

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Crime report, Queensland, 2023–24

Recorded crime statistics

Acknowledgement of Country

Queensland Government Statistician's Office acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional owners and custodians of this country and recognises their connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them, their cultures and to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

Please note: This version was published on 23 April 2025, and contains revisions which have been noted where applicable.

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Queensland Treasury

PO Box 15037, City East QLD 4002 Australia

govstat@treasury.qld.gov.au

www.qgso.qld.gov.au

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1.0 Introduction

The *Crime report, Queensland, 2023–24* provides an overview of the volume and nature of crime in Queensland, as detected by or reported to the Queensland Police Service (QPS) by victims, witnesses or other persons (recorded offences). The *Crime report* is a companion to the *Justice report, Queensland, 2023–24* (also produced by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO)), which provides an overview of the volume of criminal justice matters in Queensland, and includes statistics relating to criminal courts, youth justice and adult corrective services.

For the purposes of this report, the reference period is the 2023–24 financial year, from 1 July to 30 June, and time series for up to 10 years.

This 2023–24 edition is the seventh annual report by QGSO on recorded crime in the state, and includes revisions to data published for earlier years where appropriate. Detailed statistics relating to recorded victims of offences against the person and alleged offenders in all offence categories are featured in this report, as well as statistics for recorded and cleared offences. It should be noted that not all offences are reported to or detected by police, and this report includes only those that are.

Tables containing person-based variables and demographic information have been subjected to confidentialisation to ensure the anonymity of individuals is protected where numbers are small (fewer than 4) and there is a reasonable likelihood that a person may be identified from the data published.

Statistics in this report are presented as both counts and rates. Using counts to gauge the level of crime is problematic, as areas with larger populations will presumably have higher numbers of offences than areas with smaller populations. Calculation of rates per 100,000 estimated resident population allows direct comparisons of recorded crime to be made across different geographical areas and across time, since the size of the population is taken into account in the calculation.

Data which form the basis of this report are derived from official crime reports recorded in Queensland Police Records and Information Management Exchange (QPRIME). Only offences with a status of solved, withdrawn, lapsed or unsolved are counted in this report. Cancelled and unfounded (not substantiated) crime reports have been excluded.

This report presents crime for the state and the 19 statistical areas level 4 (SA4), as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). Also presented separately from this report is the *Crime report, Queensland, 2023–24: Appendix*, which presents crime statistics by QPS administrative regions.

The information presented in this report may vary from data published elsewhere by QGSO and others, due to differences in the dates administrative data were extracted and frequency of revision, or in counting rules or statistical standards applied. Readers are therefore urged to exercise caution when making comparison between publications.

The report should also be read in conjunction with the Explanatory notes, where counting methodologies and other supporting information are provided to aid in the interpretation of statistics presented.

Readers are advised, when considering the statistics in this report, that comparisons with figures in periods during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019–20 through 2021–22) must be made with caution.

Terms used frequently in this report

(See *Glossary* for more)

Offence: Any act or omission by a person(s) for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system. Presented in this report in three categories:

Offences against the person: include homicide offences, assault, sexual offences, robbery and other offences against the person.

Offences against property: include unlawful entry, arson, other property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, other theft, fraud, handling stolen goods.

Other offences: include drug offences, breach DV protection order, trespassing and vagrancy, Weapons Act offences, good order offences, traffic and related offences, miscellaneous offences (which also include prostitution offences, liquor & gaming offences, stock-related offences).

Offender: in this report, a person aged 10 years or over who, through the clearance of an offence by way of police action against them, is alleged to be responsible for committing that offence. An individual may be recorded as an offender multiple times, if they were proceeded against by police for multiple offence types within the same incident or multiple times within the reference period. Unless otherwise specified, offender data presented in this report do not represent a count of individual (unique) offenders.

Unique offender: provides an estimate of the number of *individual persons* actioned by police for offending, and is therefore fewer than the total number of offenders. An individual is counted only once in a reference year, regardless of how many incidents or offence types they were involved in or how many times they have been proceeded against by police in that period.

Adult offender: in this report, is an alleged offender aged 18 years or older at the date police action commenced against them.

Child offender: in this report, is an alleged offender aged 10 to 17 years at the date police action commenced against them.

Victim: Victim statistics in this report relate only to recorded victims of offences against the person, reported to or detected by police within the reference year, as opposed to the year the offence occurred. For most offences against the person, the victim is an individual person. Statistics on non-person victims have not been included in this report.

These data show one victim for each counted offence. However, a person may be counted multiple times if they were the victim of multiple offences belonging to different offence types within a single incident or recorded multiple times during the reference period. They would be counted once for each most serious offence per offence type. Unless otherwise specified, victim data presented in this report do not represent a count of individual (unique) victims.

Unique victim: provides an estimate of the number of *individual persons* who have been recorded by police during the reference period (financial year) as a victim of an offence against the person and is therefore fewer than the total number of recorded victims. An individual is counted only once in a reference year, regardless of how many times they have been recorded by police as a victim of an offence in that period.

Only offences with a status of **solved, unsolved, withdrawn or lapsed** are counted in this report. *Cancelled and unfounded* (not substantiated) offences have been excluded.

Person-based rates in this report have been *age-standardised* where appropriate, to account for differences in the age profiles of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations.

2.0 Statistical impacts of legislative and policy changes

2.1. Enhancement to police recording of DFV offences in Queensland

From 1 July 2021, an enhancement to recording practices was implemented by the Queensland Police Service to align with national reporting standards, requiring police officers to record in QPRIME all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence (DFV) investigations. Consequently, 2021–22 presents as a break in the time series for DFV-related variables that are based on recorded offences data. Analysis indicates a substantial increase in recorded DFV-related personal offences in the reporting periods since the practice change was implemented. However, the increases evident in recorded offences and victims statistics are not apparent to the same extent in offender statistics. Where a victim declines to support prosecution, the offence(s) recorded are withdrawn and police take no action against the alleged offender. In such cases, therefore, the offender is not counted.

