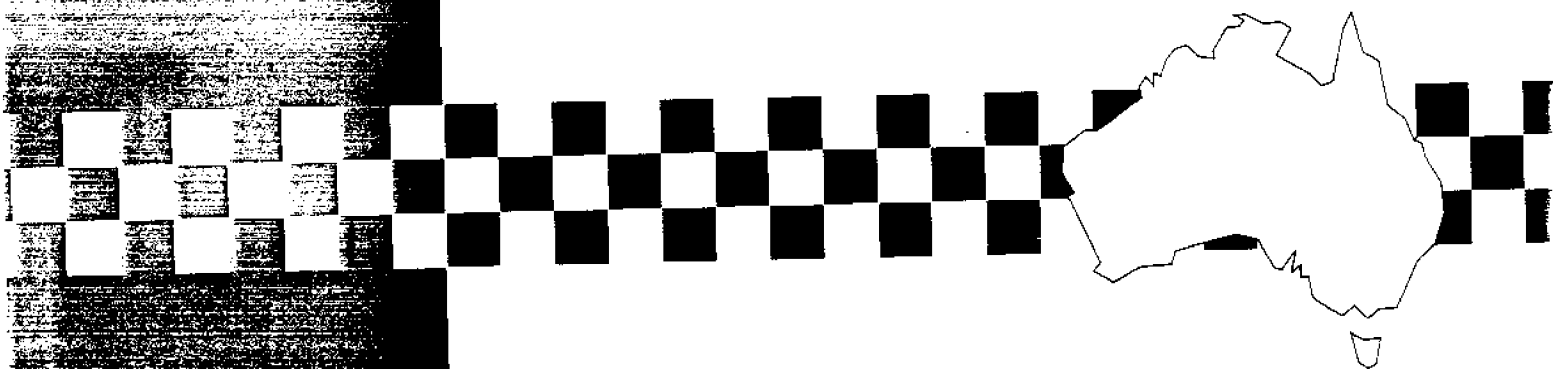




National Crime Statistics

January to December 1993



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NEW ISSUE

National Crime Statistics

January - December 1993

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

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PREFACE

This publication provides for the first time national crime statistics compiled using reports prepared in accordance with nationally agreed standards. Until now the collection, collation and publication of crime statistics has been the individual responsibility of State and Territory police departments. Since the early 1960s, there have been several attempts to compile comparable national crime statistics based on jurisdictional reports, but with limited success. Differences between the jurisdictions in legislation, definitions, counting rules and statistical procedures have precluded meaningful comparisons at a national level.

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

The first step in producing uniform crime statistics in respect of each State and Territory police jurisdiction was to develop standards for the collection and production of national crime statistics. This work was done by the NCSU in close collaboration with each police jurisdiction and other users of crime data. The agreed standards are documented in a "National Crime Statistics Manual" produced by the ABS in February 1993.

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

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

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Note: This publication, the first in a series of uniform national crime statistics publications, will be issued every six months. The first issue covers the calendar year 1993. The data is presented in six monthly blocks. Summary information is provided in Table 1. The presentation has been designed to facilitate comparisons with subsequent issues and provides a foundation for the publication of more extensive time series. For a detailed description of the scope of the collection and the methods and classifications used see the Explanatory Notes, Definitions and Appendixes at the end of this publication (pages 32-56).

This publication contains data for twelve months only as no historical context is yet available. This has limited the analysis of the data possible at this time. The first issue serves to establish the national magnitudes of the crimes that it reports. It also provides a basis for interstate comparisons but until a time series is available and the behaviour of individual series can be further analysed, care should be exercised in making such comparisons.

The most frequently reported crime in 1993 was that of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) with more than 380,000 offences reported. This represents a rate of 2,161 UEWIs per 100,000 population. Motor vehicle theft was the next most common type of offence, with 112,508 stolen motor vehicles reported to police, a rate of 637 per 100,000 population.

Among the violent crimes which fall within the scope of the national collection, the most common type of crime reported to Australian police in 1993 was robbery, with 12,765 reports; a rate of 72 per 100,000 population. There were 12,390 sexual assault victims, which represents a rate of 70 per 100,000 population, and 290 murder victims representing a rate of 1.6 per 100,000 population.

Most violent offences against the person (e.g. murder, attempted murder, sexual assault) occurred in private dwellings (55.9% of murders; 42.6% of attempted murders; 58.8% of sexual assaults), followed by occurrences in streets/footpaths (11.0% of murders; 23.7% of attempted murders; 7.3% of sexual assaults). The majority of robberies were carried out in streets/footpaths (36.4% of robberies), followed by retail establishments (23.7% of robberies). Armed robberies differed from unarmed robberies in that the majority of robberies involving a weapon were carried out against retail establishments (40.0% of armed robberies), whilst unarmed robberies tended to occur in streets/footpaths (48.6% of unarmed robberies). The most common types of premises involved in reported unlawful entries with intent were private dwellings (51.8% of UEWIs), followed by retail establishments (14.9% of UEWIs). Reported motor vehicle thefts were most common in streets/footpaths (30.3% of thefts), followed by residential locations (16.9% of thefts). However a significant proportion of motor vehicle thefts were not classified to a specific location.

A weapon was involved in 84.1% of reported attempted murders, 69.0% of murders, 41.6% of robberies, and 10.6% of kidnapping/abductions. The use of a weapon was relatively uncommon in sexual assaults with 1.8% involving a weapon.

A clear picture of seasonal variations will not be possible until a more extensive time series is created. In the case of some offence categories such as murder and kidnapping/abduction, the number of incidents is small and the measure is subject to wide month to month fluctuation. It will be some time before an assessment of seasonality is possible. For other offence categories the number of incidents is large but again it is too early to draw conclusions about whether the measures are subject to seasonal factors.

Different patterns of reported crime emerged in the different States/Territories. In New South Wales for example, the rate of reported robberies was somewhat higher than the national average, whilst in Victoria it was markedly below. In contrast, the rate of reported sexual assault in Victoria was close to the national average whilst in New South Wales it was lower than average. However, both New South Wales and Victoria had the lowest rates of reported unlawful entry with intent (UEWI). The States with the highest rate of reported UEWI and motor vehicle theft were Western Australia and South Australia. However, whilst the remaining offence categories in Western Australia generally had rates close to the national average, South Australia had above average rates for all offence categories.

The Northern Territory had significantly higher than average rates of homicide and sexual assault, but lower rates of robbery and motor vehicle thefts. Similarly, Queensland also had a higher than average rate of homicide and lower than average rates of robbery and motor vehicle theft. Reported sexual assaults in Queensland were close to the national average.

The Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania were similar in that their rate of reported crime was generally significantly lower than in the other States/Territory. The exceptions were UEWI in Tasmania, and kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion in the Australian Capital Territory. Tasmania had a higher than average rate of UEWI and although the Australian Capital Territory was below average, its rate was nevertheless higher than that in the larger States of New South Wales and Victoria.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

