users of crime data.

The NCSU was established in September 1990 following an initiative of the Australian Police Ministers Council. The Unit is jointly funded by State and Territory Police Departments, the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Its key function is the production of uniform national crime statistics.

Crime reporting remains the responsibility of individual police jurisdictions. Every effort has been made to ensure that national crime statistics accord with the national standards but inevitably differences remain. For example, there is a fine line distinguishing attempted murder and serious assault which depends on the perceived level of intent. The annual publication of uniform national crime statistics is expected to provide further impetus to efforts to ensure uniformity of procedures across jurisdictions.

Many individuals and groups contribute to the development of the national crime statistics collection. I would like to acknowledge in particular the valuable contributions of the Board of Management of the NCSU, the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and individual police statistics units, as without their cooperation this venture would not be possible.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician



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INQUIRIES

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Queensland had a higher than average rate of attempted murder, 4.4 per 100,000 population compared with 1.9 per 100,000 population nationally. Unlawful entry with intent was 2,295.9 per 100,000 population which was higher than the national average, while most of the remaining offence categories had rates which were below the national average.

In South Australia, the rate of 100.8 per 100,000 population for sexual assault was higher than the national average of 74.4 per 100,000 population. Unarmed robbery was also above the national average at 71.3 per 100,000 population, whilst armed robbery, with a rate of 31.8 per 100,000 population was closer to the average. The rate of UEWI was above the national average at 2,437.2 per 100,000 population, whereas motor vehicle theft was lower than the average rate (636.1 per 100,000 population compared with 671.2 per 100,000 population nationally).

Western Australia had higher than average rates for most of the offence categories, particularly for UEWI (3,285.2 per 100,000 population), and motor vehicle theft (976.9 per 100,000 population). However, unarmed robberies were below the national average at 37.3 per 100,000 population.

The Northern Territory had higher than average rates of murder (5.8 per 100,000 population compared with 1.6 per 100,000 population nationally), and sexual assault (105.2 per 100,000 population). However, it had lower than average rates of armed robbery (8.2 per 100,000 population), unarmed robbery (22.8 per 100,000 population) and motor vehicle theft (448.3 per 100,000 population).

The Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania both had rates of reported crime which were lower than in the other States/Territories. The notable exception was UEWI in Tasmania (2,803.3 per 100,000 population) which was higher than the national average.

For a detailed description of the scope of the collection and the methods and classifications used, see the Explanatory Notes, Definitions and Appendixes at the end of this publication (pages 37 to 61).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This publication is the second in a series of national crime statistics publications. The statistics relate to selected offence categories. These are murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, and motor vehicle theft. There are a number of common offences for which information is not currently collected. These offences will be progressively added to the collection as comparability is achieved and data become available. Theft and assault are expected to be the next offences to be added. Tables 3 to 9 show monthly data and include aggregates for each six month period from July 1993 to December 1994, to enable users to have access to both financial and calendar year data. Summary information is provided in Table 1 for 1994 and in Table 2 for 1993.

Within the scope of the national collection, the most frequently reported offence category in Australia in 1994 was that of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI). More than 380,000 UEWIs were reported representing a rate of 2,130.5 per 100,000 population. Motor vehicle theft was the next most common type of offence, with 119,760 stolen motor vehicles reported to police, a rate of 671.2 per 100,000 population.

Among the violent crimes within the national collection, the most common types of crime reported to Australian police in 1994 were sexual assault and robbery. There were 13,277 sexual assault victims, which represents a rate of 74.4 per 100,000 population. Robbery comprised 5,060 reports for armed robbery representing a rate of 28.4 per 100,000 population, and 8,923 reports for unarmed robbery, a rate of 50.0 per 100,000 population.

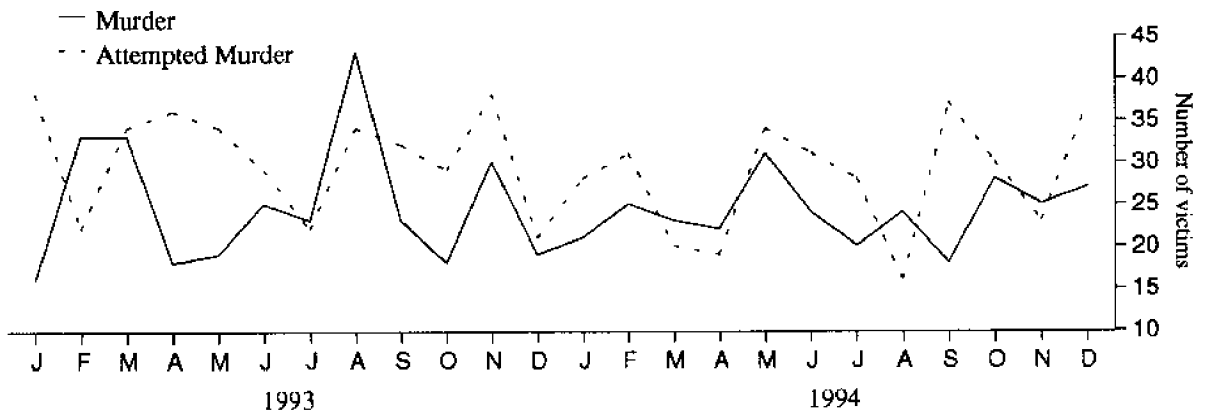
The majority of violent offences against the person in the national collection occurred in residential locations (57.6% of murders; 55.7% of attempted murders; 62.0% of sexual assaults). In contrast, over one third of armed robberies were carried out in retail establishments, whilst almost one half of unarmed robberies occurred in streets/footpaths. The most common types of premises involved in reported unlawful entries with intent were residential (63.3% of UEWIs), followed by retail establishments (12.9% of UEWIs).

A weapon was involved in 79.0% of reported attempted murders, 63.5% of murders, 36.2% of robberies, and 13.9% of kidnapping/abductions. The use of a weapon was relatively uncommon in sexual assaults with 1.3% involving a weapon. Seventy five per cent of manslaughter offences did not involve the use of a weapon.

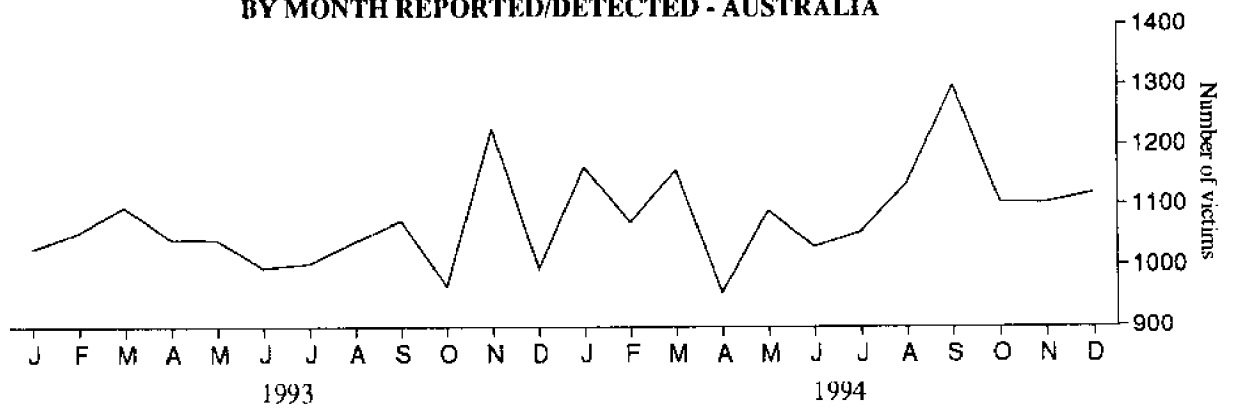
Different patterns of reported crime in 1994 emerged in the different States/Territories. In New South Wales, the rates of armed robbery (36.7 per 100,000 population) and unarmed robbery (84.8 per 100,000 population), were higher than the national average of 28.4 and 50.0 per 100,000 population respectively. In contrast, New South Wales had a lower than average rate of UEWI (1,983.1 per 100,000 population compared with 2,130.5 per 100,000 population nationally), and blackmail/extortion (0.2 per 100,000 population compared with 0.9 per 100,000 population nationally).

In Victoria, there was a higher than average rate of blackmail/extortion at 1.9 per 100,000 population, and both armed and unarmed robberies were below the national average with rates of 17.6 and 19.0 per 100,000 population respectively. Victoria, like New South Wales, had a lower than average rate of UEWI at 1,614.4 per 100,000 population.

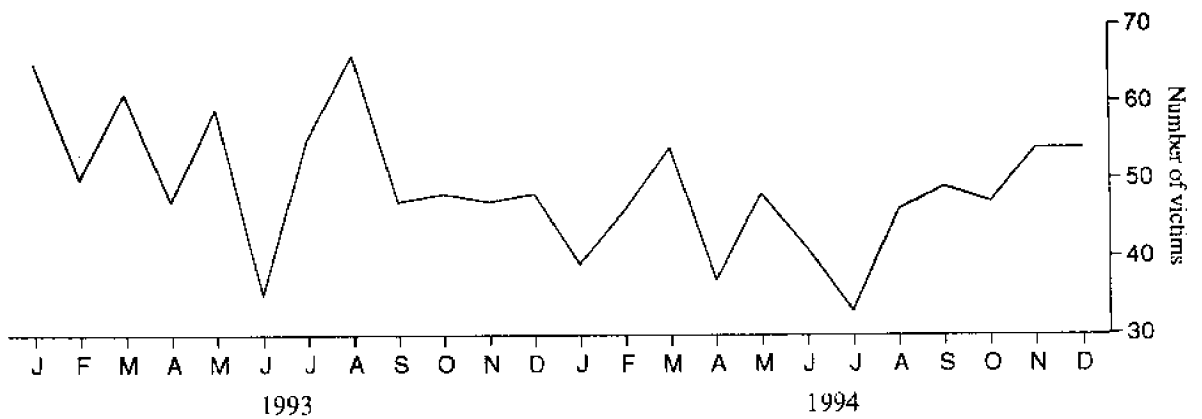
**GRAPH 1. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE
BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED - AUSTRALIA**



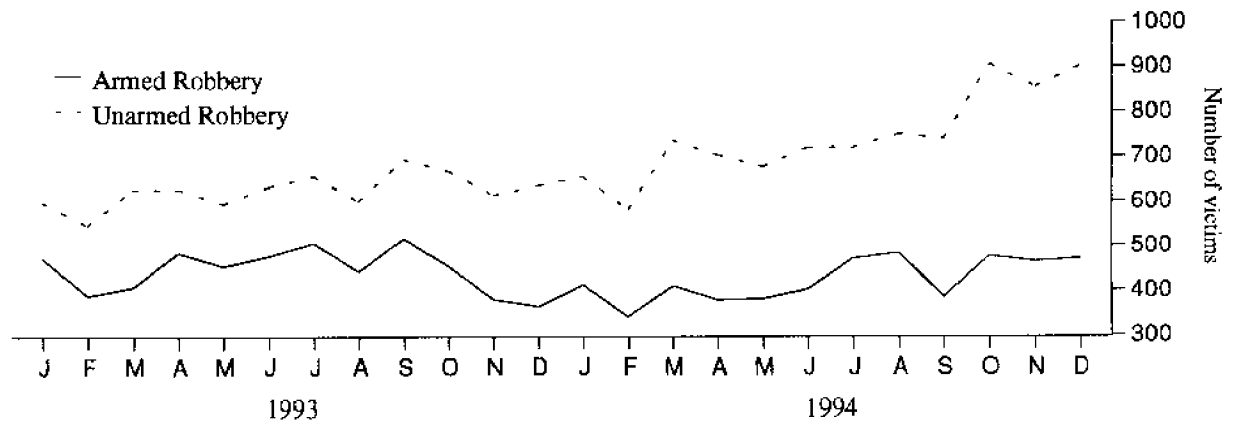
**GRAPH 2. VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT
BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED - AUSTRALIA**



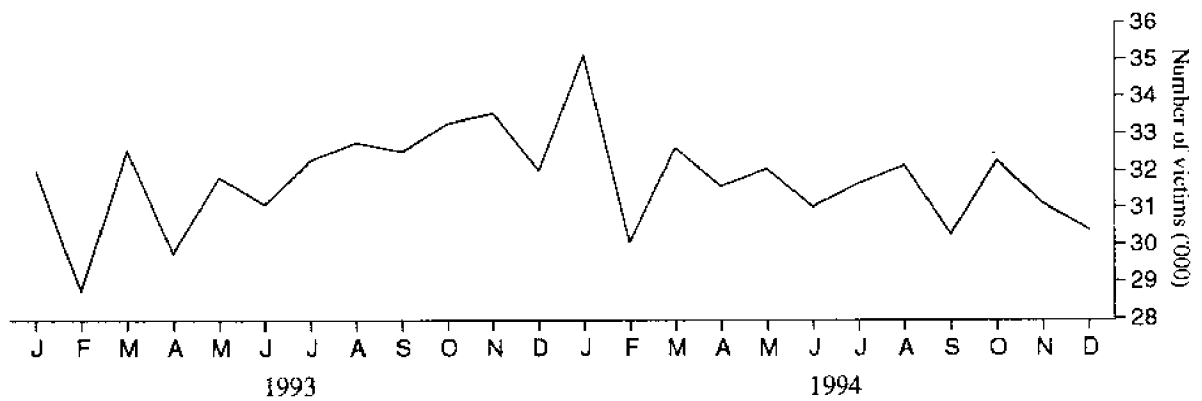
**GRAPH 3. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION
BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED - AUSTRALIA**



**GRAPH 4. VICTIMS OF ROBBERY
BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED - AUSTRALIA**



**GRAPH 5. VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT
BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED - AUSTRALIA**