Domestic and family violence is complex and DFV-related offences can take many forms and cover a broad range of offences. Recorded offences presented in this report, including those related to DFV, represent only those which have come to the attention of police.

Please note: The passing of the *Criminal Law (Coercive Control and Affirmative Consent) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024* established the offence of 'coercive control', following recommendations from the Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce. Effective from 26 May 2025, coercive control will be a criminal offence in Queensland. It will be illegal for an adult to use abusive behaviours towards their current, or former, intimate partner, family member, or informal (unpaid) carer with the intention to control or coerce them.

2.2. Youth offending

Queensland Police Service commenced a number of initiatives to support community safety, focusing on preventing, disrupting and investigating youth crime through community engagement and extreme high visibility patrols in intelligence-driven hotspots locations. In and around 2023–24, these initiatives included:

- The *Youth Co-Responder Teams* initiative — first launched in Logan, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton and North Brisbane in 2020, this program was further expanded over the past three years to police regions across the state. Police and Youth Justice co-responder teams of specialist staff patrol hotspots and work with children at risk of entering or becoming further entrenched in the youth justice system.
- *Taskforce Guardian*, a rapid response police taskforce, was established in August 2023 to target serious repeat youth offenders and provide immediate support to local communities across Queensland. Taskforce Guardian involves dedicated Queensland Police detectives and expert Youth Justice workers being deployed to key locations to assist local police efforts in disrupting youth offending.

The result of heightened police attention to youth offending may result in either higher or lower than usual recorded numbers of youth offenders and offences typically committed by those age groups. An increase in numbers may not necessarily be indicative of an increased number of youths committing crime but rather a result of increased detection, while a decline in youth offender numbers may mean the initiative has had a deterrent effect on offending by this cohort.

2.3. Drug offending

New roadside drug testing kits were implemented from July 2023, enabling the detection of cocaine, in addition to methylamphetamine, ecstasy and the active ingredient in cannabis (THC).

Amendments included in the *Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 2023* expanded the Police Drug Diversion Program from May 2024 to include minor possession of all types of drugs and implemented a tiered response to minor drug possession offences. This meant that Police officers can now issue a warning and referral to support services for first offence, and referral to the Drug Diversion Assessment Program occurs at the second and third offences. Police issue a notice to appear to court at the fourth minor drug possession offence.

The impact of this change may result in fewer minor drug offenders proceeding to court and potentially being convicted, and instead having greater access to the drug diversion program.

2.4. Other legislative and policy changes in 2023–24

2.4.1. Unlawful use / theft of motor vehicles

The Engine Immobiliser Subsidy Trial was implemented in August 2023 as part of youth justice reforms to address unlawful use of motor vehicles. The initiative provided residents at Mt Isa, Cairns and Townsville with an additional option to increase the security of up to 20,000 vehicles at a subsidised cost.

2.4.2. Public order offences

The passing of the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023* repealed the offences of 'begging in a public place' and 'being intoxicated in a public place'.

This legislative change came into effect in September 2024, which is after the 2023–24 reporting period.

2.4.3. Sex work decriminalised

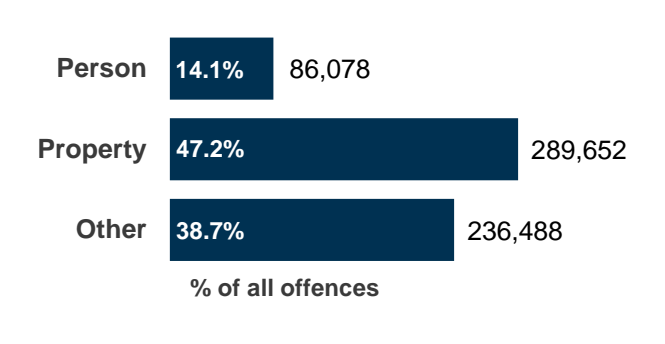
The *Criminal Code and Other Legislation (Decriminalising Sex Work) Amendment Act 2024* decriminalised the sex work industry in Queensland, commencing August 2024, and repeals existing criminal offences relating to sex work. The Act creates new offences for the protection of sex workers and strengthens the protection of sex workers from unfair discrimination. Similarly, this change came into effect after the 2023–24 reporting period.

