

RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 23 JUN 2005

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

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of the level of crime in society. This is explained further in the Measuring Crime Victimisation section.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police. Although national standards and classifications are used, some discrepancies remain between the states and territories. These are due to legislative and procedural differences and affect comparisons of data between jurisdictions for some offence types.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) recently completed a project that investigated the reasons for differences in the levels of recorded crime across jurisdictions. The ABS is working with police agencies to further develop the national crime reporting standards to provide more consistency in methodology.

Differences over time in the level of recorded crime may reflect factors other than change in the incidence of crime. They can also be the result of changes to police recording practices and systems. As well, when police form special task forces to combat particular offences or implement proactive policing campaigns to encourage reporting there may be short term effects on the level of crime recorded by police in the period.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Following completion of the project investigating differences in recorded crime statistics, numbers and rates per 100,000 persons are only presented by state and territory for those offences that are currently comparable across jurisdictions. These offences are homicide and related offences, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. For this issue the offences of assault and sexual assault have been excluded due to differences in recording across states and territories. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 14 to 21 for further detail.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More information about ABS activities in the field of crime and justice statistics is available from the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS web site. To access the theme page, select Themes from the menu on the home page. Details of other ABS publications relating to crime and justice statistics can be found in paragraph 74 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the NCSU, the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the staff of the various agencies that provide the statistics that are presented in this publication.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MEASURING CRIME VICTIMISATION

DEFINING AN INCIDENT

Following an incident of crime, there are a number of stages at which it can be measured. As a result, there are a number of different sources of statistics on crime victimisation, from the time that a person perceives they have been a victim through to reporting to police and the laying of charges. Recorded crime data provides one measure relating to those crimes reported to and recorded by police.

Further, crime is a complex social issue and difficult to measure with a single set of numbers. Using a variety of measures from these different stages can provide a comprehensive view of crime, and can provide greater insight into what influences change.

All criminal events, broadly defined

At the broadest level there are a range of events that occur in the community that can be classified as criminal events. It is not possible to obtain accurate measures of these events, as not all incidents that could be described as criminal events will be identified or perceived as such. For example, a fire may or may not be considered a criminal event depending on the presence of suspicious circumstances.

Incidents perceived and self-classified by victims as crime

What a victim perceives to be an offence can be quite personal and will depend on the victim's sensitivity to crime. Cultural factors and life experience as well as the impact on the victim will all contribute to the victim perceiving an event as a crime. For example, a person whose partner regularly threatens physical force against them may not perceive this to be a crime.

Incidents of crime reported to police

Many factors influence whether or not a victim will report an incident they perceive as a crime to police, and these factors change for different offences. The victim's desire for further action, and their perception of police willingness and ability to deal with the incident, can impact on the victim reporting the incident to police. Reporting of property offences will also be influenced by external factors such as insurance company requirements for police reports prior to processing claims. Victims of personal crimes are much less likely to report the offence to police than victims of property crimes.

Incidents of crime reported in crime victimisation surveys

As crime victimisation surveys are usually designed to collect information from people in households, they provide an opportunity to measure experiences of crime beyond those reported to police. However, the victim's perception of crime will still play a large part in the reporting of a crime in victimisation surveys. Other factors will also contribute, for example the respondent's ability to understand the question due to language barriers. Differences may also occur because respondents answer incorrectly to protect their personal integrity, their personal safety or to protect another person. For example, respondents may not report incidents they have experienced, particularly if the perpetrator was somebody close to them such as a partner or family member, and particularly if there is a perception that the perpetrator will in some way gain access to the responses they provide.

Incidents of crime recorded by police as crimes

Further, incidents that are reported to police are not always recorded on police recording systems as crimes. This may be because investigation indicates that no offence has occurred, or that the offence reported is in actual fact another offence altogether. Recording practice, systems and legislation all contribute to differences occurring at this

*Incidents of crime
recorded by police as
crimes* *continued*

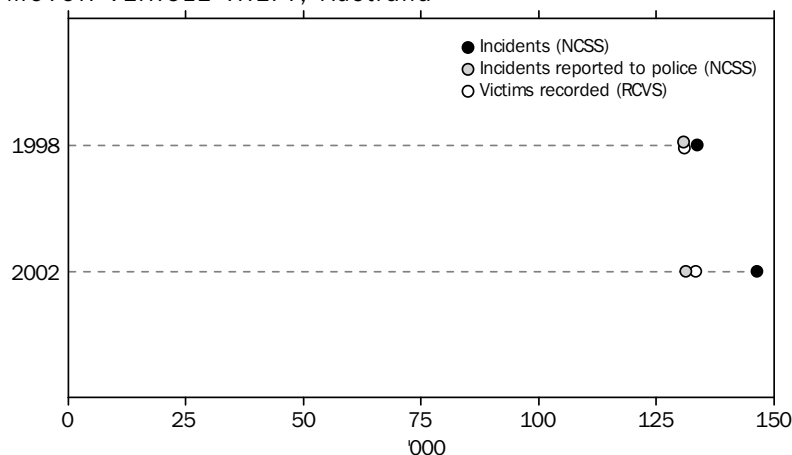
stage, and the level of crime reported is not always consistent across offence types or jurisdictions.

COMPARING RECORDED CRIME AND SURVEY RESULTS

The different levels of crime measured at different stages are apparent when data from the National Crime and Safety Survey (NCSS) and Recorded Crime Victims Statistics (RCVS) are compared. Data from these collections are presented in the charts below for motor vehicle theft and robbery for two reference periods, 1998 and 2002.

The graph for motor vehicle theft indicates that there was some difference between the incidents that occurred and the incidents that were reported to police in 2002. However, this difference is not statistically significant. The estimate for the number of motor vehicle thefts reported is not different to the number recorded by police for either reference period. For motor vehicle theft there is very little difference between levels of crime reported in surveys and those reported to police.

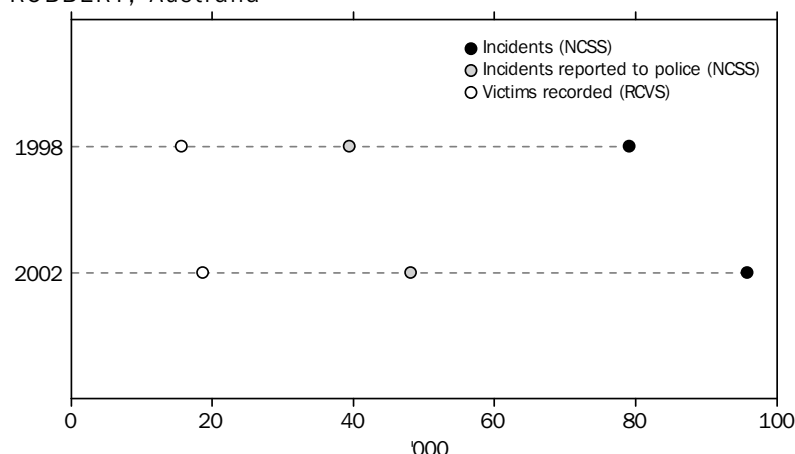
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, Australia



The picture for robbery, however, is very different. There are significant differences between the incidents reported in surveys compared to those reported to police, and recorded by police. All three victimisation measures are greater for 2002 than for 1998. The movement over time is consistent for each of the measures for this offence, indicating that movement in recorded crime is likely to be due to a change in the underlying offence rate.

COMPARING RECORDED CRIME AND SURVEY RESULTS *continued*

ROBBERY, Australia



(Note: Data from the RCVS and NCSS has been adjusted for comparability)

While the patterns over time, and between recorded, reported and unreported crime, will vary for different offences, most jurisdictions display consistent trends for particular offences. However, for some offences such as assault, there are significant differences between jurisdictions.

As highlighted by these examples, care is required when interpreting recorded crime victimisation statistics. The statistics presented in this publication should be considered in terms of the wider context and the methodological issues described in this section and in the Explanatory Notes.

OTHER MEASUREMENT ISSUES

As the Recorded Crime Victims Statistics (RCVS) collection is based on information that was recorded by police, it is important to note that the statistics include records of alleged offences which may later be withdrawn or proven to have no basis. In addition, fluctuations in recorded crime may be influenced by changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, in police procedures and in crime recording systems, rather than changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour. Users are referred to the Explanatory Notes for more detail on the exact scope and coverage of the statistics (paragraphs 22 to 26) and the counting methodology applied (paragraphs 34 to 43).

Depending on the type of offence, a victim may be a person, a premise, an organisation or a motor vehicle. It is also possible that a person within the one criminal incident is counted multiple times. This would occur when the victim is subject to multiple offence types, for example they were robbed and abducted, in which case they would be counted as a victim of robbery and of kidnapping/abduction. For these reasons, it is not meaningful to aggregate the number of victims across each offence type and produce a 'total number of victims'; it is only meaningful to look at victim counts within each offence category.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

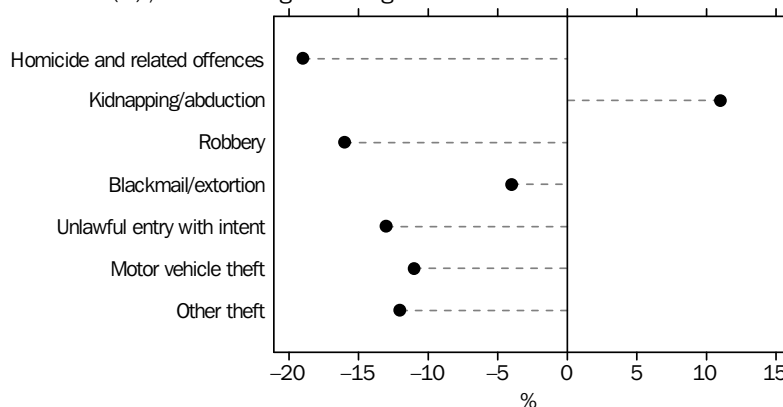
INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on victims of a selected range of offences which were recorded by state and territory police in Australia for the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004. Data are also provided for individual years from 1995 onwards.

