



Department of Police, Fire & Emergency Management

a safe & secure
Tasmania

2023-24

Crime Statistics Supplement



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2023-24

Crime Statistics Supplement



The Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Crime Statistics Supplement 2023-24 provides a detailed breakdown of the offences reported or becoming known to police in the financial year ending 30 June 2024. Five-year trend data are included for many of the measures.

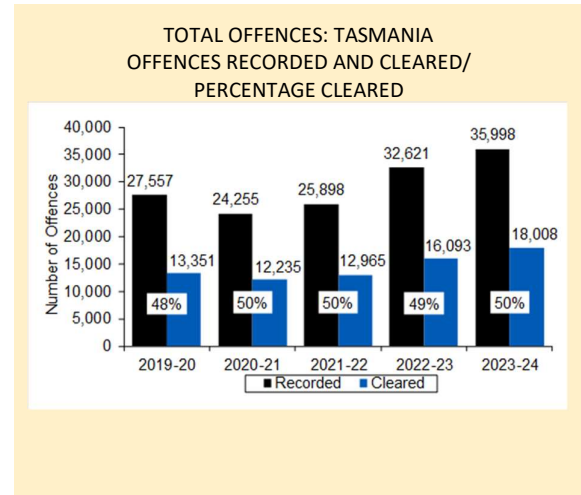
Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

Total Offences increased by 10% (3,377 offences) to 35,998 offences in 2023-24, following a 26% increase in 2022-23. The 2023-24 figure exceeded the previous five-year average (27,653).

Contributing to this rise in crime were increases of 11% in Offences Against Property, 9% in Offences Against the Person and 24% in Other (Miscellaneous) Offences. Note that the five-year average period was affected by COVID-19 restrictions.

The clearance rate for Total Offences increased slightly to 50% in 2023-24.

The chart provided shows that the 2023-24 result is higher than the previous several years. It has also increased to approximately 2006-07 levels. Crime decreased each year between 2005-06 and 2012-13. Changes from the previous year are outlined below for offences recorded within the four major offence categories.



Number of Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	2022-23*	2023-24	% Change
A. Offences Against the Person	6,058	6,618	9.2%
B. Offences Against Property	25,046	27,902	11.4%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1,058	907	-14.3%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences**	459	571	24.4%
Total Offences**	32,621	35,998	10.4%

* Revised 1 August 2024.

** Excludes Breaches of Family Violence Orders and Breaches of Restraint Orders.

Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

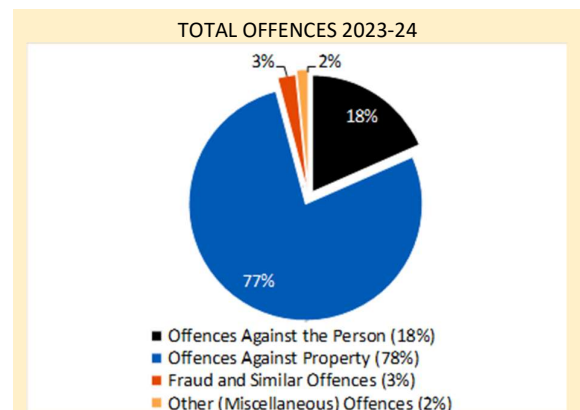
Major Offence Categories	2022-23*			2023-24		
	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	6,058	5,080	83.9%	6,618	5,434	82.1%
B. Offences Against Property	25,046	9,988	39.9%	27,902	11,588	41.5%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1,058	672	63.5%	907	552	60.9%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	459	353	76.9%	571	434	76.0%
Total Offences	32,621	16,093	49.3%	35,998	18,008	50.0%

* Revised 1 August 2024.

** Excludes Breaches of Family Violence Orders and Breaches of Restraint Orders.

The Total Offences 2023-24 pie chart, enclosed, illustrates the distribution for the four major offence categories.

Offences Against Property accounted for 77% of offences with Stealing (excluding Stolen Motor Vehicles), Injure/Destroy Property and Burglary (buildings and conveyances) accounting for the majority of Total Offences recorded.