3.0 Recorded crime in Queensland in 2023–24 *and compared with 2022–23*

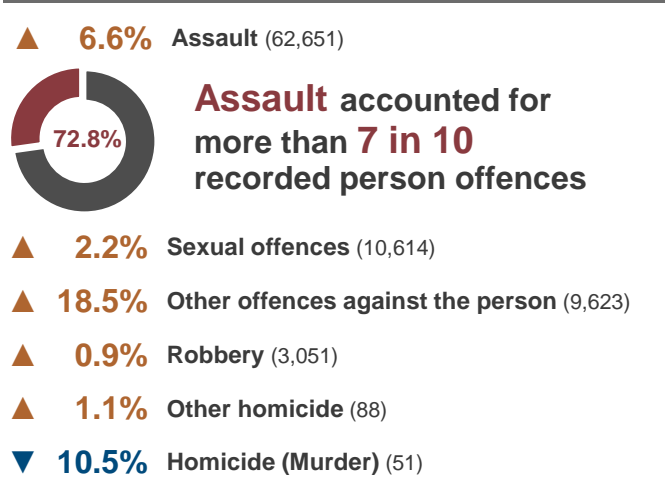
Change in offence counts



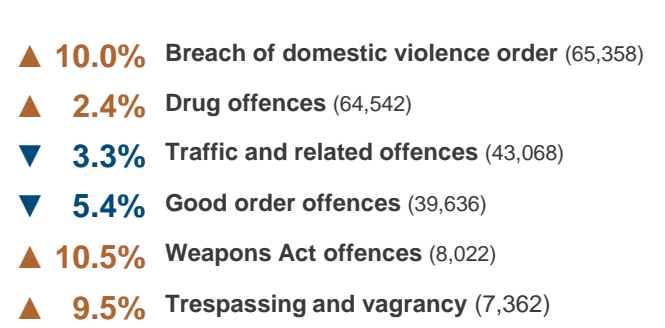
Distribution of offences



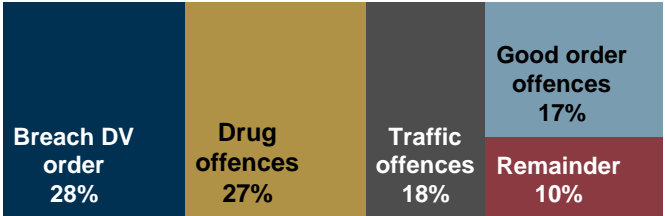
Offences against the person



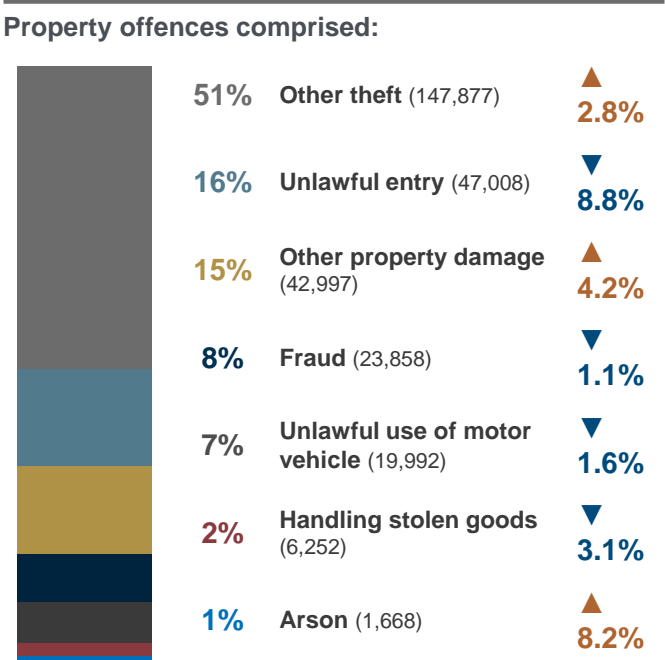
Other offences



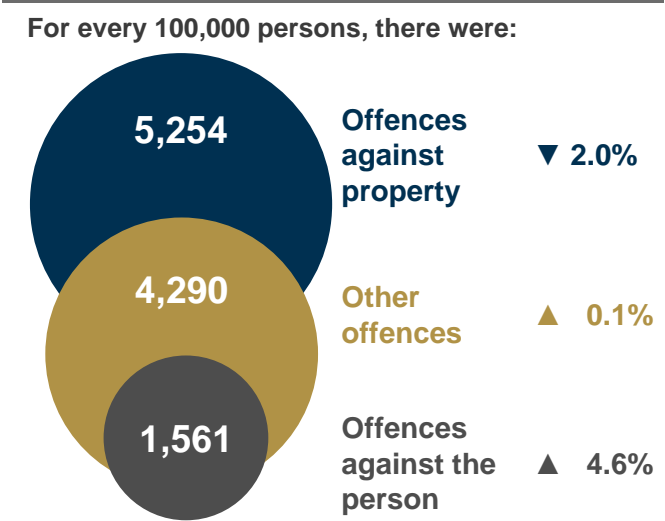
Other offences comprised:



Offences against property



Offence rates



Note: Since 1 July 2021, police officers have been required to record in QPRIME all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.



Crime rate 9-year trends

Top 3 changes in the rate of recorded offences per 100,000 persons from 2014–15 to 2023–24

Good order offences

▼ decreased 43.4%
(from 1,270.0 to 719.0)

Drug offences

▼ decreased 31.2%
(from 1,702.7 to 1,170.7)

Liquor offences
(excl. drunkenness)

▼ decreased 66.6%
(from 147.0 to 49.1)

Breach of domestic violence order

▲ increased 243.2%
(from 345.4 to 1,185.5)

Assault

▲ increased 204.3%
(from 373.4 to 1,136.4)

Other offences against the person

▲ increased 192.5%
(from 59.7 to 174.6)



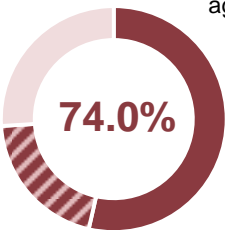
Victims

In 2023–24 police recorded 65,447 unique victims of offences against the person

1 in 6 assault victims identified as **Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander**

40.1% of sexual offences victims were **females** aged **0–19** years

For person offences where the **relationship was known**



of victims **knew their offender**

and over half (53.6%) were in a **family or domestic relationship** with their offender