RECORDED NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS

The number of victims recorded by Australian police declined in most offence categories in 2004 when compared to 2003. Robbery decreased by 16% and unlawful entry with intent decreased by 13%. Other offence categories to record a decrease in the number of victims included other theft (12%), motor vehicle theft (11%) and blackmail/extortion (4%). Victims of homicide and related offences decreased by 19% and victims of kidnapping/abduction increased by 11%. However, for both of these crimes, small numbers are recorded and they are therefore subject to greater variation from year to year than other offence categories.

VICTIMS(a), Percentage change in number—2003 to 2004



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

Other theft (which includes theft from persons, retail premises and motor vehicles) continues to be numerically the largest offence category. In 2004 there were 547,800 recorded victims of other theft, a decrease of just over 76,000 since 2003.

In 2004, the victimisation rates for unlawful entry with intent (1,534 per 100,000 population), motor vehicle theft (437 per 100,000 population) and homicide and related offences (4 per 100,000 population) were the lowest since national reporting began in 1993. The victimisation rates for robbery (82 per 100,000 population) and other theft (2,724 per 100,000 population) were the lowest since 1996.

RECORDED CRIME VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

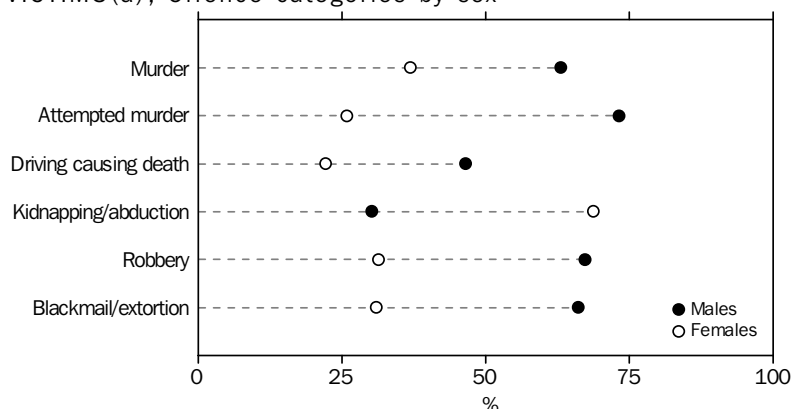
Sex and age of victim

More males than females were victims of robbery (67% of victims were male), blackmail/extortion (66%), attempted murder (73%) and murder (63%). For kidnapping/abduction, more females were victims than males (69% of victims were female).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Sex and age of victim *continued*

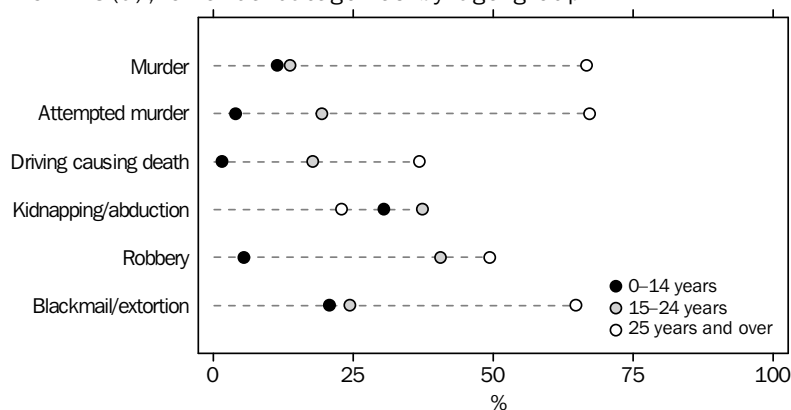
VICTIMS(a), Offence categories by sex



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

Persons aged 25 years or older comprised approximately two in three recorded victims of attempted murder, murder and blackmail/extortion. In contrast, this age group comprised only one in four victims of kidnapping/abduction. Kidnapping/abduction had the highest proportion of victims aged 0–14 (31%).

VICTIMS(a), Offence categories by age group



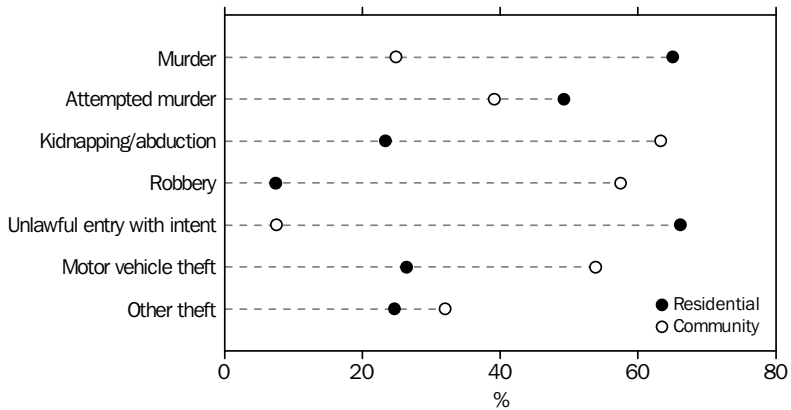
(a) Refers to person victims and does not include victims for whom age was not specified.

The victimisation rates displayed further variation across certain offence categories when classified by age and sex. Persons aged 15–19 years were more than three times more likely to be victims of robbery than the general population. The victimisation rate for robbery was the highest in the 20–24 year age group for females (101 per 100,000 population) but highest in the 15–19 year age group for males (342 per 100,000 population).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

LOCATION OF OFFENCE

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



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

In 2004, for victims of motor vehicle theft, the location was most likely to be a community location (54%) followed by a residential location (26%). For unlawful entry with intent, the location was most likely to be a residential location (66%), while for robbery more than half of the victims were subjected to the offence in a community location.

Victims of murder and attempted murder were most likely to have been subjected to the offence in a residential location. More than three in five victims of kidnapping/abduction were taken from a community location, with less than one in four taken from a residential location.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

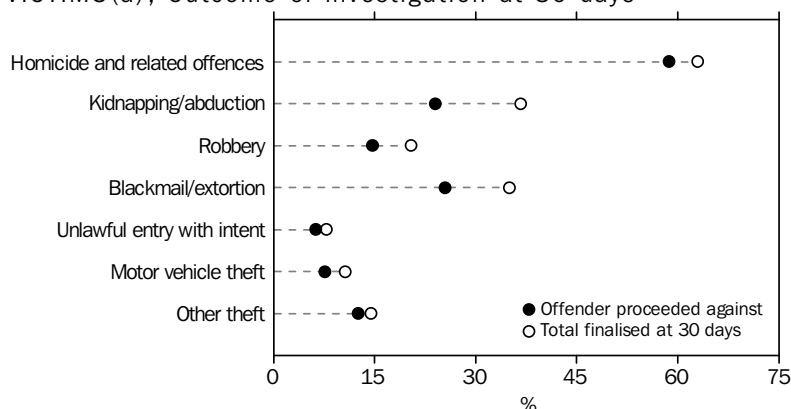
In 2004, approximately two-thirds of the investigations into murder (65%), attempted murder (64%) and driving causing death (62%) had been finalised within 30 days after a victim became known to police. The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (8%), motor vehicle theft (11%) and other theft (14%).

Of those investigations finalised, police were most likely to have proceeded against an offender at 30 days for victims of homicide and related offences: manslaughter (100%), attempted murder (96%), driving causing death (95%) and murder (87%). Victims of unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft had a low proportion finalised at 30 days, but of those that were finalised, a high proportion were proceeded against by police – other theft (86%), unlawful entry with intent (80%) and motor vehicle theft (71%). The highest proportions of investigations finalised where there was no offender proceeded against were for victims of kidnapping/abduction (35%), motor vehicle theft (29%) and robbery (28%).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION *continued*

VICTIMS(a), Outcome of investigation at 30 days

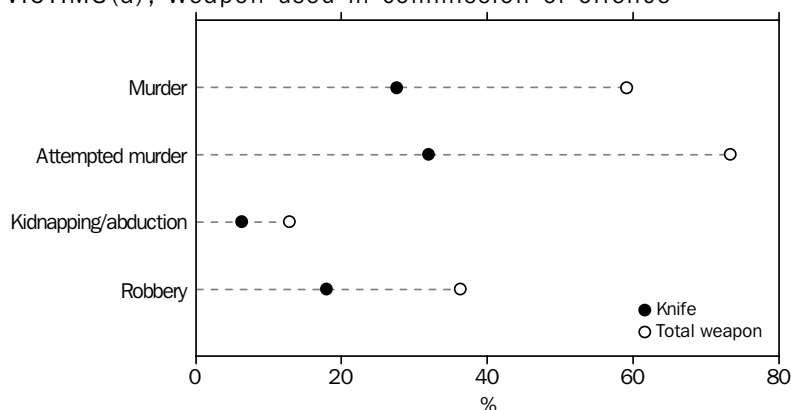


(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

WEAPON USE

In 2004, a weapon was most likely to have been used in attempted murder (73%) and murder (59%). A knife was the most common type of weapon used and was involved in 32% of attempted murders, 28% of murders, 18% of robberies and 6% of kidnappings/abductions. A firearm was involved in 23% of attempted murders, 13% of murders, 5% of robberies and 2% of kidnappings/abductions.

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



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

The proportion of murders involving a weapon peaked in 1996 at 78% while the proportion of attempted murders involving a weapon peaked in 1997 at 87%.

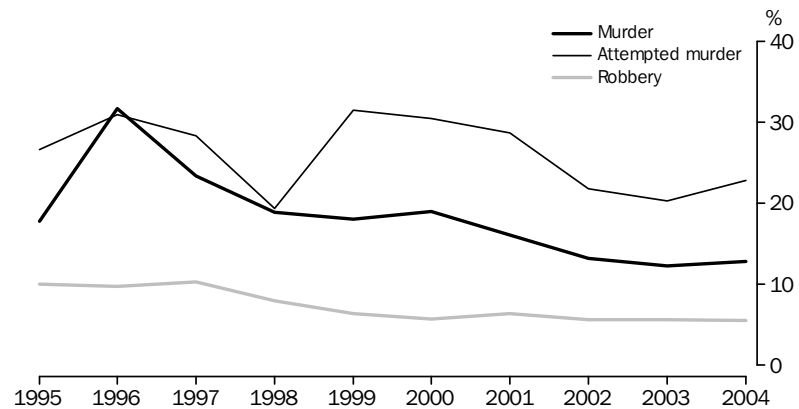
The proportion of robberies in which a weapon was used increased from 36% in 1995 to 46% in 1998 and has since generally declined to 36% in 2004. For those robberies that involved a weapon, the proportion involving a firearm decreased from 28% in 1995 to 14% in 2000, and has been stable from 2000 to 2004 at 15%. The proportion of kidnappings/abductions where a weapon was used also fluctuated from 11% in 1995 to 23% in 1999. Since 1999, this proportion has declined to 13% in 2004.