A. Offences Against the Person

Offences Against the Person rose by 9% to 6,618 in 2023-24, following a 12% rise in the previous year. This indicator continues to experience a general upward trend. The 2023-24 result was above the previous five-year average (5,147).

The most notable increases for this category were Total Robbery (29%) and Resist/Obstruct a Police Officer (27%).

The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person decreased slightly from 84% in 2022-23 to 82% in 2023-24.

Assault (excluding Sexual Assault and Assault a Police Officer) accounted for the majority of Offences Against the Person (62%) while the combination of Murder/Attempted Murder/Manslaughter accounted for only 0.2%. This is reflected in the distribution provided.

Assault (excluding Assault a Police Officer)

There were 4,108 assaults recorded in 2023-24, compared with 3,897 the previous year, a 5% increase. The 2023-24 result was above the previous five-year average (3,343).

In 2023-24, over half the assaults (56%) were committed at a residential location. 18% were committed in the street/footpath and 10% at a retail location.

The majority of assaults did not involve a weapon (80%), 4% involved a knife and 1% involved a firearm.

The alleged offender was known to the victim in 76% of assaults. Females accounted for 54% of Assault victims.

Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults recorded increased by 22% (132 offences) from 608 in 2022-23 to 740 in 2023-24. This followed a 1% reduction in the previous year. The 2022-23 result was above the previous five-year average (434).

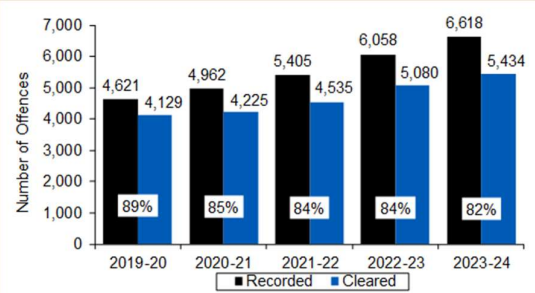
Sexual assault has also increased nationally in recent years, and its higher profile may be leading to increased reporting.

42% of sexual assaults reported in 2023-24 were committed a year or more before they were reported, some occurring several decades ago.

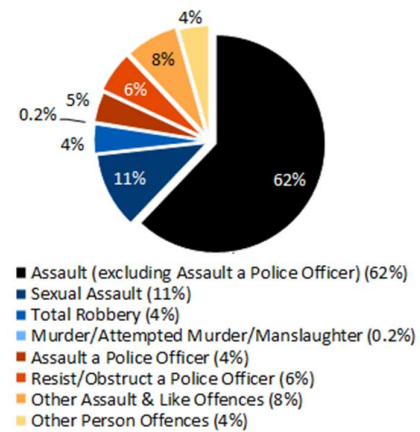
Sexual assaults reported in 2023-24 occurred most commonly at residential locations (74%). 98% of sexual assaults were committed without a weapon and females accounted for 87% of Sexual Assault victims.

The sexual assault clearance rate reduced from 88% in 2022-23 to 85% in 2023-24.

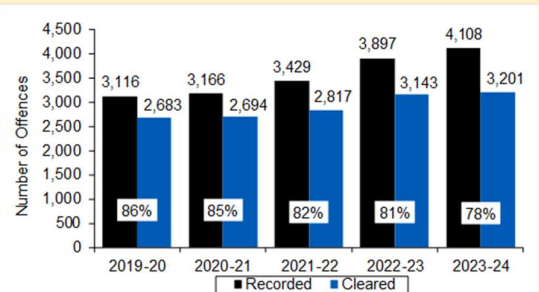
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



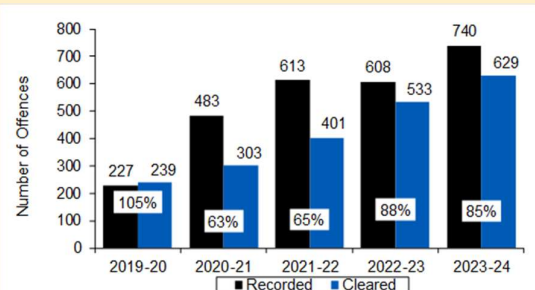
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON 2023-24



ASSAULT (EXCLUDING ASSAULT A POLICE OFFICER):
TASMANIA - OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



SEXUAL ASSAULT: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



Total Robbery

Total Robbery offences increased by 63 offences (29%) from 215 in 2022-23 to 278 in 2023-24. This followed an increase of 59 offences the previous year. The scope of Robbery likely increased in July 2021 with the introduction of the summary offence Stealing With Force.