Offenders

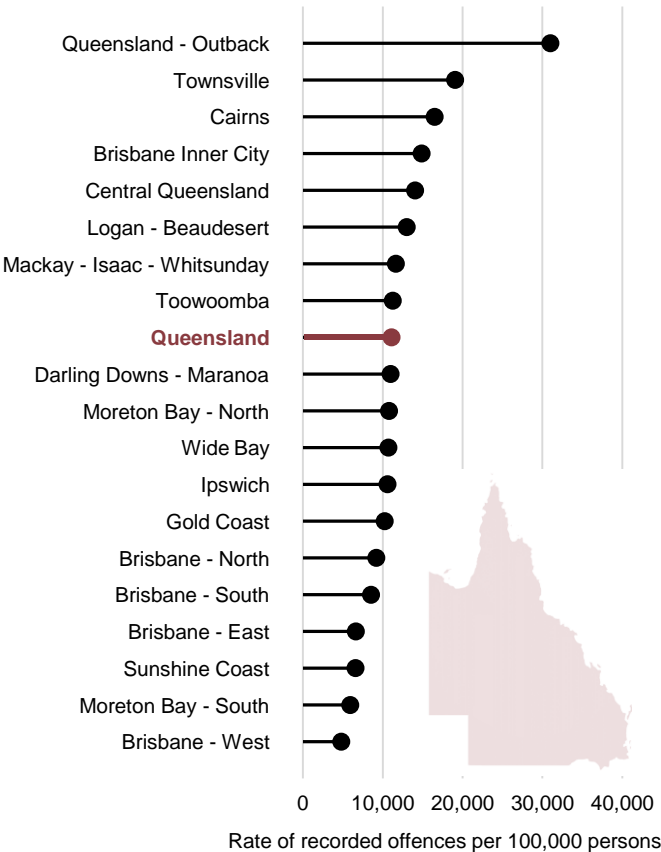
Of 104,859 unique offenders proceeded against by police in 2023–24

19.6% identified as **Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander**

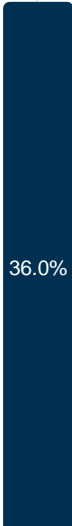
73.2% were **male**



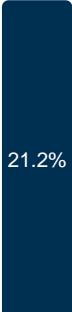
Crime rate by region



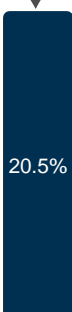
Crime locations



Dwelling



Street or Footpath



Retail



Outbuilding Residential Land



Administration or Professional



Transport

Top 6 locations where crime occurred

Note: Since 1 July 2021, police officers have been required to record in QPRIME all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

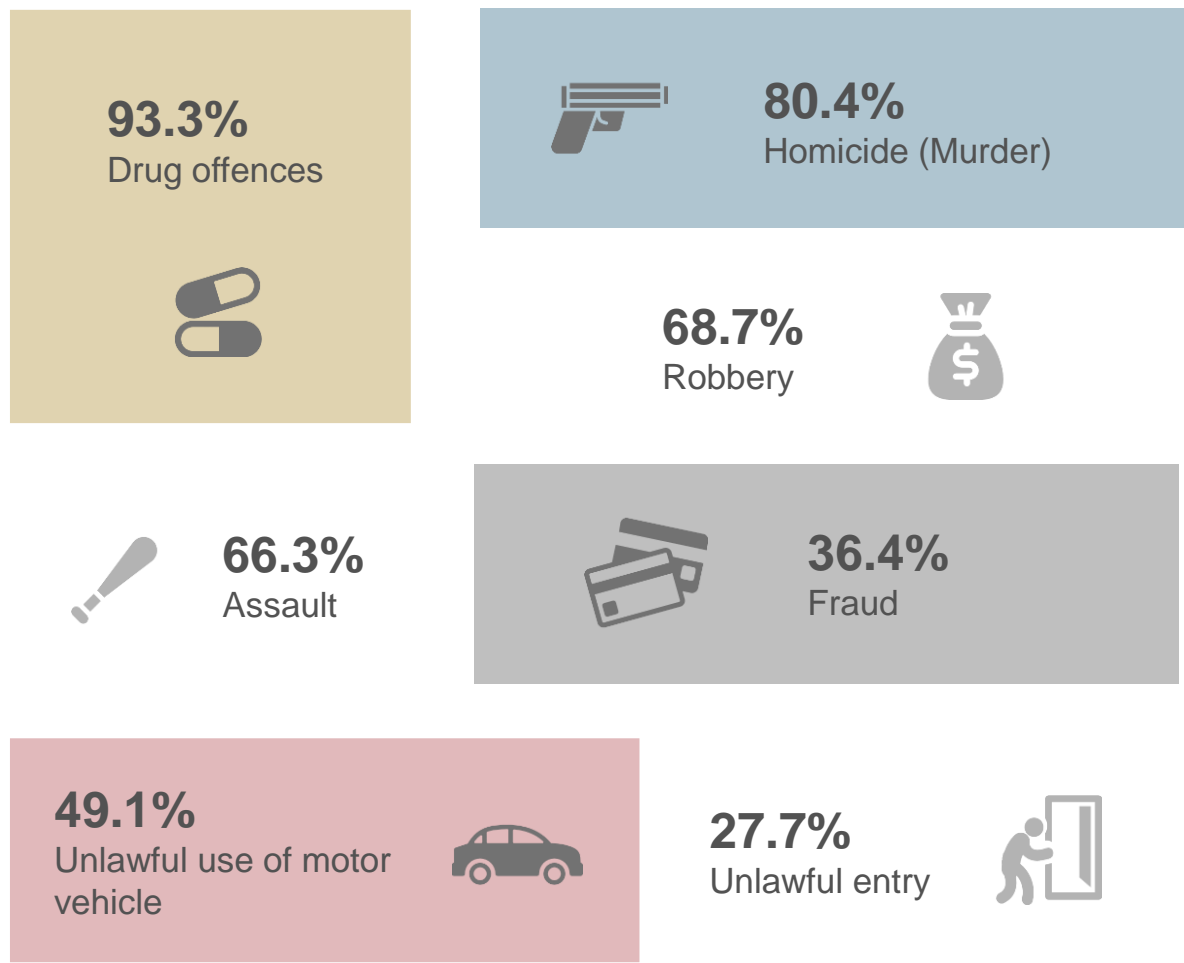
4.0 Recorded and cleared offences

In this section, statistics are presented for 2023–24 and the previous year for recorded and cleared offences under the three main categories of person, property, and other offences.