A firearm was used in 5% of robberies recorded in 2004, the lowest proportion since national reporting began in 1993. The proportion of murders involving a firearm was 13% in 2004. This has decreased significantly since 1996 when 32% of murders involved a firearm. For attempted murders in 2004, a firearm was used in 23% of offences, marginally above its low of 19% in 1998 and well below its high of 31% in 1999.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

WEAPON USE *continued*

VICTIMS(a), Firearm used in commission of offence



(a) Refers to person victims.

VICTIMS(a)(b), Offence category by states and territories—2004

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Homicide and related offences									
Murder	72	51	55	28	34	7	9	—	256
Attempted murder	75	44	95	52	30	8	—	3	307
Manslaughter	4	3	11	—	11	—	8	—	37
Driving causing death	76	58	38	11	—	3	—	3	189
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	227	156	199	91	75	18	17	6	789
Kidnapping/abduction	464	110	114	36	25	7	6	6	768
Robbery									
Armed robbery	2 867	1 108	869	505	465	49	24	106	5 993
Unarmed robbery	6 020	1 181	1 060	734	1 279	77	34	112	10 497
<i>Total robbery</i>	8 887	2 289	1 929	1 239	1 744	126	58	218	16 490
Blackmail/extortion	94	92	59	44	73	—	3	5	370
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	84 044	41 968	42 587	17 030	28 729	3 860	1 840	4 580	224 638
Other	26 721	14 079	14 002	9 698	15 896	1 128	1 584	622	83 730
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	110 765	56 047	56 589	26 728	44 625	4 988	3 424	5 202	308 368
Motor vehicle theft	33 209	20 070	12 452	10 511	7 730	1 731	467	1 746	87 916
Other theft	170 290	120 179	100 288	52 500	78 749	11 033	6 421	8 340	547 800
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Homicide and related offences									
Murder	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	4.5	—	1.3
Attempted murder	1.1	0.9	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.7	—	0.9	1.5
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.6	—	4.0	—	0.2
Driving causing death	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	—	0.6	—	0.9	0.9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3.4	3.1	5.1	5.9	3.8	3.7	8.5	1.9	3.9
Kidnapping/abduction	6.9	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.9	3.8
Robbery									
Armed robbery	42.6	22.3	22.4	32.9	23.5	10.2	12.0	32.7	29.8
Unarmed robbery	89.4	23.7	27.3	47.8	64.5	16.0	17.0	34.6	52.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	132.0	46.0	49.7	80.8	88.0	26.1	29.0	67.3	82.0
Blackmail/extortion	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.9	3.7	—	1.5	1.5	1.8
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	1 248.6	844.0	1 097.0	1 110.0	1 449.3	800.6	920.4	1 413.5	1 117.1
Other	397.0	283.1	360.7	632.1	801.9	234.0	792.3	192.0	416.4
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	1 645.5	1 127.1	1 457.7	1 742.1	2 251.3	1 034.6	1 712.7	1 605.5	1 533.5
Motor vehicle theft	493.4	403.6	320.8	685.1	390.0	359.0	233.6	538.9	437.2
Other theft	2 529.8	2 416.7	2 583.4	3 421.9	3 972.8	2 288.4	3 211.9	2 573.9	2 724.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(c) For South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, some instances of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 55, 64 and 71).

VICTIMS(a)(b), By offence category—1995–2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(c)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	325	314	321	287	344	316	310	318	r302	256
Attempted murder	300	333	318	386	360	393	459	399	r361	307
Manslaughter	30	40	43	47	41	46	37	48	r39	37
Driving causing death(d)	320	340	na	275	224	265	260	214	r256	189
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	975	1 027	na	995	969	1 020	1 066	979	r958	789
Kidnapping/abduction	457	478	564	707	766	695	767	706	r696	768
Robbery										
Armed robbery	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	11 233	7 840	r7 189	5 993
Unarmed robbery	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	15 358	13 149	r12 520	10 497
<i>Total robbery</i>	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 336	26 591	20 989	r19 709	16 490
Blackmail/extortion	157	270	361	272	254	255	358	355	r386	370
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(e)	303 227	313 902	332 525	339 512	322 983	na	325 220	292 748	r262 657	224 638
Other(e)	81 935	88 177	89 044	94 864	92 752	na	110 534	101 575	r91 363	83 730
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(f)</i>	385 162	402 079	421 569	434 376	415 735	436 968	435 754	394 323	r354 020	308 368
Motor vehicle theft(g)(h)	127 094	122 914	130 138	131 587	129 552	138 912	139 894	113 460	r98 298	87 916
Other theft(i)	490 518	521 762	530 881	563 482	612 559	681 268	700 137	680 799	r624 036	547 800

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	r1.5	1.3
Attempted murder	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	r1.8	1.5
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	r0.2	0.2
Driving causing death(d)	1.8	1.9	na	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	r1.3	0.9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5.4	5.6	na	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.0	r4.8	3.9
Kidnapping/abduction	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	r3.5	3.8
Robbery										
Armed robbery	29.1	34.2	48.9	57.9	49.9	49.5	57.9	39.9	r36.2	29.8
Unarmed robbery	51.5	55.3	66.1	69.2	69.5	72.3	79.1	67.0	r63.0	52.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	80.6	89.4	115.0	127.1	119.4	121.8	137.0	106.9	r99.2	82.0
Blackmail/extortion	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	r1.9	1.8
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(e)	1 678.2	1 714.6	1 795.4	1 812.9	1 705.8	na	1 675.5	1 490.7	r1 321.9	1 117.1
Other(e)	453.5	481.6	480.8	506.6	489.9	na	569.5	517.2	r459.8	416.4
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(f)</i>	2 131.7	2 196.2	2 276.2	2 319.5	2 195.7	2 281.3	2 244.9	2 007.9	r1 781.7	1 533.5
Motor vehicle theft(g)(h)	703.4	671.4	702.7	702.7	684.2	725.2	720.7	577.7	r494.7	437.2
Other theft(i)	2 714.7	2 850.0	2 866.4	3 008.9	3 235.2	3 556.8	3 607.0	3 466.7	r3 140.6	2 724.2

na not available

r revised

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

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(c) Data and ERP for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

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

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

(f) For South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, some instances of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 55, 64 and 71).

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

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

(i) Prior to 2004, counts of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) involving the taking of property were included in this offence category as well as in other theft for South Australia. The 2003 data for other theft have been revised to exclude counts of UEWI involving the taking of property, resulting in a break in the time series for other theft.

VICTIMS(a), Sex and age group by offence category(b)—2004

Sex and age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(c)	Blackmail/ extortion(c)
Males						
0-9	16	7	3	45	37	—
10-14	—	—	—	47	551	4
15-19	9	20	24	32	2 421	23
20-24	14	25	14	27	1 859	26
25-34	28	67	12	37	1 856	41
35-44	41	41	9	12	1 052	45
45-54	21	29	12	12	666	36
55-64	10	12	6	3	338	18
65 years and over	9	—	6	—	194	14
Total(d)	161	222	86	232	9 330	222
Females						
0-9	10	5	—	53	10	—
10-14	3	—	—	89	119	3
15-19	6	6	8	148	646	11
20-24	6	5	7	77	693	22
25-34	17	21	5	67	928	17
35-44	17	15	5	31	630	16
45-54	12	13	8	12	516	15
55-64	6	3	5	3	319	7
65 years and over	9	3	—	—	307	6
Total(d)	94	78	41	528	4 346	104
Persons						
0-9	26	12	3	98	47	—
10-14	3	—	—	136	673	7
15-19	15	26	32	183	3 083	34
20-24	20	33	21	104	2 562	48
25-34	45	88	17	104	2 799	58
35-44	58	56	14	43	1 688	64
45-54	33	42	20	24	1 188	51
55-64	16	15	11	6	660	25
65 years and over	18	3	6	—	507	20
Total(d)	255	303	185	768	13 861	336

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(b) The offence of manslaughter is not included due to small numbers.

(c) Refers to person victims only and does not include organisations as victims. Therefore totals are considerably lower than those in tables elsewhere in the publication.

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

VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Sex and age group by offence category(c)—2004

Sex and age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(d)	Blackmail/ extortion(d)
Males						
0-9	1.2	0.5	0.2	3.4	2.8	—
10-14	—	—	—	6.6	77.4	0.6
15-19	1.3	2.8	3.4	4.5	342.2	3.3
20-24	1.9	3.5	1.9	3.8	258.5	3.6
25-34	1.9	4.7	0.8	2.6	129.1	2.9
35-44	2.7	2.7	0.6	0.8	70.5	3.0
45-54	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.9	48.7	2.6
55-64	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	31.8	1.7
65 years and over	0.8	—	0.5	—	16.6	1.2
Total(e)	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.3	93.4	2.2
Females						
0-9	0.8	0.4	—	4.2	0.8	—
10-14	0.4	—	—	13.2	17.6	0.4
15-19	0.9	0.9	1.2	21.9	95.6	1.6
20-24	0.9	0.7	1.0	11.2	100.8	3.2
25-34	1.2	1.5	0.3	4.7	64.5	1.2
35-44	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.1	41.8	1.1
45-54	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	37.3	1.1
55-64	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	30.6	0.7
65 years and over	0.6	0.2	—	—	21.3	0.4
Total(e)	0.9	0.8	0.4	5.2	43.0	1.0
Persons						
0-9	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.8	1.8	—
10-14	0.2	—	—	9.8	48.5	0.5
15-19	1.1	1.9	2.3	13.2	222.9	2.5
20-24	1.4	2.3	1.5	7.4	182.1	3.4
25-34	1.6	3.1	0.6	3.6	97.3	2.0
35-44	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.4	56.3	2.1
45-54	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	43.2	1.9
55-64	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	31.3	1.2
65 years and over	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	19.5	0.8
Total(e)	1.3	1.5	0.9	3.8	68.9	1.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Victims per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 28 to 31).