Armed and Aggravated Armed Robbery accounted for 25% of total robberies in 2023-24 and rose from 61 recorded in 2022-23 to 70 in 2023-24. Stealing With Force increased by 31 offences in 2023-24.

Armed Robbery offences recorded in 2023-24 were committed at the following locations:

Locations	Offences
Retail	27
Residential	21
Street/Footpath	13
Recreational	3
Open Space	2
Educational	2
Administrative/ Professional	1
Other Location	1

Knives were the predominant weapon type used in armed robberies (51%) with firearms used in 9% of armed robberies (6 offences).

There were also 17 Carjacking or Aggravated Carjacking offences recorded in 2023-24.

Murder

There were 3 murders recorded in 2023-24, a decrease of 2 offences from the previous year. The offender was known to the victim in all the cases. All 3 of these murders, plus one murder from a previous year, were cleared in 2023-24, resulting in a 133% clearance rate.

B. Offences Against Property

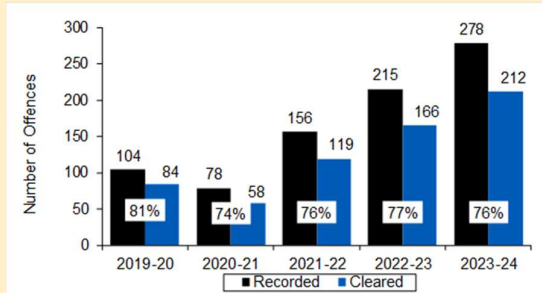
Offences Against Property increased by 11% (2,856 offences) from 25,046 recorded in 2022-23 to 27,902 in 2023-24. This followed a 30% increase the previous year. The 2023-24 result was above the previous five-year average (21,171).

The most notable increases in this category were Trespass (30%), Stealing (excluding Stolen Motor Vehicles) (16%), Arson and Related Offences (16%) and Injure/Destroy Property (14%).

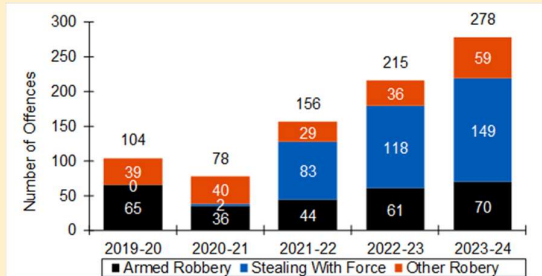
The clearance rate for Offences Against Property slightly increased from 40% in 2022-23 to 42% in 2023-24.

Stealing (excluding Stolen Motor Vehicles) and Injure/Destroy Property offences accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (65%), as can be seen in the pie chart provided, and Shoplifting accounted for 51% of this category's increase.

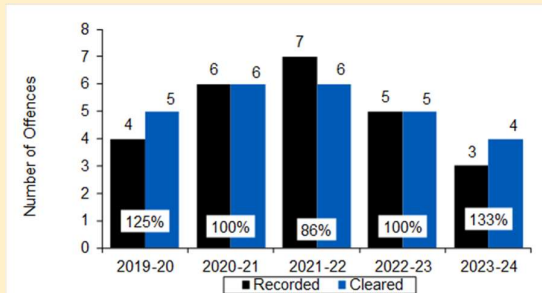
TOTAL ROBBERY: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