**GRAPH 6. VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED - AUSTRALIA**

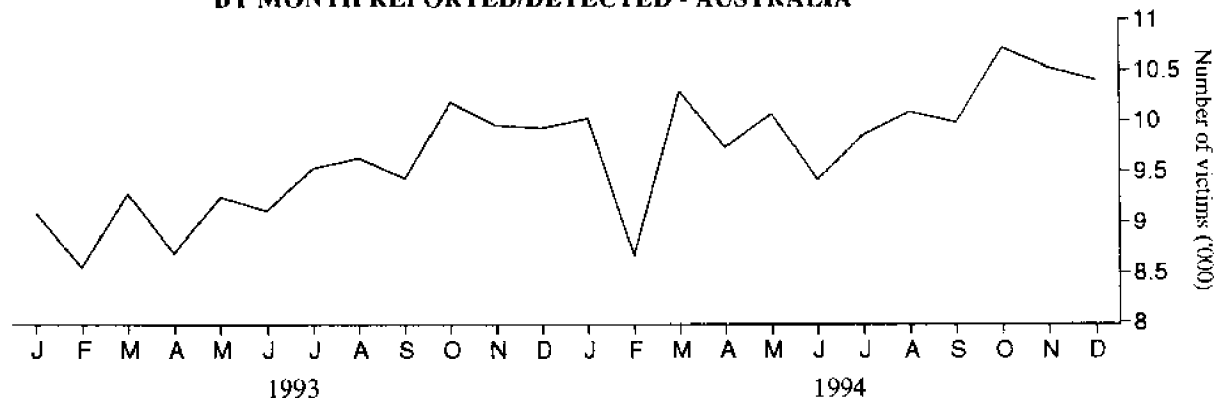


TABLE 1. VICTIMS(a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
Homicide									
Murder	107	56	42	26	39	5	10	3	288
Attempted murder	62	56	140	36	28	6	4	2	334
Manslaughter	10	5	6	—	11	—	—	—	32
Driving causing death	114	15	17	15	32	—	3	—	196
Sexual assault	4,608	3,388	2,009	1,481	1,372	140	180	99	13,277
Kidnapping/abduction	226	99	86	69	41	17	9	1	548
Robbery									
Armed robbery	2,218	788	863	467	584	62	14	64	5,060
Unarmed robbery	5,130	849	1,072	1,048	634	85	39	66	8,923
Blackmail/extortion	9	85	34	16	21	1	1	1	168
Unlawful entry with intent	120,008	72,260	73,399	35,822	55,911	13,243	4,512	4,997	380,152
Motor vehicle theft	45,477	27,701	16,528	9,350	16,625	1,706	767	1,606	119,760
— rate per 100,000 population —									
Homicide									
Murder	1.77	1.25	1.31	1.77	2.29	1.06	5.84	1.00	1.61
Attempted murder	1.02	1.25	4.38	2.45	1.65	1.27	2.34	0.66	1.87
Manslaughter	0.17	0.11	0.19	—	0.65	—	—	—	0.18
Driving causing death	1.88	0.34	0.53	1.02	1.88	—	1.75	—	1.10
Sexual assault	76.15	75.69	62.84	100.76	80.62	29.64	105.20	32.90	74.41
Kidnapping/abduction	3.73	2.21	2.69	4.69	2.41	3.60	5.26	0.33	3.07
Robbery									
Armed robbery	36.65	17.60	26.99	31.77	34.31	13.12	8.18	21.27	28.36
Unarmed robbery	84.77	18.97	33.53	71.30	37.25	17.99	22.79	21.93	50.01
Blackmail/extortion	0.15	1.90	1.06	1.09	1.23	0.21	0.58	0.33	0.94
Unlawful entry with intent	1,983.14	1,614.35	2,295.94	2,437.20	3,285.21	2,803.34	2,637.05	1,660.68	2,130.50
Motor vehicle theft	751.51	618.86	517.00	636.14	976.85	361.13	448.28	533.73	671.18

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence (see Definitions). (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994.
(c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 2. VICTIMS(a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1993

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
— number —									
Homicide									
Murder	117	55	47	32	29	6	12	2	300
Attempted murder	82	65	143	52	14	3	7	3	369
Manslaughter	6	4	8	5	10	—	4	—	37
Driving causing death	(r) 100	36	37	17	24	2	6	—	222
Sexual assault	3,797	3,198	2,322	1,573	1,263	126	195	81	12,555
Kidnapping/abduction	313	67	121	75	33	13	3	3	628
Robbery									
Armed robbery	2,313	989	944	490	475	45	14	54	5,324
Unarmed robbery	3,689	913	997	1,213	498	61	33	61	7,465
Blackmail/extortion	8	57	42	27	5	—	—	3	142
Unlawful entry with intent	110,448	80,540	75,582	41,579	52,766	11,943	3,687	5,700	382,245
Motor vehicle theft	39,066	27,509	15,746	10,292	16,208	1,328	751	1,678	112,578
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
Homicide									
Murder	1.95	1.23	1.51	2.19	1.73	1.27	7.09	0.67	1.70
Attempted murder	1.37	1.46	4.59	3.55	0.84	0.64	4.13	1.00	2.09
Manslaughter	0.10	0.09	0.26	0.34	0.60	—	2.36	—	0.21
Driving causing death	(r) 1.67	0.81	1.19	1.16	1.43	0.42	3.54	—	1.26
Sexual assault	63.31	71.64	74.52	107.53	75.34	26.73	115.18	27.10	71.11
Kidnapping/abduction	5.22	1.50	3.88	5.13	1.97	2.76	1.77	1.00	3.56
Robbery									
Armed robbery	38.57	22.15	30.30	33.50	28.34	9.55	8.27	18.07	30.15
Unarmed robbery	61.51	20.45	32.00	82.92	29.71	12.94	19.49	20.41	42.28
Blackmail/extortion	0.13	1.28	1.35	1.85	0.30	—	—	1.00	0.80
Unlawful entry with intent	1,841.60	1,804.13	2,425.61	2,842.23	3,147.77	2,533.52	2,177.79	1,906.99	2,164.91
Motor vehicle theft	651.38	616.21	505.33	703.53	966.89	281.71	443.59	561.39	637.60

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence (see Definitions). (r) Revised series January 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

**TABLE 3. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
MURDER									
— number —									
1993									
July	7	5	5	3	1	—	1	1	23
August	22	14	3	—	3	—	1	—	43
September	12	3	2	3	2	—	1	—	23
October	8	1	4	3	2	—	—	—	18
November	11	8	5	2	2	1	1	—	30
December	4	4	4	4	—	1	1	1	19
Total (July to December)	64	35	23	15	10	2	5	2	156
1994									
January	8	2	4	3	4	—	—	—	21
February	14	3	3	—	3	—	2	—	25
March	8	3	5	3	3	—	1	—	23
April	7	4	5	3	1	1	1	—	22
May	(d) 17	5	3	—	4	—	2	—	31
June	13	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	24
Total (January to June)	67	21	24	10	16	2	6	—	146
July	4	8	3	1	3	—	1	—	20
August	4	5	2	2	9	—	1	—	24
September	4	6	4	1	2	1	—	—	18
October	10	7	1	3	4	2	1	—	28
November	12	5	1	1	3	—	1	2	25
December	6	4	7	8	2	—	—	—	27
Total (July to December)	40	35	18	16	23	3	4	3	142
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.06	—	0.59	0.33	0.13
August	0.37	0.31	0.10	—	0.18	—	0.59	—	0.24
September	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.20	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.13
October	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.20	0.12	—	—	—	0.10
November	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.59	—	0.17
December	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.27	—	0.21	0.59	0.33	0.11
Total (July to December)	1.06	0.78	0.73	1.02	0.59	0.42	2.94	0.67	0.88
1994									
January	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.20	0.24	—	—	—	0.12
February	0.23	0.07	0.09	—	0.18	—	1.17	—	0.14
March	0.13	0.07	0.16	0.20	0.18	—	0.59	—	0.13
April	0.12	0.09	0.16	0.20	0.06	0.21	0.59	—	0.12
May	(d) 0.28	0.11	0.09	—	0.24	—	1.17	—	0.17
June	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.21	—	—	0.13
Total (January to June)	1.11	0.47	0.76	0.68	0.94	0.42	3.51	—	0.82
July	0.07	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.18	—	0.58	—	0.11
August	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.53	—	0.58	0.33	0.13
September	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.12	0.21	—	—	0.10
October	0.16	0.16	0.03	0.20	0.23	0.42	0.58	—	0.16
November	0.20	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.18	—	0.58	0.66	0.14
December	0.10	0.09	0.22	0.54	0.12	—	—	—	0.15
Total (July to December)	0.66	0.78	0.56	1.09	1.35	0.63	2.33	1.00	0.79

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (d) One incident involved the murder of seven persons. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 3. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994—continued

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
ATTEMPTED MURDER									
— number —									
1993									
July	5	4	9	4	—	—	—	—	22
August	13	5	11	3	—	—	2	—	34
September	9	12	7	4	—	—	—	—	32
October	9	10	6	3	1	—	—	—	29
November	8	7	15	2	4	1	—	1	38
December	2	2	12	4	1	—	—	—	21
Total (July to December)	46	40	60	20	6	1	2	1	176
1994									
January	2	3	16	3	3	1	—	—	28
February	5	4	16	4	1	—	1	—	31
March	2	4	9	1	3	—	1	—	20
April	4	6	5	3	1	—	—	—	19
May	12	2	14	3	3	—	—	—	34
June	12	6	11	2	—	—	—	—	31
Total (January to June)	37	25	71	16	11	1	2	—	163
July	6	3	9	6	3	1	—	—	28
August	1	2	7	1	4	—	1	—	16
September	2	8	12	7	2	3	1	2	37
October	6	5	14	4	—	1	—	—	30
November	2	5	12	—	4	—	—	—	23
December	8	8	15	2	4	—	—	—	37
Total (July to December)	25	31	69	20	17	5	2	2	171
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	0.08	0.09	0.29	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.12
August	0.22	0.11	0.35	0.20	—	—	1.18	—	0.19
September	0.15	0.27	0.22	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.18
October	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.06	—	—	—	0.16
November	0.13	0.16	0.48	0.14	0.24	0.21	—	0.33	0.21
December	0.03	0.04	0.38	0.27	0.06	—	—	—	0.12
Total (July to December)	0.77	0.90	1.91	1.37	0.36	0.21	1.18	0.33	0.99
1994									
January	0.03	0.07	0.50	0.20	0.18	0.21	—	—	0.16
February	0.08	0.09	0.50	0.27	0.06	—	0.59	—	0.17
March	0.03	0.09	0.28	0.07	0.18	—	0.59	—	0.11
April	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.06	—	—	—	0.11
May	0.20	0.04	0.44	0.20	0.18	—	—	—	0.19
June	0.20	0.13	0.35	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.17
Total (January to June)	0.61	0.56	2.23	1.09	0.65	0.21	1.17	—	0.91
July	0.10	0.07	0.28	0.41	0.18	0.21	—	—	0.16
August	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.07	0.23	—	0.58	—	0.09
September	0.03	0.18	0.37	0.48	0.12	0.63	0.58	0.66	0.21
October	0.10	0.11	0.44	0.27	—	0.21	—	—	0.17
November	0.03	0.11	0.37	—	0.23	—	—	—	0.13
December	0.13	0.18	0.47	0.14	0.23	—	—	—	0.21
Total (July to December)	0.41	0.69	2.15	1.36	0.99	1.06	1.17	0.66	0.96

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 3. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994—continued

Month reported/detected	NSW(b)	Vic.(r)	Qld(c)(r)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(r)	Australia(r)
MANSLAUGHTER									
— number —									
1993									
July	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	7
August	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
September	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
November	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
December	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total (July to December)	3	1	7	3	3	—	3	—	20
1994									
January	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
February	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
March	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
April	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
May	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
June	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total (January to June)	—	1	3	—	10	—	—	—	14
July	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
August	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
September	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
October	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
November	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
December	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total (July to December)	10	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	18
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	0.02	—	0.13	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.04
August	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.59	—	0.01
September	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.03
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.18	—	0.01
November	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
December	0.02	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
Total (July to December)	0.05	0.02	0.22	0.20	0.18	—	1.76	—	0.11
1994									
January	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	—	0.02
February	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.01
March	—	0.02	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
April	—	—	0.03	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
May	—	—	0.03	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
June	—	—	0.03	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.02
Total (January to June)	—	0.02	0.09	—	0.59	—	—	—	0.08
July	0.03	0.02	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.02
August	0.03	0.02	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
September	0.02	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
October	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
November	0.02	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
December	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Total (July to December)	0.16	0.09	0.09	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.10

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 3. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994—continued

Month reported/detected	NSW(b)(r)	Vic.(r)	Qld(c)(r)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(r)	Australia(r)
DRIVING CAUSING DEATH									
— number —									
1993									
July	7	4	5	1	2	—	—	—	19
August	8	2	4	2	9	—	—	—	25
September	13	7	3	2	2	—	1	—	28
October	12	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	18
November	6	1	5	5	—	2	—	—	19
December	8	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	20
Total (July to December)	54	21	23	10	17	2	2	—	129
1994									
January	11	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	17
February	8	2	—	2	6	—	1	—	19
March	7	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	13
April	9	1	1	7	2	—	—	—	20
May	9	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	17
June	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Total (January to June)	49	12	7	10	15	—	2	—	95
July	10	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	16
August	13	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	20
September	11	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	16
October	15	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	21
November	6	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	17
December	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Total (July to December)	65	3	10	5	17	—	1	—	101
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	0.12	0.09	0.16	0.07	0.12	—	—	—	0.11
August	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.14	0.54	—	—	—	0.14
September	0.22	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.16
October	0.20	0.04	0.03	—	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.10
November	0.10	0.02	0.16	0.34	—	0.42	—	—	0.11
December	0.13	0.11	0.16	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.11
Total (July to December)	0.90	0.47	0.73	0.68	1.01	0.42	1.18	—	0.73
1994									
January	0.18	—	0.09	—	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.09
February	0.13	0.04	—	0.14	0.35	—	0.59	—	0.11
March	0.12	0.04	0.03	—	0.18	—	—	—	0.07
April	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.48	0.12	—	—	—	0.11
May	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.09
June	0.08	0.07	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.05
Total (January to June)	0.81	0.27	0.22	0.68	0.88	—	1.17	—	0.53
July	0.16	0.02	0.09	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.09
August	0.21	—	0.09	0.20	0.06	—	—	—	0.11
September	0.18	—	0.06	—	0.18	—	—	—	0.09
October	0.25	0.02	0.06	—	0.18	—	—	—	0.12
November	0.10	0.02	—	—	0.53	—	0.58	—	0.09
December	0.16	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.06
Total (July to December)	1.07	0.07	0.31	0.34	0.99	—	0.58	—	0.56

