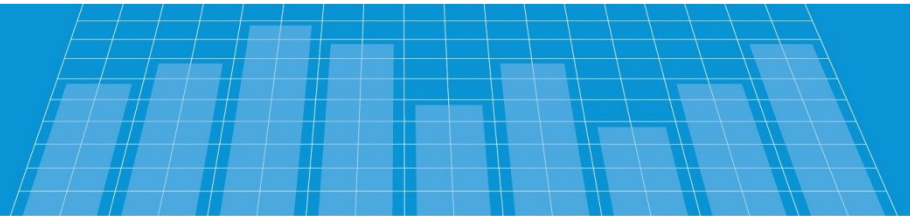




## Statistical Overview



### **Australian Bureau of Statistics**

### ***Recorded Crime - Offenders, 2013-14***

### **The South Australian Perspective**

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## Executive Summary

### South Australia: Differences between 2012-13 and 2013-14

#### In 2013-14, South Australia:

- Experienced an overall increase of 4,660 alleged offenders (up 10.4%) compared with the previous year. The biggest contributors to this increase were:
  - *Theft* (up by 1,537 offenders or 35.5%);
  - *Public order offences* (up by 2,705 offenders or 22.5%); and
  - *Illicit drug offences* (up by 850 offenders or 5.9%).

### South Australia versus other States and Territories

#### In 2013-14, South Australia:

- Had a higher offender rate than the Australia-wide figure at 3,357.4 offenders per 100,000 population compared with 1,996.9 Australia-wide;
- Had the highest recorded offender rate for *Illicit drug offences* of all of the states and territories at 1,029.6 offenders per 100,000 population. This rate was almost three times higher than the Australia-wide rate of 351.4 per 100,000 and almost double the second-highest recorded figure for the other states and territories being Queensland at 572.2 per 100,000.
- Recorded rates for both *Prohibited/regulated weapons* (115.6 per 100,000) and *Public order offences* (997.7 per 100,000) were more than double the Australia-wide rates (51.2 and 367.3 respectively) and the second-highest rates of all the jurisdictions (behind the NT at 154.1 and 2,266.6 respectively).

### Principal Offence Rates, 2013-14 versus 2012-13

#### In South Australia:

- Rates for *Homicide* have declined from 4.4 to 3.2 per 100,000 population or 18 less offenders in 2013-14 compared with 2012-13. This decline has brought South Australia in line with the national average.
- The rate of offenders alleged to have committed *Acts intended to cause injury* also declined over the two year period (down from 407.9 to 382.0 per 100,000 or 332 less offenders).
- The second-highest *sexual assault* offender rates were recorded for both years with only the Northern Territory recording higher rates.
- The offender rate for *Abduction/harassment* remained relatively stable and below the national rate for both years.
- The rates of offenders accused of *Theft* increased considerably between the two years bringing the South Australian rate to the second-highest in the country and higher than the Australia-wide rate. This represents a 35.5% increase or 1,537 offenders.
- The rates recorded for *Fraud/deception* over the two years were relatively low compared with other jurisdictions, with the South Australian rate at 33.6 compared with 53.0 per 100,000 Australia-wide in 2013-14.
- The highest rates of alleged *Illicit drug* offenders were recorded over both years.
- The rate of alleged *Prohibited/regulated weapons* offenders was more than double that of the national rate for both years.
- There was a recorded decline in the rate of alleged *Property damage* offenders between the two years (down from 105.5 to 91.1 per 100,000 or 200 offenders), however, the rate remained higher than the Australia-wide rate in 2013-14 (84.2 per 100,000 population).
- The rates recorded for alleged *Public order* offenders were much higher than the national figure for both years with the number of offenders increasing by 2,705 or 22.5% in 2013-14 compared with 2012-13.
- There was a lower recorded rate of offenders accused of *Offences against justice* in 2013-14 than that of Australia with 89.2 per 100,000 population compared with 119.9 per 100,000 Australia-wide.

## Demographics of alleged offenders, 2013-14

### In South Australia in 2013-14:

- The offender rates for both males and females peaked in the 15-34 age range. However, the offender rate for males was much higher than for females across most age groups.
- The rate at which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were alleged to offend was around 9.5 times the rate of non-Aboriginal persons.
- The offence categories of *Robbery/extortion* and *Unlawful entry with intent* recorded rates per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders of 27.2 and 24.4 times (respectively) that of non-Aboriginal persons.

## Police proceedings

### In South Australia in 2013-14:

- The majority of both male and female offenders were proceeded against only once (87.9% of male alleged offenders and 88.7% of female alleged offenders).
- A smaller proportion of Aboriginal alleged offenders were proceeded against only once than that of non-Aboriginal alleged offenders (58.5% compared with 77.8%).

## Introduction

This report summarises the key South Australian findings from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Recorded Crime - Offenders, 2013-14* (cat. no. 4519.0) which was released on 25 February 2015.

*Recorded Crime - Offenders* is an annual publication which presents statistics on the characteristics of alleged offenders who were proceeded against by police in all states and territories. The statistics are derived from administrative records held by state and territory police agencies.

The publication includes information about the most serious offence, referred to as the principal offence, associated with an alleged offender. The 2013-14 publication also presents statistics on age, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and the number of times proceeded against by police during the year.

In interpreting the figures contained in *Recorded Crime - Offenders* it should be noted that they do not necessarily equate with the actual incidence of offending in the community, as not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police.

*Recorded Crime - Offenders* provides information on the number of alleged perpetrators of crimes recorded by police in Australia as a whole and in each jurisdiction. The report also provides data from previous years to allow for comparisons over time.

Please see Appendix A for an overview of the *Recorded Crime - Offenders* publication.

## South Australia: 2012-13 compared with 2013-14

Table 1 details changes in the actual number of alleged offenders recorded in South Australia in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13. This shows there was an overall increase of 4,660 alleged offenders (up 10.4%).

For both years, *Illicit drug offences* were the most prevalent offence type recorded followed by *Public order offences*.

Of the offence categories that showed an increase, two of the largest contributors were those that may be due to pro-active policing. That is:

- *Public order offences* (up by 2,705 offenders or 22.5%); and
- *Illicit drug offences* (up by 850 offenders or 5.9%).

Other increases include:

- *Theft* (up by 1,537 offenders or 35.5%);
- *Abduction/harassment* (up by 45 offenders or 20.3%);
- *Miscellaneous offences* (up by 107 offenders or 9.4%);
- *Prohibited/regulated weapons* (up by 82 offenders or 5.0%);
- *Sexual assault* (up by 24 offenders or 3.4%); and
- *Offences against justice* (up by 33 offenders or 2.6%).

Decreases were recorded in a number of offence categories in 2013-14, including:

- *Homicide* (down by 18 offenders or 27.7%);
- *Unlawful entry with intent* (down by 104 offenders or 14.1%);
- *Property damage* (down by 200 offenders or 12.9%);
- *Fraud/deception* (down by 48 offenders or 8.8%);
- *Robbery/extortion* (down by 21 offenders or 7.9%);
- *Dangerous/negligent acts* (down by 8 offenders or 7.1%); and
- *Acts intended to cause injury* (down by 332 offenders or 5.6%).

**Table 1. Number of alleged offenders by principal offence, South Australia, 2012-13 versus 2013-14**

Offence group	Alleged offenders				Difference between 2012-13 and 2013-14	% Change per offence category 2012-13 and 2013-14
	2012-13		2013-14			
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total		
Homicide	65	0.1%	47	0.1%	- 18	- 27.7%
Acts intended to cause injury	5,979	13.3%	5,647	11.4%	- 332	- 5.6%
Sexual assault	713	1.6%	737	1.5%	+ 24	+ 3.4%
Dangerous/negligent acts	112	0.2%	104	0.2%	- 8	- 7.1%
Abduction/harassment	222	0.5%	267	0.5%	+ 45	+ 20.3%
Robbery/extortion	265	0.6%	244	0.5%	- 21	- 7.9%
Unlawful entry with intent	736	1.6%	632	1.3%	- 104	- 14.1%
Theft	4,327	9.6%	5,864	11.8%	+ 1,537	+ 35.5%
Fraud/deception	544	1.2%	496	1.0%	- 48	- 8.8%
Illicit drug offences	14,369	32.0%	15,219	30.7%	+ 850	+ 5.9%
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1,627	3.6%	1,709	3.4%	+ 82	+ 5.0%
Property damage	1,547	3.4%	1,347	2.7%	- 200	- 12.9%
Public order offences	12,043	26.8%	14,748	29.7%	+ 2,705	+ 22.5%
Offences against justice	1,285	2.9%	1,318	2.7%	+ 33	+ 2.6%
Miscellaneous offences	1,142	2.5%	1,249	2.5%	+ 107	+ 9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,970</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49,630</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>+ 4,660</b>	<b>+ 10.4%</b>

## South Australia versus other States and Territories

Table 2 compares the offender rate in South Australia in 2013-14 with that of the other states and territories in Australia. This shows South Australia had a higher offender rate than the Australia-wide figure at 3,357.4 offenders per 100,000 population compared with 1,996.9 Australia-wide. This was the second-highest overall offender rate of all the states and territories (behind the NT at 6,357.8).