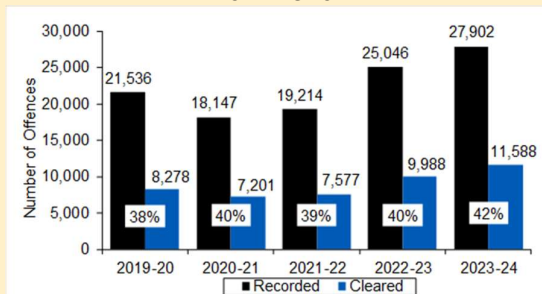
TOTAL ROBBERY: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED



MURDER: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



Burglary

Burglary-buildings offences increased by 3% (108 offences) in 2023-24, following a 34% increase the previous year. The 2023-24 figure (3,296) was higher than the previous five-year average (2,988). Aggravated Burglary comprised 37% of Burglary-buildings offences in 2023-24.

The most common locations for Burglary-buildings in 2023-24 were residential locations (62%) and retail locations (15%).

In the same period Burglary-motor vehicles/other conveyances offences increased by 1% (9 offences) to 1,808 offences, following a 58% increase the previous year. The 2023-24 figure was higher than the previous five-year average (1,482).

The most common locations for Burglary-motor vehicles/other conveyances offences were residential locations (37%) and in the street (25%).

Stealing-general

Stealing-general comprises stealing offences not connected with Burglary and excludes Shoplifting and Stolen Motor Vehicles.

Stealing-general in 2023-24 increased by 18% (491 offences) to 3,176 offences, following a 23% increase the previous year. The 2023-24 result was above the previous five-year average (2,612).

The most frequent locations for Stealing-general were residential locations (34%), followed by retail locations (27%).

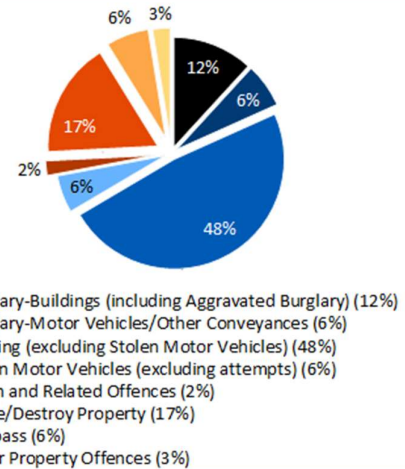
Stolen Motor Vehicles (excluding attempts)

Stolen Motor Vehicles in 2023-24 fell by 12% (200 offences) to 1,538 offences, following a 37% increase the previous year. The 2023-24 result was above the previous five-year average (1,292).

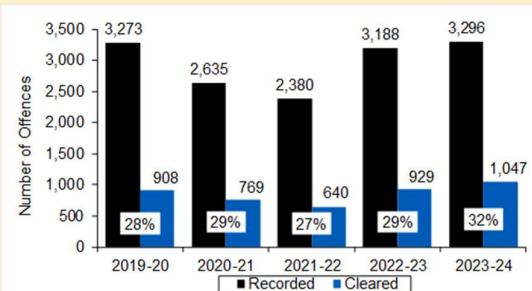
The recovery rate for Stolen Motor Vehicles reduced from 77% in 2022-23 to 74% in 2023-24.

Motor vehicles were most frequently stolen from residential locations (54%) and in the street (23%).

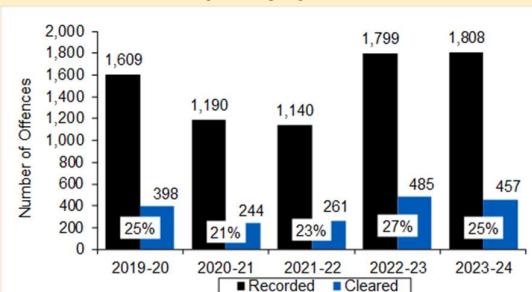
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY 2023-24



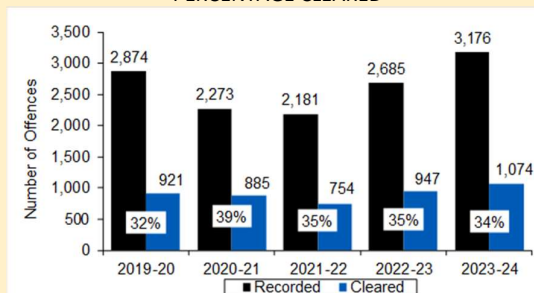
BURGLARY-BUILDINGS: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