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(c) The offence of manslaughter is not included due to small numbers.

(d) Refers to person victims only and does not include organisations as victims. Therefore totals are considerably lower than those in tables elsewhere in the publication.

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

VICTIMS(a)(b), Location where offence occurred by offence category—2004

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft</i>	<i>Other theft</i>
NUMBER							
Residential							
Dwelling	149	127	168	1 121	182 967	—	64 846
Outbuilding/residential land	13	24	8	85	18 386	23 251	67 022
<i>Total residential(c)</i>	167	151	180	1 215	203 876	23 251	135 415
Community							
Transport	8	3	45	1 634	1 102	12 122	52 442
Street/footpath	26	84	346	6 793	—	33 059	86 423
Other community location	29	32	92	1 025	21 411	2 163	35 256
<i>Total community(d)</i>	64	120	486	9 489	23 227	47 405	175 502
Other							
Retail	11	16	45	3 958	37 551	9 194	151 453
Recreational	4	7	31	1 012	7 279	1 193	29 497
Other location	8	6	7	416	30 132	2 224	30 543
<i>Total other(e)</i>	23	29	84	5 435	76 726	13 193	213 601
Unspecified	3	7	18	351	4 539	4 067	23 282
Total	257	307	768	16 490	308 368	87 916	547 800

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(c) Includes residential locations which were not further defined.

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

(d) Includes community locations which were not further defined.

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(e) Includes other locations which were not further defined.

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft</i>	<i>Other theft</i>
PROPORTION (%)							
Residential							
Dwelling	58.0	41.4	21.9	6.8	59.3	—	11.8
Outbuilding/residential land	5.1	7.8	1.0	0.5	6.0	26.4	12.2
<i>Total residential(c)</i>	65.0	49.2	23.4	7.4	66.1	26.4	24.7
Community							
Transport	3.1	1.0	5.9	9.9	0.4	13.8	9.6
Street/footpath	10.1	27.4	45.1	41.2	—	37.6	15.8
Other community location	11.3	10.4	12.0	6.2	6.9	2.5	6.4
<i>Total community(d)</i>	24.9	39.1	63.3	57.5	7.5	53.9	32.0
Other							
Retail	4.3	5.2	5.9	24.0	12.2	10.5	27.6
Recreational	1.6	2.3	4.0	6.1	2.4	1.4	5.4
Other location	3.1	2.0	0.9	2.5	9.8	2.5	5.6
<i>Total other(e)</i>	8.9	9.4	10.9	33.0	24.9	15.0	39.0
Unspecified	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.5	4.6	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(c) Includes residential locations which were not further defined.

(d) Includes community locations which were not further defined.

(e) Includes other locations which were not further defined.

VICTIMS(a)(b), Offence category by outcome of investigation at 30 days—2004

	FINALISED				
	Investigation not finalised	No offender proceeded against	Offender proceeded against	Total finalised	Total
NUMBER					
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	91	21	145	166	257
Attempted murder	110	7	190	197	307
Manslaughter	19	—	18	18	37
Driving causing death	72	6	111	117	189
Total homicide and related offences	292	34	464	498	790
Kidnapping/abduction	486	98	184	282	768
Robbery					
Armed robbery	4 733	239	1 021	1 260	5 993
Unarmed robbery	8 396	701	1 400	2 101	10 497
Total robbery	13 129	940	2 421	3 361	16 490
Blackmail/extortion	240	35	94	129	369
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	208 229	3 222	13 140	16 362	(c)224 638
Other	75 853	1 587	6 217	7 804	(c)83 730
Total unlawful entry with intent	284 082	4 809	19 357	24 166	(c)308 368
Motor vehicle theft	78 548	2 682	6 663	9 345	(c)87 916
Other theft	468 356	10 726	68 499	79 225	(c)547 800
PROPORTION (%)					
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	35.4	8.2	56.4	64.6	100.0
Attempted murder	35.8	2.3	61.9	64.2	100.0
Manslaughter	51.4	—	48.6	48.6	100.0
Driving causing death	38.1	3.2	58.7	61.9	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	37.0	4.3	58.7	63.0	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	63.3	12.8	24.0	36.7	100.0
Robbery					
Armed robbery	79.0	4.0	17.0	21.0	100.0
Unarmed robbery	80.0	6.7	13.3	20.0	100.0
Total robbery	79.6	5.7	14.7	20.4	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	65.0	9.5	25.5	35.0	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	92.7	1.4	5.8	7.3	(c)100.0
Other	90.6	1.9	7.4	9.3	(c)100.0
Total unlawful entry with intent	92.1	1.6	6.3	7.8	(c)100.0
Motor vehicle theft	89.3	3.1	7.6	10.6	(c)100.0
Other theft	85.5	2.0	12.5	14.5	(c)100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(c) Includes victims where the outcome of investigation is not known.

VICTIMS(a)(b), Use of weapon in commission of offence by offence category—2004

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER				
Weapon used				
Firearm	33	70	18	903
Knife	71	98	48	2 953
Syringe	—	—	—	327
Other weapon	36	45	19	1 077
<i>Total weapon used(c)</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>5 993</i>
No weapon used(d)	105	82	669	10 497
Total	257	307	767	16 490

PROPORTION (%)				
Weapon used				
Firearm	12.8	22.8	2.3	5.5
Knife	27.6	31.9	6.3	17.9
Syringe	—	—	—	2.0
Other weapon	14.0	14.7	2.5	6.5
<i>Total weapon used(c)</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>36.3</i>
No weapon used(d)	40.9	26.7	87.2	63.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(c) Includes data where a weapon was used but was not further defined.

(d) Includes data where weapon use was not known or not stated.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS(a), By use of weapon in commission of offence—1995–2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
MURDER (c)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	58	99	75	54	62	60	50	42	r37	33
Weapon (excluding firearm)	139	129	159	140	151	126	134	109	r128	107
Total weapon used(d)	213	243	242	203	221	190	186	165	r175	152
No weapon used(e)	113	69	79	82	122	125	125	152	r127	105
Total	326	312	321	285	343	315	311	317	r302	257

ATTEMPTED MURDER (c)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	80	104	90	75	113	120	132	87	r73	70
Weapon (excluding firearm)	143	158	187	249	172	205	239	195	r176	143
Total weapon used(d)	224	273	277	326	285	326	373	301	r273	225
No weapon used(e)	76	62	41	61	74	67	87	99	r86	82
Total	300	335	318	387	359	393	460	400	r359	307

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (c)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	13	25	21	26	60	49	69	35	r22	18
Weapon (excluding firearm)	36	43	47	73	116	94	94	89	r80	68
Total weapon used(d)	51	70	69	100	180	145	164	131	r117	99
No weapon used(e)	408	410	493	605	586	548	603	575	r577	669
Total	459	480	562	705	766	693	767	706	r694	768

ROBBERY (f)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	1 460	1 585	2 185	1 910	1 438	1 325	1 704	1 178	r1 102	903
Weapon (excluding firearm)	3 145	4 029	6 019	7 926	7 180	7 550	8 422	5 693	r5 332	4 357
Total weapon used(d)	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	11 233	7 840	r7 189	5 993
No weapon used(e)	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	15 358	13 149	r12 520	10 497
Total	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 336	26 591	20 989	r19 709	16 490

r revised

(a) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(b) Data for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 27).

(c) Refers to person victims.

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

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

(f) Refers to person or organisation victims.

PROPORTION OF VICTIMS(a), By use of weapon in commission of offence—1995–2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
MURDER (c)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	17.8	31.7	23.4	18.9	18.1	19.0	16.1	13.2	r12.3	12.8
Weapon (excluding firearm)	42.6	41.3	49.5	49.1	44.0	40.0	43.1	34.4	r42.4	41.6
Total weapon used(d)	65.3	77.9	75.4	71.2	64.4	60.3	59.8	52.1	r57.9	59.1
No weapon used(e)	34.7	22.1	24.6	28.8	35.6	39.7	40.2	47.9	r42.1	40.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATTEMPTED MURDER (c)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	26.7	31.0	28.3	19.4	31.5	30.5	28.7	21.8	r20.3	22.8
Weapon (excluding firearm)	47.7	47.2	58.8	64.3	47.9	52.2	52.0	48.8	r49.0	46.6
Total weapon used(d)	74.7	81.5	87.1	84.2	79.4	83.0	81.1	75.3	r76.0	73.3
No weapon used(e)	25.3	18.5	12.9	15.8	20.6	17.0	18.9	24.8	r24.0	26.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (c)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	2.8	5.2	3.7	3.7	7.8	7.1	9.0	5.0	r3.2	2.3
Weapon (excluding firearm)	7.8	9.0	8.4	10.4	15.1	13.6	12.3	12.6	r11.5	8.9
Total weapon used(d)	11.1	14.6	12.3	14.2	23.5	20.9	21.4	18.6	r16.9	12.9
No weapon used(e)	88.9	85.4	87.7	85.8	76.5	79.1	78.6	81.4	r83.1	87.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ROBBERY (f)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	10.0	9.7	10.3	8.0	6.4	5.7	6.4	5.6	r5.6	5.5
Weapon (excluding firearm)	21.6	24.6	28.3	33.3	31.8	32.4	31.7	27.2	r27.1	26.4
Total weapon used(d)	36.1	38.2	42.5	45.6	41.8	40.6	42.2	37.4	r36.5	36.3
No weapon used(e)	63.9	61.8	57.5	54.4	58.2	59.4	57.8	62.6	r63.5	63.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r revised

(a) The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32 and 33).

(b) Data for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 27).

(c) Refers to person victims.