South Australia had the highest recorded offender rate for *Illicit drug offences* of all of the states and territories at 1,029.6 offenders per 100,000 population. In fact this rate was almost three times higher than the Australia-wide rate of 351.4 per 100,000 and almost double the second-highest recorded figure for the other states and territories being Queensland at 572.2 per 100,000. The high rate recorded for SA may be partially due to the data relating to offenders issued with Cannabis Expiation Notices (CENs) and drug diversions being stored on separate infringement databases that cannot be linked to offender databases. Therefore, if an offender committed a drug offence in addition to a CEN, then they may be counted twice, resulting in an over count for South Australia.

In addition, in SA the rates for both *Prohibited/regulated weapons* (115.6 per 100,000) and *Public order offences* (997.7 per 100,000) were more than double the Australia-wide rates (51.2 and 367.3 respectively) and the second-highest rates of all the jurisdictions (behind the NT at 154.1 and 2,266.6 respectively).

**Table 2. Offender rate per 100,000 population by principal offence, South Australia versus Australia, 2013-14**

Offence group	Rate per 100,000 population			
	SA	Australia	Where SA rates are higher than Australian rates	SA ranking compared with other states/territories (1=highest)
Homicide	3.2	3.3		5 <sup>th</sup>
Acts intended to cause injury	382.0	348.7	Higher	4 <sup>th</sup>
Sexual assault	49.9	35.3	Higher	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Dangerous/negligent acts	7.0	9.6		4 <sup>th</sup>
Abduction/harassment	18.1	18.7		4 <sup>th</sup>
Robbery/extortion	16.5	16.2	Higher	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Unlawful entry with intent	42.8	58.4		6 <sup>th</sup>
Theft	396.7	320.0	Higher	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Fraud/deception	33.6	53.0		6 <sup>th</sup>
Illicit drug offences	1,029.6	351.4	Higher	1 <sup>st</sup>
Prohibited/regulated weapons	115.6	51.2	Higher	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Property damage	91.1	84.2	Higher	4 <sup>th</sup>
Public order offences	997.7	367.3	Higher	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Offences against justice	89.2	119.9		5 <sup>th</sup>
Miscellaneous offences	84.5	131.1		5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,357.4</b>	<b>1,996.9</b>	<b>Higher</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>

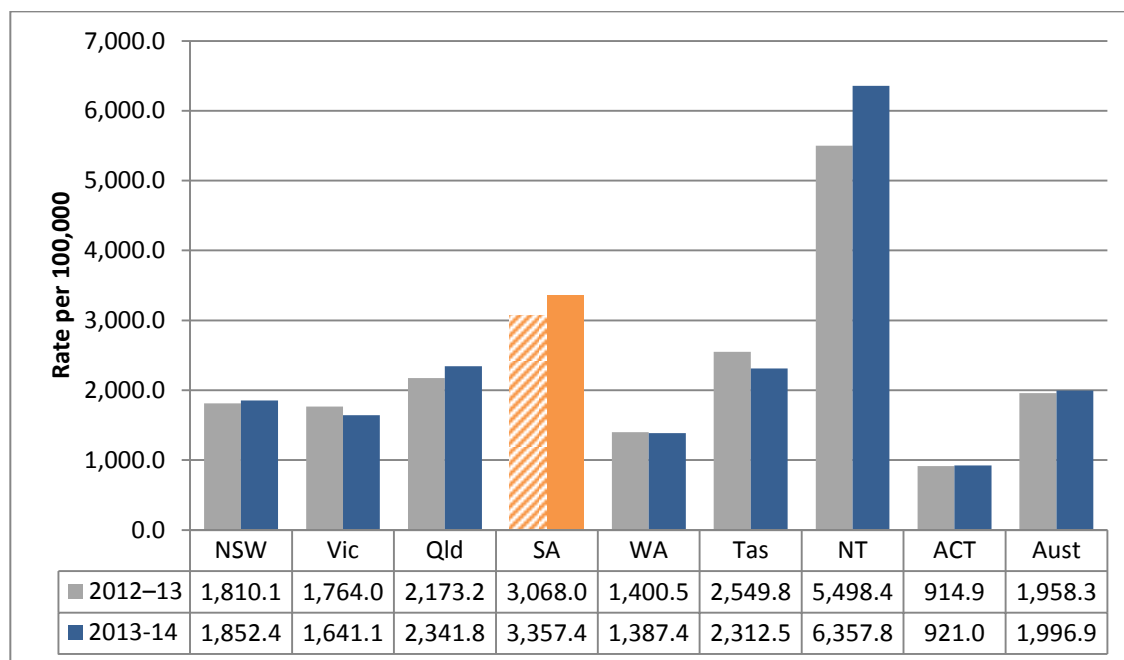
## Principal Offence Rates, 2012-13 versus 2013-14

The following section considers the changes in the offender rate per 100,000 population by principal offence comparing 2012-13 and 2013-14 with a particular focus on South Australian rates.

### Total offences

As Figure 1 indicates, the overall offender rate per 100,000 population in South Australia has remained higher than Australia-wide and the second-highest of all jurisdictions for both years.

**Figure 1. Offender rate for *Total offences*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**

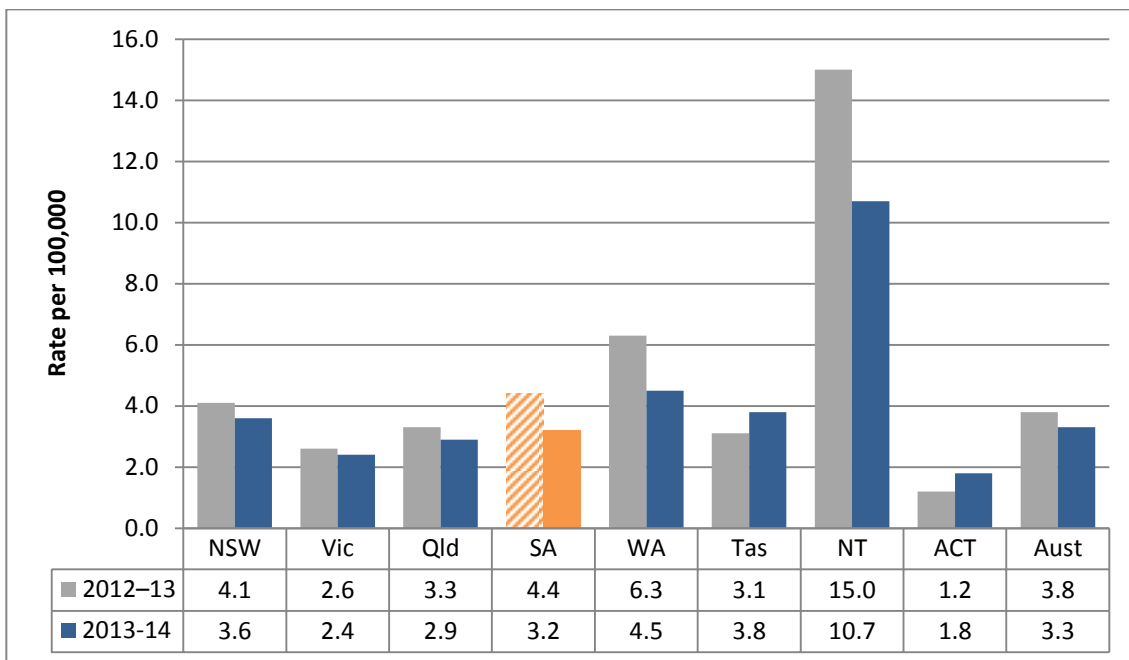


### Homicide offences

Rates for *Homicide* have declined from 4.4 to 3.2 per 100,000 population in South Australia, which represents 18 less offenders in 2013-14 compared with 2012-13. The decline in the rate of alleged *Homicide* offenders has brought South Australia in line with the national average.