Recorded offences are those which have been reported to or detected by police within the reference period and recorded in QPRIME, and may include historical offences and those where no offender, or victim in some cases, has yet been identified. Offences are presented as both numbers and rates, as well as a percentage change indicator. Rates are calculated as reported offences per 100,000 persons, using the appropriate estimated resident population (ERP).

Cleared offences are presented as a count of offences *recorded and cleared in period* and *cleared in period, recorded previously*. The *percentage cleared* figures in Figure 1 refer only to those offences both recorded and cleared in the same financial year. (See *Glossary* for definition of cleared offences.)

Figure 1 Clearance rates for selected offences, recorded and cleared in 2023–24



4.1. Total recorded offences

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) recorded 612,218 offences in 2023–24, an increase of 11,705 (or 1.9%) on the preceding financial year. However, the total recorded offence rate was 0.3% lower than in 2022–23, at 11,105.0 offences per 100,000 persons.

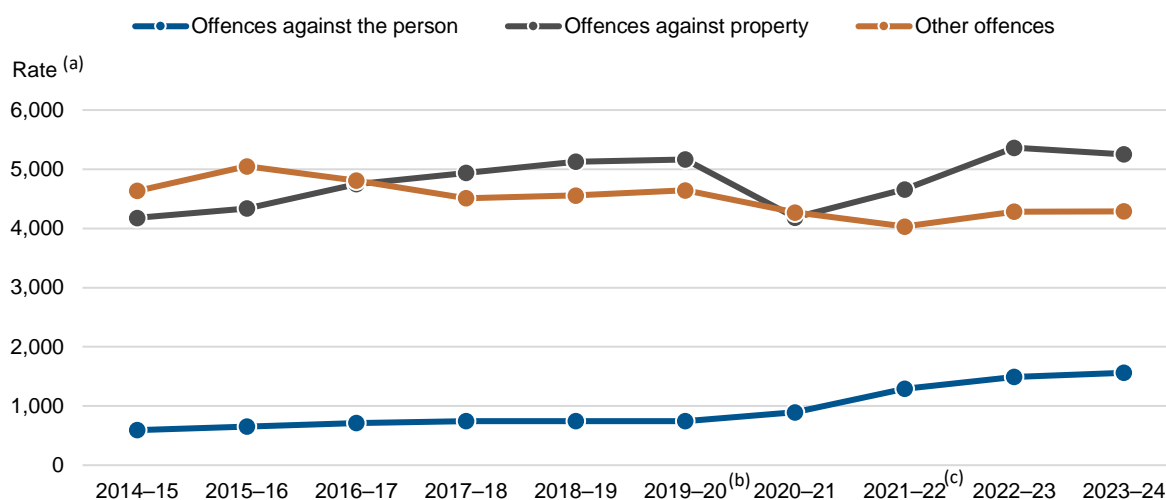
Recorded personal offences denoted the largest rate increase, up 4.6% compared with 2022–23, while the rate of property offences decreased by 2.0%. The number of recorded property offences was marginally more than in 2022–23 (up 587 or 0.2%). Nevertheless, property offences remained the highest volume recorded offence group in 2023–24, accounting for almost half of all recorded crime for the year (47.3%).

Over the ten years from 2014–15 to 2023–24, the rate of recorded personal offences more than doubled (up 162.7%), from 594.3 to 1,561.4 per 100,000 persons, which can mostly be attributed to the change in police recording practices in 2020–21 (Figure 2). In the same period, the property offence rate grew 25.7% (from 4,178.5 to 5,254.0 per 100,000 persons) while the rate of 'other' offences declined, from 4,636.4 to 4,289.7 per 100,000 persons (–7.5%).

Table 1 Count and rate of recorded offences by category

	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2022–23	2023–24	change	2022–23	2023–24	change
Offence category	— number —		%	— rate —		%
Offences against the person	80,452	86,078	7.0	1,492.4	1,561.4	4.6
Offences against property	289,065	289,652	0.2	5,362.3	5,254.0	–2.0
Other offences	230,996	236,488	2.4	4,285.1	4,289.7	0.1
Total	600,513	612,218	1.9	11,139.8	11,105.0	–0.3

Figure 2 Annual rates of recorded offences by offence category



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

(b) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in social restrictions which continued throughout 2021–22.

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers have been required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

4.1.1. Offences against the person

Police recorded a total of 86,078 offences against the person in 2023–24, which accounted for 14.1% of offences overall (Table 2). The number of person offences increased by 5,626 (or 7.0%) compared with 2022–23, and the person offence rate increased by 4.6% from 1,492.4 to 1,561.4 per 100,000 persons.

Almost three-quarters of all recorded person offences in 2023–24 were *assaults* (62,651 or 72.8%), followed by *sexual offences* (12.3%) and *other offences against the person*, which accounted for 11.2%.

The year-on-year increase in person offences was driven by an increment in the number of *assaults* (up 3,868 recorded offences or 6.6%) and *other offences against the person* (up 1,503 or 18.5%). As in 2022–23, the number and rate of *grievous assaults* decreased (–2.8% and –5.0% respectively), while conversely, the number and rate increased for *common assaults* (up 7.5% and 5.2%), *serious assaults* (up 5.1% and 2.8%) and *serious assaults (other)* (up 10.6% and 8.2%).

Among other offences against the person, *stalking* offences and *life endangering acts* continued to grow substantially in 2023–24 (up 28.9% and 16.5% recorded offences respectively), while the number of *homicides (murder)* decreased to 51 from 57 in 2022–23.