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

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

(f) Refers to person or organisation victims.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	105	99	110	96	123	101	103	98	102	72
Attempted murder	55	83	100	121	133	148	204	147	121	75
Manslaughter	6	16	11	25	12	10	8	13	11	4
Driving causing death(c)	183	232	na	116	78	100	94	80	122	76
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	349	430	na	358	346	359	409	338	356	227
Kidnapping/abduction	173	214	271	377	450	382	472	436	423	464
Robbery										
Armed robbery	2 412	3 019	4 978	5 721	4 619	4 688	5 615	3 815	3 318	2 867
Unarmed robbery	5 232	5 806	7 592	7 605	7 935	8 637	9 620	7 889	7 529	6 020
<i>Total robbery</i>	7 644	8 825	12 570	13 326	12 554	13 325	15 235	11 704	10 847	8 887
Blackmail/extortion	18	41	56	60	62	60	68	82	80	94
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	109 845	125 306	137 437	142 217	121 707	126 942	125 986	109 309	98 791	84 044
Other	23 383	26 511	27 711	29 648	29 291	33 668	36 056	31 861	29 697	26 721
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	133 228	151 817	165 148	171 865	150 998	160 610	162 042	141 170	128 488	110 765
Motor vehicle theft	46 591	48 842	54 711	52 833	47 355	51 249	52 279	41 665	34 824	33 209
Other theft	139 431	157 738	165 201	175 914	200 090	232 295	229 573	211 908	194 006	170 290
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	r1.5	1.1
Attempted murder	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.2	r1.8	1.1
Manslaughter	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	r0.2	0.1
Driving causing death(c)	3.0	3.7	na	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	r1.8	1.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5.7	6.9	na	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.1	r5.3	3.4
Kidnapping/abduction	2.8	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	5.9	7.2	6.6	r6.3	6.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	39.4	48.7	79.4	90.3	72.2	72.5	85.4	57.5	r49.7	42.6
Unarmed robbery	85.4	93.6	121.0	120.1	124.0	133.6	146.3	118.9	r112.7	89.4
<i>Total robbery</i>	124.8	142.2	200.4	210.4	196.3	206.2	231.7	176.4	r162.3	132.0
Blackmail/extortion	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	r1.2	1.4
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	1 792.8	2 019.5	2 191.0	2 245.5	1 902.7	1 964.3	1 916.1	1 647.7	r1 478.5	1 248.6
Other	381.6	427.3	441.8	468.1	457.9	521.0	548.4	480.3	r444.4	397.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 174.4	2 446.8	2 632.8	2 713.6	2 360.6	2 485.3	2 464.4	2 127.9	r1 922.9	1 645.5
Motor vehicle theft	760.4	787.2	872.2	834.2	740.3	793.0	795.1	628.0	r521.2	493.4
Other theft	2 275.7	2 542.2	2 633.6	2 777.5	3 128.0	3 594.5	3 491.5	3 194.2	r2 903.4	2 529.8

na not available

r revised

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

(b) ERP for 2003 has been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 28).

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

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	62	52	63	47	62	55	65	67	r69	51
Attempted murder	46	34	44	54	57	51	46	53	r54	44
Manslaughter	5	3	3	3	6	12	3	5	r3	3
Driving causing death	22	22	25	48	45	54	76	57	44	58
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	135	111	135	152	170	172	190	182	r170	156
Kidnapping/abduction	95	95	94	116	124	113	117	106	r99	110
Robbery										
Armed robbery	757	848	1 196	1 556	1 884	1 796	2 608	1 583	r1 431	1 108
Unarmed robbery	948	1 067	1 293	1 439	1 524	1 559	1 933	1 618	r1 472	1 181
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 705	1 915	2 489	2 995	3 408	3 355	4 541	3 201	r2 903	2 289
Blackmail/extortion	56	81	127	95	77	74	113	124	r113	92
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	56 165	54 936	57 383	54 884	60 477	62 699	62 905	53 628	r45 865	41 968
Other	14 758	15 816	16 765	15 762	15 827	16 201	18 212	17 546	r14 832	14 079
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	70 923	70 752	74 148	70 646	76 304	78 900	81 117	71 174	r60 697	56 047
Motor vehicle theft	29 259	28 764	30 453	29 581	31 877	36 490	39 355	28 889	r23 864	20 070
Other theft	111 689	119 572	119 867	125 863	135 383	147 679	151 048	142 572	r136 871	120 179
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	r1.4	1.0
Attempted murder	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	r1.1	0.9
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	r0.1	0.1
Driving causing death	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.2	r0.9	1.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	r3.5	3.1
Kidnapping/abduction	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	r2.0	2.2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	16.8	18.6	26.0	33.4	40.0	37.7	54.3	32.6	r29.1	22.3
Unarmed robbery	21.0	23.4	28.1	30.9	32.4	32.7	40.2	33.3	r30.0	23.7
<i>Total robbery</i>	37.7	42.0	54.0	64.3	72.4	70.4	94.5	65.9	r59.1	46.0
Blackmail/extortion	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.6	r2.3	1.9
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	1 243.3	1 204.7	1 246.0	1 179.0	1 284.7	1 315.3	1 309.2	1 104.1	r933.8	844.0
Other	326.7	346.8	364.0	338.6	336.2	339.9	379.0	361.2	r302.0	283.1
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 570.0	1 551.5	1 610.1	1 517.7	1 620.9	1 655.2	1 688.3	1 465.3	r1 235.8	1 127.1
Motor vehicle theft	647.7	630.8	661.3	635.5	677.1	765.5	819.1	594.8	r485.9	403.6
Other theft	2 472.4	2 622.1	2 602.9	2 703.9	2 875.8	3 098.1	3 143.7	2 935.3	r2 786.8	2 416.7

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	63	65	75	64	64	78	66	59	r63	55
Attempted murder	120	135	111	150	112	123	156	128	r113	95
Manslaughter	9	9	11	10	14	7	14	18	r4	11
Driving causing death	46	31	51	43	43	40	41	38	r55	38
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	238	240	248	267	233	248	277	243	r235	199
Kidnapping/abduction	74	71	108	98	93	95	76	75	r92	114
Robbery										
Armed robbery	892	909	1 251	1 285	1 257	1 198	1 168	886	r957	869
Unarmed robbery	1 091	1 218	1 188	1 246	1 213	1 159	1 382	1 160	r1 111	1 060
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 983	2 127	2 439	2 531	2 470	2 357	2 550	2 046	r2 068	1 929
Blackmail/extortion	54	93	85	78	70	63	89	57	r63	59
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	51 697	52 863	56 952	56 907	56 361	58 750	55 590	51 659	r47 547	42 587
Other	15 847	17 984	17 487	17 685	17 828	18 533	18 133	16 595	r15 015	14 002
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	67 544	70 847	74 439	74 592	74 189	77 283	73 723	68 254	r62 562	56 589
Motor vehicle theft	18 416	17 274	17 058	15 693	18 249	18 623	17 468	15 854	r13 333	12 452
Other theft	84 954	92 025	93 390	97 384	105 169	112 319	116 820	116 989	r112 297	100 288
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	r1.7	1.4
Attempted murder	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.4	r3.0	2.4
Manslaughter	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	r0.1	0.3
Driving causing death	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	r1.4	1.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.0	7.6	6.5	r6.2	5.1
Kidnapping/abduction	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	r2.4	2.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	27.3	27.2	36.8	37.2	35.8	33.6	32.2	23.9	r25.2	22.4
Unarmed robbery	33.4	36.5	35.0	36.1	34.6	32.5	38.1	31.3	r29.2	27.3
<i>Total robbery</i>	60.7	63.7	71.8	73.3	70.4	66.1	70.3	55.1	r54.4	49.7
Blackmail/extortion	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.5	r1.7	1.5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	1 583.3	1 583.3	1 676.5	1 647.8	1 607.2	1 647.1	1 531.8	1 392.1	r1 250.9	1 097.0
Other	485.3	538.7	514.8	512.1	508.4	519.6	499.7	447.2	r395.0	360.7
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 068.7	2 122.0	2 191.3	2 159.9	2 115.5	2 166.7	2 031.5	1 839.2	r1 645.9	1 457.7
Motor vehicle theft	564.0	517.4	502.1	454.4	520.4	522.1	481.4	427.2	r350.8	320.8
Other theft	2 601.9	2 756.3	2 749.1	2 819.9	2 998.9	3 149.0	3 219.1	3 152.5	r2 954.4	2 583.4

r revised

(b) Data and ERP for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

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

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	22	21	23	25	39	23	29	29	19	28
Attempted murder	40	28	33	25	39	44	24	39	40	52
Manslaughter	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Driving causing death	17	25	15	22	18	37	19	13	19	11
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	82	77	74	72	96	104	72	81	81	91
Kidnapping/abduction	78	36	37	32	38	43	36	31	34	36
Robbery										
Armed robbery	366	340	374	639	528	585	622	521	530	505
Unarmed robbery	1 096	994	849	1 029	946	1 083	1 059	1 102	791	734
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 462	1 334	1 223	1 668	1 474	1 668	1 681	1 623	1 321	1 239
Blackmail/extortion	14	14	22	13	24	25	55	61	61	44
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(c)	25 104	24 152	22 737	26 781	27 858	na	22 373	21 773	18 379	17 030
Other	5 561	5 829	5 128	5 963	6 116	na	12 675	11 281	10 134	9 698
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)(d)</i>	30 665	29 981	27 865	32 744	33 974	36 302	35 048	33 054	28 513	26 728
Motor vehicle theft	9 974	8 449	8 060	10 981	11 981	13 464	12 663	11 214	10 206	10 511
Other theft(e)	50 878	49 166	47 136	54 636	62 115	68 767	79 135	79 185	r58 162	52 500
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	r1.2	1.8
Attempted murder	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	2.6	r2.6	3.4
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	r0.2	—
Driving causing death	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.9	r1.2	0.7
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.8	6.4	6.9	4.8	5.3	r5.3	5.9
Kidnapping/abduction	5.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	r2.2	2.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	24.9	23.1	25.3	43.0	35.4	39.1	41.1	34.3	r34.7	32.9
Unarmed robbery	74.6	67.4	57.4	69.2	63.4	72.3	70.1	72.6	r51.8	47.8
<i>Total robbery</i>	99.5	90.5	82.7	112.2	98.8	111.4	111.2	106.9	r86.5	80.8
Blackmail/extortion	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.6	4.0	r4.0	2.9
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(c)	1 708.4	1 638.3	1 536.6	1 801.7	1 866.6	na	1 480.0	1 433.7	r1 204.2	1 110.0
Other	378.4	395.4	346.6	401.2	409.8	na	838.4	742.8	r664.0	632.1
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)(d)</i>	2 086.9	2 033.6	1 883.2	2 202.9	2 276.5	2 424.3	2 318.4	2 176.5	r1 868.1	1 742.1
Motor vehicle theft	678.8	573.1	544.7	738.8	802.8	899.2	837.7	738.4	r668.7	685.1
Other theft(e)	3 462.4	3 335.0	3 185.6	3 675.7	4 162.1	4 592.4	5 234.7	5 214.0	r3 810.7	3 421.9
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) na not available r revised (a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary). (b) Data and ERP for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28). (c) A change in relation to unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) in South Australia resulted in an inability to provide UEWI disaggregated into property theft and other for 2000 and a break in the time series. (d) In some instances, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55). (e) Prior to 2004, counts of other theft were incorrectly included in conjunction with unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property offences. This has now been corrected. This change is reflected in the revised 2003 data and 2004 data.										