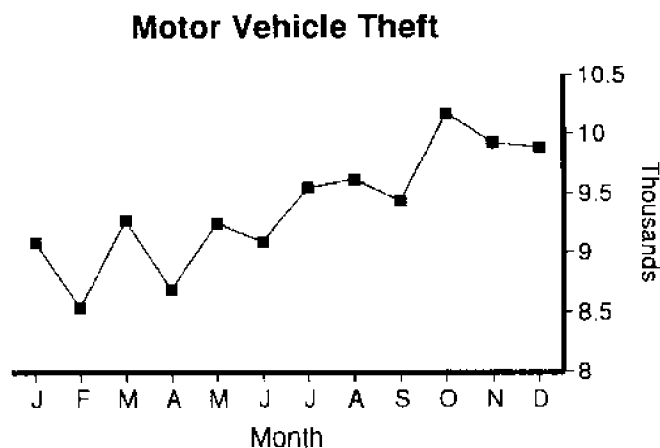
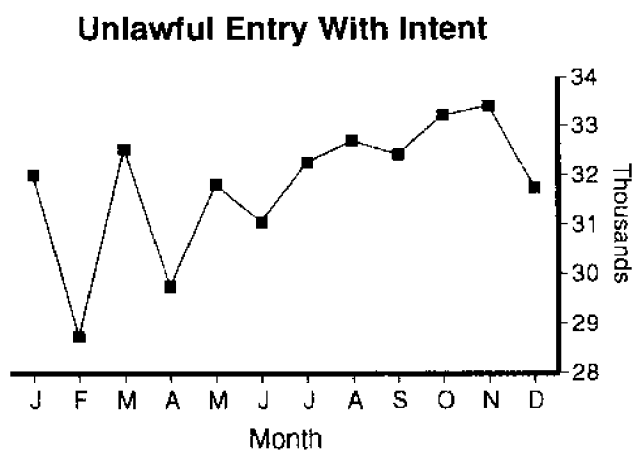
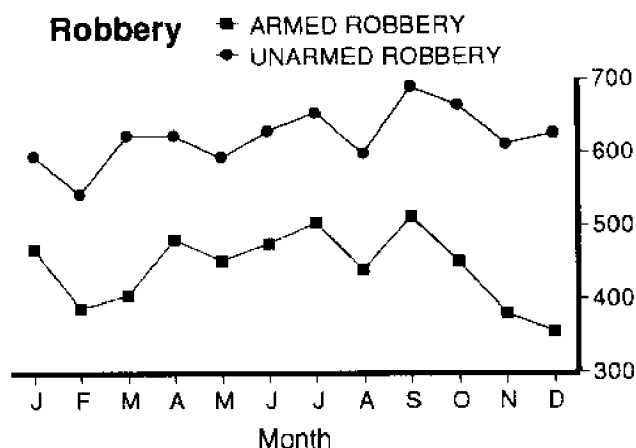
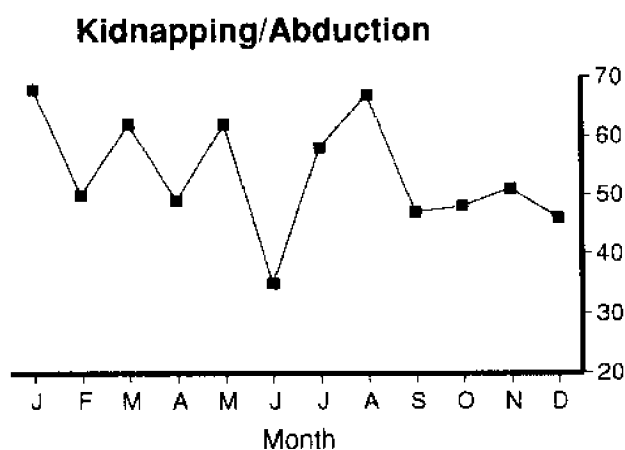
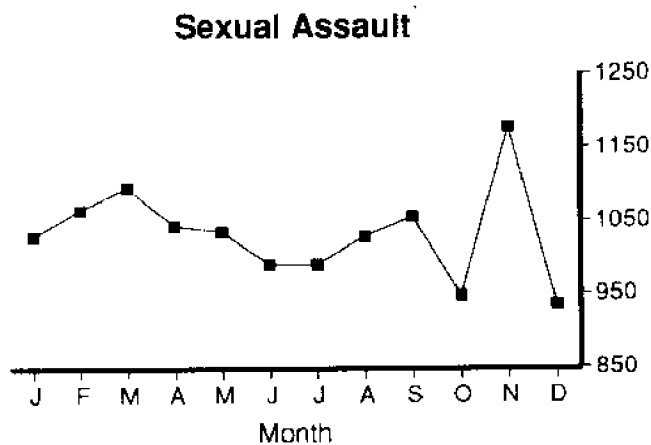
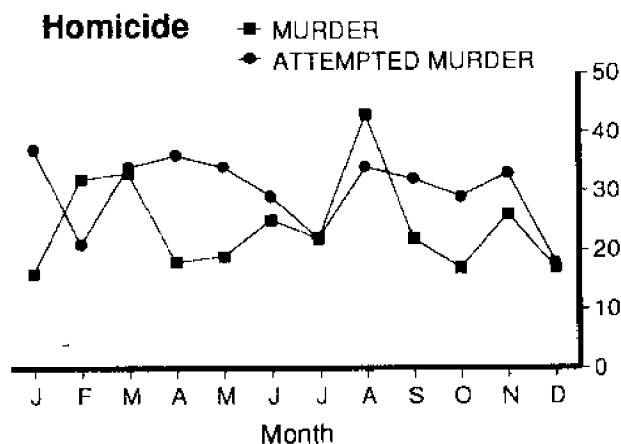


TABLE 1. VICTIMS^(a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Offence category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
— number —									
Homicide	209	154	211	106	77	11	29	5	802
Murder	117	52	40	32	29	6	12	2	290
Attempted murder	82	65	133	52	14	3	7	3	359
Manslaughter	6	4	10	5	10	—	4	—	39
Driving causing death	4	33	28	17	24	2	6	—	114
Sexual assault	3,797	3,142	2,218	1,573	1,263	126	195	76	12,390
Kidnapping/abduction	313	68	121	75	33	13	3	17	643
Robbery	6,002	1,904	1,916	1,703	973	106	47	114	12,765
Armed robbery	2,313	990	929	490	475	45	14	52	5,308
Unarmed robbery	3,689	914	987	1,213	498	61	33	62	7,457
Blackmail/extortion	8	57	40	27	5	—	—	3	140
Unlawful entry with intent	110,448	80,463	75,021	41,579	52,766	11,943	3,687	5,710	381,617
Motor vehicle theft	39,066	27,578	15,625	10,292	16,208	1,328	751	1,660	112,508
— rate per 100,000 population —									
Homicide	3.48	3.45	6.78	7.25	4.59	2.33	17.23	1.67	4.54
Murder	1.95	1.17	1.29	2.19	1.73	1.27	7.13	0.67	1.64
Attempted murder	1.36	1.46	4.27	3.56	0.83	0.64	4.16	1.00	2.03
Manslaughter	0.10	0.09	0.32	0.34	0.60	—	2.38	—	0.22
Driving causing death	0.07	0.74	0.90	1.16	1.43	0.42	3.57	—	0.65
Sexual assault	63.19	70.42	71.26	107.61	75.29	26.71	115.86	25.43	70.15
Kidnapping/abduction	5.21	1.52	3.89	5.13	1.97	2.76	1.78	5.69	3.64
Robbery	99.89	42.67	61.56	116.51	58.00	22.47	27.93	38.14	72.28
Armed robbery	38.49	22.19	29.85	33.52	28.31	9.54	8.32	17.40	30.05
Unarmed robbery	61.40	20.48	31.71	82.99	29.69	12.93	19.61	20.74	42.22
Blackmail/extortion	0.13	1.28	1.29	1.85	0.30	—	—	1.00	0.79
Unlawful entry with intent	1,838.17	1,803.25	2,410.24	2,844.56	3,145.33	2,531.91	2,190.73	1,910.34	2,160.73
Motor vehicle theft	650.17	618.05	501.99	704.11	966.14	281.53	446.23	555.37	637.02

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

TABLE 2. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE^(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Month reported/detected	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
MURDER									
— number —									
January	5	4	2	2	—	1	2	—	16
February	12	3	5	4	(b) 8	—	—	—	32
March	11	4	5	6	2	3	2	—	33
April	8	2	3	3	2	—	—	—	18
May	4	3	5	1	4	—	2	—	19
June	13	4	3	1	3	—	1	—	25
Total	53	20	23	17	19	4	7	—	143
July	7	5	4	3	1	—	1	1	22
August	22	14	3	—	3	—	1	—	43
September	12	3	1	3	2	—	1	—	22
October	8	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	17
November	11	6	3	2	2	1	1	—	26
December	4	3	3	4	—	1	1	1	17
Total	64	32	17	15	10	2	5	2	147
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.14	—	0.21	1.19	—	0.09
February	0.20	0.07	0.16	0.27	0.48	—	—	—	0.18
March	0.18	0.09	0.16	0.41	0.12	0.64	1.19	—	0.19
April	0.13	0.04	0.10	0.21	0.12	—	—	—	0.10
May	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.24	—	1.19	—	0.11
June	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.18	—	0.59	—	0.14
Total	0.88	0.45	0.74	1.16	1.14	0.85	4.16	—	0.81
July	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.20	0.06	—	0.59	0.33	0.12
August	0.37	0.31	0.10	—	0.18	—	0.59	—	0.24
September	0.20	0.07	0.03	0.20	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.12
October	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.12	—	—	—	0.10
November	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.59	—	0.15
December	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.27	—	0.21	0.59	0.33	0.10
Total	1.06	0.72	0.54	1.02	0.59	0.42	2.96	0.67	0.83

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons. (b) One incident involved the murder of 4 victims.

TABLE 2. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued

Month reported/detected	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
ATTEMPTED MURDER									
— number —									
January	7	6	15	4	3	—	2	—	37
February	1	3	13	4	—	—	—	—	21
March	2	11	9	8	1	2	1	—	34
April	12	3	14	6	1	—	—	—	36
May	9	1	15	4	2	—	1	2	34
June	5	1	15	6	1	—	1	—	29
Total	36	25	81	32	8	2	5	2	191
July	5	4	9	4	—	—	—	—	22
August	13	5	11	3	—	—	2	—	34
September	9	12	7	4	—	—	—	—	32
October	9	10	6	3	1	—	—	—	29
November	8	7	10	2	4	1	—	1	33
December	2	2	9	4	1	—	—	—	18
Total	46	40	52	20	6	1	2	1	168
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	0.12	0.13	0.48	0.27	0.18	—	1.19	—	0.21
February	0.02	0.07	0.42	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.12
March	0.03	0.25	0.29	0.55	0.06	0.42	0.59	—	0.19
April	0.20	0.07	0.45	0.41	0.06	—	—	—	0.20
May	0.15	0.02	0.48	0.27	0.12	—	0.59	0.67	0.19
June	0.08	0.02	0.48	0.41	0.06	—	0.59	—	0.16
Total	0.60	0.56	2.62	2.19	0.48	0.42	2.97	0.67	1.08
July	0.08	0.09	0.29	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.12
August	0.22	0.11	0.35	0.20	—	—	1.18	—	0.19
September	0.15	0.27	0.22	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.18
October	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.06	—	—	—	0.16
November	0.13	0.16	0.32	0.14	0.24	0.21	—	0.33	0.19
December	0.03	0.04	0.29	0.27	0.06	—	—	—	0.10
Total	0.76	0.90	1.66	1.37	0.36	0.21	1.18	0.33	0.95
MANSLAUGHTER									
— number —									
January	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
February	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
March	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
April	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	6
May	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
June	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total	3	3	2	2	7	—	1	—	18
July	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	7
August	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
September	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
November	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
December	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total	3	1	8	3	3	—	3	—	21
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	—	0.04	—	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.02
February	—	—	0.03	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
March	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.01
April	0.03	0.02	—	0.07	0.06	—	0.59	—	0.03
May	—	—	0.03	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
June	0.02	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.02
Total	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.42	—	0.59	—	0.10
July	0.02	—	0.13	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.04
August	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.59	—	0.01
September	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.03
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.18	—	0.01
November	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
December	0.02	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.01
Total	0.05	0.02	0.26	0.20	0.18	—	1.77	—	0.12

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons.