The rate of *sexual offences* per 100,000 persons remained unchanged compared with 2022–23, while the rate of *other offences against the person* increased 15.9%. The rate of *robbery* decreased slightly in 2023–24 to 55.3 offences per 100,000 persons (–1.3%).

Table 2 Count and rate of recorded offences against the person

Offences against the person	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2022–23	2023–24	change	2022–23	2023–24	change
Offence	— number —		%	— rate —		%
Homicide (Murder)	57	51	–10.5	1.1	0.9	–12.5
Other homicide	87	88	1.1	1.6	1.6	–1.1
Attempted murder	51	42	–17.6	0.9	0.8	–19.5
Conspiracy to murder	1	2	100.0	<0.1	<0.1	95.6
Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	3	6	100.0	<0.1	0.1	95.6
Manslaughter – striking causing death	1	6	500.0	<0.1	0.1	486.7
Driving causing death	31	32	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Assault	58,783	62,651	6.6	1,090.5	1,136.4	4.2
Grievous assault	1,143	1,111	–2.8	21.2	20.2	–5.0
Serious assault ^(a)	26,755	28,117	5.1	496.3	510.0	2.8
Serious assault (other) ^(b)	6,759	7,476	10.6	125.4	135.6	8.2
Common assault	24,126	25,947	7.5	447.6	470.7	5.2
Sexual offences	10,382	10,614	2.2	192.6	192.5	0.0
Rape and attempted rape	3,877	3,898	0.5	71.9	70.7	–1.7
Other sexual offences	6,505	6,716	3.2	120.7	121.8	1.0
Robbery	3,023	3,051	0.9	56.1	55.3	–1.3
Armed robbery	1,504	1,469	–2.3	27.9	26.6	–4.5
Unarmed robbery	1,519	1,582	4.1	28.2	28.7	1.8
Other offences against the person	8,120	9,623	18.5	150.6	174.6	15.9
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	562	605	7.7	10.4	11.0	5.3
Extortion	164	154	–6.1	3.0	2.8	–8.2
Stalking	2,003	2,582	28.9	37.2	46.8	26.0
Life endangering acts ^(a)	5,391	6,282	16.5	100.0	113.9	13.9
Total	80,452	86,078	7.0	1,492.4	1,561.4	4.6

(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(b) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

Note: Although offence rates presented in this table have been rounded to one decimal place, unrounded numbers were used to calculate the percentage rate change between periods. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

4.1.2. Offences against property

Similar to the previous year, property offences accounted for almost half of all recorded offences in 2023–24 (289,652 or 47.3%). The observed year-on-year growth (up 0.2%) was the lowest since 2014–15, except for 2020–21, during the COVID-19 pandemic, when property crime decreased. Despite a slight increase in the number of recorded offences, when accounting for population, property offences per 100,000 persons decreased overall by 2.0%, from 5,362.3 in 2022–23, to 5,254.0 in 2023–24.

Following two consecutive years of large increases (not shown), some property offences grew more modestly in 2023–24, (*other theft (excl. unlawful entry)*, up 2.8%; and *other property damage*, up 4.2%), while others decreased (*unlawful entry*, –8.8%; *handling stolen goods*, –3.1%; and *unlawful use of motor vehicle*, –1.6%). Over the ten years to 2023–24, *other theft (excl. unlawful entry)* offences repeatedly accounted for approximately half of all property offences.

Despite an overall decrease in the number of recorded unlawful entry offences in 2023–24, the number of *unlawful entry of a dwelling with violence* increased by 15.1% to a total of 952 offences.

Table 3 Count and rate of recorded offences against property

Offences against property	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2022–23	2023–24	change	2022–23	2023–24	change
Offence	— number —		%	— rate —		%
Unlawful entry	51,552	47,008	–8.8	956.3	852.7	–10.8
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	31,357	27,521	–12.2	581.7	499.2	–14.2
<i>Without violence</i>	30,530	26,568	–13.0	566.3	481.9	–14.9
<i>With violence</i>	827	952	15.1	15.3	17.3	12.6
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	3,796	3,588	–5.5	70.4	65.1	–7.6
Unlawful entry with intent – other	16,399	15,899	–3.0	304.2	288.4	–5.2
Arson	1,541	1,668	8.2	28.6	30.3	5.8
Other property damage	41,272	42,997	4.2	765.6	779.9	1.9
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	20,317	19,992	–1.6	376.9	362.6	–3.8
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	143,795	147,877	2.8	2,667.5	2,682.3	0.6
Stealing from dwellings	7,124	7,452	4.6	132.2	135.2	2.3
Shop stealing	33,088	38,215	15.5	613.8	693.2	12.9
Vehicles (steal from / enter with intent)	34,271	31,877	–7.0	635.7	578.2	–9.0
Other stealing	69,312	70,333	1.5	1,285.8	1,275.8	–0.8
Fraud	24,135	23,858	–1.1	447.7	432.8	–3.3
Fraud by computer	654	1,140	74.3	12.1	20.7	70.4
Fraud by cheque	51	81	58.8	0.9	1.5	55.3
Fraud by credit card	10,312	8,281	–19.7	191.3	150.2	–21.5
Identity fraud	1,494	1,259	–15.7	27.7	22.8	–17.6
Other fraud	11,624	13,097	12.7	215.6	237.6	10.2
Handling stolen goods	6,453	6,252	–3.1	119.7	113.4	–5.3
Possess property suspected stolen	2,620	2,817	7.5	48.6	51.1	5.1
Receiving stolen property	292	344	17.8	5.4	6.2	15.2
Possess etc. tainted property	3,478	3,008	–13.5	64.5	54.6	–15.4
Other handling stolen goods	63	83	31.7	1.2	1.5	28.8
Total	289,065	289,652	0.2	5,362.3	5,254.0	–2.0

Note: Although offence rates presented in this table have been rounded to one decimal place, unrounded numbers were used to calculate the percentage rate change between periods. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

4.1.3. Other offences

'Other' offences was the second-largest recorded offence group by volume after property offences, accounting for 236,488 (38.6%) of all recorded offences in 2023–24. While the number of offences in this category increased by 2.4%, the rate per 100,000 persons increased only marginally (up 0.1%), from 4,285.1 to 4,289.7.