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	44	20	30	31	41	32	21	40	r29	34
Attempted murder	20	23	23	25	8	15	17	20	r20	30
Manslaughter	7	3	9	6	6	14	6	6	r11	11
Driving causing death	44	30	37	43	36	31	27	23	r13	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	115	76	99	105	91	92	71	89	r73	75
Kidnapping/abduction	34	55	38	68	49	44	48	36	r36	25
Robbery										
Armed robbery	671	968	1 073	1 395	931	995	1 005	910	r784	465
Unarmed robbery	732	746	1 057	1 325	1 183	1 092	1 060	1 059	r1 367	1 279
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 403	1 714	2 130	2 720	2 114	2 087	2 065	1 969	r2 151	1 744
Blackmail/extortion	8	35	62	23	18	30	27	31	r65	73
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	43 943	39 691	40 331	39 936	37 428	42 033	41 822	41 693	r39 743	28 729
Other	17 084	16 410	16 244	19 611	18 365	18 824	20 267	19 781	r17 993	15 896
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	61 027	56 101	56 575	59 547	55 793	60 857	62 089	61 474	r57 736	44 625
Motor vehicle theft(c)	17 869	14 016	14 827	16 115	12 752	11 911	11 344	10 487	r10 706	7 730
Other theft	75 096	73 898	75 947	78 421	78 874	88 294	92 144	98 252	r92 896	78 749
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	2.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.7
Attempted murder	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5
Manslaughter	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Driving causing death	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	6.6	4.3	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.6	3.7	3.8
Kidnapping/abduction	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	38.7	54.8	59.7	76.3	50.1	52.8	52.9	47.3	40.2	23.5
Unarmed robbery	42.2	42.3	58.8	72.4	63.7	58.0	55.8	55.0	70.1	64.5
<i>Total robbery</i>	80.9	97.1	118.5	148.7	113.8	110.8	108.6	102.3	110.3	88.0
Blackmail/extortion	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.3	3.7
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	2 534.5	2 248.5	2 243.3	2 183.3	2 014.9	2 231.4	2 199.8	2 166.4	2 038.2	1 449.3
Other	985.4	929.6	903.5	1 072.1	988.6	999.3	1 066.0	1 027.8	922.7	801.9
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 519.9	3 178.1	3 146.8	3 255.5	3 003.5	3 230.8	3 265.8	3 194.2	2 960.9	2 251.3
Motor vehicle theft(c)	1 030.6	794.0	824.7	881.0	686.5	632.3	596.7	544.9	549.0	390.0
Other theft	4 331.3	4 186.2	4 224.3	4 287.3	4 246.0	4 687.3	4 846.7	5 105.2	4 764.0	3 972.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

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

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	6	37	7	6	5	8	8	7	r5	7
Attempted murder	10	23	—	7	3	7	12	3	r7	8
Manslaughter	—	3	3	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Driving causing death	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	19	63	10	16	11	18	23	10	r12	18
Kidnapping/abduction	—	7	4	10	3	10	11	8	3	7
Robbery										
Armed robbery	62	48	45	85	76	78	83	52	72	49
Unarmed robbery	64	95	104	102	112	93	108	84	r62	77
<i>Total robbery</i>	126	143	149	187	188	171	191	136	r134	126
Blackmail/extortion	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	4	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	9 072	10 048	11 072	10 951	9 592	7 828	7 340	5 844	r5 160	3 860
Other	2 296	2 764	3 123	3 364	2 696	2 196	1 917	1 566	r1 405	1 128
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	11 368	12 812	14 195	14 315	12 288	10 024	9 257	7 410	r6 565	4 988
Motor vehicle theft	2 251	2 893	2 455	2 991	3 078	3 367	3 463	2 486	r2 166	1 731
Other theft	11 063	11 521	12 909	13 872	13 259	12 939	13 354	13 537	r12 107	11 033
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.3	7.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	r1.0	1.5
Attempted murder	2.1	4.8	—	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.6	r1.5	1.7
Manslaughter	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	0.6	—	r—	—
Driving causing death	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	r—	0.6
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	4.0	13.3	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.8	4.9	2.1	r2.5	3.7
Kidnapping/abduction	—	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	r0.6	1.5
Robbery										
Armed robbery	13.1	10.1	9.5	18.0	16.1	16.6	17.6	11.0	r15.1	10.2
Unarmed robbery	13.5	20.0	22.0	21.6	23.8	19.8	22.9	17.8	r13.0	16.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	26.6	30.1	31.5	39.6	39.9	36.4	40.5	28.8	r28.1	26.1
Blackmail/extortion	0.6	—	0.6	—	0.6	—	0.6	—	r0.8	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	1 915.2	2 117.9	2 338.4	2 321.6	2 037.4	1 664.5	1 555.8	1 236.5	r1 081.1	800.6
Other	484.7	582.6	659.6	713.2	572.6	466.9	406.3	331.4	r294.4	234.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	2 400.0	2 700.4	2 998.0	3 034.8	2 610.0	2 131.4	1 962.1	1 567.9	r1 375.4	1 034.6
Motor vehicle theft	475.2	609.8	518.5	634.1	653.8	715.9	734.0	526.0	r453.8	359.0
Other theft	2 335.6	2 428.3	2 726.4	2 940.9	2 816.3	2 751.2	2 830.5	2 864.3	r2 536.5	2 288.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2003 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

(c) In some instances, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 64).

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	23	17	9	15	7	16	18	15	11	9
Attempted murder	5	7	4	4	5	5	—	9	r3	—
Manslaughter	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	6	7	8
Driving causing death	5	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	33	27	19	22	16	24	21	30	r21	17
Kidnapping/abduction	3	—	3	3	—	3	4	4	3	6
Robbery										
Armed robbery	20	26	24	34	39	29	34	37	29	24
Unarmed robbery	61	82	51	48	46	38	39	62	54	34
<i>Total robbery</i>	81	108	75	82	85	67	73	99	83	58
Blackmail/extortion	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	3 805	3 678	3 453	3 756	3 184	3 429	4 150	3 562	r2 611	1 840
Other	1 729	1 586	1 354	1 319	1 687	1 935	2 397	2 105	r1 610	1 584
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	5 534	5 264	4 807	5 075	4 871	5 364	6 547	5 667	r4 221	3 424
Motor vehicle theft(c)	1 177	1 107	1 007	966	990	994	939	808	r706	467
Other theft	7 087	7 434	7 103	6 731	6 086	7 254	7 941	8 153	r6 734	6 421
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	13.0	9.3	4.8	7.9	3.6	8.2	9.1	7.6	r5.5	4.5
Attempted murder	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	—	4.5	r1.5	—
Manslaughter	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	1.5	1.5	3.0	r3.5	4.0
Driving causing death	2.8	—	1.6	1.6	2.1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	18.6	14.8	10.2	11.6	8.3	12.3	10.6	15.1	r10.6	8.5
Kidnapping/abduction	1.7	—	1.6	1.6	—	1.5	2.0	2.0	r1.5	3.0
Robbery										
Armed robbery	11.3	14.3	12.8	17.9	20.2	14.8	17.2	18.6	r14.6	12.0
Unarmed robbery	34.4	45.1	27.3	25.3	23.9	19.4	19.7	31.2	r27.2	17.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	45.6	59.4	40.1	43.2	44.1	34.3	36.9	49.8	r41.8	29.0
Blackmail/extortion	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	2 143.0	2 022.6	1 847.4	1 977.5	1 652.1	1 754.4	2 098.4	1 793.0	r1 315.1	920.4
Other	973.8	872.2	724.4	694.4	875.3	990.0	1 212.0	1 059.6	r810.9	792.3
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 116.8	2 894.8	2 571.9	2 671.9	2 527.4	2 744.3	3 310.4	2 852.5	r2 126.0	1 712.7
Motor vehicle theft(c)	662.9	608.8	538.8	508.6	513.7	508.6	474.8	406.7	r355.6	233.6
Other theft	3 991.5	4 088.1	3 800.3	3 543.8	3 157.9	3 711.3	4 015.3	4 103.9	r3 391.7	3 211.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP have been revised for 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

(c) Prior to 2002, Northern Territory Police incorrectly included theft of motor vehicle parts and contents and some theft n.e.c. in the count of motor vehicle theft as well as in the other theft category. Since 2002, these offences were correctly included in the other theft offence category only.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003(b)	2004
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	—	3	4	3	3	3	—	3	4	—
Attempted murder	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	r—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	r3	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	4	3	7	3	6	3	3	6	r10	6
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	9	3	9	5	3	10	r6	6
Robbery										
Armed robbery	78	98	113	135	118	114	98	36	r68	106
Unarmed robbery	82	108	117	157	195	192	157	175	r134	112
<i>Total robbery</i>	160	206	230	292	313	306	255	211	r202	218
Blackmail/extortion	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	3 596	3 228	3 160	4 080	6 376	6 455	5 054	5 280	r4 561	4 580
Other	1 277	1 277	1 232	1 512	942	1 173	877	840	r677	622
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	4 873	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 318	7 628	5 931	6 120	r5 238	5 202
Motor vehicle theft	1 557	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 270	2 814	2 383	2 057	r2 493	1 746
Other theft	10 320	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 583	11 721	10 122	10 203	r10 963	8 340
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	—	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	0.9	r1.2	—
Attempted murder	1.3	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	r0.9	0.9
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	r0.9	0.9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	r3.1	1.9
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.6	0.9	3.1	r1.9	1.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	25.6	31.8	36.7	43.8	38.2	36.7	30.7	11.2	r21.0	32.7
Unarmed robbery	26.9	35.0	38.0	51.0	63.0	61.7	49.2	54.4	r41.4	34.6
<i>Total robbery</i>	52.5	66.8	74.7	94.8	101.2	98.4	79.9	65.6	r62.5	67.3
Blackmail/extortion	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	1.0	0.9	—	—	1.5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	1 179.8	1 047.2	1 025.9	1 324.4	2 061.5	2 075.6	1 582.8	1 642.2	r1 410.5	1 413.5
Other	419.0	414.3	400.0	490.8	304.6	377.2	274.6	261.3	r209.4	192.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	1 598.7	1 461.5	1 425.9	1 815.2	2 366.0	2 452.8	1 857.4	1 903.5	r1 619.9	1 605.5
Motor vehicle theft	510.8	509.0	508.7	787.8	1 057.2	904.8	746.3	639.8	r771.0	538.9
Other theft	3 385.8	3 376.5	3 028.5	3 460.7	3 745.0	3 768.9	3 169.9	3 173.4	r3 390.3	2 573.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP have been revised for 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 27 and 28).