**TABLE 2. VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
DRIVING CAUSING DEATH									
— number —									
January	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
February	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
March	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
April	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	6
May	—	7	7	—	5	—	—	—	19
June	1	3	1	2	2	—	2	—	11
Total	1	15	14	7	7	—	4	—	48
July	1	4	5	1	2	—	—	—	13
August	2	2	3	2	9	—	—	—	18
September	—	7	2	2	2	—	1	—	14
October	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	6
November	—	1	3	5	—	2	—	—	11
December	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Total	3	18	14	10	17	2	2	—	66
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	—	—	0.06	0.21	—	—	—	—	0.03
February	—	0.07	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.03
March	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
April	—	0.04	0.06	—	—	—	1.19	—	0.03
May	—	0.16	0.23	—	0.30	—	—	—	0.11
June	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.14	0.12	—	1.19	—	0.06
Total	0.02	0.34	0.45	0.48	0.42	—	2.38	—	0.27
July	0.02	0.09	0.16	0.07	0.12	—	—	—	0.07
August	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.53	—	—	—	0.10
September	—	0.16	0.06	0.14	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.08
October	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.12	—	0.59	—	0.03
November	—	0.02	0.10	0.34	—	0.42	—	—	0.06
December	—	0.04	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	0.02
Total	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.68	1.01	0.42	1.18	—	0.37
TOTAL HOMICIDE									
— number —									
January	12	12	19	10	3	1	4	—	61
February	13	9	19	10	9	—	—	—	60
March	13	15	16	14	5	5	3	—	71
April	22	8	19	10	4	—	3	—	66
May	13	11	28	5	12	—	3	2	74
June	20	8	19	9	8	—	4	—	68
Total	93	63	120	58	41	6	17	2	400
July	14	13	22	9	4	—	1	1	64
August	37	21	17	5	13	—	4	—	97
September	22	23	11	11	4	—	2	—	73
October	17	13	10	6	5	—	3	—	54
November	19	14	19	9	6	4	1	1	73
December	7	7	12	8	4	1	1	1	41
Total	116	91	91	48	36	5	12	3	402
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	0.20	0.27	0.61	0.68	0.18	0.21	2.38	—	0.35
February	0.22	0.20	0.61	0.68	0.54	—	—	—	0.34
March	0.22	0.34	0.52	0.96	0.30	1.06	1.78	—	0.40
April	0.37	0.18	0.61	0.68	0.24	—	1.78	—	0.37
May	0.22	0.25	0.90	0.34	0.72	—	1.78	0.67	0.42
June	0.33	0.18	0.61	0.62	0.48	—	2.38	—	0.39
Total	1.55	1.41	3.88	3.97	2.45	1.27	10.10	0.67	2.27
July	0.23	0.29	0.70	0.61	0.24	—	0.59	0.33	0.36
August	0.61	0.47	0.54	0.34	0.77	—	2.37	—	0.55
September	0.37	0.52	0.35	0.75	0.24	—	1.18	—	0.41
October	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.41	0.30	—	1.77	—	0.30
November	0.32	0.31	0.61	0.61	0.36	0.85	0.59	0.33	0.41
December	0.12	0.16	0.38	0.55	0.24	0.21	0.59	0.33	0.23
Total	1.93	2.04	2.90	3.28	2.14	1.06	7.10	1.00	2.27

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons.

**TABLE 3. VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
SEXUAL ASSAULT									
— number —									
January	377	203	195	121	99	9	13	12	1,029
February	343	262	213	137	91	4	10	4	1,064
March	391	205	204	148	104	16	21	6	1,095
April	381	198	188	116	123	12	17	8	1,043
May	304	235	195	146	105	22	26	2	1,035
June	325	309	141	105	83	9	10	8	990
Total	2,121	1,412	1,136	773	605	72	97	40	6,256
July	290	267	182	107	121	4	11	8	990
August	324	296	171	117	94	13	12	2	1,029
September	307	296	175	151	95	7	17	7	1,055
October	240	242	180	145	97	9	27	7	947
November	293	340	222	155	133	9	20	6	1,178
December	222	289	152	125	118	12	11	6	935
Total	1,676	1,730	1,082	800	658	54	98	36	6,134
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	6.28	4.55	6.30	8.29	5.92	1.91	7.72	4.02	5.84
February	5.72	5.87	6.88	9.38	5.44	0.85	5.94	1.34	6.04
March	6.52	4.59	6.59	10.14	6.22	3.39	12.48	2.01	6.21
April	6.35	4.44	6.07	7.94	7.35	2.55	10.10	2.68	5.92
May	5.07	5.27	6.30	10.00	6.28	4.67	15.45	0.67	5.87
June	5.42	6.93	4.56	7.19	4.96	1.91	5.94	2.68	5.62
Total	35.35	31.65	36.70	52.94	36.17	15.27	57.64	13.41	35.49
July	4.81	5.98	5.81	7.31	7.19	0.85	6.51	2.68	5.59
August	5.38	6.63	5.46	7.99	5.58	2.75	7.10	0.67	5.81
September	5.10	6.63	5.58	10.31	5.64	1.48	10.05	2.34	5.96
October	3.98	5.42	5.74	9.91	5.76	1.91	15.97	2.34	5.35
November	4.86	7.62	7.08	10.59	7.90	1.91	11.83	2.01	6.65
December	3.69	6.47	4.85	8.54	7.01	2.54	6.51	2.01	5.28
Total	27.82	38.76	34.52	54.65	39.08	11.44	57.95	12.04	34.63

(a) Victims of Sexual Assault refers to individual persons.

**TABLE 4. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION									
— number —									
January	34	4	14	9	3	1	1	2	68
February	24	6	5	10	4	—	1	—	50
March	33	3	14	6	4	—	1	1	62
April	22	10	5	8	1	1	—	2	49
May	26	6	10	12	5	1	—	2	62
June	24	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	35
Total	163	35	50	46	18	4	3	7	326
July	25	5	13	6	1	6	—	2	58
August	25	5	19	8	6	2	—	2	67
September	26	4	8	2	4	—	—	3	47
October	28	4	9	5	2	—	—	—	48
November	20	8	14	4	1	1	—	3	51
December	26	7	8	4	1	—	—	—	46
Total	150	33	71	29	15	9	—	10	317
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	0.57	0.09	0.45	0.62	0.18	0.21	0.59	0.67	0.39
February	0.40	0.13	0.16	0.68	0.24	—	0.59	—	0.28
March	0.55	0.07	0.45	0.41	0.24	—	0.59	0.34	0.35
April	0.37	0.22	0.16	0.55	0.06	0.21	—	0.67	0.28
May	0.43	0.13	0.32	0.82	0.30	0.21	—	0.67	0.35
June	0.40	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.21	—	—	0.20
Total	2.72	0.78	1.62	3.15	1.08	0.85	1.78	2.35	1.85
July	0.41	0.11	0.41	0.41	0.06	1.27	—	0.67	0.33
August	0.41	0.11	0.61	0.55	0.36	0.42	—	0.67	0.38
September	0.43	0.09	0.26	0.14	0.24	—	—	1.00	0.27
October	0.46	0.09	0.29	0.34	0.12	—	—	—	0.27
November	0.33	0.18	0.45	0.27	0.06	0.21	—	1.00	0.29
December	0.43	0.16	0.26	0.27	0.06	—	—	—	0.26
Total	2.49	0.74	2.27	1.98	0.89	1.91	—	3.34	1.79

(a) Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction refers to individual persons.