For the first time in ten years, the number of *breaches of domestic violence protection order* (DVO) exceeded the number of *drug offences*, becoming the predominant offence type in the 'other' offences category in 2023–24. *Breaches of DVO*, comprising 27.6%, and *drug offences*, comprising 27.3%, together accounted for more than half of all 'other' offences recorded (129,900 or 54.9%).

Good order offences continued to decrease in 2023–24 to 39,636 offences in total, 5.4% fewer than in the previous year. Over the same period, police recorded fewer *traffic and related offences* (–1,470 or –3.3%) but more *Weapons Act offences* (up 764 or 10.5%).

Table 4 Count and rate of recorded other offences

	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2022–23	2023–24	change	2022–23	2023–24	change
Offence	— number —		%	— rate —		%
Drug offences	63,050	64,542	2.4	1,169.6	1,170.7	<0.1
Trafficking drugs	462	538	16.5	8.6	9.8	13.9
Possess drugs	29,444	29,942	1.7	546.2	543.1	–0.6
Produce drugs	1,138	912	–19.9	21.1	16.5	–21.6
Sell/supply drugs	5,685	6,271	10.3	105.5	113.7	7.9
Other drug offences	26,321	26,879	2.1	488.3	487.6	–0.1
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	2,619	2,709	3.4	48.6	49.1	1.1
Breach domestic violence protection order	59,410	65,358	10.0	1,102.1	1,185.5	7.6
Trespassing and vagrancy	6,723	7,362	9.5	124.7	133.5	7.1
Weapons Act offences	7,258	8,022	10.5	134.6	145.5	8.1
Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	194	194	0.0	3.6	3.5	–2.2
Unlawful possession of firearm – other	658	669	1.7	12.2	12.1	–0.6
Bomb possession and/or use of	40	37	–7.5	0.7	0.7	–9.6
Possession and/or use other weapons; restricted items	2,088	2,559	22.6	38.7	46.4	19.8
Weapons Act offences – other	4,278	4,563	6.7	79.4	82.8	4.3
Good order offences	41,891	39,636	–5.4	777.1	719.0	–7.5
Disobey move-on direction	616	618	0.3	11.4	11.2	–1.9
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	19,872	18,873	–5.0	368.6	342.3	–7.1
Fare evasion	1,083	952	–12.1	20.1	17.3	–14.0
Public nuisance	20,320	19,193	–5.5	376.9	348.1	–7.6
Traffic and related offences	44,538	43,068	–3.3	826.2	781.2	–5.4
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	2,971	2,865	–3.6	55.1	52.0	–5.7
Drink/drug driving	28,403	27,500	–3.2	526.9	498.8	–5.3
Disqualified driving	13,119	12,659	–3.5	243.4	229.6	–5.6
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	45	44	–2.2	0.8	0.8	–4.4
Miscellaneous offences	5,507	5,791	5.2	102.2	105.0	2.8
Total	230,996	236,488	2.4	4,285.1	4,289.7	0.1

Note: Although offence rates presented in this table have been rounded to one decimal place, unrounded numbers were used to calculate the percentage rate change between periods. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

4.2. Total cleared offences

4.2.1. Offences against the person

Table 5 Count and clearance rate of offences against the person

Offences against the person	Recorded and cleared in period						Cleared in period, recorded previously	
	Recorded offences		Cleared offences		Percentage cleared		Cleared offences	
	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24
Offence	— number —		— number —		— % —		— number —	
Homicide (Murder)	57	51	46	41	80.7	80.4	3	9
Other homicide	87	88	78	78	89.7	88.6	16	7
Attempted murder	51	42	47	38	92.2	90.5	2	2
Conspiracy to murder	1	2	1	0	100.0	0.0	0	0
Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	3	6	3	5	100.0	83.3	4	0
Manslaughter – unlawful striking causing death	1	6	1	6	100.0	100.0	0	0
Driving causing death	31	32	26	29	83.9	90.6	10	5
Assault	58,783	62,651	40,665	41,554	69.2	66.3	3,141	3,541
Grievous assault	1,143	1,111	843	757	73.8	68.1	75	96
Serious assault ^(a)	26,755	28,117	17,908	18,051	66.9	64.2	1,654	1,837
Serious assault (other) ^(b)	6,759	7,476	4,906	5,302	72.6	70.9	312	386
Common assault	24,126	25,947	17,008	17,444	70.5	67.2	1,100	1,222
Sexual offences	10,382	10,614	5,402	5,586	52.0	52.6	2,030	2,212
Rape and attempted rape	3,877	3,898	2,121	1,910	54.7	49.0	737	771
Other sexual offences	6,505	6,716	3,281	3,676	50.4	54.7	1,293	1,441
Robbery	3,023	3,051	2,118	2,096	70.1	68.7	152	158
Armed robbery	1,504	1,469	1,069	1,021	71.1	69.5	53	65
Unarmed robbery	1,519	1,582	1,049	1,075	69.1	68.0	99	93
Other offences against the person	8,120	9,623	4,188	4,904	51.6	51.0	415	618
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	562	605	393	432	69.9	71.4	21	54
Extortion	164	154	67	70	40.9	45.5	19	20
Stalking	2,003	2,582	1,203	1,557	60.1	60.3	121	205
Life endangering acts ^(a)	5,391	6,282	2,525	2,845	46.8	45.3	254	339
Total	80,452	86,078	52,497	54,259	65.3	63.0	5,757	6,545