(c) In some instances, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 71).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

2 In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be complemented with information from other sources such as crime victim surveys (see Related Publications paragraph 74 and Measuring Crime Victimization section). Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household-based crime and safety surveys estimate the experience of selected crimes (regardless of whether they had been reported to police), the extent to which incidents of crime were subsequently reported to police and perceptions of neighbourhood problems and feelings of safety.

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

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

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

6 The national offence definitions (see Glossary) and counting methodology (see paragraphs 34 to 43) vary from those used in each jurisdiction. Hence, the statistics presented in this publication may be different from those published by police forces in individual states and territories. National crime statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each national offence category, rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

DATA SOURCE

7 Data on victims are derived from the information on individual offences recorded on official crime reports prepared by police. These data are provided to the ABS in aggregate form by the reporting authorities in each jurisdiction.

REPORTING AUTHORITIES

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

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

REFERENCE DATE

10 National crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. This corresponds to either the date the offence was reported to police by a member of the public or when it was detected by police. The report date may not necessarily be the date when the offence occurred. This is particularly the case for

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

REFERENCE DATE

continued

homicide and related offences, where in some instances the time difference between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.

11 Statistics produced on the basis of date reported may be affected over time by lags in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Where offences reported in the reference year are not processed for inclusion in the national statistics until the following year, revised data are included in subsequent publications and noted accordingly (see paragraph 27).

REFERENCE PERIOD

12 National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported between 1 January and 31 December 2004. Data compiled on a financial year basis are also available from the ABS (see paragraph 73).

CLASSIFICATIONS

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

DIFFERENCES IN RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS

14 Recently the ABS National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) conducted the Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics (DiRCS) project to investigate reasons for differences in the levels of recorded crime for some offence types. This project investigated differences in crime recording systems and processes across states and territories, and was conducted under the guidance of a Steering Committee nominated by the NCSU Board of Management with the cooperation of all state and territory police forces.

15 A paper outlining the conduct and outcomes of the DiRCS project is available on the National Statistical Service web site <<http://www.nss.gov.au>>. The paper was prepared by the NCSU on behalf of the NCSU Board of Management.

16 The DiRCS project found evidence indicating that Recorded Crime Victim data for assault and sexual assault are not currently comparable across all states and territories, because of the different bases on which these offences are recorded. It was found (through Scenario Based Testing) for these offence types, that after incidents had been reported to police the initial investigative processes resulted in inconsistent recording.

17 Some jurisdictions almost always record a reported criminal incident on their crime recording system, whereas other jurisdictions apply a threshold test prior to a record being made (e.g. whether the victim wishes to proceed against the offender, or the seriousness of the incident). These thresholds vary across jurisdictions and are not currently guided by national standards. Evidence suggests that variation in the decision to record a crime is significant for assault (and by association, sexual assault), and in particular for domestic violence incidents. Variation in the recording of property related offences does not appear to be as significant, as the threshold for recording such offences is generally clear, i.e. the theft of or damage to property.

18 This has resulted in a significant difference in the measured levels of recorded crime across states and territories for these offence types, which is inconsistent with the state and territory patterns of victimisation measured in surveys (see Measuring Crime Victimisation section). Therefore, national and state/territory data for assault and sexual assault have been excluded from this publication and related outputs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DIFFERENCES IN RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS *continued*

19 The NCSU Board of Management has accepted that the lack of a uniform standard in recording contributed to this inconsistency for these offence types and has endorsed a recommendation to develop a strategy for a National Crime Recording Standard to address this issue. This would include agreed purpose and principles, definitions and counting rules.

20 In considering other aspects of recorded crime statistics, the DiRCS project concluded that information for other offence types was satisfactory for the level of comparison presented in this publication. Where there are known specific issues for particular states and territories, these are described in paragraphs 44 to 72.

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

SCOPE OF OFFENCES IN THIS PUBLICATION

22 The national offence categories included in this report from the national crime statistics collection for 2004 include: homicide and related offences (which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death); kidnapping/abduction; robbery; blackmail/extortion; UEWI; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. The scope of offences included has been reduced from those published in previous years. Data on offences which were identified in the DiRCS project as not being comparable, i.e. assault and sexual assault, have not been published for the 2004 reference year.

23 With the exception of the motor vehicle theft offence category, statistics for the offence categories in the national crime statistics collection relate to completed offences and attempted offences, i.e. those 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.

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

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

26 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.
- Aid, abet and accessory offences: these offences relate to the role of offenders in connection with an offence and are not considered to be offences committed directly against a victim.
- Offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

REVISIONS

27 Data for 2003 presented in this publication have been revised by Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Data errors, processing time frames, extraction revisions as well as other processing, editing and general update procedures are all possible causes of revision (see paragraphs 44 to 72).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RATES

28 For all the national offence categories, rates per 100,000 of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) are presented in a number of tables (refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2004* (cat. no. 3101.0)). As the population changes over time, the denominator used for the calculation of rates will vary, depending on the reference period. The ERP for the midpoint of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2004 have been calculated on the basis of the preliminary June 2004 ERP estimates, while rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2003 have been recalculated based on revised June 2003 ERP estimates.

29 Results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing have been used to benchmark the ERP data for 2001–2004. ERP estimates for 1996–2000 have been benchmarked on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and ERP estimates for 1995 on the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. It is not anticipated that the different benchmarks will have a noticeable impact on the victimisation rates at the national and state and territory levels.

30 Rates enable comparisons of national offence categories to be made across the states and territories. Rates expressed per 100,000 persons generally accord with international and state and territory practice.

31 The risk of victimisation varies depending on the age and sex of the victim. These statistics include details of the age and sex of the victim, and age and sex specific victimisation rates have been included in table 4. These are calculated using estimates of the age and sex breakdown of the population. For offence categories such as robbery and blackmail/extortion, where the victim may be a person or an organisation, victimisation rates have been provided for person victims only for the age and sex breakdown in table 4.

CONFIDENTIALITY

32 The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims. Cells with very small values have been randomly adjusted. These adjustments do not impair the value of the tables as a whole.

33 Tables which have been randomly adjusted will be internally consistent, however comparisons with other tables containing similar data may show minor discrepancies. These small variances can, for the most part, be ignored.

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

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

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

Counting within a national offence category

36 For criminal incidents involving homicide and related offences or kidnapping/abduction offences, one victim is counted within each national offence category. Where a victim is subjected to multiple offences of the same type within a distinct criminal incident, e.g. in the case of robbery this may be due to attacks by several offenders, the victim is counted only once.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Counting within a national offence category continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

Counting across national offence categories

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

43 Note that the national crime statistics do not measure:

- the total number of individual victims, since the same victim may be counted more than once. This may occur as in the example in paragraph 42, or a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times.
- the total number of offences recorded by police. Not all types of offences are included in the national crime statistics collection. Furthermore, if a criminal incident involves multiple offences which belong to the same national offence category and are committed against the same victim, only one count is included in the national crime statistics.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Counting across national offence categories continued

- the charges resulting from a criminal incident, e.g. aid and abet or accessory offences.

DATA COMPARABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

New South Wales

44 As part of its ongoing quality assurance program the ABS, in conjunction with statistical staff from state and territory police forces, have identified significant events relating to the 2004 reference period that impact on state and territory numbers.

45 The method for extracting counts of victims of driving causing death offences from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) changed in 2003. Since then, information for driving causing death has been derived by reading the offence charged from the Charge Management module of the COPS and linking the charge back to the incident and victim(s) record. Because this process is unreliable, driving causing death figures for 2003 and 2004 may be incomplete and may not be consistent with earlier years.

46 During 2004, general police operations have focused on high risk offenders and hot spot areas which may have contributed to the decrease in most offence categories from 2003 to 2004.

47 There were no revisions to the 2003 data for New South Wales.

Victoria

48 In December 2003, Compstat was implemented across Victoria Police with a focus on divisional accountability for performance. It is anticipated that over time, Compstat will create a greater focus on police activity aimed at reducing and/or preventing crime at the local level.

49 In July 2004, there was a change to the procedure for recording theft of bicycle offences in Victoria. If one or more bicycles are stolen during a burglary or other offence, then the bicycles are recorded as property items attached to the burglary or other offence. This change may have contributed to the reduction in other theft offences from 2003 to 2004.

50 Revised 2003 data were supplied by Victoria for all offence categories except driving causing death.

Queensland

51 The 2004 and revised 2003 data did not include 'not substantiated' offences, which are in scope of RCVS collection. This has led to a small reduction in numbers across most offence counts when comparing the revised 2003 data with the original data published.

52 The increase in kidnapping/abduction offences for 2004 is possibly a result of increased public awareness of these types of offences. The media and the police have established a working partnership to encourage immediate reporting of kidnapping/abduction offences and thereby increase the chances of apprehending the offenders responsible.

South Australia

53 Operation Mandrake 2, which commenced in September 2004, targets offenders of vehicle crime in five metropolitan Local Service Areas. This Operation may influence the level of reported crime and Outcomes of Investigation for motor vehicle theft.