TABLE 5. VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Month reported/detected	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
ARMED ROBBERY									
— number —									
January	192	128	59	29	52	1	—	7	468
February	168	71	69	37	34	1	2	5	387
March	150	69	85	42	49	4	4	1	404
April	177	109	95	41	44	4	2	9	481
May	219	51	104	43	31	2	—	2	452
June	227	73	99	41	25	6	1	3	475
Total	1,133	501	511	233	235	18	9	27	2,667
July	231	78	99	54	31	7	1	3	504
August	201	71	77	45	39	2	—	4	439
September	214	112	79	59	36	4	2	6	512
October	178	81	78	49	57	4	1	3	451
November	188	65	41	31	43	5	1	6	380
December	168	82	44	19	34	5	—	3	355
Total	1,180	489	418	257	240	27	5	25	2,641
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	3.20	2.87	1.91	1.99	3.11	0.21	—	2.35	2.66
February	2.80	1.59	2.23	2.53	2.03	0.21	1.19	1.68	2.20
March	2.50	1.55	2.75	2.88	2.93	0.85	2.38	0.34	2.29
April	2.95	2.44	3.07	2.81	2.63	0.85	1.19	3.02	2.73
May	3.65	1.14	3.36	2.95	1.85	0.42	—	0.67	2.56
June	3.78	1.64	3.20	2.81	1.49	1.27	0.59	1.01	2.69
Total	18.88	11.23	16.51	15.96	14.05	3.82	5.35	9.05	15.13
July	3.83	1.75	3.16	3.69	1.84	1.48	0.59	1.00	2.85
August	3.34	1.59	2.46	3.07	2.32	0.42	—	1.34	2.48
September	3.55	2.51	2.52	4.03	2.14	0.85	1.18	2.01	2.89
October	2.95	1.81	2.49	3.35	3.39	0.85	0.59	1.00	2.55
November	3.12	1.46	1.31	2.12	2.55	1.06	0.59	2.01	2.15
December	2.79	1.84	1.40	1.30	2.02	1.06	—	1.00	2.00
Total	19.59	10.96	13.34	17.56	14.26	5.72	2.96	8.36	14.91
UNARMED ROBBERY									
— number —									
January	263	79	95	91	40	7	11	10	596
February	258	57	93	86	47	2	—	1	544
March	313	82	84	85	47	6	2	5	624
April	305	90	88	99	31	3	2	6	624
May	279	71	84	108	34	7	5	5	593
June	337	73	72	104	33	4	2	5	630
Total	1,755	452	516	573	232	29	22	32	3,611
July	290	85	87	118	60	9	2	4	655
August	317	68	72	95	34	3	1	8	598
September	333	75	85	136	43	5	5	8	690
October	326	98	79	94	58	6	1	3	665
November	318	78	69	96	42	4	1	4	612
December	350	58	79	101	29	5	1	3	626
Total	1,934	462	471	640	266	32	11	30	3,846
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	4.38	1.77	3.07	6.23	2.39	1.48	6.54	3.35	3.38
February	4.30	1.28	3.00	5.89	2.81	0.42	—	0.34	3.09
March	5.22	1.84	2.71	5.82	2.81	1.27	1.19	1.68	3.54
April	5.08	2.02	2.84	6.78	1.85	0.64	1.19	2.01	3.54
May	4.65	1.59	2.71	7.40	2.03	1.48	2.97	1.68	3.36
June	5.62	1.64	2.33	7.12	1.97	0.85	1.19	1.68	3.57
Total	29.25	10.13	16.67	39.24	13.87	6.15	13.07	10.73	20.49
July	4.81	1.90	2.78	8.06	3.56	1.91	1.18	1.34	3.70
August	5.26	1.52	2.30	6.49	2.02	0.64	0.59	2.68	3.38
September	5.53	1.68	2.71	9.29	2.55	1.06	2.96	2.68	3.90
October	5.41	2.20	2.52	6.42	3.44	1.27	0.59	1.00	3.75
November	5.28	1.75	2.20	6.56	2.49	0.85	0.59	1.34	3.46
December	5.81	1.30	2.52	6.90	1.72	1.06	0.59	1.00	3.53
Total	32.10	10.35	15.03	43.72	15.80	6.78	6.51	10.03	21.71

(a) Victims of Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations.

**TABLE 5. VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
TOTAL ROBBERY									
— number —									
January	455	207	154	120	92	8	11	17	1,064
February	426	128	162	123	81	3	2	6	931
March	463	151	169	127	96	10	6	6	1,028
April	482	199	183	140	75	7	4	15	1,105
May	498	122	188	151	65	9	5	7	1,045
June	564	146	171	145	58	10	3	8	1,105
Total	2,888	953	1,027	806	467	47	31	59	6,278
July	521	163	186	172	91	16	3	7	1,159
August	518	139	149	140	73	5	1	12	1,037
September	547	187	164	195	79	9	7	14	1,202
October	504	179	157	143	115	10	2	6	1,116
November	506	143	110	127	85	9	2	10	992
December	518	140	123	120	63	10	1	6	981
Total	3,114	951	889	897	506	59	16	55	6,487
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	7.58	4.64	4.98	8.22	5.50	1.70	6.54	5.70	6.04
February	7.10	2.87	5.23	8.42	4.84	0.64	1.19	2.01	5.28
March	7.72	3.38	5.46	8.70	5.74	2.12	3.57	2.01	5.83
April	8.03	4.46	5.91	9.59	4.48	1.48	2.38	5.03	6.27
May	8.30	2.73	6.07	10.34	3.89	1.91	2.97	2.35	5.93
June	9.40	3.27	5.53	9.93	3.47	2.12	1.78	2.68	6.27
Total	48.13	21.36	33.18	55.20	27.92	9.97	18.42	19.78	35.62
July	8.65	3.65	5.93	11.75	5.41	3.39	1.77	2.34	6.54
August	8.60	3.11	4.75	9.56	4.34	1.06	0.59	4.01	5.85
September	9.08	4.19	5.23	13.32	4.69	1.91	4.14	4.68	6.79
October	8.37	4.01	5.01	9.77	6.83	2.12	1.18	2.01	6.30
November	8.40	3.20	3.51	8.68	5.05	1.91	1.18	3.34	5.60
December	8.60	3.14	3.92	8.20	3.74	2.12	0.59	2.01	5.54
Total	51.69	21.31	28.36	61.27	30.05	12.49	9.46	18.39	36.62

(a) Victims of Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations.

**TABLE 6. VICTIMS OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993**

Month reported/detected	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION									
— number —									
January	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	9
February	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
March	—	7	2	6	—	—	—	1	16
April	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	11
May	2	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	9
June	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	10
Total	6	17	17	18	2	—	—	1	61
July	—	8	4	2	1	—	—	1	16
August	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	7
September	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
October	—	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	19
November	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	—	12
December	1	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	13
Total	2	40	23	9	3	—	—	2	79
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.05
February	—	—	0.13	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.03
March	—	0.16	0.06	0.41	—	—	—	0.34	0.09
April	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.21	0.06	—	—	—	0.06
May	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.21	0.06	—	—	—	0.05
June	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.06
Total	0.10	0.38	0.55	1.23	0.12	—	—	0.34	0.35
July	—	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.06	—	—	0.33	0.09
August	0.02	—	0.10	0.07	0.06	—	—	0.33	0.04
September	—	0.18	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	0.07
October	—	0.34	0.10	0.07	—	—	—	—	0.11
November	—	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.06	—	—	—	0.07
December	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.07
Total	0.03	0.90	0.73	0.61	0.18	—	—	0.67	0.45

(a) Victims of Blackmail/Extortion refers to individual persons or organisations.

**TABLE 7. VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT									
— number —									
January	9,294	7,092	5,940	3,143	4,893	754	383	498	31,997
February	8,545	5,913	5,545	2,993	4,316	667	304	444	28,727
March	9,723	7,331	6,302	3,301	4,349	749	315	466	32,536
April	9,167	6,236	5,806	2,917	4,039	867	352	355	29,739
May	9,437	6,789	6,041	3,350	4,364	1,036	312	474	31,803
June	9,074	6,377	5,879	3,607	4,117	1,216	289	482	31,041
Total	55,240	39,738	35,513	19,311	26,078	5,289	1,955	2,719	185,843
July	9,250	6,566	6,392	3,679	4,373	1,216	260	524	32,260
August	9,257	6,796	6,498	3,933	4,345	1,155	260	457	32,701
September	9,059	6,480	6,611	3,893	4,502	1,038	305	532	32,420
October	9,267	7,330	6,426	3,938	4,544	939	312	465	33,221
November	9,518	7,124	6,809	3,595	4,376	1,153	316	526	33,417
December	8,857	6,429	6,772	3,230	4,548	1,153	279	487	31,755
Total	55,208	40,725	39,508	22,268	26,688	6,654	1,732	2,991	195,774
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	154.90	158.96	191.92	215.26	292.56	159.92	227.57	166.95	181.52
February	142.42	132.54	179.16	204.99	258.06	141.46	180.63	148.84	162.97
March	162.05	164.32	203.62	226.08	260.03	158.85	187.17	156.22	184.58
April	152.79	139.78	187.59	199.78	241.49	183.88	209.15	119.01	168.71
May	157.29	152.17	195.19	229.44	260.93	219.72	185.38	158.90	180.42
June	151.24	142.94	189.95	247.04	246.16	257.90	171.72	161.58	176.10
Total	920.68	890.71	1,147.43	1,322.58	1,559.22	1,121.74	1,161.62	911.50	1,054.30
July	153.54	147.10	203.94	251.31	259.74	257.52	153.76	175.25	182.13
August	153.66	152.25	207.33	268.67	258.08	244.60	153.76	152.84	184.62
September	150.37	145.17	210.93	265.93	267.40	219.82	180.37	177.93	183.03
October	153.83	164.21	205.03	269.01	269.90	198.86	184.51	155.52	187.55
November	157.99	159.60	217.25	245.58	259.92	244.18	186.87	175.92	188.66
December	147.02	144.03	216.07	220.64	270.14	244.18	164.99	162.88	179.28
Total	916.42	912.36	1,260.54	1,521.14	1,585.17	1,409.15	1,024.25	1,000.33	1,105.27

(a) Victims of Unlawful Entry With Intent refers to place/premises (see Definitions). (b) For New South Wales and Queensland, Unlawful Entry With Intent (UEWI) statistics are derived by adding stealing offences which comply with the national definition of UEWI to Break and Enter offences (see Definitions, Unlawful Entry With Intent).