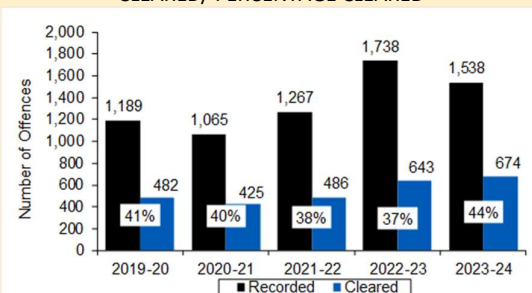
BURGLARY-MOTOR VEHICLES/OTHER CONVEYANCES
TASMANIA - OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



STEALING-GENERAL: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES: TASMANIA
(EXCLUDING ATTEMPTS) OFFENCES RECORDED AND
CLEARED/ PERCENTAGE CLEARED



Arson and Related Offences

There were 603 Arson and Related Offences recorded in 2023-24, an increase of 81 offences from 2022-23. The 2023-24 result was higher than the previous five-year average (452).

The 2023-24 distribution for Arson and Related offences is detailed in the pie chart provided.

Injure/Destroy Property

The number of Injure/Destroy Property offences recorded rose by 14% (571 offences) in 2023-24, following an 8% rise the previous year. The 2023-24 figure was above the previous five-year average (3,594).

Injure/Destroy Property offences recorded in 2023-24 occurred most frequently at a residential location (49%), followed by a retail location (12%).

C. Fraud and Similar Offences

There were 907 Fraud and Similar Offences recorded in 2023-24, a 14% (151 offences) decrease from the 1,058 offences in 2022-23. The 2023-24 figure was higher than the previous five-year average (923).

The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences decreased from 64% in 2022-23 to 61% in 2023-24. The distribution for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2023-24 is detailed in the pie chart provided.

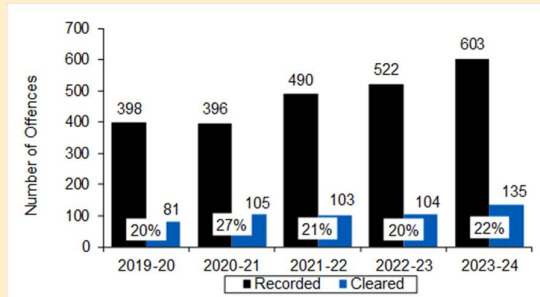
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

There were 571 Other (Miscellaneous) Offences recorded in 2023-24, compared with 459 the previous year, an increase by 112 offences. The 2023-24 figure was above the previous five-year average (413).

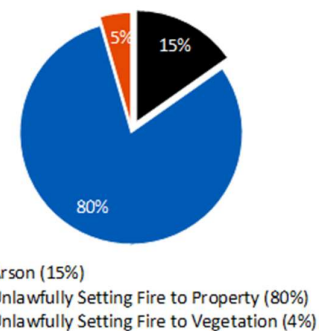
The most significant change in this category was an increase of 60 offences in Public Order Offences. The 2023-24 distribution for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences is detailed in the pie chart provided. Most of these offences detailed are only considered crime in specific circumstances. Thus, the numbers reported for these in this report are not comprehensive.

In 2023-24, there was a 76% clearance rate for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences, a slight decrease from 2022-23.