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 4. VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
SEXUAL ASSAULT									
— number —									
1993									
July	290	274	187	107	121	4	11	8	1,002
August	324	292	185	117	94	13	12	2	1,039
September	307	299	190	151	95	7	17	7	1,073
October	240	245	195	145	97	9	27	7	965
November	293	359	250	155	133	9	20	7	1,226
December	222	317	182	125	118	12	11	6	993
Total (July to December)	1,676	1,786	1,189	800	658	54	98	37	6,298
1994									
January	325	288	232	146	122	11	22	16	1,162
February	323	309	161	134	97	15	19	13	1,071
March	354	273	227	140	123	16	20	4	1,157
April	306	236	156	115	107	10	19	5	954
May	375	289	152	116	120	11	21	6	1,090
June	339	302	140	114	107	11	11	6	1,030
Total (January to June)	2,022	1,697	1,068	765	676	74	112	50	6,464
July	364	295	150	116	101	8	12	8	1,054
August	404	280	161	121	134	10	13	12	1,135
September	581	295	151	142	100	11	11	7	1,298
October	351	297	171	126	127	10	14	8	1,104
November	443	303	130	98	99	12	11	7	1,103
December	443	221	178	113	135	15	7	7	1,119
Total (July to December)	2,586	1,691	941	716	696	66	68	49	6,813
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	4.82	6.13	5.96	7.30	7.19	0.85	6.46	2.68	5.66
August	5.39	6.54	5.90	7.99	5.59	2.76	7.05	0.67	5.87
September	5.11	6.69	6.05	10.31	5.65	1.48	9.99	2.34	6.06
October	3.99	5.49	6.06	9.90	5.77	1.91	15.86	2.34	5.45
November	4.87	8.04	7.97	10.58	7.91	1.91	11.75	2.34	6.92
December	3.69	7.10	5.80	8.53	7.01	2.54	6.46	2.01	5.61
Total (July to December)	27.88	39.99	37.74	54.60	39.12	11.45	57.58	12.37	35.57
1994									
January	5.38	6.44	7.30	9.94	7.20	2.33	12.88	5.35	6.49
February	5.35	6.91	5.07	9.12	5.72	3.18	11.12	4.35	5.98
March	5.86	6.10	7.14	9.53	7.25	3.39	11.71	1.34	6.46
April	5.07	5.28	4.91	7.83	6.31	2.12	11.12	1.67	5.33
May	6.21	6.46	4.78	7.90	7.08	2.33	12.30	2.01	6.09
June	5.61	6.75	4.41	7.76	6.31	2.33	6.44	2.01	5.76
Total (January to June)	33.47	37.94	33.61	52.09	39.87	15.67	65.57	16.72	36.12
July	6.00	6.58	4.66	7.89	5.91	1.69	7.00	2.65	5.89
August	6.66	6.25	5.01	8.23	7.84	2.12	7.58	3.98	6.34
September	9.57	6.58	4.69	9.65	5.85	2.33	6.42	2.32	7.25
October	5.78	6.63	5.32	8.57	7.43	2.12	8.17	2.65	6.17
November	7.30	6.76	4.04	6.66	5.79	2.54	6.42	2.32	6.16
December	7.30	4.93	5.53	7.68	7.89	3.17	4.08	2.32	6.25
Total (July to December)	42.61	37.73	29.26	48.67	40.70	13.97	39.67	16.25	38.07

(a) Victims of Sexual Assault refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 5. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION									
— number —									
1993									
July	25	5	12	6	1	6	—	—	55
August	25	5	20	8	6	2	—	—	66
September	26	4	9	2	4	—	—	2	47
October	28	4	9	5	2	—	—	—	48
November	20	7	14	4	1	1	—	—	47
December	26	7	10	4	1	—	—	—	48
Total (July to December)	150	32	74	29	15	9	—	2	311
1994									
January	9	15	6	4	4	1	—	—	39
February	10	9	11	12	—	2	2	—	46
March	12	6	10	16	8	1	—	1	54
April	17	7	5	4	3	—	1	—	37
May	21	13	5	6	1	—	2	—	48
June	24	5	8	1	1	1	1	—	41
Total (January to June)	93	55	45	43	17	5	6	1	265
July	13	4	10	4	—	2	—	—	33
August	21	4	5	6	9	1	—	—	46
September	23	5	7	5	2	5	2	—	49
October	23	10	4	5	3	1	1	—	47
November	26	10	7	3	8	—	—	—	54
December	27	11	8	3	2	3	—	—	54
Total (July to December)	133	44	41	26	24	12	3	—	283
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	0.42	0.11	0.38	0.41	0.06	1.27	—	—	0.31
August	0.42	0.11	0.64	0.55	0.36	0.42	—	—	0.37
September	0.43	0.09	0.29	0.14	0.24	—	—	0.67	0.27
October	0.47	0.09	0.28	0.34	0.12	—	—	—	0.27
November	0.33	0.16	0.45	0.27	0.06	0.21	—	—	0.27
December	0.43	0.16	0.32	0.27	0.06	—	—	—	0.27
Total (July to December)	2.49	0.72	2.35	1.98	0.89	1.91	—	0.67	1.76
1994									
January	0.15	0.34	0.19	0.27	0.24	0.21	—	—	0.22
February	0.17	0.20	0.35	0.82	—	0.42	1.17	—	0.26
March	0.20	0.13	0.31	1.09	0.47	0.21	—	0.33	0.30
April	0.28	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.18	—	0.59	—	0.21
May	0.35	0.29	0.16	0.41	0.06	—	1.17	—	0.27
June	0.40	0.11	0.25	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.59	—	0.23
Total (January to June)	1.54	1.23	1.42	2.93	1.00	1.06	3.51	0.33	1.48
July	0.21	0.09	0.31	0.27	—	0.42	—	—	0.18
August	0.35	0.09	0.16	0.41	0.53	0.21	—	—	0.26
September	0.38	0.11	0.22	0.34	0.12	1.06	1.17	—	0.27
October	0.38	0.22	0.12	0.34	0.18	0.21	0.58	—	0.26
November	0.43	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.47	—	—	—	0.30
December	0.44	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.12	0.63	—	—	0.30
Total (July to December)	2.19	0.98	1.27	1.77	1.40	2.54	1.75	—	1.58

(a) Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

**TABLE 6. VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
ARMED ROBBERY									
— number —									
1993									
July	231	77	100	54	31	7	1	3	504
August	201	71	78	45	39	2	—	4	440
September	214	112	82	59	36	4	2	6	515
October	178	81	79	49	57	4	1	3	452
November	188	63	41	31	43	5	1	6	378
December	168	84	48	19	34	5	—	4	362
Total (July to December)	1,180	488	428	257	240	27	5	26	2,651
1994									
January	158	61	89	44	48	4	1	6	411
February	135	61	67	33	36	1	1	5	339
March	162	63	73	52	49	—	—	9	408
April	144	67	68	30	56	5	1	6	377
May	162	69	53	33	48	8	—	7	380
June	186	77	64	25	25	10	1	14	402
Total (January to June)	947	398	414	217	262	28	4	47	2,317
July	206	65	80	48	62	6	2	—	469
August	206	77	69	49	66	9	3	3	482
September	171	73	48	37	39	11	1	4	384
October	219	77	88	30	55	4	1	1	475
November	247	45	61	52	50	1	3	5	464
December	222	53	103	34	50	3	—	4	469
Total (July to December)	1,271	390	449	250	322	34	10	17	2,743
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	3.84	1.72	3.19	3.69	1.84	1.48	0.59	1.00	2.85
August	3.34	1.59	2.49	3.07	2.32	0.42	—	1.34	2.48
September	3.56	2.51	2.61	4.03	2.14	0.85	1.18	2.01	2.91
October	2.96	1.81	2.46	3.34	3.39	0.85	0.59	1.00	2.55
November	3.13	1.41	1.31	2.12	2.56	1.06	0.59	2.01	2.13
December	2.79	1.88	1.53	1.30	2.02	1.06	—	1.34	2.04
Total (July to December)	19.63	10.93	13.58	17.54	14.27	5.72	2.94	8.70	14.97
1994									
January	2.62	1.36	2.80	3.00	2.83	0.85	0.59	2.01	2.30
February	2.23	1.36	2.11	2.25	2.12	0.21	0.59	1.67	1.89
March	2.68	1.41	2.30	3.54	2.89	—	—	3.01	2.28
April	2.38	1.50	2.14	2.04	3.30	1.06	0.59	2.01	2.11
May	2.68	1.54	1.67	2.25	2.83	1.69	—	2.34	2.12
June	3.08	1.72	2.01	1.70	1.47	2.12	0.59	4.68	2.25
Total (January to June)	15.68	8.90	13.03	14.78	15.45	5.93	2.34	15.72	12.95
July	3.39	1.45	2.49	3.26	3.63	1.27	1.17	—	2.62
August	3.39	1.72	2.15	3.33	3.86	1.90	1.75	1.00	2.69
September	2.82	1.63	1.49	2.52	2.28	2.33	0.58	1.33	2.15
October	3.61	1.72	2.74	2.04	3.22	0.85	0.58	0.33	2.65
November	4.07	1.00	1.90	3.54	2.92	0.21	1.75	1.66	2.59
December	3.66	1.18	3.20	2.31	2.92	0.63	—	1.33	2.62
Total (July to December)	20.94	8.70	13.96	17.00	18.83	7.19	5.83	5.64	15.33

(a) Victims of Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

**TABLE 6. VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994—continued**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
UNARMED ROBBERY									
— number —									
1993									
July	290	83	87	118	60	9	2	4	653
August	317	68	73	95	34	3	1	8	599
September	333	75	86	136	43	5	5	8	691
October	326	98	79	94	58	6	1	3	665
November	318	78	68	96	42	4	1	4	611
December	350	59	86	101	29	5	1	3	634
Total (July to December)	1,934	461	479	640	266	32	11	30	3,853
1994									
January	357	69	96	61	51	11	2	6	653
February	315	62	78	62	44	7	5	7	580
March	405	73	95	83	56	10	3	8	733
April	413	51	80	77	60	9	5	6	701
May	407	63	70	74	47	3	5	6	675
June	411	66	98	81	45	7	3	8	719
Total (January to June)	2,308	384	517	438	303	47	23	41	4,061
July	407	79	77	98	46	5	—	6	718
August	425	73	102	90	45	6	3	4	748
September	429	80	70	88	57	8	2	3	737
October	557	72	109	94	63	5	2	2	904
November	491	78	92	129	50	6	4	4	854
December	513	83	105	111	70	8	5	6	901
Total (July to December)	2,822	465	555	610	331	38	16	25	4,862
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	4.82	1.86	2.77	8.05	3.57	1.91	1.18	1.34	3.69
August	5.27	1.52	2.33	6.48	2.02	0.64	0.59	2.68	3.38
September	5.54	1.68	2.74	9.28	2.56	1.06	2.94	2.68	3.90
October	5.42	2.19	2.46	6.42	3.45	1.27	0.59	1.00	3.76
November	5.29	1.75	2.17	6.55	2.50	0.85	0.59	1.34	3.45
December	5.82	1.32	2.74	6.89	1.72	1.06	0.59	1.00	3.58
Total (July to December)	32.17	10.32	15.20	43.68	15.81	6.78	6.46	10.03	21.76
1994									
January	5.91	1.54	3.02	4.15	3.01	2.33	1.17	2.01	3.65
February	5.21	1.39	2.45	4.22	2.59	1.48	2.93	2.34	3.24
March	6.70	1.63	2.99	5.65	3.30	2.12	1.76	2.68	4.10
April	6.84	1.14	2.52	5.24	3.54	1.91	2.93	2.01	3.92
May	6.74	1.41	2.20	5.04	2.77	0.64	2.93	2.01	3.77
June	6.80	1.48	3.08	5.52	2.65	1.48	1.76	2.68	4.02
Total (January to June)	38.20	8.58	16.27	29.82	17.87	9.96	13.47	13.71	22.69
July	6.71	1.76	2.39	6.66	2.69	1.06	—	1.99	4.01
August	7.00	1.63	3.17	6.12	2.63	1.27	1.75	1.33	4.18
September	7.07	1.78	2.18	5.98	3.33	1.69	1.17	1.00	4.12
October	9.18	1.61	3.39	6.39	3.68	1.06	1.17	0.66	5.05
November	8.09	1.74	2.86	8.77	2.92	1.27	2.33	1.33	4.77
December	8.45	1.85	3.26	7.55	4.09	1.69	2.92	1.99	5.03
Total (July to December)	46.50	10.37	17.25	41.47	19.36	8.04	9.33	8.29	27.17

(a) Victims of Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 7. VICTIMS OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994