**TABLE 8. VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT(a) BY MONTH REPORTED/DETECTED,
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Month reported/detected</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT									
— number —									
January	3,106	1,956	1,217	868	1,594	147	65	130	9,083
February	2,850	1,877	1,198	868	1,472	89	54	126	8,534
March	3,357	2,017	1,347	912	1,325	114	51	148	9,271
April	3,155	1,654	1,290	935	1,337	86	86	142	8,685
May	3,275	1,990	1,330	847	1,430	92	65	218	9,247
June	3,099	2,347	1,266	899	1,236	62	43	138	9,090
Total	18,842	11,841	7,648	5,329	8,394	590	364	902	53,910
July	3,265	2,493	1,259	875	1,333	99	71	155	9,550
August	3,426	2,398	1,295	847	1,267	122	59	205	9,619
September	3,230	2,444	1,431	859	1,211	96	64	99	9,434
October	3,403	2,859	1,326	920	1,360	130	70	111	10,179
November	3,384	2,978	1,300	739	1,258	124	64	82	9,929
December	3,516	2,565	1,366	723	1,385	167	59	106	9,887
Total	20,224	15,737	7,977	4,963	7,814	738	387	758	58,598
— rate per 100,000 population —									
January	51.77	43.84	39.32	59.45	95.31	31.18	38.62	43.58	51.53
February	47.50	42.07	38.71	59.45	88.01	18.88	32.09	42.24	48.41
March	55.95	45.21	43.52	62.46	79.22	24.18	30.30	49.61	52.60
April	52.58	37.07	41.68	64.04	79.94	18.24	51.10	47.60	49.27
May	54.58	44.60	42.97	58.01	85.50	19.51	38.62	73.08	52.46
June	51.65	52.61	40.90	61.57	73.90	13.15	25.55	46.26	51.57
Total	314.04	265.41	247.11	364.98	501.88	125.13	216.28	302.38	305.84
July	54.20	55.85	40.17	59.77	79.18	20.97	41.99	51.84	53.92
August	56.87	53.72	41.32	57.86	75.26	25.84	34.89	68.56	54.31
September	53.62	54.75	45.66	58.68	71.93	20.33	37.85	33.11	53.26
October	56.49	64.05	42.31	62.85	80.78	27.53	41.40	37.12	57.47
November	56.17	66.72	41.48	50.48	74.72	26.26	37.85	27.42	56.06
December	58.36	57.46	43.58	49.39	82.26	35.37	34.89	35.45	55.82
Total	335.71	352.56	254.51	339.03	464.12	156.29	228.86	253.51	330.82

(a) Victims of Motor Vehicle Theft refers to motor vehicles.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Type of location</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
January — June									
<i>Residential location</i>	36	10	13	6	15	4	5	—	89
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	6
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	35	10	12	5	15	4	—	—	81
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Outbuilding/residential land	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Community location</i>	8	7	7	3	1	—	2	—	28
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Educational	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Open space	4	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	10
Street/footpath	4	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	14
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	1	3	3	6	3	—	—	—	16
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Agricultural	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	5
Recreational	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Unspecified location</i>	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
Total	53	20	23	17	19	4	7	—	143

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

**TABLE 9. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	38	21	10	10	4	1	3	1	88
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
Dwelling-private	38	20	9	8	4	1	—	1	81
Dwelling-non-private	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Outbuilding/residential land	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Community location</i>	19	3	5	3	5	—	2	1	38
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Educational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance in transit	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open space	9	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	14
Street/footpath	6	2	3	3	3	—	—	1	18
Community location n.e.c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Other location</i>	5	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	16
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Other location n.e.c.	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Unspecified location</i>	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
Total	64	32	17	15	10	2	5	2	147

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

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — ATTEMPTED MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
January — June									
<i>Residential location</i>	11	11	47	15	5	—	2	—	91
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dwelling —	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Dwelling-private	11	9	40	10	5	—	—	—	75
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Outbuilding/residential land	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	7
<i>Community location</i>	18	12	23	10	2	2	1	—	68
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Conveyance in transit	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	7
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Justice	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Open space	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	9
Street/footpath	10	5	13	8	2	1	—	—	39
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	4	2	6	6	1	—	2	2	23
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Retail n.e.c.	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	1	10
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Unspecified location</i>	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	9
Total	36	25	81	32	8	2	5	2	191

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

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — ATTEMPTED MURDER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	22	26	20	11	5	—	—	—	84
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	22	23	20	9	4	—	—	—	78
Dwelling-non-private	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Outbuilding/residential land	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Community location</i>	18	11	24	7	—	—	—	1	61
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Health	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance in transit	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	5
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Open space	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Street/footpath	16	9	14	6	—	—	—	1	46
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	6	—	6	1	1	1	2	—	17
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agricultural	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Recreational	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Unspecified location</i>	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
Total	46	40	52	20	6	1	2	1	168

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

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MANSLAUGHTER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Type of location</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Residential location</i>	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5
<i>Residential location n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dwelling —</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dwelling n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Dwelling-private</i>	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5
<i>Dwelling-non-private</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Outbuilding/residential land</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Community location</i>	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	8
<i>Community location n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Educational</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Religious</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Transport —</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Transport n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Terminal</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Conveyance in transit</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Car park</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Transport n.e.c.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Justice</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Open space</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Street/footpath</i>	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	7
<i>Community location n.e.c.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
<i>Other location n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Administrative/professional</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Banking</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Retail —</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Retail n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chemist/pharmacy</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Service station</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Retail n.e.c.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Wholesale</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Warehousing/storage</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Manufacturing</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Agricultural</i>	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Recreational</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Other location n.e.c.</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Unspecified location</i>	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	3	3	2	2	7	—	1	—	18

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

**TABLE 11. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MANSLAUGHTER BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	1	1	3	1	2	—	1	—	9
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	7
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Outbuilding/residential land	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Community location</i>	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	7
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Educational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance in transit	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open space	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Street/footpath	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Unspecified location</i>	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	3	1	8	3	3	—	3	—	21

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

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Type of location</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Residential location</i>	1,336	933	736	525	399	33	55	26	4,043
Residential location n.f.d.	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	11	3	11	43	—	—	52	—	120
Dwelling-private	1,286	860	691	465	385	32	—	24	3,743
Dwelling-non-private	30	36	18	—	14	—	—	2	100
Outbuilding/residential land	9	33	13	17	—	1	3	—	76
<i>Community location</i>	527	262	169	126	125	25	37	10	1,281
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	2	—	—	—	21	—	23
Educational	81	29	29	19	13	4	2	—	177
Health	15	10	5	2	4	1	2	—	39
Religious	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Terminal	14	27	1	6	10	—	—	—	58
Conveyance in transit	118	40	27	33	12	3	3	—	236
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Justice	19	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	24
Open space	93	19	33	8	36	8	9	—	206
Street/footpath	185	115	55	58	49	9	—	9	480
Community location n.e.c.	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	1	15
<i>Other location</i>	157	206	94	97	68	14	5	3	644
Other location n.f.d.	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	18
Administrative/professional	11	11	2	3	2	—	3	1	33
Banking	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	42	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	48
Chemist/pharmacy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Service station	3	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	10
Retail n.e.c.	19	55	16	23	16	5	—	1	135
Wholesale	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warehousing/storage	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Manufacturing	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Agricultural	1	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	14
Recreational	54	95	38	35	18	9	1	1	251
Other location n.e.c.	20	20	18	36	27	—	—	—	121
<i>Unspecified location</i>	101	11	137	25	13	—	—	1	288
Total	2,121	1,412	1,136	773	605	72	97	40	6,256

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

**TABLE 12. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	1,000	1,047	706	528	457	31	60	12	3,841
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	6	2	1	53	—	—	55	—	117
Dwelling-private	973	973	677	454	419	31	—	11	3,538
Dwelling-non-private	16	48	19	—	35	—	—	1	119
Outbuilding/residential land	5	24	8	21	1	—	5	—	64
<i>Community location</i>	485	301	172	138	123	17	34	15	1,285
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
Educational	83	44	34	32	25	2	9	—	229
Health	12	44	7	10	1	1	1	—	76
Religious	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	8
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	10	1	—	—	—	2	—	13
Terminal	11	7	9	7	7	—	—	1	42
Conveyance in transit	87	58	33	37	9	1	—	—	225
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Transport n.e.c.	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Justice	17	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	24
Open space	97	30	29	9	32	4	5	—	206
Street/footpath	169	97	48	43	46	8	—	11	422
Community location n.e.c.	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	16
<i>Other location</i>	118	171	61	99	66	4	4	3	526
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Administrative/professional	5	6	—	4	2	—	1	—	18
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	40	12	—	—	—	—	3	—	55
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Service station	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Retail n.e.c.	11	39	15	18	19	2	—	2	106
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manufacturing	7	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	16
Agricultural	1	10	—	—	3	—	—	—	14
Recreational	40	81	32	35	26	2	—	1	217
Other location n.e.c.	13	17	7	41	14	—	—	—	92
<i>Unspecified location</i>	73	211	143	35	12	2	—	6	482
Total	1,676	1,730	1,082	800	658	54	98	36	6,134

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

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
January — June									
<i>Residential location</i>	20	3	11	6	4	1	1	2	48
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dwelling-private	20	2	11	3	4	1	—	2	43
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Community location</i>	118	23	29	26	12	3	2	5	218
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Educational	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	9
Health	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Conveyance in transit	9	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	14
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open space	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	8
Street/footpath	98	21	23	17	11	2	1	4	177
Community location n.e.c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
<i>Other location</i>	8	9	5	11	1	—	—	—	34
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Retail n.e.c.	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	9
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	1	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	10
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Unspecified location</i>	17	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	26
Total	163	35	50	46	18	4	3	7	326

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

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	42	4	7	8	2	2	—	7	72
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dwelling-private	41	3	7	6	1	2	—	7	67
Dwelling-non-private	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Outbuilding/residential land	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Community location</i>	90	18	51	15	13	6	—	3	196
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational	4	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	12
Health	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Religious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Terminal	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	8
Conveyance in transit	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	13
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open space	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Street/footpath	72	11	39	12	13	4	—	2	153
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
<i>Other location</i>	4	6	11	4	—	1	—	—	26
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banking	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Retail n.e.c.	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	9
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational	1	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	11
Other location n.e.c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Unspecified location</i>	14	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	23
Total	150	33	71	29	15	9	—	10	317

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

**TABLE 14. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF ARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993**