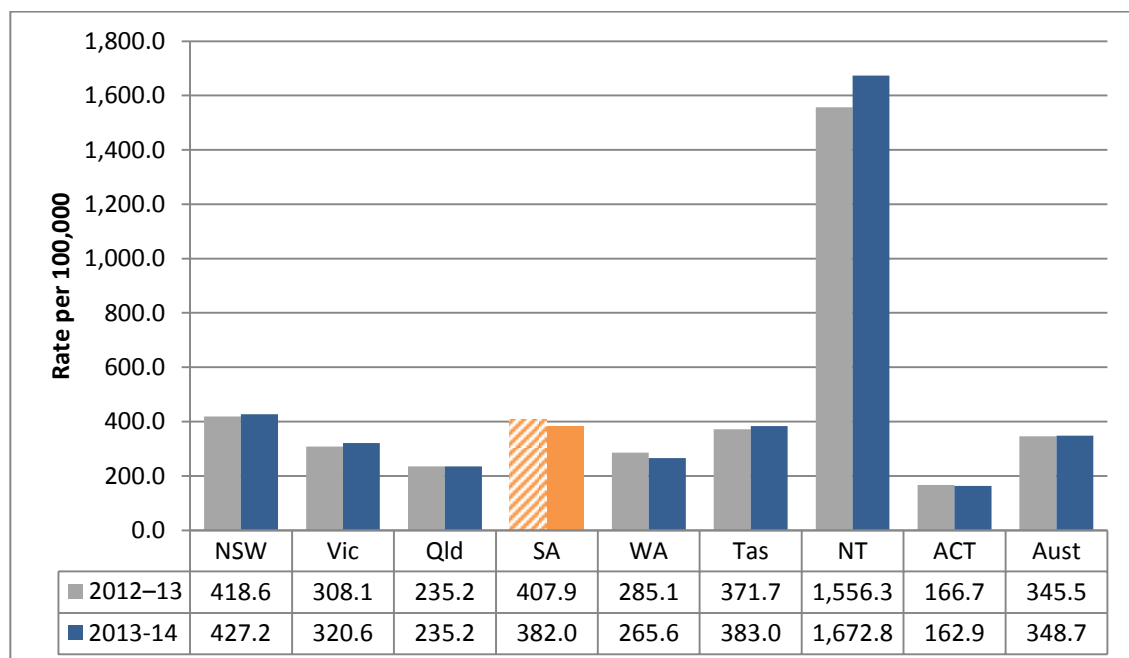
**Figure 2. Offender rate for *Homicide*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



**Acts intended to cause injury**

The rate of offenders alleged to have committed *Acts intended to cause injury* in South Australia has also declined over the two year period (down from 407.9 to 382.0 per 100,000 or 332 less offenders).

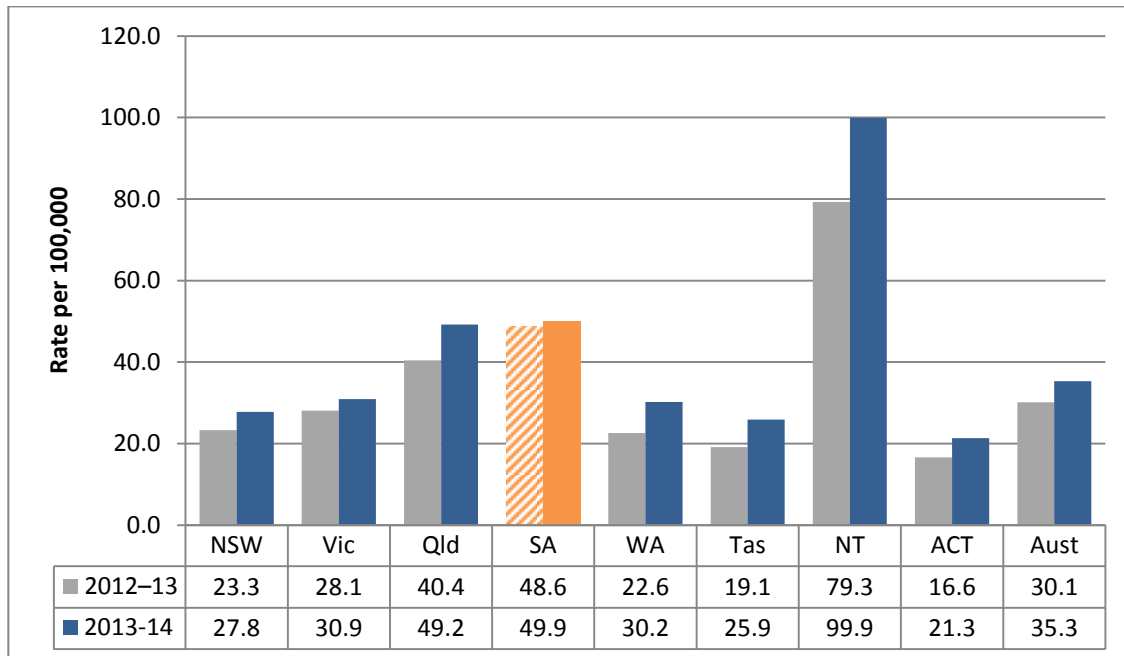
**Figure 3. Offender rate for *Acts intended to cause injury*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Sexual assault

South Australia recorded the second-highest *sexual assault* rates for both years with only the Northern Territory recording higher rates.

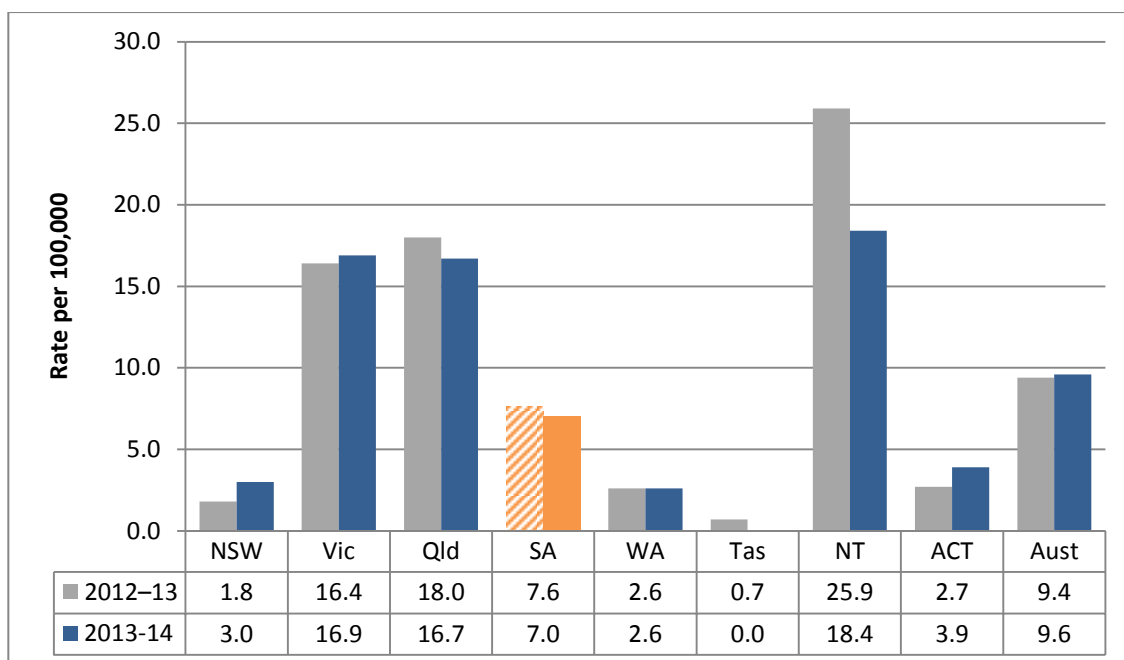
**Figure 4. Offender rate for Sexual assault, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Dangerous/negligent acts

As Figure 5 indicates, recorded rates of offenders accused of *Dangerous/negligent acts* remained lower than the both the Australia-wide rate and the rates recorded for the Northern Territory, Victoria and Queensland.