Month reported/detected	NSW(b)	Vic.(r)	Qld(c)(r)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(r)	Australia(r)
BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION									
— number —									
1993									
July	—	8	5	2	1	—	—	1	17
August	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	8
September	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
October	—	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	19
November	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	—	12
December	1	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	13
Total (July to December)	2	40	25	9	3	—	—	2	81
1994									
January	—	11	4	2	1	—	—	—	18
February	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
March	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	10
April	1	17	3	—	3	—	—	—	24
May	1	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	11
June	2	10	4	2	5	—	—	—	23
Total (January to June)	5	50	14	7	12	1	—	—	89
July	—	3	6	2	2	—	—	—	13
August	—	5	9	0	2	—	—	—	16
September	2	6	3	3	—	—	—	1	15
October	1	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	15
November	1	4	1	2	3	—	1	—	12
December	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	8
Total (July to December)	4	35	20	9	9	—	1	1	79
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	—	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.06	—	—	0.33	0.10
August	0.02	—	0.13	0.07	0.06	—	—	0.33	0.05
September	—	0.18	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	0.07
October	—	0.34	0.09	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.11
November	—	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.07
December	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.07
Total (July to December)	0.03	0.90	0.79	0.61	0.18	—	—	0.67	0.46
1994									
January	—	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.06	—	—	—	0.10
February	—	—	—	0.07	0.06	0.21	—	—	0.02
March	0.02	0.13	0.06	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.06
April	0.02	0.38	0.09	—	0.18	—	—	—	0.13
May	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.07	0.12	—	—	—	0.06
June	0.03	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.29	—	—	—	0.13
Total (January to June)	0.08	1.12	0.44	0.48	0.71	0.21	—	—	0.50
July	—	0.07	0.19	0.14	0.12	—	—	—	0.07
August	—	0.11	0.28	0.00	0.12	—	—	—	0.09
September	0.03	0.13	0.09	0.20	—	—	—	0.33	0.08
October	0.02	0.25	0.03	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.08
November	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.14	0.18	—	0.58	—	0.07
December	—	0.13	—	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.04
Total (July to December)	0.07	0.78	0.62	0.61	0.53	—	0.58	0.33	0.44

(a) Victims of Blackmail/Extortion refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 8. VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)(c)</i>	<i>Vic.(r)</i>	<i>Qld(d)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT(r)</i>	<i>Australia(r)</i>
UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT									
— number —									
1993									
July	9,250	6,572	6,403	3,679	4,373	1,216	260	522	32,275
August	9,257	6,798	6,553	3,933	4,345	1,155	260	453	32,754
September	9,059	6,499	6,672	3,893	4,502	1,038	305	536	32,504
October	9,267	7,334	6,481	3,938	4,544	939	312	465	33,280
November	9,518	7,133	6,924	3,595	4,376	1,153	316	524	33,539
December	8,857	6,466	6,965	3,230	4,548	1,153	279	493	31,991
Total (July to December)	55,208	40,802	39,998	22,268	26,688	6,654	1,732	2,993	196,343
1994									
January	10,658	6,675	7,552	3,348	4,836	1,159	479	417	35,124
February	9,202	6,038	6,133	2,726	4,144	1,023	409	373	30,048
March	10,159	6,598	6,785	2,808	4,401	1,069	378	403	32,601
April	9,764	6,277	6,588	2,683	4,331	1,088	429	408	31,568
May	9,980	6,627	6,103	2,852	4,480	1,246	293	468	32,049
June	9,731	5,928	6,113	2,720	4,675	1,175	318	347	31,007
Total (January to June)	59,494	38,143	39,274	17,137	26,867	6,760	2,306	2,416	192,397
July	9,807	6,052	5,908	3,347	4,664	1,178	365	310	31,631
August	10,004	5,872	6,221	3,265	4,778	1,230	331	424	32,125
September	9,958	5,273	5,683	2,966	4,505	1,162	320	398	30,265
October	10,519	5,736	5,935	3,121	4,992	1,135	310	512	32,260
November	10,619	5,703	5,024	3,060	4,842	938	438	465	31,089
December	9,607	5,481	5,354	2,926	5,263	840	442	472	30,385
Total (July to December)	60,514	34,117	34,125	18,685	29,044	6,483	2,206	2,581	187,755
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	153.85	147.15	204.04	251.11	259.96	257.74	152.76	174.58	182.26
August	153.97	152.21	208.82	268.45	258.29	244.81	152.76	151.51	184.97
September	150.67	145.51	212.61	265.72	267.63	220.01	179.20	179.26	183.56
October	154.13	164.21	201.49	268.79	270.12	199.03	183.31	155.52	187.94
November	158.31	159.71	220.64	245.38	260.14	244.38	185.66	175.25	189.40
December	147.31	144.77	221.95	220.46	270.36	244.38	163.92	164.88	180.66
Total (July to December)	918.24	913.55	1,269.56	1,519.90	1,586.49	1,410.34	1,017.63	1,001.00	1,108.79
1994									
January	176.42	149.22	237.64	227.97	285.21	245.50	280.44	139.46	196.26
February	152.32	134.98	192.99	185.62	244.40	216.69	239.46	124.75	167.90
March	168.16	147.50	213.51	191.20	259.55	226.44	221.31	134.78	182.16
April	161.63	140.32	207.31	182.69	255.43	230.46	251.17	136.45	176.39
May	165.20	148.15	192.05	194.20	264.21	263.93	171.55	156.52	179.08
June	161.08	132.52	192.36	185.21	275.71	248.89	186.18	116.05	173.26
Total (January to June)	984.82	852.68	1,235.85	1,166.89	1,584.51	1,431.90	1,350.12	808.03	1,075.04
July	161.59	135.03	183.68	227.53	272.75	249.26	212.95	102.82	176.74
August	164.84	131.01	193.41	221.96	279.42	260.26	193.12	140.63	179.50
September	164.08	117.65	176.68	201.63	263.45	245.87	186.70	132.01	169.11
October	173.33	127.98	184.52	212.17	291.93	240.16	180.86	169.82	180.26
November	174.97	127.24	156.19	208.02	283.16	198.48	255.54	154.23	173.71
December	158.30	122.29	166.45	198.91	307.78	177.74	257.88	156.55	169.78
Total (July to December)	997.12	761.18	1,060.94	1,270.22	1,698.48	1,371.77	1,287.05	856.05	1,049.10

(a) Victims of Unlawful Entry With Intent refers to place/premises (see Definitions). (b) For New South Wales, Unlawful Entry With Intent (UEWI) statistics are derived by adding stealing offences which comply with the national definition of UEWI to Break and Enter offences (see Definitions, Unlawful Entry With Intent). (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. For Queensland, Unlawful Entry With Intent (UEWI) statistics are derived by adding stealing offences which comply with the national definition of UEWI to Break and Enter offences (see Definitions, Unlawful Entry With Intent). (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 9. VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT^(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1993 TO DECEMBER 1994

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW^(b)</i>	<i>Vic.^(r)</i>	<i>Qld^(c)(r)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT^(r)</i>	<i>Australia^(r)</i>
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT									
— number —									
1993									
July	3,265	2,484	1,257	875	1,333	99	71	145	9,529
August	3,426	2,389	1,304	847	1,267	122	59	215	9,629
September	3,230	2,423	1,444	859	1,211	96	64	99	9,426
October	3,403	2,843	1,340	920	1,360	130	70	114	10,180
November	3,384	2,972	1,324	739	1,258	124	64	85	9,950
December	3,516	2,557	1,405	723	1,385	167	59	110	9,922
Total (July to December)	20,224	15,668	8,074	4,963	7,814	738	387	768	58,636
1994									
January	3,414	2,473	1,557	767	1,427	167	76	141	10,022
February	3,148	2,157	1,284	706	1,076	125	66	101	8,663
March	3,757	2,638	1,492	782	1,245	143	79	153	10,289
April	3,518	2,273	1,345	778	1,420	137	75	188	9,734
May	3,723	2,581	1,401	679	1,403	113	62	106	10,068
June	3,562	2,212	1,268	670	1,405	129	43	126	9,415
Total (January to June)	21,122	14,334	8,347	4,382	7,976	814	401	815	58,191
July	3,870	2,222	1,322	829	1,313	139	34	127	9,856
August	4,248	2,150	1,238	788	1,347	154	61	99	10,085
September	3,981	2,160	1,261	905	1,353	139	63	123	9,985
October	4,146	2,294	1,516	912	1,486	130	82	153	10,719
November	4,204	2,264	1,345	817	1,516	170	57	154	10,527
December	3,906	2,277	1,499	717	1,634	160	69	135	10,397
Total (July to December)	24,355	13,367	8,181	4,968	8,649	892	366	791	61,569
— rate per 100,000 population (r) —									
1993									
July	54.30	55.62	40.06	59.72	79.24	20.98	41.72	48.49	53.81
August	56.98	53.49	41.55	57.81	75.32	25.86	34.67	71.91	54.38
September	53.72	54.25	46.02	58.63	71.99	20.35	37.60	33.11	53.23
October	56.60	63.65	41.66	62.79	80.85	27.55	41.13	38.13	57.49
November	56.28	66.54	42.19	50.44	74.78	26.28	37.60	28.43	56.19
December	58.48	57.25	44.77	49.35	82.33	35.40	34.67	36.79	56.03
Total (July to December)	336.37	350.80	256.25	338.75	464.51	156.42	227.38	256.86	331.13
1994									
January	56.51	55.28	48.99	52.23	84.16	35.37	44.50	47.16	56.00
February	52.11	48.22	40.40	48.07	63.46	26.48	38.64	33.78	48.41
March	62.19	58.97	46.95	53.25	73.43	30.29	46.25	51.17	57.49
April	58.23	50.81	42.32	52.98	83.75	29.02	43.91	62.88	54.39
May	61.63	57.70	44.09	46.23	82.74	23.94	36.30	35.45	56.26
June	58.96	49.45	39.90	45.62	82.86	27.32	25.18	42.14	52.61
Total (January to June)	349.64	320.43	262.66	298.38	470.39	172.42	234.78	272.58	325.15
July	63.77	49.57	41.10	56.36	76.78	29.41	19.84	42.12	55.07
August	70.00	47.97	38.49	53.57	78.77	32.59	35.59	32.84	56.35
September	65.60	48.19	39.20	61.52	79.12	29.41	36.76	40.80	55.79
October	68.32	51.18	47.13	62.00	86.90	27.51	47.84	50.75	59.89
November	69.27	50.51	41.82	55.54	88.65	35.97	33.26	51.08	58.82
December	64.36	50.80	46.60	48.74	95.56	33.86	40.26	44.78	58.09
Total (July to December)	401.31	298.23	254.34	337.73	505.79	188.74	213.54	262.35	344.02

(a) Victims of Motor Vehicle Theft refers to motor vehicles. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. (r) Revised series July 1993 to December 1993 (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10). Revised 1993 population estimates have been used in the calculation of 1993 rates (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20).

TABLE 10. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	56	35	23	17	26	1	5	3	166
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	8
Dwelling-private	52	32	18	15	24	1	—	3	145
Dwelling-non-private	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	6
Outbuilding/residential land	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	7
<i>Community location</i>	35	6	15	6	9	1	4	—	76
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Educational	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Health	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Terminal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Conveyance in transit	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
Car park	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Open space	17	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	26
Street/footpath	11	2	5	3	4	1	—	—	26
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	10	8	4	3	4	3	1	—	33
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	8
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Agricultural	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Recreational	5	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	11
Other location n.e.c.	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
<i>Unspecified location</i>	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Total	107	56	42	26	39	5	10	3	288

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 10. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	52.3	62.5	54.8	65.4	66.7	20.0	50.0	100.0	57.6
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1.9	—	—	3.8	—	—	50.0	—	2.8
Dwelling-private	48.6	57.1	42.9	57.7	61.5	20.0	—	100.0	50.3
Dwelling-non-private	0.9	3.6	2.4	—	5.1	—	—	—	2.1
Outbuilding/residential land	0.9	1.8	9.5	3.8	—	—	—	—	2.4
<i>Community location</i>	32.7	10.7	35.7	23.1	23.1	20.0	40.0	—	26.4
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.0	—	1.4
Educational	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Health	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	0.9	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Terminal	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	0.3
Conveyance in transit	—	3.6	2.4	7.7	—	—	—	—	1.7
Car park	—	—	2.4	—	5.1	—	—	—	1.0
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	2.8	—	2.4	—	2.6	—	—	—	1.7
Open space	15.9	3.6	11.9	—	5.1	—	—	—	9.0
Street/footpath	10.3	3.6	11.9	11.5	10.3	20.0	—	—	9.0
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	9.3	14.3	9.5	11.5	10.3	60.0	10.0	—	11.5
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	5.4	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	1.4
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	0.9	1.8	2.4	3.8	7.7	20.0	—	—	2.8
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Agricultural	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Recreational	4.7	5.4	—	3.8	—	40.0	—	—	3.8
Other location n.e.c.	0.9	1.8	2.4	3.8	2.6	—	—	—	1.7
<i>Unspecified location</i>	5.6	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 11. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — ATTEMPTED MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	33	31	76	19	18	5	2	2	186
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	6
Dwelling-private	24	28	76	17	18	5	—	2	170
Dwelling-non-private	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Outbuilding/residential land	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Community location</i>	24	14	50	9	7	1	1	—	106
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Educational	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Conveyance in transit	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Car park	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	4	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	9
Open space	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Street/footpath	12	7	42	8	6	1	—	—	76
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	5	2	14	8	3	—	1	—	33
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	7	5	2	—	—	—	14
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agricultural	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Recreational	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other location n.e.c.	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	6
<i>Unspecified location</i>	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total	62	56	140	36	28	6	4	2	334