<i>Type of location</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Residential location</i>	141	37	67	29	28	2	4	6	314
Residential location n.f.d.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	5
Dwelling-private	130	26	67	24	24	1	—	6	278
Dwelling-non-private	9	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	18
Outbuilding/residential land	1	4	—	4	1	1	1	—	12
<i>Community location</i>	393	114	76	63	27	4	1	10	688
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Educational	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	9
Health	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Religious	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	6
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Terminal	28	12	7	6	3	—	—	—	56
Conveyance in transit	53	27	10	9	3	1	—	—	103
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Transport n.e.c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Justice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Open space	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	11
Street/footpath	295	70	48	44	20	—	—	10	487
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other location</i>	515	347	222	131	170	12	4	10	1,411
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrative/professional	19	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	26
Banking	17	38	3	36	18	—	1	1	114
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	215	11	14	—	—	—	3	—	243
Chemist/pharmacy	31	16	27	1	14	—	—	—	89
Service station	100	42	4	17	12	5	—	4	184
Retail n.e.c.	99	188	152	61	99	7	—	5	611
Wholesale	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warehousing/storage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manufacturing	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Agricultural	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Recreational	25	42	16	8	22	—	—	—	113
Other location n.e.c.	5	4	2	6	3	—	—	—	20
<i>Unspecified location</i>	84	3	146	10	10	—	—	1	254
Total	1,133	501	511	233	235	18	9	27	2,667

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

**TABLE 14. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF ARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	139	55	32	40	21	1	3	5	296
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Dwelling-private	130	47	30	35	18	1	—	3	264
Dwelling-non-private	9	7	2	—	3	—	—	2	23
Outbuilding/residential land	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	6
<i>Community location</i>	415	157	92	72	38	4	—	7	785
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Educational	4	3	2	2	2	1	—	—	14
Health	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Religious	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Terminal	24	31	8	3	9	—	—	—	75
Conveyance in transit	73	20	13	7	—	1	—	—	114
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Open space	12	3	4	2	4	—	—	—	25
Street/footpath	300	86	60	57	23	2	—	7	535
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Other location</i>	535	227	160	132	176	22	2	8	1,262
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrative/professional	20	9	1	3	4	—	—	—	37
Banking	17	26	—	29	23	—	—	2	97
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	247	36	2	—	—	—	2	—	287
Chemist/pharmacy	30	6	6	1	16	1	—	—	60
Service station	78	38	—	25	15	8	—	1	165
Retail n.e.c.	101	85	134	50	100	11	—	5	486
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousing/storage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manufacturing	2	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	12
Agricultural	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Recreational	25	14	13	15	12	2	—	—	81
Other location n.e.c.	13	5	1	7	3	—	—	—	29
<i>Unspecified location</i>	91	50	134	13	5	—	—	5	298
Total	1,180	489	418	257	240	27	5	25	2,641

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

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF UNARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
January — June									
<i>Residential location</i>	125	31	41	52	32	4	5	1	291
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Dwelling-private	118	19	38	41	30	3	—	—	249
Dwelling-non-private	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	13
Outbuilding/residential land	—	8	3	9	1	1	4	—	26
<i>Community location</i>	1,161	293	342	341	105	19	16	25	2,302
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Educational	15	13	3	8	1	—	—	—	40
Health	4	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	10
Religious	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Terminal	91	28	17	50	10	1	—	1	198
Conveyance in transit	99	34	20	16	—	—	—	—	169
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Justice	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Open space	21	7	11	6	4	—	—	—	49
Street/footpath	928	206	278	259	88	17	—	21	1,797
Community location n.e.c.	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	3	8
<i>Other location</i>	290	120	113	123	73	6	1	2	728
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Administrative/professional	15	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	20
Banking	17	8	2	8	3	1	1	—	40
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	138	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	147
Chemist/pharmacy	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	6
Service station	15	10	10	5	2	—	—	—	42
Retail n.e.c.	46	58	48	53	48	5	—	2	260
Wholesale	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warehousing/storage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manufacturing	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Agricultural	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Recreational	34	27	37	37	16	—	—	—	151
Other location n.e.c.	18	10	8	15	3	—	—	—	54
<i>Unspecified location</i>	179	8	20	57	22	—	—	4	290
Total	1,755	452	516	573	232	29	22	32	3,611

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

**TABLE 15. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF UNARMED ROBBERY(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	132	31	46	52	32	3	1	3	300
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	8
Dwelling-private	115	24	35	37	30	2	—	3	246
Dwelling-non-private	14	5	8	—	2	—	—	—	29
Outbuilding/residential land	2	1	3	10	—	1	—	—	17
<i>Community location</i>	1,231	257	314	384	129	18	10	23	2,366
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Educational	9	4	7	6	6	—	—	3	35
Health	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Religious	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Terminal	81	37	17	54	21	—	—	—	210
Conveyance in transit	123	15	20	24	3	—	—	—	185
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Justice	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Open space	33	7	15	8	3	2	—	—	68
Street/footpath	974	183	248	292	95	16	—	19	1,827
Community location n.e.c.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5
<i>Other location</i>	320	124	94	142	82	10	—	2	774
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative/professional	12	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	19
Banking	20	12	2	12	2	2	—	—	50
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	140	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Chemist/pharmacy	5	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	13
Service station	15	5	4	4	4	—	—	—	32
Retail n.e.c.	49	41	53	47	52	4	—	2	248
Wholesale	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warehousing/storage	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Agricultural	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Recreational	48	35	26	59	17	1	—	—	186
Other location n.e.c.	25	8	3	18	1	2	—	—	57
<i>Unspecified location</i>	251	50	17	62	23	1	—	2	406
Total	1,934	462	471	640	266	32	11	30	3,846

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

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
January — June									
<i>Residential location</i>	38,508	23,640	17,541	12,816	16,104	3,078	1,095	1,771	114,553
Residential location n.f.d.	—	9	—	—	12	—	—	—	21
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	225	23	—	642	—	—	1,009	—	1,899
Dwelling-private	32,064	18,766	15,811	9,961	15,255	2,334	—	1,669	95,860
Dwelling-non-private	1,306	680	868	—	375	96	—	29	3,354
Outbuilding/residential land	4,913	4,162	862	2,213	462	648	86	73	13,419
<i>Community location</i>	2,897	3,497	2,788	1,324	1,706	455	125	178	12,970
Community location n.f.d.	152	9	—	13	—	5	—	—	179
Educational	1,726	1,955	1,955	1,093	1,241	245	98	155	8,468
Health	418	790	378	135	304	109	18	4	2,156
Religious	237	249	138	76	126	46	9	13	894
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Terminal	161	232	137	4	15	25	—	2	576
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.e.c.	4	7	23	—	—	—	—	—	34
Justice	16	18	6	3	20	10	—	—	73
Open space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street/footpath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community location n.e.c.	181	236	151	—	—	14	—	4	586
<i>Other location</i>	13,313	12,569	10,561	4,953	8,268	1,746	735	715	52,860
Other location n.f.d.	—	177	—	—	—	1	—	—	178
Administrative/professional	1,453	1,568	2,471	893	1,687	152	203	123	8,550
Banking	31	25	38	14	12	5	1	1	127
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	4,066	1,083	—	—	—	1	388	—	5,538
Chemist/pharmacy	147	152	101	34	206	14	—	6	660
Service station	631	385	370	125	365	73	—	12	1,961
Retail n.e.c.	3,690	4,815	4,515	2,343	3,269	1,023	—	460	20,115
Wholesale	—	179	—	—	3	4	—	—	186
Warehousing/storage	809	518	614	—	—	39	41	—	2,021
Manufacturing	975	1,146	567	329	1,271	58	18	—	4,364
Agricultural	9	155	—	—	27	24	—	—	215
Recreational	1,269	1,578	1,019	151	984	252	84	44	5,381
Other location n.e.c.	233	788	866	1,064	444	100	—	69	3,564
<i>Unspecified location</i>	522	32	4,623	218	—	10	—	55	5,460
Total	55,240	39,738	35,513	19,311	26,078	5,289	1,955	2,719	185,843

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

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	38,176	24,397	20,764	14,441	16,532	3,623	1,018	2,088	121,039
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Dwelling —									
Dwelling n.f.d.	260	58	—	782	—	1	929	—	2,030
Dwelling-private	31,768	20,102	18,954	10,980	15,432	2,720	—	1,963	101,919
Dwelling-non-private	1,197	943	831	—	404	114	—	28	3,517
Outbuilding/residential land	4,951	3,294	979	2,679	675	788	89	97	13,552
<i>Community location</i>	3,281	3,377	3,320	1,468	1,957	604	137	148	14,292
Community location n.f.d.	233	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	240
Educational	1,969	2,048	2,300	1,204	1,421	336	104	127	9,509
Health	497	725	476	173	340	151	14	2	2,378
Religious	229	326	218	78	144	54	19	15	1,083
Transport —									
Transport n.f.d.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Terminal	149	193	167	5	36	26	—	—	576
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Transport n.e.c.	10	36	19	—	—	1	—	—	66
Justice	16	27	9	1	16	1	—	—	70
Open space	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street/footpath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community location n.e.c.	177	22	131	—	—	33	—	4	367
<i>Other location</i>	13,205	10,576	11,185	5,721	8,199	2,426	577	714	52,603
Other location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Administrative/professional	1,405	1,528	2,627	1,043	1,823	151	111	116	8,804
Banking	41	16	33	10	9	8	3	—	120
Retail —									
Retail n.f.d.	4,063	2,579	—	—	—	1	343	—	6,986
Chemist/pharmacy	172	114	133	36	133	20	—	9	617
Service station	608	461	385	193	406	133	—	17	2,203
Retail n.e.c.	3,696	2,690	4,584	2,819	3,155	1,544	—	477	18,965
Wholesale	—	347	—	—	3	—	—	—	350
Warehousing/storage	766	95	668	—	—	44	42	—	1,615
Manufacturing	945	869	648	339	1,320	40	—	—	4,161
Agricultural	6	280	—	—	36	9	—	—	331
Recreational	1,281	1,050	1,108	168	1,011	358	78	31	5,085
Other location n.e.c.	222	547	999	1,113	303	117	—	63	3,364
<i>Unspecified location</i>	546	2,375	4,239	638	—	1	—	41	7,840
Total	55,208	40,725	39,508	22,268	26,688	6,654	1,732	2,991	195,774