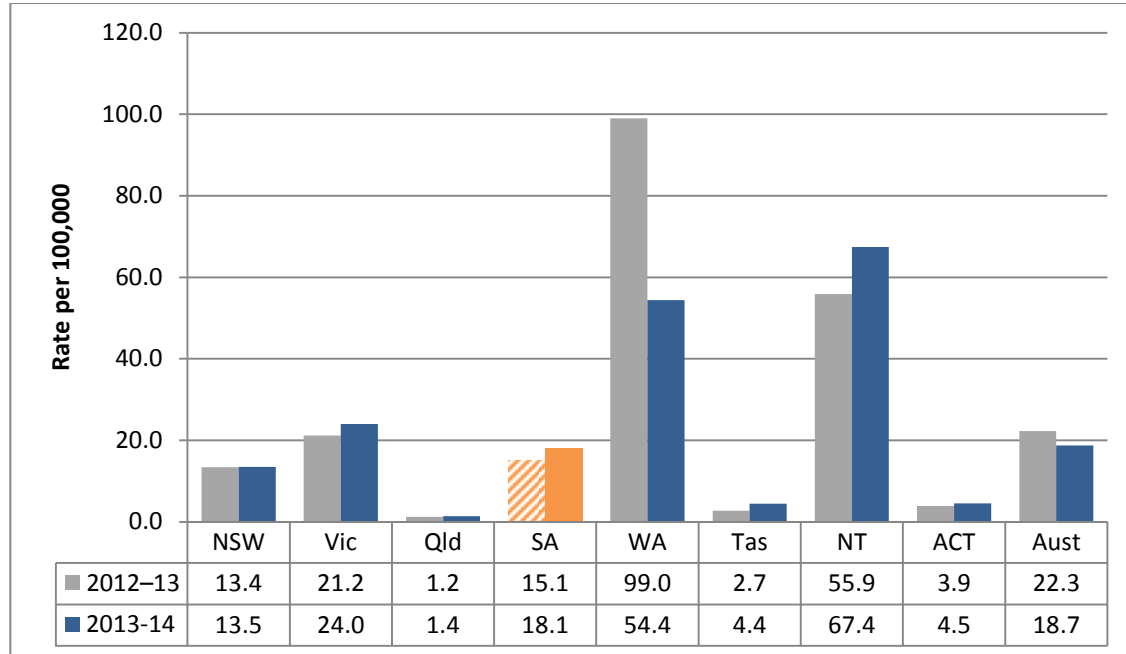
**Figure 5. Offender rate for Dangerous/negligent acts, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Abduction/harassment

The offender rate for *Abduction/harassment* in South Australia has remained relatively stable and below the national rate for both years.

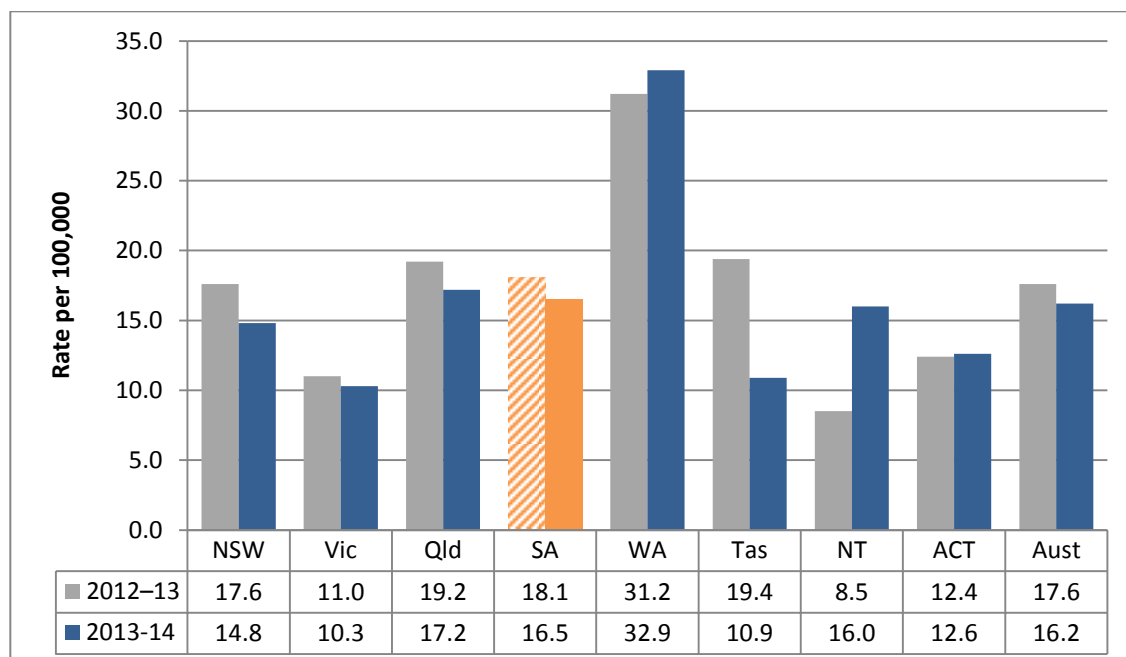
**Figure 6. Offender rate for *Abduction/harassment*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Robbery/extortion

Figure 7 presents the South Australian *Robbery/extortion* figures. This shows that South Australia is again on a par with the national average for the rate of alleged offenders apprehended by police for this offence type.

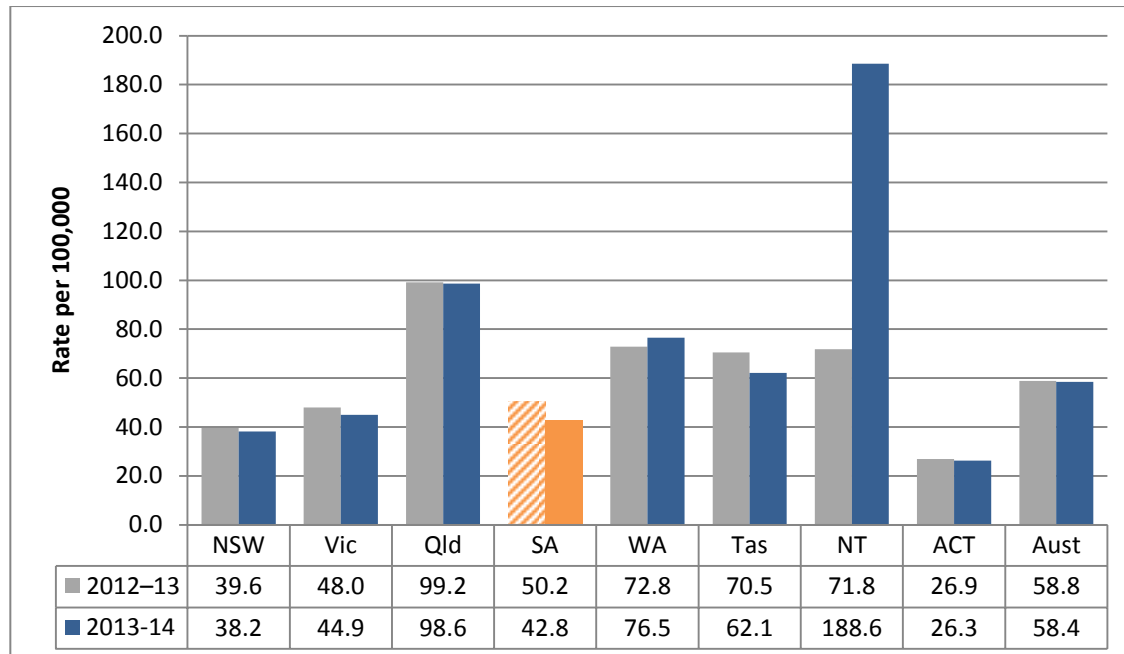
**Figure 7. Offender rate for *Robbery/extortion*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Unlawful entry with intent

The *Unlawful entry with intent* offender rate has declined slightly between 2012-13 and 2013-14 (down from 50.2 to 42.8 per 100,000 or 104 offenders).