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 11. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — ATTEMPTED MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	53.2	55.4	54.3	52.8	64.3	83.3	50.0	100.0	55.7
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	3.2	—	—	5.6	—	—	50.0	—	1.8
Dwelling-private	38.7	50.0	54.3	47.2	64.3	83.3	—	100.0	50.9
Dwelling-non-private	11.3	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7
Outbuilding/residential land	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
<i>Community location</i>	38.7	25.0	35.7	25.0	25.0	16.7	25.0	—	31.7
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	25.0	—	0.6
Educational	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Conveyance in transit	—	8.9	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.8
Car park	1.6	—	—	2.8	—	—	—	—	0.6
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	6.5	1.8	2.1	—	3.6	—	—	—	2.7
Open space	11.3	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4
Street/footpath	19.4	12.5	30.0	22.2	21.4	16.7	—	—	22.8
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	8.1	3.6	10.0	22.2	10.7	—	25.0	—	9.9
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	5.0	13.9	7.1	—	—	—	4.2
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Agricultural	—	1.8	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	0.6
Recreational	4.8	1.8	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	3.0
Other location n.e.c.	1.6	—	0.7	8.3	—	—	25.0	—	1.8
<i>Unspecified location</i>	—	16.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 12. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MANSLAUGHTER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	4	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	13
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	3	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	10
Dwelling-non-private	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Outbuilding/residential land	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Community location</i>	4	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	13
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance in transit	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Open space	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Street/footpath	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other location n.f.d.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrative/professional	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Unspecified location</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	10	5	6	—	11	—	—	—	32

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 12. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MANSLAUGHTER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	40.0	60.0	33.3	—	36.4	—	—	—	40.6
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	30.0	20.0	33.3	—	36.4	—	—	—	31.3
Dwelling-non-private	—	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3
Outbuilding/residential land	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
<i>Community location</i>	40.0	20.0	16.7	—	63.6	—	—	—	40.6
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance in transit	—	20.0	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	6.3
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	—	—	—	9.1	—	—	—	3.1
Open space	20.0	—	—	—	9.1	—	—	—	9.4
Street/footpath	20.0	—	—	—	45.5	—	—	—	21.9
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	20.0	20.0	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	15.6
Other location n.f.d.	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
Administrative/professional	—	—	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	10.0	—	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	6.3
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Unspecified location</i>	—	—	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 13. VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	2,755	1,971	1,311	984	972	78	120	43	8,234
Residential location n.f.d.	21	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	25
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	75	13	—	146	—	—	116	—	350
Dwelling-private	2,541	1,858	1,222	792	937	70	—	43	7,463
Dwelling-non-private	64	64	55	—	30	3	—	—	216
Outbuilding/residential land	54	36	33	46	2	5	4	—	180
<i>Community location</i>	1,337	598	335	269	251	40	58	39	2,927
Community location n.f.d.	31	—	1	—	—	—	37	34	103
Educational	192	87	49	31	25	6	6	1	397
Health	25	52	9	15	6	2	1	1	111
Religious	—	33	2	1	1	—	1	—	38
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	52	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	88
Terminal	48	36	6	7	18	1	—	3	119
Conveyance in transit	103	82	57	64	7	5	2	—	320
Car park	51	—	7	21	13	—	—	—	92
Transport n.e.c.	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Justice	34	8	1	3	8	—	—	—	54
Open space	381	50	82	29	67	5	10	—	624
Street/footpath	404	212	119	98	106	21	—	—	960
Community location n.e.c.	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
<i>Other location</i>	281	362	133	202	149	20	2	6	1,155
Other location n.f.d.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19
Administrative/professional	19	13	6	8	7	—	—	—	53
Banking	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	26	15	2	—	—	—	2	—	45
Chemist/pharmacy	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Service station	8	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	19
Retail n.e.c.	69	93	48	62	36	7	—	1	316
Wholesale	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Warehousing/storage	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Manufacturing	12	10	3	1	2	—	—	—	28
Agricultural	35	24	—	—	13	—	—	—	72
Recreational	82	142	59	50	61	10	—	—	404
Other location n.e.c.	9	50	15	79	30	2	—	—	185
<i>Unspecified location</i>	235	457	230	26	—	2	—	11	961
Total	4,608	3,388	2,009	1,481	1,372	140	180	99	13,277

(a) Victims of Sexual Assault refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 13. VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	59.8	58.2	65.3	66.4	70.8	55.7	66.7	43.4	62.0
Residential location n.f.d.	0.5	—	0.0	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1.6	0.4	—	9.9	—	—	64.4	—	2.6
Dwelling-private	55.1	54.8	60.8	53.5	68.3	50.0	—	43.4	56.2
Dwelling-non-private	1.4	1.9	2.7	—	2.2	2.1	—	—	1.6
Outbuilding/residential land	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.1	0.1	3.6	2.2	—	1.4
<i>Community location</i>	29.0	17.7	16.7	18.2	18.3	28.6	32.2	39.4	22.0
Community location n.f.d.	0.7	—	0.0	—	—	—	20.6	34.3	0.8
Educational	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	4.3	3.3	1.0	3.0
Health	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.8
Religious	—	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	—	0.3
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.7
Terminal	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	—	3.0	0.9
Conveyance in transit	2.2	2.4	2.8	4.3	0.5	3.6	1.1	—	2.4
Car park	1.1	—	0.3	1.4	0.9	—	—	—	0.7
Transport n.e.c.	0.2	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Justice	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	0.4
Open space	8.3	1.5	4.1	2.0	4.9	3.6	5.6	—	4.7
Street/footpath	8.8	6.3	5.9	6.6	7.7	15.0	—	—	7.2
Community location n.e.c.	0.2	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
<i>Other location</i>	6.1	10.7	6.6	13.6	10.9	14.3	1.1	6.1	8.7
Other location n.f.d.	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	0.1
Administrative/professional	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	0.4
Banking	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	0.6	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	0.3
Chemist/pharmacy	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Service station	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.7	—	—	0.1
Retail n.e.c.	1.5	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.6	5.0	—	1.0	2.4
Wholesale	0.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Warehousing/storage	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
Agricultural	0.8	0.7	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	0.5
Recreational	1.8	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.4	7.1	—	—	3.0
Other location n.e.c.	0.2	1.5	0.7	5.3	2.2	1.4	—	—	1.4
<i>Unspecified location</i>	5.1	13.5	11.4	1.8	—	1.4	—	11.1	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Sexual Assault refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 14. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	65	23	24	12	8	2	4	—	138
Residential location n.f.d.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	8
Dwelling-private	52	20	22	8	7	2	—	—	111
Dwelling-non-private	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	13
Outbuilding/residential land	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Community location</i>	145	45	51	49	28	15	5	1	339
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Educational	3	2	3	8	2	—	—	—	18
Health	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Terminal	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Conveyance in transit	5	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	13
Car park	8	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	14
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Open space	12	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	17
Street/footpath	112	35	44	37	21	12	—	—	261
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Other location</i>	14	14	6	6	5	—	—	—	45
Other location n.f.d.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrative/professional	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Banking	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Service station	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retail n.e.c.	3	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	9
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Recreational	6	7	3	4	2	—	—	—	22
Other location n.e.c.	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Unspecified location</i>	2	17	5	2	—	—	—	—	26
Total	226	99	86	69	41	17	9	1	548

(a) Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 14. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION^(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED^(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW ^(c)	Vic.	Qld ^(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	28.8	23.2	27.9	17.4	19.5	11.8	44.4	—	25.2
Residential location n.f.d.	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	44.4	—	1.5
Dwelling-private	23.0	20.2	25.6	11.6	17.1	11.8	—	—	20.3
Dwelling-non-private	4.0	3.0	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	2.4
Outbuilding/residential land	0.9	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
<i>Community location</i>	64.2	45.5	59.3	71.0	68.3	88.2	55.6	100.0	61.9
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.4	100.0	0.9
Educational	1.3	2.0	3.5	11.6	4.9	—	—	—	3.3
Health	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	0.2
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Terminal	1.3	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
Conveyance in transit	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.9	—	5.9	—	—	2.4
Car park	3.5	—	—	2.9	7.3	5.9	—	—	2.6
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Open space	5.3	1.0	1.2	—	2.4	5.9	11.1	—	3.1
Street/footpath	49.6	35.4	51.2	53.6	51.2	70.6	—	—	47.6
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
<i>Other location</i>	6.2	14.1	7.0	8.7	12.2	—	—	—	8.2
Other location n.f.d.	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Administrative/professional	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Banking	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	0.2
Service station	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Retail n.e.c.	1.3	—	2.3	2.9	4.9	—	—	—	1.6
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	0.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Recreational	2.7	7.1	3.5	5.8	4.9	—	—	—	4.0
Other location n.e.c.	—	3.0	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
<i>Unspecified location</i>	0.9	17.2	5.8	2.9	—	—	—	—	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction refers to individual persons. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 15. VICTIMS OF ARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
— number —									
<i>Residential location</i>	239	86	128	64	94	8	3	12	634
Residential location n.f.d.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	5	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	11
Dwelling-private	215	67	114	46	83	8	—	12	545
Dwelling-non-private	15	16	5	—	10	—	—	—	46
Outbuilding/residential land	3	2	9	16	1	—	—	—	31
<i>Community location</i>	759	240	209	174	118	12	7	21	1,540
Community location n.f.d.	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	21	33
Educational	5	3	4	3	3	—	—	—	18
Health	6	1	4	1	5	2	—	—	19
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	24	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	29
Terminal	50	33	8	3	4	—	—	—	98
Conveyance in transit	56	27	27	16	2	3	—	—	131
Car park	39	—	17	20	19	—	—	—	95
Transport n.e.c.	17	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	21
Justice	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Open space	62	4	9	3	1	—	1	—	80
Street/footpath	489	167	135	128	83	7	—	—	1,009
Community location n.e.c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Other location</i>	1,102	374	349	211	372	42	4	26	2,480
Other location n.f.d.	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	24
Administrative/professional	130	14	8	9	6	1	1	—	169
Banking	109	33	10	33	26	—	—	—	211
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	57	49	1	—	—	—	1	—	108
Chemist/pharmacy	78	30	9	4	59	2	1	1	184
Service station	184	60	8	33	43	9	1	4	342
Retail n.e.c.	381	131	272	97	206	28	—	19	1,134
Wholesale	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Agricultural	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Recreational	121	44	37	19	27	2	—	—	250
Other location n.e.c.	10	7	3	15	5	—	—	—	40
<i>Unspecified location</i>	118	88	177	18	—	—	—	5	406
Total	2,218	788	863	467	584	62	14	64	5,060

(a) Victims of Armed Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 15. VICTIMS OF ARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	10.8	10.9	14.8	13.7	16.1	12.9	21.4	18.8	12.5
Residential location n.f.d.	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	21.4	—	0.2
Dwelling-private	9.7	8.5	13.2	9.9	14.2	12.9	—	18.8	10.8
Dwelling-non-private	0.7	2.0	0.6	—	1.7	—	—	—	0.9
Outbuilding/residential land	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.4	0.2	—	—	—	0.6
<i>Community location</i>	34.2	30.5	24.2	37.3	20.2	19.4	50.0	32.8	30.4
Community location n.f.d.	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	35.7	32.8	0.7
Educational	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	0.4
Health	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	3.2	—	—	0.4
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	7.1	—	0.6
Terminal	2.3	4.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	1.9
Conveyance in transit	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.4	0.3	4.8	—	—	2.6
Car park	1.8	—	2.0	4.3	3.3	—	—	—	1.9
Transport n.e.c.	0.8	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Justice	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1
Open space	2.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	—	7.1	—	1.6
Street/footpath	22.0	21.2	15.6	27.4	14.2	11.3	—	—	19.9
Community location n.e.c.	0.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
<i>Other location</i>	49.7	47.5	40.4	45.2	63.7	67.7	28.6	40.6	49.0
Other location n.f.d.	0.9	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.1	0.5
Administrative/professional	5.9	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.6	7.1	—	3.3
Banking	4.9	4.2	1.2	7.1	4.5	—	—	—	4.2
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	2.6	6.2	0.1	—	—	—	7.1	—	2.1
Chemist/pharmacy	3.5	3.8	1.0	0.9	10.1	3.2	7.1	1.6	3.6
Service station	8.3	7.6	0.9	7.1	7.4	14.5	7.1	6.3	6.8
Retail n.e.c.	17.2	16.6	31.5	20.8	35.3	45.2	—	29.7	22.4
Wholesale	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	0.4	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2
Agricultural	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Recreational	5.5	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.6	3.2	—	—	4.9
Other location n.e.c.	0.5	0.9	0.3	3.2	0.9	—	—	—	0.8
<i>Unspecified location</i>	5.3	11.2	20.5	3.9	—	—	—	7.8	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Armed Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 16. VICTIMS OF UNARMED ROBBERY^(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED^(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW ^(c)	Vic.	Qld ^(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	330	57	119	96	75	12	3	3	695
Residential location n.f.d.	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	8	3	1	9	—	—	3	—	24
Dwelling-private	286	43	91	68	67	10	—	3	568
Dwelling-non-private	18	6	5	—	6	1	—	—	36
Outbuilding/residential land	15	5	22	19	1	1	—	—	63
<i>Community location</i>	3,729	530	700	659	339	66	30	55	6,108
Community location n.f.d.	1	—	—	—	—	—	29	55	85
Educational	40	9	12	20	4	1	—	—	86
Health	12	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	18
Religious	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	6
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	73	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Terminal	256	73	49	45	52	—	—	—	475
Conveyance in transit	127	36	24	15	2	4	—	—	208
Car park	204	—	25	84	38	3	—	—	354
Transport n.e.c.	33	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	39
Justice	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Open space	380	19	29	12	4	2	—	—	446
Street/footpath	2,598	371	548	481	237	56	—	—	4,291
Community location n.e.c.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Other location</i>	840	186	252	208	220	7	6	1	1,720
Other location n.f.d.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Administrative/professional	37	4	3	3	16	—	2	—	65
Banking	72	9	11	8	5	—	—	—	105
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	71	31	1	—	—	—	3	—	106
Chemist/pharmacy	38	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	46
Service station	54	14	5	4	11	—	—	—	88
Retail n.e.c.	409	50	117	79	129	5	1	1	791
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manufacturing	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	10
Agricultural	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Recreational	123	58	101	99	40	1	—	—	422
Other location n.e.c.	16	9	8	15	14	1	—	—	63
<i>Unspecified location</i>	231	76	1	85	—	—	—	7	400
Total	5,130	849	1,072	1,048	634	85	39	66	8,923