54 The reduction in other theft offences from 2003 to 2004 may be a result of the maturation of the Local Service Area policing model, the Performance Outcome Review process and the setting of reduction targets.

55 Care should be taken when considering data presented for UEWI offences. The DiRCS project indicated that in some instances UEWI offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection. This project also indicated that some instances of UEWI had also been incorrectly classified as other theft offences. The revised 2003 and 2004 data have been adjusted to take account of the latter issue.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

South Australia continued

56 Revised 2003 data were supplied by South Australia for the other theft offence category.

Western Australia

57 Since the Royal Commission findings into police corruption in March 2004, there has been significant flow on effects as a major reform project started to increase accountability and oversight into police procedures.

58 There was continued focus on burglary offences throughout 2004. This included significant use of media advertising against burglars (Burglar Beware) and numerous operations using additional staff and resources (e.g. Canine, Traffic) to reduce the incidence of burglary and apprehend offenders in areas with high burglary rates.

59 For most of 2004, the Information Management System (IMS) has been the primary data entry system (unlike 2003, where the Offence Information System (OIS) was also used).

60 There has been a significant increase in the use of DNA testing (and media advertising of this fact). This may have acted as a deterrent for offenders and therefore may provide some explanation for the decrease in some offence categories.

61 The increased re-licensing of second-hand vehicles has resulted in a significant increase in immobilisers being fitted to old vehicles. This may have contributed to the decrease of motor vehicle theft from 2003 to 2004.

62 Revised 2003 data were supplied by Western Australia for all offence categories except driving causing death.

Tasmania

63 There are several initiatives in place in Tasmania to reduce property type offences. These include focusing on early intervention strategies for young people and families 'at risk'; targeting volume crime; high visibility policing /crime reduction strategies; police working with other agencies to introduce more integrated strategies; greater accountability and improvements in planning, performance management and corporate reporting; and improvements in technological processes. Between 2003 and 2004, there was a reduction in property offences in Tasmania.

64 Care should be taken when considering UEWI offences as the DiRCS project indicated that in some instances UEWI offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection.

65 Revised 2003 data were supplied by Tasmania for all offence categories except armed robbery and blackmail/extortion.

Northern Territory

66 In 2004, the implementation of intelligence-led policing initiatives such as the Tactical and Coordination Group (TCG) response to crime across the Northern Territory, has led to early identification of crime trends such as motor vehicle theft. The decrease in motor vehicle theft between 2003 and 2004 may also be due to forensic-led response to stolen/recovered motor vehicles, an improved response coordinated through the stolen motor vehicle unit to NEVDIS (National Exchange of Vehicles and Driver Identification System), reports of vehicle anomalies (including suspected vehicle re-births) and the continual improvement of vehicle security features.

67 Revised 2003 data were supplied by Northern Territory for the offence categories of attempted murder, kidnapping/abduction, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.

Australian Capital Territory

68 Operation Halite commenced in October 2002 and is still in operation. Operation Halite continues to target the progressive re-emergence of crime (specifically burglaries and stolen motor vehicles). Since the introduction of Operation Halite there has been a decrease in unlawful entry with intent offences.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Australian Capital Territory continued

69 Operation Gadoid, which commenced in 2004, was initiated to target armed and aggravated robberies.

70 The decrease in unarmed robbery numbers is possibly due to the decreased amount of funds needed to maintain a stable supply of illicit drugs. Heroin related overdose data suggest there has been a steady decrease in the quality, and possibly the quantity, of heroin in the Australian Capital Territory in 2004.

71 Care should be taken when considering UEWI offences as the DiRCS project indicated that in some instances UEWI offences may be recorded by police as trespass, which is out of scope for this collection.

72 Revised data were supplied by Australian Capital Territory for all offence categories except murder.

ADDITIONAL DATA

73 A set of additional tables containing state and territory wafers of some of the tables in this publication, as well as a financial year table for 2003-04, is available. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) by email at <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *ABS publications*

74 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly

Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0) – issued annually

Australian Standard Offence Classification (cat. no. 1234.0) – irregular

Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0) – issued annually

Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0) – issued quarterly

Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0) – irregular

Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1) – issued annually

Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0) – issued annually

General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia (cat. no. 4159.0) – irregular

*Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of
Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) – single issue

Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0) – issued annually

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0) – issued annually

Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0) – issued annually

Year Book Australia (cat. no. 1301.0) – issued annually

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

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

Non-ABS publications

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

Australian Crime Commission, *Australian Illicit Drug Report 2003–04*

Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Non-ABS publications continued

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
DiRCS	differences in recorded crime
ERP	estimated resident population
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
NCCJS	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
NCSS	National Crime and Safety Survey
RCVS	Recorded Crime Victims Statistics Collection
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent

APPENDIX MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ASOC

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

GLOSSARY

Armed robbery	See Robbery.
Attempted murder	Attempted murder is the attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.
Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)	The ASOC is a hierarchical classification developed by the ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics. It provides a classificatory framework for the comparison of statistics on offences across Australia. It replaces the Australian National Classification of Offences and resulted both from the need to update the existing classification and to address its recognised deficiencies.
Blackmail/extortion	<p>Blackmail/extortion is to demand or unlawfully obtain money, property or any other item of value, or a service either tangible or intangible, not from the immediate possession of the victim but through coercive measures. It may include the use or threat of force, misuse of authority (including threat of criminal prosecution), or the threat of destruction of the victim's reputation or social standing at some time in the future, if the demands are not met.</p> <p>Note: it is distinguished from robbery in that there is the threat of further or continued coercive measures in the future instead of, or in addition to, an immediate threat.</p>
Criminal incident	<p>A criminal incident consists of one or more offences (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique occurrence if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place ■ 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) ■ they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.
Driving causing death	Driving causing death is the unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.
Firearm	See Weapon.
Homicide and related offences	This is a recorded crime statistics offence category which includes the ASOC groups of Murder (0111), Attempted Murder (0122), Manslaughter (0131) and Driving Causing Death (0132).
Kidnapping/abduction	<p>Kidnapping/abduction is the unlawful seizing or taking away of another person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ against that person's will ■ against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.
Location	<p>The initial site where a criminal incident occurred, determined on the basis of use or function. Any surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to the building or facility, as well as any other structures existing at the location are assigned to the same category of use. Locations which are multi functional are categorised according to their primary function, with the exception of a multi functional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location. Thus, a residential college within university grounds is coded to 'residential' and not 'educational'.</p> <p>■ <i>Residential</i>. A permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Location <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Community.</i> Locations where the primary activity is the provision of services for public use. Includes schools and other educational facilities; hospitals, nursing homes and other health facilities; churches and other religious establishments; car parks, buses, trains, terminals and other transport facilities; police stations, court houses, and other justice facilities; streets and footpaths; and open space not reserved for specific functions or attached to some other facility. ■ <i>Other.</i> Includes offices and office blocks, banks, shops, service stations, warehouses, factories, farms and recreational facilities.
Manslaughter	<p>Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless or negligent act ■ intentionally but due to extreme provocation ■ when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.
Motor vehicle theft	<p>Motor vehicle theft is the taking of a motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission. This excludes damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. Note: attempted motor vehicle theft is not included.</p> <p>For the purposes of defining motor vehicle theft, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface (but is not restricted to rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes but is not limited to: car; motorcycle; camper van; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.</p>
Murder	<p>Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.</p>
Offence	<p>An offence is an act considered <i>prima facie</i> to be in breach of the criminal law.</p>
Offence category	<p>An offence category is a broad class of offences which generally corresponds to the ASOC subdivisions.</p>
Other theft	<p>Other theft is the taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft. Other theft includes the ASOC groups of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents (0813), Theft from a Person (Excluding by Force) (0821), Theft from Retail Premises (0823), Theft (Except Motor Vehicles), n.e.c. (0829) and Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles) (0841).</p>
Outcome of investigation	<p>The stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Investigation not finalised.</i> While no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome, the investigation remains open. It is either being actively pursued by investigators, or is pending/suspended. That is, while not actively being investigated, the case would be reopened if new evidence emerged. ■ <i>Investigation finalised, no offender proceeded against.</i> The reported crime is determined to be unfounded, or has been withdrawn by the complainant, or while an alleged offender has been identified no action is able to be taken due to time limitations, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, incompetence, death, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender. ■ <i>Investigation finalised, offender proceeded against.</i> One or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court by arrest, warrant, summons, notice to appear, etc., or the alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionary conference, the administration of a formal caution or through some other legal process.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Robbery	<p>Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.</p> <p>Robbery has been disaggregated into armed and unarmed by cross classifying total robbery with use of weapon information. Where a weapon was used in the commission of the offence, robbery is classified as armed otherwise it is classified as unarmed.</p>
Unarmed robbery	See Robbery.
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)	<p>The unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. Includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. Excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence. Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. They include a house, flat, tent, houseboat, caravan, camper van, garage, shed, office, bank, shop, service station, hotel, factory, warehouse, school, church, hospital or public building. Motor vehicles, carports, yards and verandahs are excluded.</p> <p>For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s). There are two offence categories of UEWI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Involving the taking of property</i>. The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. ■ <i>Other</i>. The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.
Victim	<p>The definition of victim varies according to the offence category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person. ■ For robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims. If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims. ■ For blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. ■ For UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people. ■ For motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle. ■ For other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.
Victimisation rate	Number of victims per 100,000 population.
Weapon	<p>A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included. The following are categories of weapons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>: where a weapon was used, sighted or implied during the commission of the offence but the nature of the weapon is unknown or cannot be identified.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Weapon *continued*

- **Firearm:** any potentially lethal, barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other missile is able, or appears able, to be discharged. This includes but is not limited to: pistol; revolver; rifle; automatic/semi-automatic rifle; shotgun; military firearm; airgun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun.
- **Knife:** any cutting instrument consisting essentially of a thin blade attached to a handle. This includes, but is not limited to: ballistic knife, sheath knife, kitchen knife and implied knife. It excludes scythe, sickle sword and axe.
- **Syringe (*hypodermic needle*):** small device consisting of a tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid and ejecting it in a stream.
- **Other weapon:** includes any instrument or substance, other than a firearm, knife or syringe capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; bat; iron bar; club; piece of wood; bottle; glass; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).

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