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

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld(c)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
January — June									
<i>Residential location</i>	2,361	2,048	—	889	3,697	59	155	121	9,330
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	2,361	2,048	—	889	3,697	59	155	121	9,330
<i>Community location</i>	7,652	6,887	—	1,848	1,535	155	180	403	18,660
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174
Educational	—	159	—	10	147	4	1	5	326
Health	—	98	—	4	68	7	2	—	179
Religious	—	23	—	—	16	1	—	—	40
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	345	712	—	9	201	2	—	—	1,269
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	—	361	—	—	—	12	—	—	373
Transport n.e.c.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Justice	—	8	—	1	5	1	—	—	15
Open space	—	15	—	10	51	3	3	—	82
Street/footpath	7,307	5,495	—	1,814	1,047	125	—	173	15,961
Community location n.e.c.	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	225	237
<i>Other location</i>	1,439	2,808	—	224	1,810	112	29	23	6,445
Other location n.f.d.	444	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	511
Administrative/professional	—	79	—	5	205	1	1	6	297
Banking	—	11	—	1	3	—	—	—	15
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail n.f.d.	—	45	—	—	—	—	23	—	68
Chemist/pharmacy	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Service station	—	49	—	16	32	6	—	1	104
Retail n.e.c.	645	1,917	—	101	986	68	—	15	3,732
Wholesale	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Warehousing/storage	—	16	—	—	—	—	4	—	20
Manufacturing	—	88	—	18	190	—	—	—	296
Agricultural	—	59	—	—	36	1	—	—	96
Recreational	350	420	—	11	273	31	1	—	1,086
Other location n.e.c.	—	48	—	72	84	5	—	1	210
<i>Unspecified location</i>	7,390	98	7,648	2,368	1,352	264	—	355	19,475
Total	18,842	11,841	7,648	5,329	8,394	590	364	902	53,910

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

**TABLE 17. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT(a) BY TYPE OF LOCATION WHERE
CRIMINAL INCIDENT OCCURRED(b), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993—continued**

Type of location	NSW	Vic.(c)	Qld(d)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
July — December									
<i>Residential location</i>	2,638	2,126	—	830	3,669	61	178	175	9,677
Residential location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling-non-private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	2,638	2,126	—	830	3,669	61	178	175	9,677
<i>Community location</i>	8,205	9,494	—	1,720	1,593	229	179	187	21,607
Community location n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174
Educational	—	155	—	11	179	8	3	3	359
Health	—	109	—	4	96	6	1	—	216
Religious	—	—	—	2	27	3	—	—	32
Transport —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal	337	927	—	9	278	4	—	1	1,556
Conveyance in transit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car park	—	977	—	—	—	11	—	—	988
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Open space	—	20	—	7	45	1	1	—	74
Street/footpath	7,868	7,306	—	1,686	966	196	—	145	18,167
Community location n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
<i>Other location</i>	1,690	3,517	—	218	1,737	135	30	18	7,345
Other location n.f.d.	503	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	571
Administrative/professional	—	264	—	3	211	2	3	2	485
Banking	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Retail —	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Retail n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	—	21	—	18	45	2	—	—	86
Retail n.e.c.	766	2,685	—	90	879	95	—	11	4,526
Wholesale	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Warehousing/storage	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Manufacturing	—	—	—	18	187	5	—	—	210
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	37	1	—	—	38
Recreational	421	332	—	15	294	22	5	1	1,090
Other location n.e.c.	—	147	—	74	68	8	—	3	300
<i>Unspecified location</i>	7,691	600	7,977	2,195	815	313	—	378	19,969
Total	20,224	15,737	7,977	4,963	7,814	738	387	758	58,598

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

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MURDER BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	26	13	17	15	18	2	7	—	98
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	13
<i>Firearm</i>	14	6	3	3	—	2	—	—	28
<i>Other weapon</i>	12	7	12	1	18	—	7	—	57
<i>No weapon used</i>	27	7	6	2	1	2	—	—	45
Total	53	20	23	17	19	4	7	—	143
<i>July — December</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	40	21	15	12	6	2	4	2	102
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
<i>Firearm</i>	12	10	2	3	2	2	—	—	31
<i>Other weapon</i>	28	11	11	8	4	—	4	1	67
<i>No weapon used</i>	24	11	2	3	4	—	1	—	45
Total	64	32	17	15	10	2	5	2	147

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — ATTEMPTED MURDER BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	26	22	69	32	5	1	5	2	162
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	19
<i>Firearm</i>	18	10	16	5	1	—	2	—	52
<i>Other weapon</i>	8	12	52	9	4	1	3	2	91
<i>No weapon used</i>	10	3	12	—	3	1	—	—	29
Total	36	25	81	32	8	2	5	2	191
<i>July — December</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	37	28	48	17	6	1	2	1	140
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
<i>Firearm</i>	16	10	16	6	3	1	—	1	53
<i>Other weapon</i>	21	18	31	7	3	—	2	—	82
<i>No weapon used</i>	9	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	28
Total	46	40	52	20	6	1	2	1	168

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE(a) — MANSLAUGHTER BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	6
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Firearm</i>	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
<i>Other weapon</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>No weapon used</i>	1	3	1	—	6	—	1	—	12
Total	3	3	2	2	7	—	1	—	18
<i>July — December</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	7
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Firearm</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other weapon</i>	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
<i>No weapon used</i>	3	1	4	3	3	—	—	—	14
Total	3	1	8	3	3	—	3	—	21

(a) Victims of Homicide refers to individual persons.

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a) BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	58	34	5	9	7	5	1	4	123
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
<i>Firearm</i>	6	9	3	—	1	—	1	—	20
<i>Other weapon</i>	52	23	2	9	6	4	—	4	100
<i>No weapon used</i>	2,063	1,378	1,131	764	598	67	96	36	6,133
Total	2,121	1,412	1,136	773	605	72	97	40	6,256
<i>July — December</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	32	33	1	10	10	16	1	2	105
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
<i>Firearm</i>	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	7
<i>Other weapon</i>	30	32	1	9	8	3	1	2	86
<i>No weapon used</i>	1,644	1,697	1,081	790	648	38	97	34	6,029
Total	1,676	1,730	1,082	800	658	54	98	36	6,134

(a) Victims of Sexual Assault refers to individual persons.

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(a) BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	28	4	n.a.	1	—	1	1	2	37
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	n.a.	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Firearm</i>	11	—	n.a.	—	—	—	1	1	13
<i>Other weapon</i>	17	4	n.a.	1	—	—	—	1	23
<i>No weapon used</i>	135	31	n.a.	45	18	3	2	5	289
Total	163	35	50	46	18	4	3	7	326
<i>July — December</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	22	3	n.a.	1	1	—	—	4	31
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Firearm</i>	12	1	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	13
<i>Other weapon</i>	10	2	n.a.	1	1	—	—	4	18
<i>No weapon used</i>	128	30	n.a.	28	14	9	—	6	286
Total	150	33	71	29	15	9	—	10	317

(a) Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction refers to individual persons. (b) Use of weapon breakdown is not available in Queensland.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF ROBBERY(a) BY USE OF WEAPON IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>January — June</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	1,133	501	511	233	235	18	9	27	2,667
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	22	16	49	—	2	—	1	90
<i>Firearm</i>	420	223	273	72	75	11	5	10	1,089
<i>Other weapon</i>	713	256	222	112	160	5	4	16	1,488
<i>No weapon used</i>	1,755	452	516	573	232	29	22	32	3,611
Total	2,888	953	1,027	806	467	47	31	59	6,278
<i>July — December</i>									
<i>Weapon used</i>	1,180	489	418	257	240	27	5	25	2,641
<i>Weapon n.f.d.</i>	—	111	8	28	—	1	—	2	150
<i>Firearm</i>	405	121	200	87	63	7	1	6	890
<i>Other weapon</i>	775	257	210	142	177	19	4	17	1,601
<i>No weapon used</i>	1,934	462	471	640	266	32	11	30	3,846
Total	3,114	951	889	897	506	59	16	55	6,487

(a) Victims of Robbery refers to individual persons or organisations.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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

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

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

4 The national offence definitions and counting rules vary from those used in each jurisdiction, hence the statistics presented in this publication may be different to those relating to individual States/Territories. National crime statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each disparate offence category rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

5 Given the diverse capacities of the statistical information systems used by each police force, a staged approach has been adopted in the production of national crime statistics. The Stage 1 data set contained in this publication consists of a limited number of offence categories, the initial type of location where the criminal incident (refer to definition) occurred, and the use of a weapon in the commission of the offence(s). As the development of national crime statistics progresses, additional data items will be included in future stages.

Data source

6 Data are derived from the information recorded on official crime reports, including supplementary crime reports containing additional information that has come to the attention of police. The methods used to record information relating to offences range from written documents to on-line computer systems.

Reporting authorities

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

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

Reference date

9 National crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. This corresponds to either the date the offence was reported to police by a member of the public or when it was detected by police. The reported date may not necessarily be the date when the offence occurred, nor the date when the offence was recorded on a crime report or processed on a statistical system.