(a) Victims of Unarmed Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 16. VICTIMS OF UNARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	6.4	6.7	11.1	9.2	11.8	14.1	7.7	4.5	7.8
Residential location n.f.d.	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.0
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	—	—	7.7	—	0.3
Dwelling-private	5.6	5.1	8.5	6.5	10.6	11.8	—	4.5	6.4
Dwelling-non-private	0.4	0.7	0.5	—	0.9	1.2	—	—	0.4
Outbuilding/residential land	0.3	0.6	2.1	1.8	0.2	1.2	—	—	0.7
<i>Community location</i>	72.7	62.4	65.3	62.9	53.5	77.6	76.9	83.3	68.5
Community location n.f.d.	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	74.4	83.3	1.0
Educational	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.2	—	—	1.0
Health	0.2	—	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	2.6	—	0.2
Religious	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1.4	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Terminal	5.0	8.6	4.6	4.3	8.2	—	—	—	5.3
Conveyance in transit	2.5	4.2	2.2	1.4	0.3	4.7	—	—	2.3
Car park	4.0	—	2.3	8.0	6.0	3.5	—	—	4.0
Transport n.e.c.	0.6	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Justice	0.0	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Open space	7.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	0.6	2.4	—	—	5.0
Street/footpath	50.6	43.7	51.1	45.9	37.4	65.9	—	—	48.1
Community location n.e.c.	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
<i>Other location</i>	16.4	21.9	23.5	19.8	34.7	8.2	15.4	1.5	19.3
Other location n.f.d.	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Administrative/professional	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.5	—	5.1	—	0.7
Banking	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	1.2
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	1.4	3.7	0.1	—	—	—	7.7	—	1.2
Chemist/pharmacy	0.7	0.4	0.2	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.5
Service station	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.7	—	—	—	1.0
Retail n.e.c.	8.0	5.9	10.9	7.5	20.3	5.9	2.6	1.5	8.9
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.1
Agricultural	0.0	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Recreational	2.4	6.8	9.4	9.4	6.3	1.2	—	—	4.7
Other location n.e.c.	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	—	—	0.7
<i>Unspecified location</i>	4.5	9.0	0.1	8.1	—	—	—	10.6	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Unarmed Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 17. VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	82,816	42,919	38,913	24,786	37,400	7,904	2,647	3,380	240,765
Residential location n.f.d.	411	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	466
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1,291	67	—	1,474	—	1	2,456	—	5,289
Dwelling-private	68,431	36,326	35,778	18,859	35,038	6,020	—	3,162	203,614
Dwelling-non-private	1,696	1,644	1,352	—	948	302	—	53	5,995
Outbuilding/residential land	10,987	4,882	1,783	4,453	1,359	1,581	191	165	25,401
<i>Community location</i>	7,486	5,488	6,107	2,194	3,477	907	242	304	26,205
Community location n.f.d.	659	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	676
Educational	4,464	3,457	4,380	1,750	2,582	476	173	259	17,541
Health	1,807	1,199	772	321	590	200	33	6	4,928
Religious	—	487	330	121	245	106	35	35	1,359
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	97	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	101
Terminal	296	232	256	—	30	44	—	4	862
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Transport n.e.c.	53	49	37	—	—	—	—	—	139
Justice	71	37	14	2	30	19	1	—	174
Open space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street/footpath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community location n.e.c.	39	24	300	—	—	60	—	—	423
<i>Other location</i>	26,587	19,232	19,789	8,635	15,034	4,432	1,623	1,216	96,548
Other location n.f.d.	676	—	64	—	—	—	—	74	814
Administrative/professional	3,891	2,580	4,601	1,690	2,988	156	446	224	16,576
Banking	82	36	41	21	18	8	2	6	214
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	3,477	4,781	—	—	—	—	818	—	9,076
Chemist/pharmacy	362	248	244	90	252	35	6	17	1,254
Service station	1,029	749	650	238	733	181	33	30	3,643
Retail n.e.c.	8,579	4,440	8,151	4,005	6,098	3,059	1	736	35,069
Wholesale	251	401	6	—	11	17	—	—	686
Warehousing/storage	508	983	1,224	—	—	85	125	—	2,925
Manufacturing	1,802	904	1,105	554	2,294	95	—	—	6,754
Agricultural	584	577	4	—	68	33	—	—	1,266
Recreational	3,417	1,843	1,880	241	1,878	495	190	49	9,993
Other location n.e.c.	1,929	1,690	1,819	1,796	694	268	2	80	8,278
<i>Unspecified location</i>	3,119	4,621	8,590	207	—	—	—	97	16,634
Total	120,008	72,260	73,399	35,822	55,911	13,243	4,512	4,997	380,152

(a) Victims of Unlawful Entry With Intent refers to place/premises (see Definitions). (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 17. VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
<i>Residential location</i>	69.0	59.4	53.0	69.2	66.9	59.7	58.7	67.6	63.3
Residential location n.f.d.	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1.1	0.1	—	4.1	—	0.0	54.4	—	1.4
Dwelling-private	57.0	50.3	48.7	52.6	62.7	45.5	—	63.3	53.6
Dwelling-non-private	1.4	2.3	1.8	—	1.7	2.3	—	1.1	1.6
Outbuilding/residential land	9.2	6.8	2.4	12.4	2.4	11.9	4.2	3.3	6.7
<i>Community location</i>	6.2	7.6	8.3	6.1	6.2	6.8	5.4	6.1	6.9
Community location n.f.d.	0.5	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.2
Educational	3.7	4.8	6.0	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.8	5.2	4.6
Health	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.1	1.3
Religious	—	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Terminal	0.2	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	0.2
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Transport n.e.c.	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Justice	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	0.0
Open space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street/footpath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community location n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.4	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.1
<i>Other location</i>	22.2	26.6	27.0	24.1	26.9	33.5	36.0	24.3	25.4
Other location n.f.d.	0.6	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.2
Administrative/professional	3.2	3.6	6.3	4.7	5.3	1.2	9.9	4.5	4.4
Banking	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	2.9	6.6	—	—	—	—	18.1	—	2.4
Chemist/pharmacy	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Service station	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.0
Retail n.e.c.	7.1	6.1	11.1	11.2	10.9	23.1	0.0	14.7	9.2
Wholesale	0.2	0.6	0.0	—	0.0	0.1	—	—	0.2
Warehousing/storage	0.4	1.4	1.7	—	—	0.6	2.8	—	0.8
Manufacturing	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	4.1	0.7	—	—	1.8
Agricultural	0.5	0.8	0.0	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.3
Recreational	2.8	2.6	2.6	0.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	1.0	2.6
Other location n.e.c.	1.6	2.3	2.5	5.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.6	2.2
<i>Unspecified location</i>	2.6	6.4	11.7	0.6	—	—	—	1.9	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Unlawful Entry With Intent refers to place/premises (see Definitions). (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 18. VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— number —								
<i>Residential location</i>	2,671	4,126	—	2,010	7,225	10	331	364	16,737
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	2,671	4,126	—	2,010	7,225	10	331	364	16,737
<i>Community location</i>	14,058	16,625	—	4,006	5,559	215	392	381	41,236
Community location n.f.d.	3	—	—	—	—	—	388	375	766
Educational	84	283	—	7	445	18	1	6	844
Health	51	193	—	8	200	7	—	—	459
Religious	—	—	—	1	45	—	—	—	46
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	564
Terminal	37	1,588	—	7	715	6	—	—	2,353
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	4,901	1,825	—	—	1,909	33	—	—	8,668
Transport n.e.c.	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229
Justice	6	—	—	2	8	—	1	—	17
Open space	192	51	—	22	112	2	2	—	381
Street/footpath	7,991	12,685	—	3,959	2,125	148	—	—	26,908
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Other location</i>	5,573	5,736	—	352	3,841	214	44	35	15,795
Other location n.f.d.	45	116	—	—	—	—	—	4	165
Administrative/professional	57	497	—	5	390	8	4	3	964
Banking	2	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	26
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	93	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	99
Chemist/pharmacy	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	5
Service station	81	44	—	24	74	9	6	3	241
Retail n.e.c.	369	4,285	—	172	2,041	137	15	23	7,042
Wholesale	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	18
Warehousing/storage	14	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	21
Manufacturing	92	—	—	26	348	—	—	—	466
Agricultural	52	—	—	—	71	2	2	—	127
Recreational	239	523	—	30	747	53	4	2	1,598
Other location n.e.c.	4,517	271	—	94	139	2	—	—	5,023
<i>Unspecified location</i>	23,175	1,214	16,528	2,982	—	1,267	—	826	45,992
Total	45,477	27,701	16,528	9,350	16,625	1,706	767	1,606	119,760

(a) Victims of Motor Vehicle Theft refers to motor vehicles. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. Type of location breakdown is not available.

TABLE 18. VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994—continued

Type of location	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	— percentage —								
Residential location	5.9	14.9	—	21.5	43.5	0.6	43.2	22.7	14.0
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	5.9	14.9	—	21.5	43.5	0.6	43.2	22.7	14.0
Community location	30.9	60.0	—	42.8	33.4	12.6	51.1	23.7	34.4
Community location n.f.d.	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	50.6	23.3	0.6
Educational	0.2	1.0	—	0.1	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
Health	0.1	0.7	—	0.1	1.2	0.4	—	—	0.4
Religious	—	—	—	0.0	0.3	—	—	—	0.0
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Terminal	0.1	5.7	—	0.1	4.3	0.4	—	—	2.0
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	10.8	6.6	—	—	11.5	1.9	—	—	7.2
Transport n.e.c.	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Justice	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.1	—	0.0
Open space	0.4	0.2	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	—	0.3
Street/footpath	17.6	45.8	—	42.3	12.8	8.7	—	—	22.5
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.0
Other location	12.3	20.7	—	3.8	23.1	12.5	5.7	2.2	13.2
Other location n.f.d.	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
Administrative/professional	0.1	1.8	—	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8
Banking	0.0	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.0
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	0.1
Chemist/pharmacy	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	—	—	0.0
Service station	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
Retail n.e.c.	0.8	15.5	—	1.8	12.3	8.0	2.0	1.4	5.9
Wholesale	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Warehousing/storage	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	—	—	0.3	2.1	—	—	—	0.4
Agricultural	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	0.1
Recreational	0.5	1.9	—	0.3	4.5	3.1	0.5	0.1	1.3
Other location n.e.c.	9.9	1.0	—	1.0	0.8	0.1	—	—	4.2
Unspecified location	51.0	4.4	100.0	31.9	—	74.3	—	51.4	38.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Motor Vehicle Theft refers to motor vehicles. (b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level. (c) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (d) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. Type of location breakdown is not available.

TABLE 19. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MURDER BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	64	36	24	23	22	2	9	3	183
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	6	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	10
<i>Firearm</i>	12	16	7	6	5	1	1	1	49
<i>Other weapon</i>	46	20	16	14	17	1	8	2	124
<i>No weapon used</i>	43	20	18	3	17	3	1	—	105
Total	107	56	42	26	39	5	10	3	288
— percentage —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	59.8	64.3	57.1	88.5	56.4	40.0	90.0	100.0	63.5
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	5.6	—	2.4	11.5	—	—	—	—	3.5
<i>Firearm</i>	11.2	28.6	16.7	23.1	12.8	20.0	10.0	33.3	17.0
<i>Other weapon</i>	43.0	35.7	38.1	53.8	43.6	20.0	80.0	66.7	43.1
<i>No weapon used</i>	40.2	35.7	42.9	11.5	43.6	60.0	10.0	—	36.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 20. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — ATTEMPTED MURDER BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	40	35	128	33	16	6	4	2	264
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	4	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	12
<i>Firearm</i>	9	17	31	11	4	4	1	2	79
<i>Other weapon</i>	27	18	90	21	12	2	3	—	173
<i>No weapon used</i>	22	21	12	3	12	—	—	—	70
Total	62	56	140	36	28	6	4	2	334
— percentage —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	64.5	62.5	91.4	91.7	57.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.0
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	6.5	—	5.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	3.6
<i>Firearm</i>	14.5	30.4	22.1	30.6	14.3	66.7	25.0	100.0	23.7
<i>Other weapon</i>	43.5	32.1	64.3	58.3	42.9	33.3	75.0	—	51.8
<i>No weapon used</i>	35.5	37.5	8.6	8.3	42.9	—	—	—	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 21. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MANSLAUGHTER BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	1	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	8
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Firearm</i>	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
<i>Other weapon</i>	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
<i>No weapon used</i>	9	2	5	—	8	—	—	—	24
Total	10	5	6	—	11	—	—	—	32
— percentage —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	10.0	60.0	16.7	—	27.3	—	—	—	25.0
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Firearm</i>	10.0	—	16.7	—	9.1	—	—	—	9.4
<i>Other weapon</i>	—	60.0	—	—	18.2	—	—	—	15.6
<i>No weapon used</i>	90.0	40.0	83.3	—	72.7	—	—	—	75.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 22. VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	71	65	4	19	12	2	1	3	177
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
<i>Firearm</i>	4	7	1	2	1	—	—	—	15
<i>Other weapon</i>	64	58	2	17	11	2	1	2	157
<i>No weapon used</i>	4,537	3,323	2,005	1,462	1,360	138	179	96	13,100
Total	4,608	3,388	2,009	1,481	1,372	140	180	99	13,277
— percentage —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	1.5	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	3.0	1.3
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	0.1	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.0
<i>Firearm</i>	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
<i>Other weapon</i>	1.4	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.0	1.2
<i>No weapon used</i>	98.5	98.1	99.8	98.7	99.1	98.6	99.4	97.0	98.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Sexual Assault refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

TABLE 23. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	46	17	n.a.	2	3	3	4	—	76
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	3	—	n.a.	—	—	—	1	—	4
<i>Firearm</i>	9	5	n.a.	1	2	1	3	—	21
<i>Other weapon</i>	34	12	n.a.	1	1	2	—	—	51
<i>No weapon used</i>	180	82	n.a.	67	38	14	5	1	472
Total	226	99	86	69	41	17	9	1	548
— percentage —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	20.4	17.2	n.a.	2.9	7.3	17.6	44.4	—	13.9
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	1.3	—	n.a.	—	—	—	11.1	—	0.7
<i>Firearm</i>	4.0	5.1	n.a.	1.4	4.9	5.9	33.3	—	3.8
<i>Other weapon</i>	15.0	12.1	n.a.	1.4	2.4	11.8	—	—	9.3
<i>No weapon used</i>	79.6	82.8	n.a.	97.1	92.7	82.4	55.6	100.0	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction refers to individual persons. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994. Use of weapon breakdown is not available.