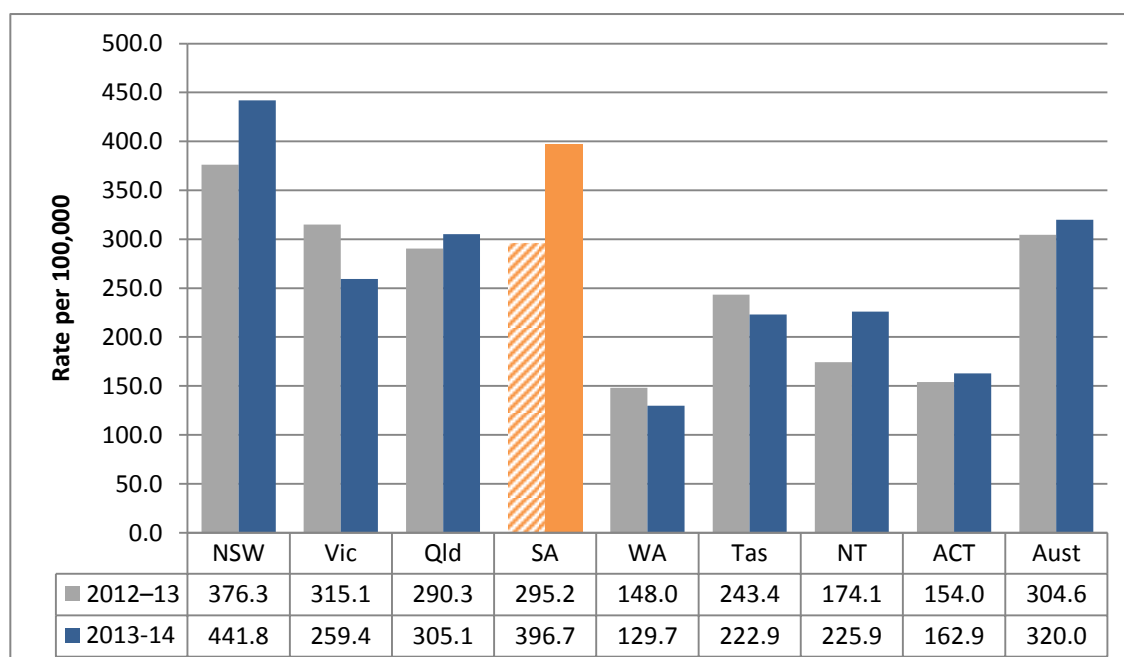
**Figure 8. Offender rate for *Unlawful entry with intent*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Theft

The rates of offenders accused of *Theft* in South Australia have increased considerably between the two years bringing the South Australian rate to the second-highest in the country and higher than the Australia-wide rate. This represents a 35.5% increase or 1,537 offenders.

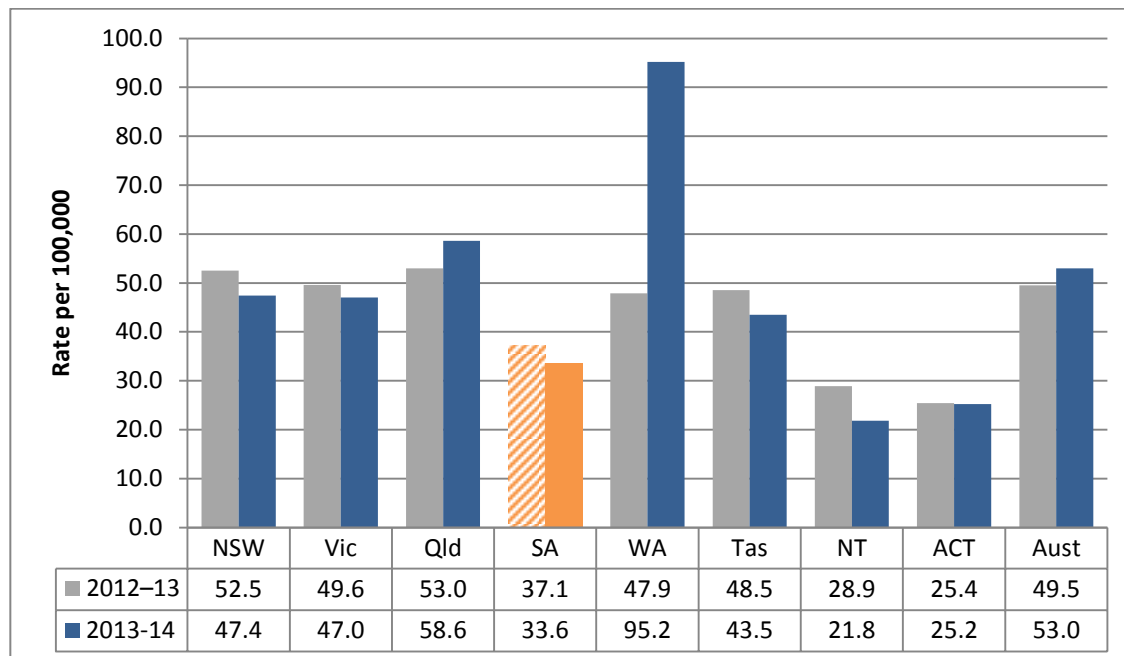
**Figure 9. Offender rate for *Theft*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Fraud/deception

The rates recorded for *Fraud/deception* in South Australia over the two years were relatively low compared with other jurisdictions, with the South Australian rate at 33.6 compared with 53.0 per 100,000 Australia-wide in 2013-14.

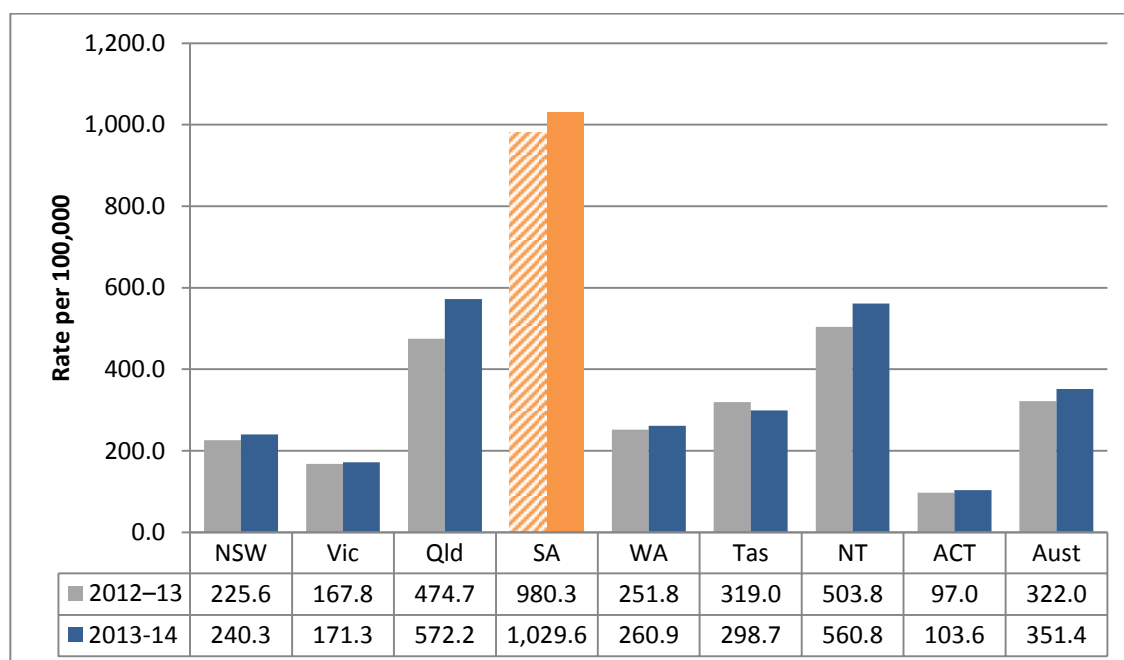
**Figure 10. Offender rate for *Fraud/deception*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Illicit drug offences

South Australia recorded the highest rate of alleged *Illicit drug* offenders over both years with the 2013-14 rate being almost three times higher than the Australia-wide figure (1,029.6 compared with 351.4 per 100,000 respectively).

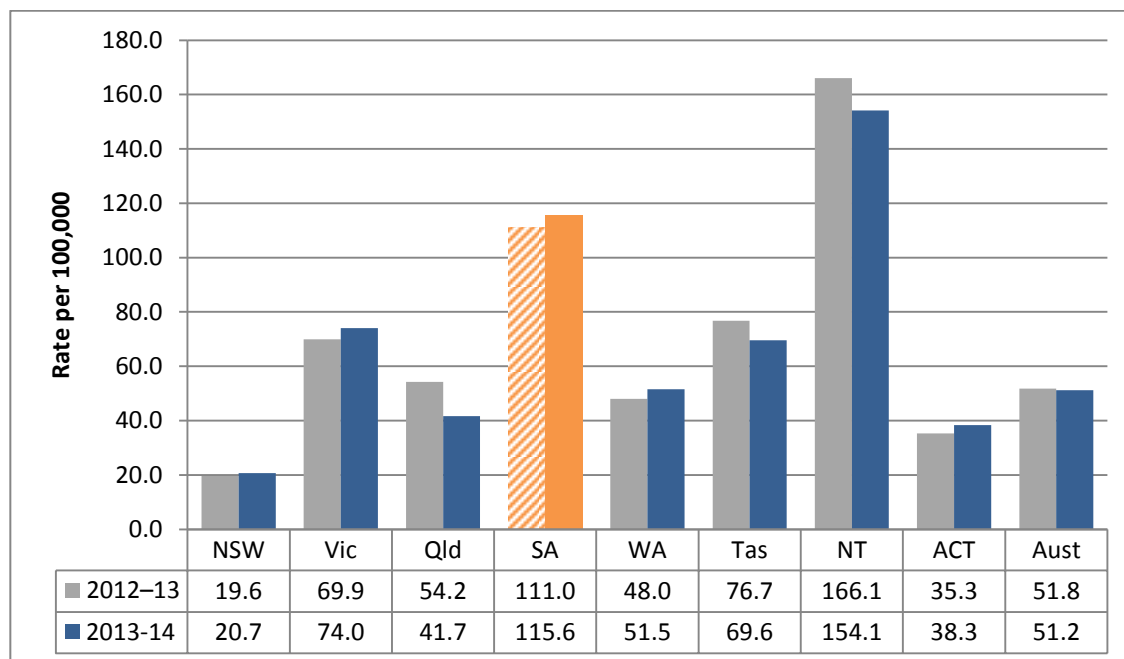
**Figure 11. Offender rate for *Illicit drug offences*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Prohibited/regulated weapons offences

Only the Northern Territory recorded a higher rate of alleged *Prohibited/regulated weapons* offenders than South Australia, with the Northern Territory rate at 154.1 compared with South Australia's 115.6 per 100,000 population in 2013-14. The South Australian rate in 2013-14 was more than double that of the national rate (51.2 per 100,000 population).