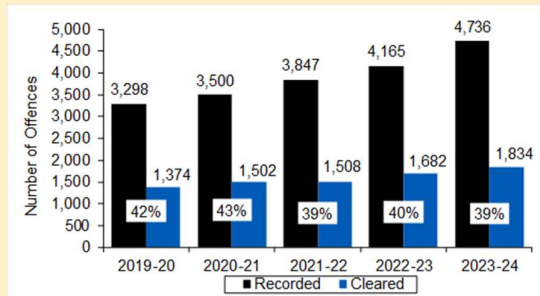
ARSON AND RELATED OFFENCES: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



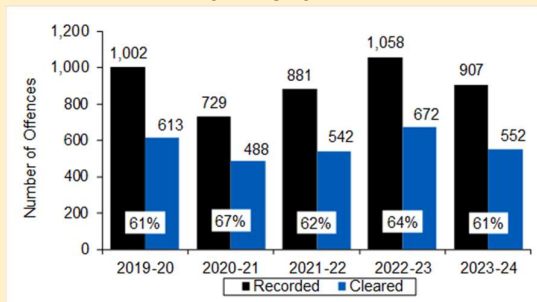
ARSON AND RELATED OFFENCES 2023-24



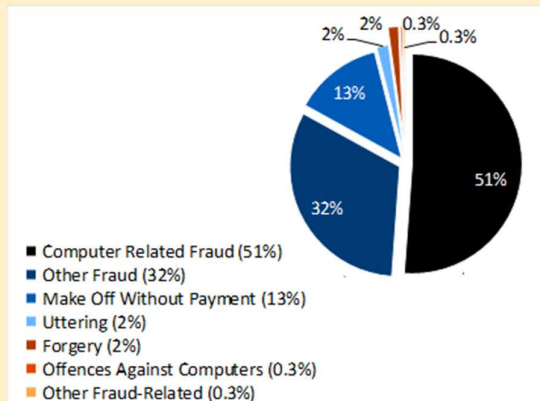
INJURE/DESTROY PROPERTY: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



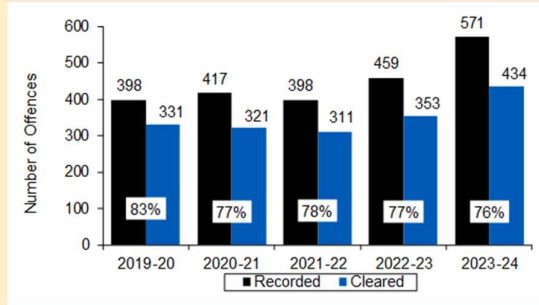
FRAUD AND SIMILAR OFFENCES: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



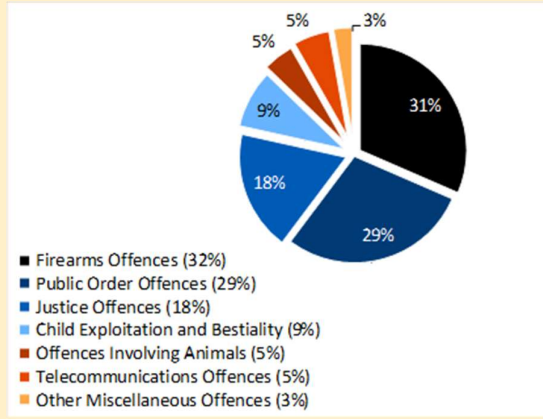
FRAUD AND SIMILAR OFFENCES 2023-24



OTHER (MISCELLANEOUS) OFFENCES: TASMANIA OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/ PERCENTAGE CLEARED



OTHER (MISCELLANEOUS) OFFENCES 2023-24



Explanatory Notes

The statistics referred to in this supplement have been derived from criminal offences reported to or detected by police during the financial year ending 30 June 2024. Note that drug, traffic and other non-crime-related offences are not included. All 2022-23 statistics have been revised as at 1 August 2024. Cleared offences from years prior to 2022-23 have been revised in some cases.

Offences are broadly classified into the following four major offence categories:

- Offences Against the Person
- Offences Against Property
- Fraud and Similar Offences
- Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

Offences Recorded

Offences 'recorded' refers to both offences which have been reported by the public and offences which have been detected by police in the course of their duties and/or criminal investigations.

Offences Cleared

The term 'cleared' used by police, refers to the solution of a crime, and not to the trial by court and final disposition.