TABLE 24. VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a) BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1994

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
— number —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	2,218	788	863	467	584	62	14	64	5,060
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	166	241	32	15	—	5	—	8	467
<i>Firearm</i>	820	203	406	148	202	24	3	11	1,817
<i>Other weapon</i>	1,232	344	425	304	382	33	11	45	2,776
<i>No weapon used</i>	5,130	849	1,072	1,048	634	85	39	66	8,923
Total	7,348	1,637	1,935	1,515	1,218	147	53	130	13,983
— percentage —									
<i>Weapon used</i>	30.2	48.1	44.6	30.8	47.9	42.2	26.4	49.2	36.2
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	2.3	14.7	1.7	1.0	—	3.4	—	6.2	3.3
<i>Firearm</i>	11.2	12.4	21.0	9.8	16.6	16.3	5.7	8.5	13.0
<i>Other weapon</i>	16.8	21.0	22.0	20.1	31.4	22.4	20.8	34.6	19.9
<i>No weapon used</i>	69.8	51.9	55.4	69.2	52.1	57.8	73.6	50.8	63.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Victims of Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. (b) NSW introduced a new incident based reporting system in 1994. (c) Queensland introduced a new statistical system in December 1994.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1 This publication presents national crime statistics relating to a selected range of offences that have become known to and have been recorded by police. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or they may have been detected by police. The statistics do not provide a total picture of crime, as not all crime comes to the attention of police. In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be complemented with information from other sources such as crime victims surveys. In addition, care should be taken in interpreting police statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting systems rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

2 The aim of national crime statistics is to provide comparable data across jurisdictions (i.e. States and Territories). These statistics are indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime in Australia and provide a basis for measuring changes over time.

3 In order to ensure comparability between jurisdictions, the statistics have been compiled according to national standards. These have been developed by the 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 State and Commonwealth Governments.

4 The national offence definitions and counting rules 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/Territories. National crime statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each offence category rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

5 Given the diverse capacities of the statistical information systems used by each police force, a staged approach has been adopted in the production of national crime statistics. Only those offence categories for which comparable national standards have been developed are presented. The Stage 1 data set contained in this publication consists of eleven offence categories, the initial type of location (refer to definition) where the criminal incident occurred, and the use of a weapon in the commission of the offence(s). Additional data items will be progressively added to the national collection as comparability is achieved.

Data source

6 Data are derived from the information recorded on official crime reports, including supplementary crime reports containing additional information that has come to the attention of police. The methods

used to record information relating to offences range from written documents to on-line computer systems.

Reporting authorities

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

8 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/Territory borders. However, investigations suggest that the problem is small.

Reference date

9 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 sexual assault where in some instances the time lag may be quite extensive between when the offence(s) occurred and the report date. In addition, the report date may not be the date when the offence was recorded on a crime report or processed on a statistical system.

10 Statistics produced on the basis of date reported may be affected over time by variable lags in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Since the accuracy of national crime statistics will depend on the proportion of recorded offences that have been statistically processed, revised figures have been included in relation to some of the data previously published. Where revisions have occurred, tables are noted accordingly.

Reference period

11 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 1994. Tables 3 to 9 also include partially revised data for the period from July to December 1993. These statistics have been presented in six monthly aggregates to enable users to compile data on both a financial and calendar year basis if required.

Classifications

12 The offence categories used for national crime statistics are based on the ABS Australian National Classification of Offences (refer ABS Catalogue No. 1234.0) which is presented in Appendix A. The Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) is designed to provide a national framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes. For Stage 1, ANCO subdivisions (refer Appendix B) have been used as the broadest level for collating and presenting data on offences.

Scope

13 In allocating offences to the national offence classification, it is first determined whether the offence is within the scope of the collection for Stage 1 and then into which category it should be included. Offences are classified according to national definitions. This standardises offence categories and overcomes jurisdictional differences in laws and offence classifications. The national offence definitions are descriptive and may not correspond with legal or police offence definitions.

14 The classification used to code the initial location where the criminal incident occurred is presented in Appendix C. The classification used to code use of weapon in the commission of selected offences is presented in Appendix D.

15 The offence subdivisions included in the Stage 1 national crime statistics collection include homicide, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) and motor vehicle theft (refer Appendix B). Federal offences (i.e. offences committed against Commonwealth laws) are excluded from the Stage 1 collection.

16 With the exception of the motor vehicle theft subdivision, statistics for the Stage 1 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 of a motor vehicle.

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

18 The national crime statistics collection excludes:

- *conspiracy* offences. The local offence classifications used in jurisdictions do not generally enable the identification of the substantive offence category to which the conspiracy relates;
- *threats* to commit an offence. These differ from offences like robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion wherein an element of threat is implicit in the nature of the crime; and
- *aid, abet and accessory* offences. These relate to charges in connection with an offence rather than representing the offence to which the victim was subjected.

19 Offences may include those which at a later point in time are determined to be unfounded (i.e. false or baseless) or are withdrawn by the complainant. In Stage 1, these offences are not differentiated although at some subsequent stage in the development of the national crime statistics collection, it is anticipated that data on the status of the recorded offences will be collated and published.

Rates

20 For all the offence categories, rates are presented per 100,000 of the Estimated Residential Population (ERP) for each of the States and Territories (refer ABS Catalogue No. 3101.0, September quarter 1994). 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 mid point of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Thus, ERP estimates for September 1993, March 1994 and September 1994 are used for the six monthly reference periods 1 July to 31 December 1993, 1 January to 30 June 1994 and 1 July to 31 December 1994 respectively. Yearly rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 1994 have been calculated on the basis of the June 1994 ERP, while the June 1993 ERP is used for the period 1 January to 31 December 1993.

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

22 For certain offence categories, care should be taken when interpreting the statistics. Expressing crime rates in terms of the population is quite appropriate for offence categories such as homicide and kidnapping/abduction, where the victim is a person. However, for property crimes such as UEWI and motor vehicle theft, it may be more appropriate to express rates in terms of the number of premises (refer ABS Catalogue Nos. 2730.1 - 2730.8 and 8613.0) and the number of motor vehicle registrations (refer ABS Catalogue No. 9304.0) in each State/Territory respectively. Similarly, rates for sexual assault offences may be calculated on the basis of female population rather than the total population as most victims of sexual assault are female. The disadvantage of expressing rates in terms of specific victim types is that comparisons across the offence categories cannot be made.

National Counting Methodology

National counting rule

23 The national counting rule is that *for each victim within a distinct criminal incident, count the most serious offence per national offence subdivision*. It is important to remember that the definition of a victim varies according to the type of offence (refer to definition). The most serious offence within a national offence subdivision is that classified to the group having the lowest numerical code. For the homicide subdivision, murder (111) is the most serious offence group and for the robbery subdivision it is armed robbery (211). The other offence subdivisions included in the Stage 1 collection are not disaggregated into groups and hence identification of the most serious offence is not necessary.

24 National crime statistics measure the number of victims per national offence subdivision based on offences recorded by police during the reference period. They do *not* attempt to measure:

- the total number of *distinct victims* reported to police since the same victim may be counted more than once within a reference period. This occurs when a victim is subjected to multiple offences belonging to *different* national offence subdivisions, either in the same criminal incident or across different criminal incidents. For example, a victim who has been kidnapped, raped and murdered will be counted three times according to the national counting rule; once in the kidnapping/abduction subdivision, once in the sexual assault subdivision and once in the homicide subdivision. Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the *same* national offence subdivision 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 subdivision and are committed against the same victim, only one count is included in the national crime statistics. For example, national crime statistics would count one sexual assault for a victim who has been raped and indecently assaulted;
- the *charges* resulting from a criminal incident (e.g. aid and abet or accessory offences).

Application of the rule for single offence categories

25 For offences classified to the homicide subdivision, one offence is counted per person per incident.

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

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

28 For offences classified to the robbery subdivision, one offence is counted per person/organisation per incident (refer to definition of victim for robbery). For example, if a bank with several customers present is robbed, this is counted as one robbery with the victim being the bank. If personal property is also taken from two customers, there are three victims, the bank and the two customers hence the number of robberies counted is three.

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

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

- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property and having the same occupant(s), one 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 sole organisation located on same property.
- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property but occupied by more than one household or organisation, one is counted for each separate household or organisation. Where a business premise has an attached residence that is occupied by the same person(s), the registered business is considered to be a separate victim. Examples include UEWI to: dwelling and rented bungalow in backyard; business premises such as shop and attached residence; dwelling with workshop in garage used for business purposes; factory warehouses leased by different companies.
- For UEWI to individual areas in a building that are rented/leased/occupied for a period of time, one is counted for each separate tenant. For example, in a block of 10 flats which are leased by 10 different tenants where 3 flats are unlawfully entered, this is a count of 3. If unlawful entry to the building itself is recorded, an additional offence of UEWI to that building is counted. Examples include UEWI to: apartments in one building; flats in a block of flats; offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building; offices of individual professionals within one building; offices of different companies in warehouse; shops in shopping complex; hotel rooms; motel units; lodging houses.

31 For offences classified to the motor vehicle theft subdivision, one offence of motor vehicle theft is counted per motor vehicle per incident. For example, if five cars are stolen from a car yard, this is counted as five motor vehicle thefts. *Note* - The Stage 1 national crime statistics collection excludes attempted motor vehicle theft.

Application of the rule for multiple offence categories

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

Related Publications

ABS publications

33 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
1991 Census: Census Counts for Small Areas (2730.1 - 2730.8)
A Guide to Australian Social Statistics (4160.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)
Australian National Classification of Offences (1234.0)
Australian Social Trends (4102.0)
Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)
Crime and Safety, South Australia (4509.4)
Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales (4509.1)
Crime and Safety, Victoria (4509.2)
Crime Victims, Western Australia (4506.5)
Information Paper: National Crime Statistics (4511.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0)
Occasional Paper: Review of Social and Labour Statistics - Crime (4164.0)
Occasional Paper: Review of Social and Labour Statistics - Criminal Justice (4170.0)
Retail Census: Summary of Operations by Industry Group, Australia (8613.0)

34 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The *Catalogue* and *Publications Advice* are available from any ABS office.

Non-ABS publications

35 Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:
Australian Federal Police, Annual Report
Australian Institute of Criminology, 1994 Catalogue of Publications
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 & Emergency Services, Annual Report
Office of Crime Statistics, South Australia, Crime and Justice in South Australia
Queensland Police Service, Statistical Review
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

Symbols and other usages

n.a. not available
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
n.f.d. not further defined
r figure or series revised since previous issue
– nil

DEFINITIONS

**Australian National
Classification of Offences**

The *Australian National Classification of Offences* (ANCO) is a hierarchical classification which orders offence types into an exhaustive list of mutually exclusive categories. ANCO consists of three levels; divisions, subdivisions and groups. In the Stage 1 collection of national crime statistics, victims are counted at the subdivision level. For the homicide and robbery subdivisions, the statistics are further disaggregated into groups.

Blackmail/extortion

Blackmail/extortion is to demand or unlawfully obtain money, property or any other item of value, or a service either tangible or intangible, not from the immediate possession of the victim but through coercive measures. It may include the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, or the destruction of the victim's reputation or social standing at some time in the future, if the demands are not met. *Note* - It is distinguished from robbery in that there is the threat of further or continued violence in the future instead of, or in addition to, an immediate threat.

Criminal incident

A *criminal incident* consists of one or more offences (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique incident if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if:

- 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 only come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

Homicide

Homicide is the unlawful killing of another person. (*Note* - Attempts to unlawfully kill are also classified to this offence subdivision.) The following offence groups are categories of homicide:

Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.

Attempted murder is the attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused:

- without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless or negligent act (excluding those acts involving driving); or
- intentionally but due to extreme provocation; or
- when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.

Driving causing death is the unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.

Kidnapping/abduction

Kidnapping/abduction is the unlawful seizing or taking away of another person:

- by force; or
- by deception; or
- against that person's will; or
- against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.

Motor vehicle theft

Motor vehicle theft is the taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission, with the intention of depriving the owner of the motor vehicle. This excludes damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. *Note* - In Stage 1, attempted motor vehicle theft has not been counted.

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 by rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes but is not limited to: car; motor cycle; campervan; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.

Offence

An *offence* is an act considered *prima facie* to be in breach of the criminal law.

Offence category

An *offence category* is a broad class of offences (refer Appendix B) which generally corresponds to the ANCO subdivisions and groups.

Robbery

Robbery is the unlawful taking of property under confrontational circumstances from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, without consent, accompanied by force or threat of force or violence and/or by placing the victim in fear. The following offence groups are categories of robbery:

Armed robbery is robbery conducted with the use of a weapon (refer to definition).

Unarmed robbery is robbery conducted without the use of a weapon.

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.

The sexual assault does not necessarily need to involve penetration.

Type of location

Type of location refers to the initial site where a criminal incident occurred. The type of location is determined on the basis of use or function. Locations which are multi-functional are categorised according to their primary function. The only exception is a multi-

functional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location. For example, a residential college within university grounds is coded to 'residential' and not 'educational'. The following are *Type of location* categories:

Residential location is a location containing any permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard connected to the dwelling, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Residential location n.f.d. is where the type of residential location is unspecified.