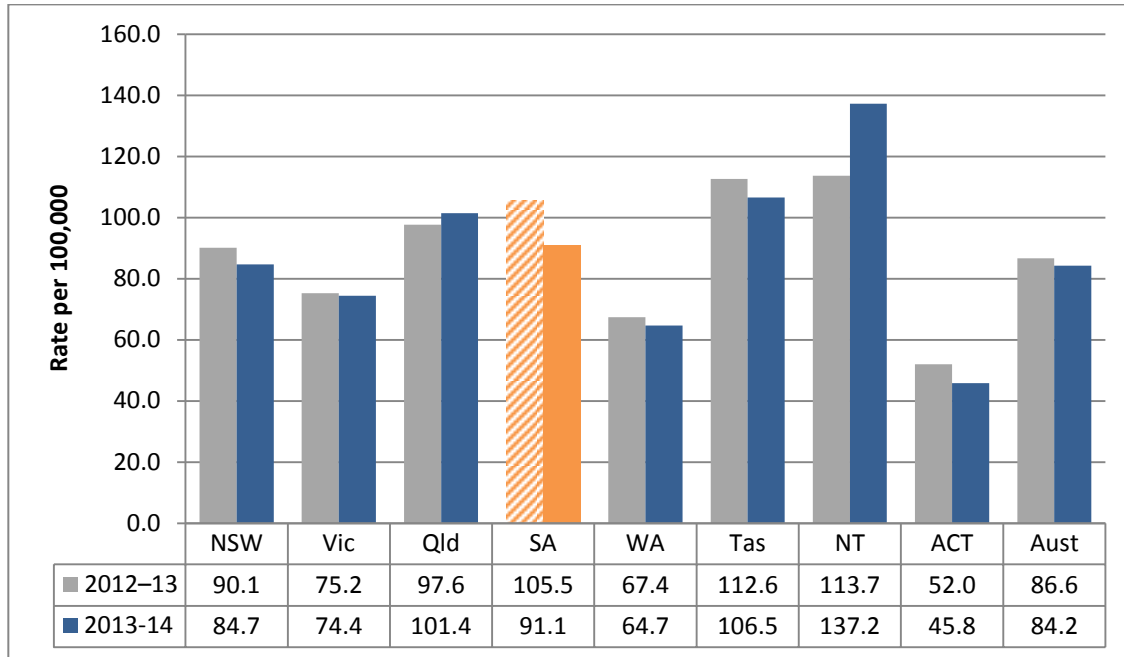
**Figure 12. Offender rate for *Prohibited/regulated weapons offences*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Property damage

Although South Australia recorded a decline in the rate of alleged *Property damage* offenders between the two years (down from 105.5 to 91.1 per 100,000 or 200 offenders), the rate remained higher than the Australia-wide rate (84.2 per 100,000 population) in 2013-14.

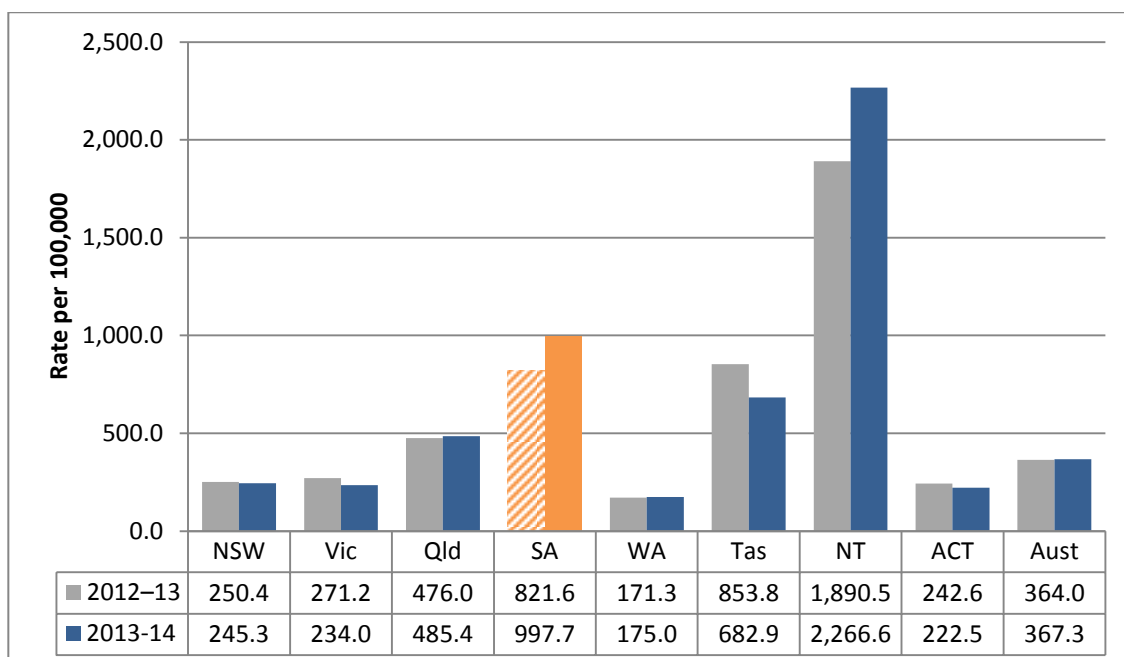
**Figure 13. Offender rate for *Property damage*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



### Public order offences

The rate recorded for *Public order offences* in South Australia was also much higher than the national figure for both years with the number of offenders increasing by 2,705 or 22.5% in 2013-14 compared with 2012-13. Again, the South Australian figure in 2013-14 was more than double that of Australia (997.7 compared with 367.3 per 100,000 respectively).

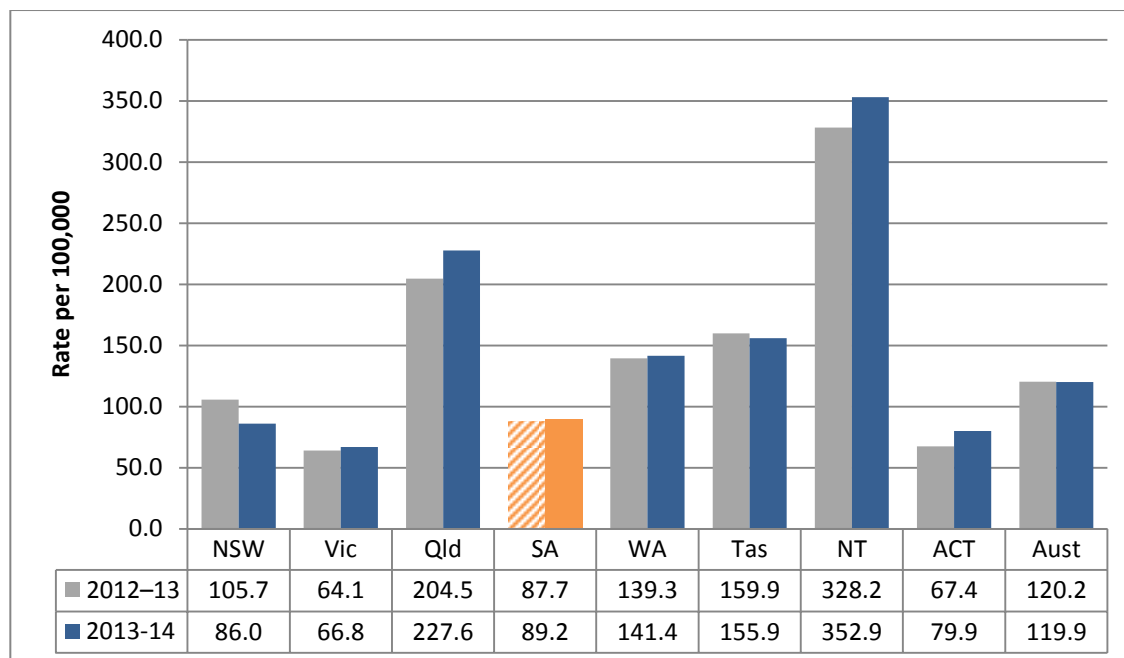
**Figure 14. Offender rate for *Public order offences*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Offences against justice

Where it comes to offenders accused of *Offences against justice*, South Australia recorded a lower rate than that of Australia with 89.2 per 100,000 population in 2013-14 compared with 119.9 per 100,000 Australia-wide.