Offences 'cleared' refers to all offences which have resulted in one of the following outcomes:

- Court proceedings: a police action against a person to facilitate a court appearance to answer charges.
- Community conference: a person is directed to attend a meeting with the victim and other persons affected, where their behaviour and its consequences are discussed. A conference may impose one or more undertakings.
- Formal caution: a person is formally warned that engaging in the specified conduct is against the law and that there are various sanctions that can be applied by the police to prevent and punish such conduct.
- Informal caution: a person is informally warned that engaging in such conduct is against the law.
- Infringement notice: a person is issued an infringement notice (excluding cautions) with a statutory penalty, which may incur a fine (from 2015).
- Infringement notice caution: a person is issued an infringement notice as a caution, in which case the statutory penalty is not applied or enforced (from 2015).
- Instruction of the prosecuting authority: the prosecuting authority deems that there is no likelihood of conviction, for example death or other absence of the victim.
- Lapsed: time limitations or a statute bar have meant that an identified offender could not be proceeded against.
- Unable to proceed: one or more offenders have been identified but no action is able to be taken due to: diplomatic immunity, incompetence of the alleged offender(s), death of the alleged offender, imprisonment or age of the offender.
- Unfounded: upon attendance or investigation, police are unable to establish whether or not the reported offence occurred.

- Withdrawn: the complainant/victim does not wish for the matter to proceed, and will not cooperate further with police, even though an offence has occurred. The victim's decision not to proceed is made before any proceedings against an identified offender commence.

Tasmania Police employs the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in the recording of offences. The NCRS was developed by police statisticians from each Australian jurisdiction in conjunction with the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and was implemented in 2008. Under the NCRS Tasmania Police utilises the following four offence statuses that identify recorded offences that will not be counted in police statistics:

- No crime: it is clear that an incident did not constitute an offence, either because the offence is found to have no foundation or the victim/complainant admits to, or is suspected of, having made a false report.
- Transferred to another State or Territory: an offence has occurred but is outside the responsibility of the police jurisdiction to which the report has been made.
- Additional offence: the offence unnecessarily duplicates a different offence recorded on the same report.
- Duplicate offence: the offence is found to be a duplicate of another offence.

Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Offence Reporting System 2 of the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management on 1 August 2024. 2022-23 data have been revised.

Reference Period


Statistics are compiled according to the date an offence becomes known to police, which is not necessarily the date an offence was committed, nor the date a crime report was processed

The total number of offences cleared during a reference period is included, regardless of whether the offence was recorded in the current or a previous reference period. It is therefore possible that the number of offences cleared for a particular offence may be greater than the number recorded for that period.

The number of motor vehicles recovered during the reference period includes motor vehicles reported stolen within, and prior to, the reference period.

Counting Methodology

The basic counting unit for police statistics is the victim. One unique offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report); the number of offenders is irrelevant. The victim-based rule is applied regardless of the number of criminal acts in cases where a series of related criminal acts are committed against the same victim.



A victim is defined according to the type of offence and can be a person, organisation, premise or motor vehicle.

- **Offences Against the Person:** one offence of each unique statistical offence type is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be an individual person or an organisation.
- **Offences Against Property:** one offence of each unique statistical offence type is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be a person, organisation or place/premise, depending on the offence type. Premises victims can vary according to occupancy arrangements. For Stolen Motor Vehicles the victim is the motor vehicle.
- **Fraud and Similar Offences:** one offence of each unique statistical offence type is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be a person or an organisation.
- **Other (Miscellaneous) Offences:** one of each unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be a person or an organisation.

Attempted murder is counted separately to murder; all other offence attempts are included in their respective offence types for counting purposes.

Counting rules for Tasmania Police statistics differ slightly from those used for the national Recorded Crime Victims Statistics (RCVS) publications. Tasmania Police counts one offence per offence type per victim per incident (Offence Report). In the RCVS, the most serious offence per national offence category per victim per incident (Offence Report) is counted. National offence categories are broader than Tasmania Police offence types. Tasmania Police counts cleared offences as offences cleared in the reporting period, regardless of when the offence was reported. In the RCVS, cleared offences are counted as offences reported in the reporting period that have been cleared at a set date after the recording of the offence.