Dwelling n.f.d. is where the type of dwelling is unspecified.

Dwelling - private is a self contained room/suite of rooms intended for long term residential use. It can be a house, flat, part of a house, a room or even a caravan. However, it may also be residential quarters attached to shops or offices.

Dwelling - non-private provides short or long term accommodation. It may/may not be self contained.

Outbuilding/residential land refers to land and other structures (excluding dwellings) which lie within the curtilage of a residential location.

Community location is a location where the main activity is the provision of services/facilities for public use. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location. *Note* - There are some locations which provide services/facilities for public use that are classified elsewhere on the basis of their primary function (e.g. parks and ovals are placed in the category 'recreational' even though they are community locations).

Community location n.f.d. is where the type of community location is unspecified.

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

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

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

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

Transport n.f.d. refers to where the type of transport location is unspecified.

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

Conveyance in transit is a location that consists of a conveyance/vehicle for transport that is in transit.

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

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

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

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

Street/footpath is a location where the main activity is the passage of people. *Note* - Locations that provide transport services/facilities should not be placed in this category but in 'transport'.

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

Other location is a location where the main activity does not fit into either the 'residential' or 'community' categories. This may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

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

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

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

Retail refers to a location where the main activity is the selling of goods or the provision of services to customers for personal/household use. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Retail n.f.d. is where the type of retail location is unspecified.

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

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

Retail n.e.c. is a location (excluding 'chemist/pharmacy' and 'service station') where the main activity is the selling of goods or services for personal use. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Wholesale refers to a location where the main activity is the selling of wholesale goods to commercial enterprises. This definition may

encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

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

Manufacturing refers to a location where the main activity is the production of goods. (This excludes primary industries.) This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

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

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

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

Unspecified location is where the location is unspecified or unknown.

Unlawful entry with intent

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

The national offence category UEWI incorporates burglary, break and enter and some stealing offences and is broadly defined to include both forced and unforced entry into a structure. New South Wales and Queensland operate on the basis of break and enter

legislation which is more narrowly defined than UEWI and is restricted to stealing offences where a forced entry/exit has occurred. Stealing offences which do not involve a forced entry/exit are recorded as stealings, thefts or larcenies. For the remaining jurisdictions such stealing offences that occur without a forced entry/exit fall within the scope of the offence type burglary (or a combination of burglary and break and enter offences in the case of South Australia, or unlawful entry in the case of the Northern Territory). The development of the UEWI national offence category overcomes the definitional differences that exist between jurisdictions (i.e. where an offence may be recorded as either burglary or break and enter depending on the State/Territory where the offence occurred).

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

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

Victim

The *victim* varies according to the offence category:

- for homicide, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an *individual person*;
- for robbery, the victim may be either an *individual person or an organisation*. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims. If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee 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*.

Weapon

A *weapon* is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (i.e. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). The following are categories of weapons:

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; shot gun; military firearm; air gun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; cross bow; spear gun; blow gun.

An *other weapon* is any other 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; cross bow; spear gun; blow gun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).

APPENDIX A

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
1		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON INCLUDING ACTS ENDANGERING LIFE GENERALLY
	11	HOMICIDE
	111	Murder
	112	Attempted murder
	113	Conspiracy to murder
	114	Manslaughter (excluding death by driving)
	115	Driving causing death
	119	Homicide, unspecified
	12	ASSAULT (EXCLUDING SEXUAL ASSAULT)
	121	Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm
	122	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
	129	Other assault
	13	SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND OFFENCES
	136	Sexual assault according to State or Territory law
	137	Sexual offences (consent proscribed)
	139	Other sexual offences
	19	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON INCLUDING ACTS ENDANGERING LIFE GENERALLY
	191	Kidnapping and abduction
	192	Ill-treatment of children
	193	Hijacking of and other acts endangering life involving aircraft, marine vessels and other public transport
	198	Defamation and libel
	199	Other offences against the person
2		ROBBERY AND EXTORTION
	21	ROBBERY
	211	Armed robbery
	212	Unarmed robbery
	22	BLACKMAIL AND EXTORTION
	221	Blackmail and extortion

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
3		BREAKING & ENTERING, BURGLARY AND UNLAWFUL ENTRY; FRAUD, FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES; AND OTHER OFFENCES INVOLVING THEFT
	31	BREAKING AND ENTERING, BURGLARY AND UNLAWFUL ENTRY
	311	Break and enter (burglary and unlawful entry) - dwellings
	312	Break and enter (burglary and unlawful entry) - shops
	318	Break and enter (burglary and unlawful entry) - other buildings/property, specified
	319	Breaking and entering (burglary and unlawful entry) - building/property, unspecified
	32	FRAUD AND MISAPPROPRIATION
	321	Fraud, forgery and false pretences
	322	Misappropriation
	323	Counterfeiting
	33	HANDLING STOLEN GOODS
	331	Receiving
	332	Unlawful possession of stolen goods
	339	Handling of stolen goods, other
	35	THEFT OR ILLEGAL USE OF A VEHICLE
	351	Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle
	352	Theft or illegal use of a bicycle
	353	Theft or illegal use of a boat
	354	Theft or illegal use of an aircraft
	358	Theft or illegal use of a vehicle, other specified
	359	Theft or illegal use of a vehicle, unspecified
	39	OTHER THEFT (INCLUDING THEFT OF DRUGS)
	391	Stealing from the person
	392	Stock theft
	393	Shopstealing (shoplifting)
	399	Other theft
4		PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES
	41	PROPERTY DAMAGE
	411	Arson
	419	Other property damage

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
	42	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES
	421	Pollution
	423	Flora and fauna
	429	Other environmental offences
5		OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER
	51	OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT SECURITY AND OPERATIONS
	511	Offences against Government security and operations
	52-54	OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES
	521	Breach of maintenance
	523	Breach of Family Law court order, other
	524	Contempt of court, other
	525	Pervert the course of justice, including perjury
	526	Breach of community service order
	527	Breach of other probation, parole etc orders
	528	Escape from custody
	529	Periodic detainee - fail to report
	533	Resist/hinder police
	534	Conspiracy (offence type not specified)
	549	Other offences against justice procedures
	55	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, USE AND/OR HANDLING OF WEAPONS
	551	Possession and/or use of firearms
	552	Possession and/or use of bombs
	558	Possession and/or use of other weapons
	559	Possession, use and handling weapons, other
	57-59	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER
	571	Child pornography
	572	Censorship
	591	Liquor licensing
	592	Betting and gambling
	593	Trespassing and vagrancy
	594	Consorting
	595	Prostitution
	596	Drunkenness
	599	Other offences against good order

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
6		DRUG OFFENCES (EXCLUDING THEFT OF DRUGS)
	61	POSSESSION AND/OR USE OF DRUGS
	613	Possess and/or use opium and its derivatives
	614	Possess and/or use cocaine and its derivatives
	615	Possess and/or use other narcotics, specified
	616	Possess and/or use narcotics, unspecified
	617	Possess and/or use cannabis, all forms
	618	Possess and/or use other drugs, specified
	619	Possess and/or use drugs, unspecified
	64	IMPORTING AND EXPORTING OF DRUGS
	643	Import/export opium and its derivatives
	644	Import/export cocaine and its derivatives
	645	Import/export other narcotics, specified
	646	Import/export narcotics, unspecified
	647	Import/export cannabis, all forms
	648	Import/export other drugs, specified
	649	Import/export drugs, unspecified
	65	DEALING AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS
	653	Deal and traffic in opium and its derivatives
	654	Deal and traffic in cocaine and its derivatives
	655	Deal and traffic in other narcotics, specified
	656	Deal and traffic in narcotics, unspecified
	657	Deal and traffic in cannabis, all forms
	658	Deal and traffic in other drugs, specified
	659	Deal and traffic in drugs, unspecified
	66	MANUFACTURING AND GROWING DRUGS
	663	Manufacture/grow opium and its derivatives
	664	Manufacture/grow cocaine and its derivatives
	665	Manufacture/grow other narcotics, specified
	666	Manufacture/grow narcotics, unspecified
	667	Manufacture/grow cannabis, all forms
	668	Manufacture/grow other drugs, specified
	669	Manufacture/grow drugs, unspecified
	69	OTHER DRUG OFFENCES
	699	Other drug offences

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
7		DRIVING, MOTOR VEHICLE, TRAFFIC & RELATED OFFENCES
	71	DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS
	711	Drink driving offences
	72	DANGEROUS, RECKLESS OR NEGLIGENT DRIVING
	724	Dangerous, and reckless driving
	725	Negligent driving
	73	DRIVING LICENCE OFFENCES
	732	Driving while licence suspended or cancelled
	733	Driving without a licence (excluding Group 732)
	739	Other driving licence offences
	74-79	OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE, TRAFFIC AND RELATED OFFENCES
	749	Traffic offences (excluding parking)
	751	Registration offences (including Third Party insurance)
	752	Roadworthiness
	791	Parking
	799	Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences
8		OTHER OFFENCES
	81	COMPANY LEGISLATION
	812	Company legislation
	82	BANKING, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INSURANCE
	821	Banking, financial institutions and insurance
	83-88	OTHER FEDERAL, STATE AND TERRITORY LEGISLATION
	831	Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)
	832	Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications
	833	Customs, excise, imports and exports (excluding Subdivision 64 - drugs, and Group 423 - protected flora and fauna)
	834	Immigration, passports and extradition etc
	835	Electoral
	836	Air navigation, airports, and aircraft operations
	837	Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards etc

Division Subdivision Group

- 838 Bankruptcy
- 839 Copyright and patents
- 841 Social security, social welfare legislation
- 842 Births, deaths, marriages, including Family Law
- 843 Education
- 844 Railways, and other transport (excluding Division 7 and Group 836)
- 845 Marine navigation, coastal, inland waterways, ports, harbours
- 846 Energy - electrical, gas and other energy
- 847 Agriculture and stock, pasture protection, guano etc
- 848 Fisheries
- 849 Fires, bushfire control
- 852 Marketing boards etc, control
- 853 Dangerous drugs and poisons (excluding Division 6)
- 854 Secret commissions, trade practices etc
- 855 Workers compensation, conciliation and arbitration
- 856 Explosives (excluding Subdivision 55)
- 857 Scaffolding, cranes, lifts, industrial safety
- 858 Rivers and water supply
- 859 Local government organisation (not by-law breaches)
- 861 Dog control
- 881 Occupational health and safety
- 889 Other offences, not elsewhere classified

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OFFENCES-IN-CUSTODY (AGAINST PRISON RULES)

- 891 Security
- 892 Contraband/drug related
- 893 Prison officials, offences against
- 894 Involving other prisoners
- 895 Involving the prisoner (pretend illness, etc)
- 896 Involving property
- 897 Conduct (behaviour, dress etc)
- 899 Other

9

CHILD WELFARE MATTERS

- 911 Child welfare matters

APPENDIX B

STAGE 1 NATIONAL OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
1		
	11	HOMICIDE
		111 Murder
		112 Attempted murder
		114 Manslaughter
		115 Driving causing death
	13	SEXUAL ASSAULT
	14	KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION
2		
	21	ROBBERY
		211 Armed robbery
		212 Unarmed robbery
	22	BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION
3		
	31	UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT (UEWD)
	35	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

APPENDIX C

TYPE OF LOCATION CLASSIFICATION

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
1		RESIDENTIAL LOCATION
	10	RESIDENTIAL LOCATION N.F.D.
	11	DWELLING
	110	Dwelling n.f.d.
	111	Dwelling - private
	112	Dwelling - non-private
	12	OUTBUILDING/RESIDENTIAL LAND
2		COMMUNITY LOCATION
	20	COMMUNITY LOCATION N.F.D.
	21	EDUCATIONAL
	22	HEALTH
	23	RELIGIOUS
	24	TRANSPORT
	240	Transport n.f.d.
	241	Terminal
	242	Conveyance in transit
	243	Car park
	249	Transport n.e.c.
	25	JUSTICE
	26	OPEN SPACE
	27	STREET/FOOTPATH
	29	COMMUNITY LOCATION N.E.C.

3

OTHER LOCATION

- 30 OTHER LOCATION N.F.D.
- 31 ADMINISTRATIVE/PROFESSIONAL
- 32 BANKING
- 33 RETAIL
 - 330 Retail n.f.d.
 - 331 Chemist/pharmacy
 - 332 Service station
 - 339 Retail n.e.c.
- 34 WHOLESALE
- 35 WAREHOUSING/STORAGE
- 36 MANUFACTURING
- 37 AGRICULTURAL
- 38 RECREATIONAL
- 39 OTHER LOCATION N.E.C.

4

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

APPENDIX D

USE OF WEAPON CLASSIFICATION

Division Subdivision

1		WEAPON USED
	10	Weapon n.f.d.
	11	Firearm
	19	Other weapon
2		NO WEAPON USED



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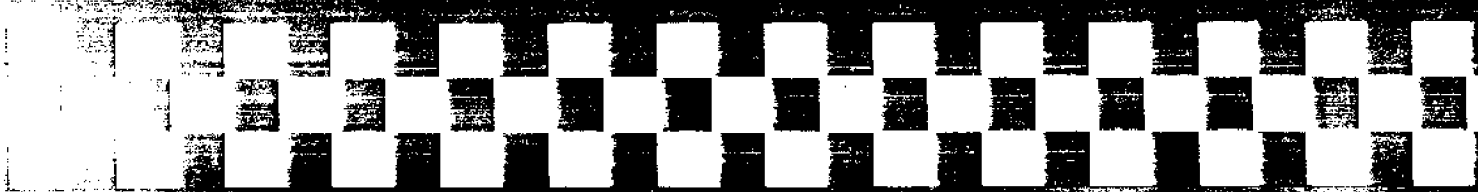


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