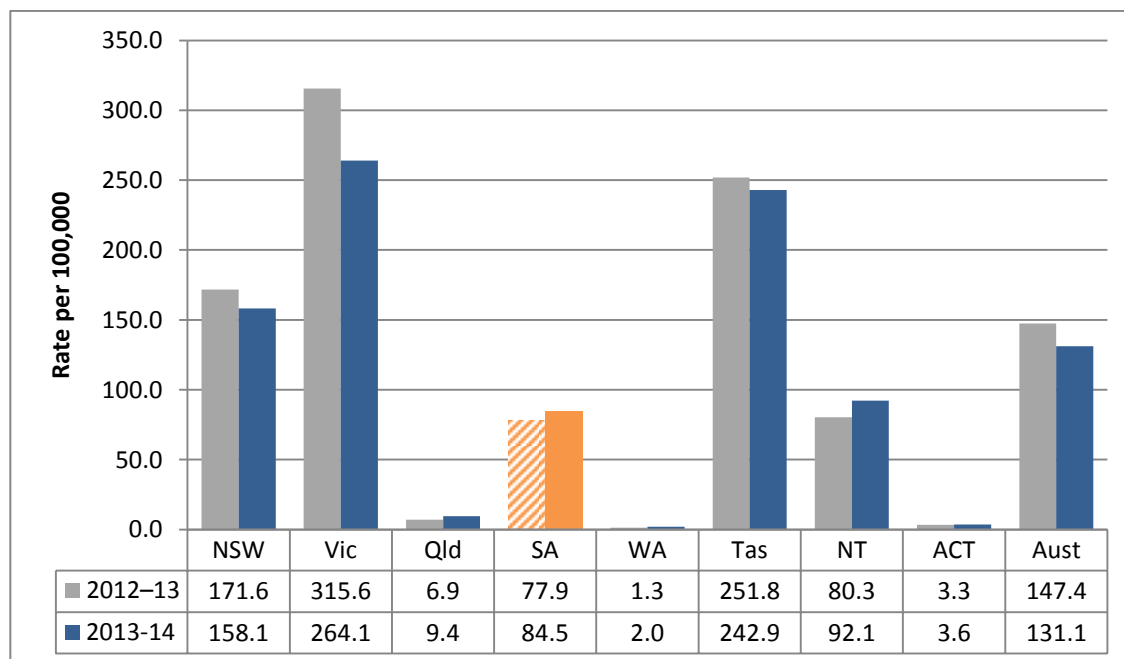
**Figure 15. Offender rate for *Offences against justice*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**



## Miscellaneous offences

The offender rate for *Miscellaneous offences* was also lower than the Australia-wide figures for both years.

**Figure 16. Offender rate for *Miscellaneous offences*, South Australia versus Australia, 2012-13 and 2013-14**





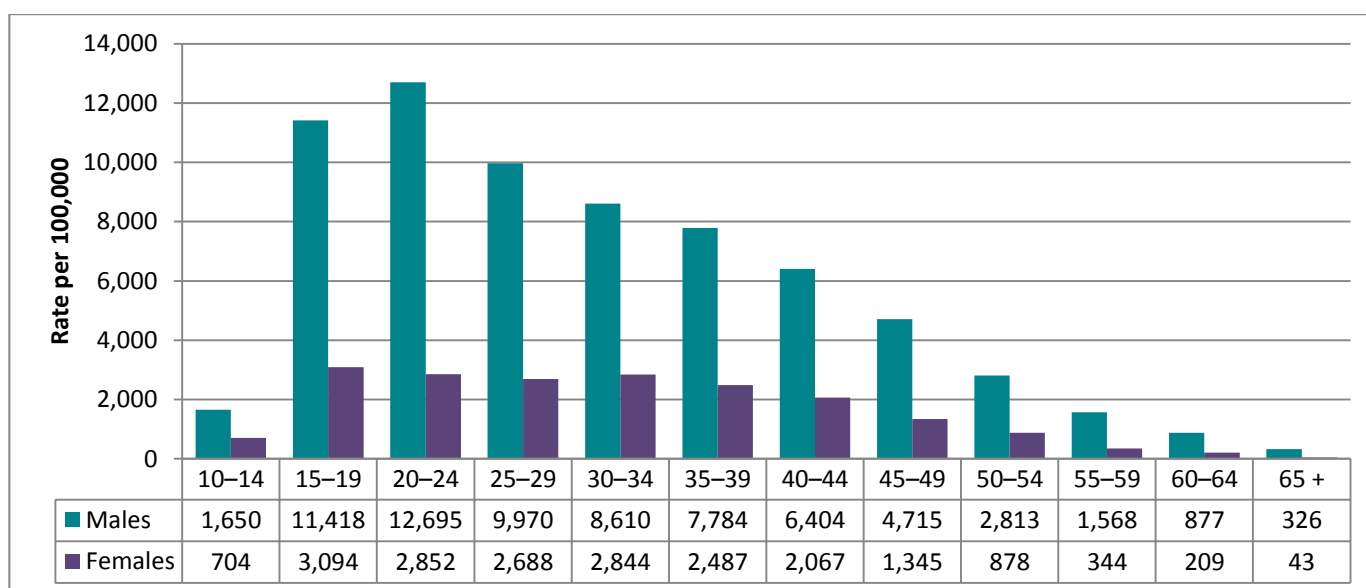
## Demographics of alleged offenders, South Australia, 2013-14

The following information provides the recorded number of alleged offenders by age and sex and alleged offender rates per offence category by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status in South Australia during the 2013-14 year.

### Alleged offenders by age and sex

As shown in Figure 17, the offender rates for both males and females peaked in the 15-34 age range. However, the offender rate for males was much higher than for females across most age groups. While males have a pronounced increase in the offender rate between 15 and 24 with a gradual tapering off as they grow older, the female offender rate appears to be similar between the ages of 15 and 39.

**Figure 17. Offender rate by age and sex, South Australia, 2013-14**



### Alleged offenders by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Table 3 shows the offender rate per 100,000 population by principal offence and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status in South Australia in 2013-14. This indicates that the rate at which Aboriginal persons were alleged to offend was around 9.5 times the rate of non-Aboriginal persons. Of note are the offence categories of *Robbery/extortion* and *Unlawful entry with intent*, with the rates per 100,000 Aboriginal persons being 27.2 and 24.4 times (respectively) that of non-Aboriginal persons.

**Table 3. Offender rate per 100,000 population by principal offence and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, South Australia, 2013-14**