10 Statistics produced on the basis of date reported may alter over time due to delays in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Since the accuracy of national crime statistics will depend on the proportion of recorded offences that have been statistically processed, revised figures may be included in subsequent publications.

Reference period

11 The reference period for the production of national crime statistics will normally be six months (i.e. 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December). The statistics contained in this first publication relate to offences that have been reported between 1 January and 31 December 1993. The data has been presented in six monthly blocks in order to be consistent with future releases.

Classifications

12 The offence categories used for national crime statistics are based on the ABS Australian National Classification of Offences (1234.0) which is presented in Appendix A. The Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) is designed to provide a national framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes. For Stage 1, ANCO subdivisions (refer Appendix B) have been used as the broadest level for collating and presenting data on offences.

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

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

Scope

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

16 With the exception of the motor vehicle theft subdivision, statistics for the Stage 1 offence categories in the national crime statistics collection relate to *completed* offences and *attempted* offences (i.e. where the intent is not fulfilled). Attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded from the collection due to difficulties in distinguishing these offences from criminal damage of a motor vehicle.

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

18 The national crime statistics collection excludes:

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

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

Rates

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

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

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

National Counting Methodology

National counting rule

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

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

- the total number of *distinct victims* reported to police since the same victim may be counted more than once within a reference period. This occurs when a victim is subjected to multiple offences belonging to *different* national offence subdivisions, either in the same criminal incident or across different criminal incidents. For example, a victim who has been kidnapped, raped and murdered will be counted three times according to the national counting rule; once in the kidnapping/abduction subdivision, once in the sexual assault subdivision and once in the homicide subdivision. Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the *same* national offence subdivision if the multiple offences relate to *different* criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times;

- the *total number of offences* recorded by police. Not all types of offences are included in the national crime statistics collection. Furthermore, if a criminal incident involves multiple offences which belong to the same national offence subdivision and are committed against the same victim, only one count is included in the national crime statistics. For example, national crime statistics would count one sexual assault for a victim who has been raped and indecently assaulted;
- the *charges* resulting from a criminal incident (e.g. aid and abet or accessory offences).

Application of the rule for single offence categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property and having the same occupant(s), one is counted regardless of the number of separate structures entered. Examples include UEWI to: house, attached or unattached garage and the backyard shed located on the one property; warehouses occupied by sole organisation located on same property.

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

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

Application of the rule for multiple offence categories

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

Related Publications

ABS publications

33 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
A Guide to Australian Social Statistics (4160.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)
Australian National Classification of Offences (1234.0)
Census Counts for Small Areas: 1991 Census (2730.1 - 2730.8)
Crime and Safety, South Australia (4509.4)
Crime and Safety Survey, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)
Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales (4509.1)
Crime Victims, Western Australia (4506.5)
Information Paper: National Crime Statistics (4511.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations Australia (9304.0)
Retail Industry: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, Australia (8613.0)
Review of Social and Labour Statistics - Crime (4164.0)
Review of Social and Labour Statistics - Criminal Justice (4170.0)
Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0)

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

Non-ABS publications

35 Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:
 Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*
 Crime Research Centre, *Crime & Justice Statistics for Western Australia*
 NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics*
 Northern Territory Police, Fire & Emergency Services, *Annual Report*
 Office of Crime Statistics, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*
 Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*
 South Australian Police Department, *Crime Statistics and Analysis - Supplement to the Annual Report*
 Tasmanian Department of Police and Emergency Services and the State Fire Commission, *Annual Report*
 Victoria Police, *Statistical Review*

Symbols and other usages

n.a. not available
 n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
 n.f.d. not further defined
 — nil

DEFINITIONS

Australian National Classification of Offences

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

Blackmail/extortion

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

Criminal incident

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

- they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place; or
- they are part of interrelated actions, that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s); or
- they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and only come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

Homicide

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

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

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

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused:

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

	<i>Driving causing death</i> is the unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.
Kidnapping/abduction	<p><i>Kidnapping/abduction</i> is the unlawful seizing or taking away of another person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by force; or • against that person's will; or • against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.
Motor vehicle theft	<p><i>Motor vehicle theft</i> is the taking of another person's motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission. This excludes damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. Note - In Stage 1, attempted motor vehicle theft has not been counted.</p> <p>For the purposes of defining motor vehicle theft, a <i>motor vehicle</i> is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface (but is not restricted by rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes but is not limited to: car; motor cycle; campervan; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.</p>
Offence	An <i>offence</i> is an act considered <i>prima facie</i> to be in breach of the criminal law.
Offence category	An <i>offence category</i> is a broad class of offences (refer Appendix B) which generally corresponds to the ANCO subdivisions and groups.
Robbery	<p><i>Robbery</i> is the unlawful taking of property under confrontational circumstances from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, without consent, accompanied by force or threat of force or violence and/or by placing the victim in fear. The following offence groups are categories of robbery:</p> <p><i>Armed robbery</i> is robbery conducted with the use of a weapon (refer to definition).</p> <p><i>Unarmed robbery</i> is robbery conducted without the use of a weapon.</p>
Sexual assault	<p><i>Sexual assault</i> is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not give consent; or • gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or • is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity. <p>The sexual assault must involve some form of bodily contact although it does not necessarily need to involve penetration.</p>
Type of location	<i>Type of location</i> refers to the initial site where a criminal incident occurred. The type of location is determined on the basis of use or function. Locations which are multi-functional are categorised according to their primary function. The only exception is a multi-functional location which includes the provision of residential

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unspecified location is where the location is unspecified or unknown.

Unlawful entry with intent

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

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

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

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

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

Victim

The *victim* varies according to the offence category:

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

Weapon

A *weapon* is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. This includes but is not limited to: firearm; knife; letter opener; sharp instrument; hammer; axe; club; iron bar; piece of wood; syringe/hyperdermic needle; blunt instrument; motor vehicle. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (i.e. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). The following are categories of weapons:

A *firearm* is any potentially lethal, barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other missile is able, or appears able, to be discharged. This includes but is not limited to: pistol; revolver; rifle; automatic/semi-automatic rifle; shot gun; military firearm; air gun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; cross bow; spear gun; blow gun.

An *other weapon* is any other instrument or substance, other than a firearm, capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: knife; sharp instrument; blunt instrument; bow and arrow; cross bow; spear gun; blow gun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).

APPENDIX A

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES

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

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
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3		BREAKING & ENTERING, BURGLARY AND UNLAWFUL ENTRY; FRAUD, FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES; AND OTHER OFFENCES INVOLVING THEFT
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	31	BREAKING AND ENTERING, BURGLARY AND UNLAWFUL ENTRY
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		311 Break and enter (burglary and unlawful entry) - dwellings
--	--	---

		312 Break and enter (burglary and unlawful entry) - shops
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		318 Break and enter (burglary and unlawful entry) - other buildings/property, specified
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		319 Breaking and entering (burglary and unlawful entry) - building/property, unspecified
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	32	FRAUD AND MISAPPROPRIATION
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		321 Fraud, forgery and false pretences
--	--	--

		322 Misappropriation
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		323 Counterfeiting
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	33	HANDLING STOLEN GOODS
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		331 Receiving
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		332 Unlawful possession of stolen goods
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		339 Handling of stolen goods, other
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	35	THEFT OR ILLEGAL USE OF A VEHICLE
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		351 Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle
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		352 Theft or illegal use of a bicycle
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		353 Theft or illegal use of a boat
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		354 Theft or illegal use of an aircraft
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		358 Theft or illegal use of a vehicle, other specified
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		359 Theft or illegal use of a vehicle, unspecified
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	39	OTHER THEFT (INCLUDING THEFT OF DRUGS)
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		391 Stealing from the person
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		392 Stock theft
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		393 Shopstealing (shoplifting)
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		399 Other theft
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4		PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES
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	41	PROPERTY DAMAGE
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		411 Arson
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		419 Other property damage
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<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
	42	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES
	421	Pollution
	423	Flora and fauna
	429	Other environmental offences
5		OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER
	51	OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT SECURITY AND OPERATIONS
	511	Offences against Government security and operations
	52-54	OFFENCES AGAINST JUSTICE PROCEDURES
	521	Breach of maintenance
	523	Breach of Family Law court order, other
	524	Contempt of court, other
	525	Pervert the course of justice, including perjury
	526	Breach of community service order
	527	Breach of other probation, parole etc orders
	528	Escape from custody
	529	Periodic detainee - fail to report
	533	Resist/hinder police
	534	Conspiracy (offence type not specified)
	549	Other offences against justice procedures
	55	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, USE AND/OR HANDLING OF WEAPONS
	551	Possession and/or use of firearms
	552	Possession and/or use of bombs
	558	Possession and/or use of other weapons
	559	Possession, use and handling weapons, other
	57-59	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER
	571	Child pornography
	572	Censorship
	591	Liquor licensing
	592	Betting and gambling
	593	Trespassing and vagrancy
	594	Consorting
	595	Prostitution
	596	Drunkenness
	599	Other offences against good order

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Group</u>
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6

DRUG OFFENCES (EXCLUDING THEFT OF DRUGS)

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

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

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

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

9

CHILD WELFARE MATTERS

911	Child welfare matters
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APPENDIX B

STAGE 1 NATIONAL OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION

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

APPENDIX C

TYPE OF LOCATION CLASSIFICATION

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

3

OTHER LOCATION

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

4

UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

APPENDIX D

USE OF WEAPON CLASSIFICATION

<u>Division</u>	<u>Subdivision</u>
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1	WEAPON USED
10	Weapon n.f.d.
11	Firearm
19	Other weapon
2	NO WEAPON USED



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