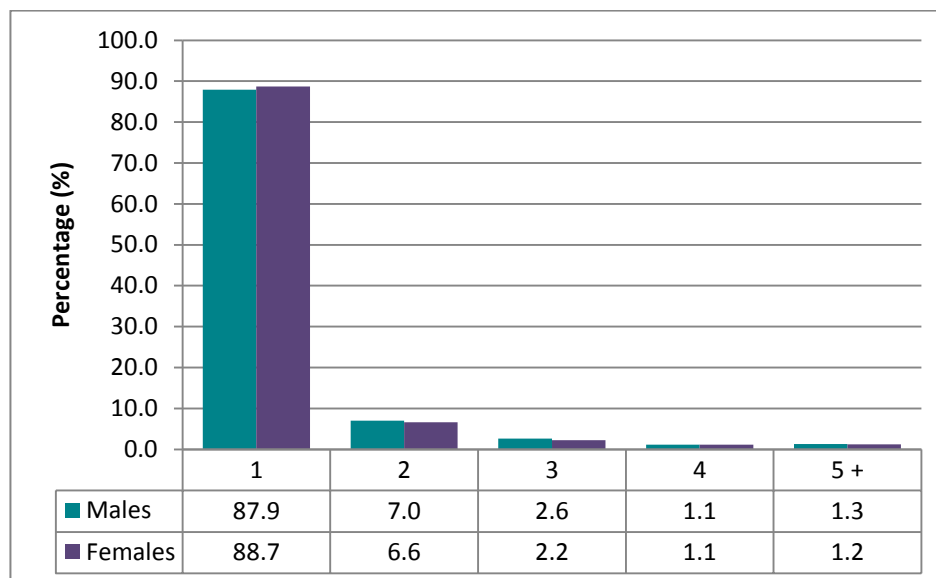
Offence group	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate	Non-Aboriginal rate	Rate ratio	Overall rate
Homicide	9.8	2.7	3.6	3.2
Acts intended to cause injury	4,083.4	298.0	13.7	382.0
Sexual assault	244.2	45.0	5.4	49.9
Dangerous/negligent acts	68.4	5.4	12.7	7.0
Abduction/harassment	87.9	16.3	5.4	18.1
Robbery/extortion	283.3	10.4	27.2	16.5
Unlawful entry with intent	690.3	28.3	24.4	42.8
Theft	1,615.1	180.1	9.0	213.2
Fraud/deception	156.3	30.4	5.1	33.3
Illicit drug offences	302.8	147.5	2.1	403.9
Prohibited/regulated weapons	560.1	91.2	6.1	103.7
Property damage	752.2	73.2	10.3	88.8
Public order offences	1,758.4	148.0	11.9	185.2
Offences against justice	534.0	73.0	7.3	84.0
Miscellaneous offences	61.9	23.8	2.6	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,191.8</b>	<b>1,174.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1,656.2</b>

## Police proceedings, South Australia, 2013-14

### Alleged offenders by sex and number of times proceeded against by police

As shown in Figure 18, in South Australia the majority of both male and female offenders were proceeded against only once during the 2013-14 year (87.9% of male alleged offenders and 88.7% of female alleged offenders).

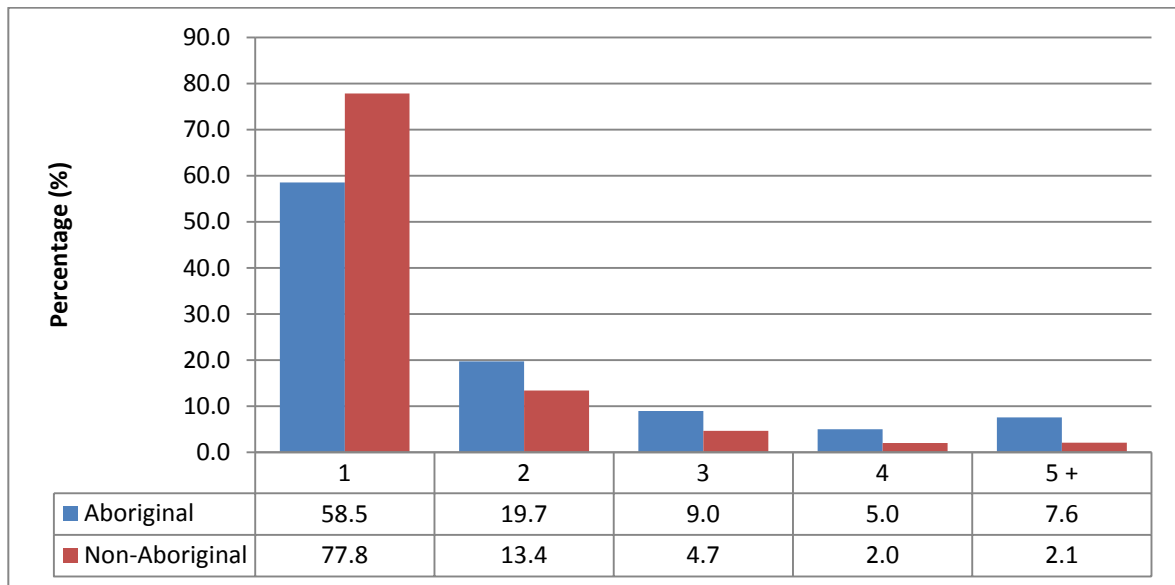
**Figure 18. Number of times proceeded against by police, South Australia, 2013-14**



## Alleged offenders by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and number of times proceeded against by police

When it comes to Aboriginal<sup>1</sup> status, a smaller proportion of Aboriginal alleged offenders were proceeded against only once in South Australia during 2013-14 than non-Aboriginal alleged offenders (58.5% compared with 77.8%).

**Figure 19. Aboriginal status by number of times proceeded against by police, South Australia, 2013-14**



## References

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<sup>1</sup> Where the term "Aboriginal" is used in this report it refers to people who identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent according to the Standard Indigenous Question. For further information on the Standard Indigenous Question see the ABS publication titled *Information Paper: Review of the Indigenous Status Standard, 2014* (Cat. no. 4733.0). Available at:  
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4733.0Main+Features32014?OpenDocument>>

## Appendix A

### Information about *Recorded Crime - Offenders*

- *Recorded Crime - Offenders* presents statistics about the characteristics of alleged offenders who were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, for all states and territories. This includes information about the most serious offence, referred to as the principal offence, associated with an alleged offender (referred to as an "offender"). Statistics are also presented on the number of proceedings that police initiated in the form of court and non-court actions during 2013-14 for all states and territories except Western Australia.
- Statistics in *Recorded Crime - Offenders* are derived from information about offenders collected by the ABS from administrative records held by the state and territory police agencies.
- The collection includes all offenders, aged 10 years and over, who have been proceeded against by police during the reference period.
- All criminal offences where police agencies have the authority to take legal action against an individual are included, with the exception of those outlined below. Depending on the type and seriousness of the offence committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action.
  - Court actions largely comprise the laying of charges against an offender that must be answered in court. Offenders may be taken into custody, granted bail or issued with a summons for these charges pending an appearance in court. The proceeding may also be withdrawn or changed from a court to a non-court action.
  - Non-court actions comprise legal actions such as informal or formal cautions/warnings, conferencing, counselling, drug diversionary schemes, or the issuing of penalty notices, which do not require an appearance in court.
- The main counting unit for this collection is the offender, unless reporting on the number of police proceedings where "police proceedings" is the counting unit.
- For the offender population, an offender is only counted once irrespective of how many offences they may have committed within the same incident or how many times they were dealt with by police during the reference period. All methods of proceeding are included in these counts (i.e. court and non-court actions).
- For the police proceeding population, an offender may be counted more than once if proceeded against on separate occasions by police during the reference period. Data are presented for both court and non-court proceedings.
- Offender rates are expressed as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP).
- The ERP used in the calculation of these rates are for persons aged 10 years and over for all states and territories. Where rates are presented for a sex or age group, the ERP used in the calculation of the rates refers to the relevant sex or age group.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender rates are expressed per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 10 years and over. This method derives what are sometimes referred to as "crude rates". The offender rates are derived from the estimated population for the years 2009 to 2011, as well as the Series B projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, from the ABS publication *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (cat. no. 3238.0).

## Exclusions

The collection excludes the following:

- persons less than 10 years of age;
- organisations;
- offences that come under the authority of agencies other than state and territory police, such as Environmental Protection Authorities, etc.; and
- proceedings initiated by the Australian Federal Police.

The statistics presented in *Recorded Crime - Offenders* also exclude:

- traffic offence information specifically related to ANZSOC Division 14 - Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences and subdivision 041 - Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle;
- ANZSOC Group 1523 - Breach of bail;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status data for offenders in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory; and
- police proceedings and number of times proceeded against data for Western Australia (refer to paragraph 60).

## Offence Classifications

The offence classifications used to collect and produce data about principal offence are:

- Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC); and
- National Offence Index (NOI).

### Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011

- ANZSOC provides a uniform national framework for classifying offences across Australia and New Zealand for statistical purposes. The classification is a hierarchical structure allowing for varying degrees of detail to be published depending on the level of detail in the source information. Associated with the classification are coding rules which ensure that the counting of information is consistent across states and territories.

For further information about ANZSOC Classifications see:

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyCatalogue/E6838CDEE01D34CBCA25722E0017B26B?OpenDocument>>

### National Offence Index

- The National Offence Index (NOI) has been developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a statistical tool to enable the output of nationally comparable offence information within the field of crime and justice statistics.
- The National Offence Index is a tool which provides an ordinal ranking of the offence categories in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) (the precursor to ANZSOC) according to perceived seriousness in order to determine a principal sentence.

### Further information

For further information about *Recorded Crime - Offenders* see:

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4519.0Main+Features12013-14?OpenDocument>>