(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(b) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

4.2.2. Offences against property

Table 6 Count and clearance rate of offences against property

Offences against property	Recorded and cleared in period						Cleared in period, recorded previously	
	Recorded offences		Cleared offences		Percentage cleared		Cleared offences	
	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24
Offence	— number —		— number —		— % —		— number —	
Unlawful entry	51,552	47,008	13,966	13,025	27.1	27.7	1,313	1,505
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	31,357	27,521	8,534	7,657	27.2	27.8	745	803
<i>Without violence</i>	30,530	26,568	8,012	7,072	26.2	26.6	706	750
<i>With violence</i>	827	952	522	584	63.1	61.3	39	53
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	3,796	3,588	1,341	1,359	35.3	37.9	75	167
Unlawful entry with intent – other	16,399	15,899	4,091	4,009	24.9	25.2	493	535
Arson	1,541	1,668	336	438	21.8	26.3	18	47
Other property damage	41,272	42,997	18,209	18,723	44.1	43.5	1,454	1,489
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	20,317	19,992	10,009	9,809	49.3	49.1	917	1,061
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	143,795	147,877	51,939	55,196	36.1	37.3	4,768	5,907
Stealing from dwellings	7,124	7,452	1,929	1,888	27.1	25.3	244	257
Shop stealing	33,088	38,215	17,435	20,710	52.7	54.2	1,446	2,126
Vehicles (steal from / enter with intent)	34,271	31,877	5,256	4,828	15.3	15.1	540	550
Other stealing	69,312	70,333	27,319	27,770	39.4	39.5	2,538	2,974
Fraud	24,135	23,858	9,827	8,675	40.7	36.4	2,427	2,869
Fraud by computer	654	1,140	86	189	13.1	16.6	137	77
Fraud by cheque	51	81	28	53	54.9	65.4	4	9
Fraud by credit card	10,312	8,281	4,804	3,624	46.6	43.8	824	660
Identity fraud	1,494	1,259	606	369	40.6	29.3	121	176
Other fraud	11,624	13,097	4,303	4,440	37.0	33.9	1,341	1,947
Handling stolen goods	6,453	6,252	5,492	5,553	85.1	88.8	341	295
Possess property suspected stolen	2,620	2,817	2,236	2,464	85.3	87.5	65	65
Receiving stolen property	292	344	276	330	94.5	95.9	5	7
Possess etc. tainted property	3,478	3,008	2,958	2,708	85.0	90.0	266	222
Other handling stolen goods	63	83	22	51	34.9	61.4	5	1
Total	289,065	289,652	109,778	111,419	38.0	38.5	11,238	13,173

4.2.3. Other offences

Table 7 Count and clearance rate of other offences

Other offences	Recorded and cleared in period						Cleared in period, recorded previously	
	Recorded offences		Cleared offences		Percentage cleared		Cleared offences	
	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24	2022–23	2023–24
Offence	— number —		— number —		— % —		— number —	
Drug offences	63,050	64,542	57,971	60,200	91.9	93.3	2,070	1,781
Trafficking drugs	462	538	399	497	86.4	92.4	34	42
Possess drugs	29,444	29,942	26,894	27,520	91.3	91.9	579	630
Produce drugs	1,138	912	1,043	826	91.7	90.6	27	17
Sell/supply drugs	5,685	6,271	4,834	5,906	85.0	94.2	933	650
Other drug offences	26,321	26,879	24,801	25,451	94.2	94.7	497	442
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	2,619	2,709	2,491	2,560	95.1	94.5	37	31
Breach domestic violence protection order	59,410	65,358	33,331	36,938	56.1	56.5	2,014	2,142
Trespassing and vagrancy	6,723	7,362	4,762	5,089	70.8	69.1	221	236
Weapons Act offences	7,258	8,022	6,429	7,084	88.6	88.3	209	193
Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	194	194	163	157	84.0	80.9	7	11
Unlawful possession of firearm – other	658	669	556	557	84.5	83.3	32	21
Bomb possession and/or use of	40	37	29	29	72.5	78.4	3	4
Possession and/or use other weapons; restricted items	2,088	2,559	1,890	2,327	90.5	90.9	51	59
Weapons Act offences – other	4,278	4,563	3,791	4,014	88.6	88.0	116	98
Good order offences	41,891	39,636	34,768	32,875	83.0	82.9	1,186	1,200
Disobey move-on direction	616	618	603	606	97.9	98.1	2	2
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	19,872	18,873	14,815	14,168	74.6	75.1	748	788
Fare evasion	1,083	952	710	608	65.6	63.9	52	26
Public nuisance	20,320	19,193	18,640	17,493	91.7	91.1	384	384
Traffic and related offences	44,538	43,068	42,557	41,351	95.6	96.0	598	618
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	2,971	2,865	1,891	1,845	63.6	64.4	159	135
Drink/drug driving	28,403	27,500	27,878	27,059	98.2	98.4	296	301
Disqualified driving	13,119	12,659	12,775	12,438	97.4	98.3	141	179
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	45	44	13	9	28.9	20.5	2	3
Miscellaneous offences	5,507	5,791	4,239	4,635	77.0	80.0	572	456
Total	230,996	236,488	186,548	190,732	80.8	80.7	6,907	6,657

5.0 Crime by region (SA4) – counts and rates

The tables in this section display the number of recorded offences and the offence rate per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP), for 2014–15, 2022–23 and 2023–24, for Queensland and the state's 19 statistical areas level 4 (SA4s) (Figure 3).

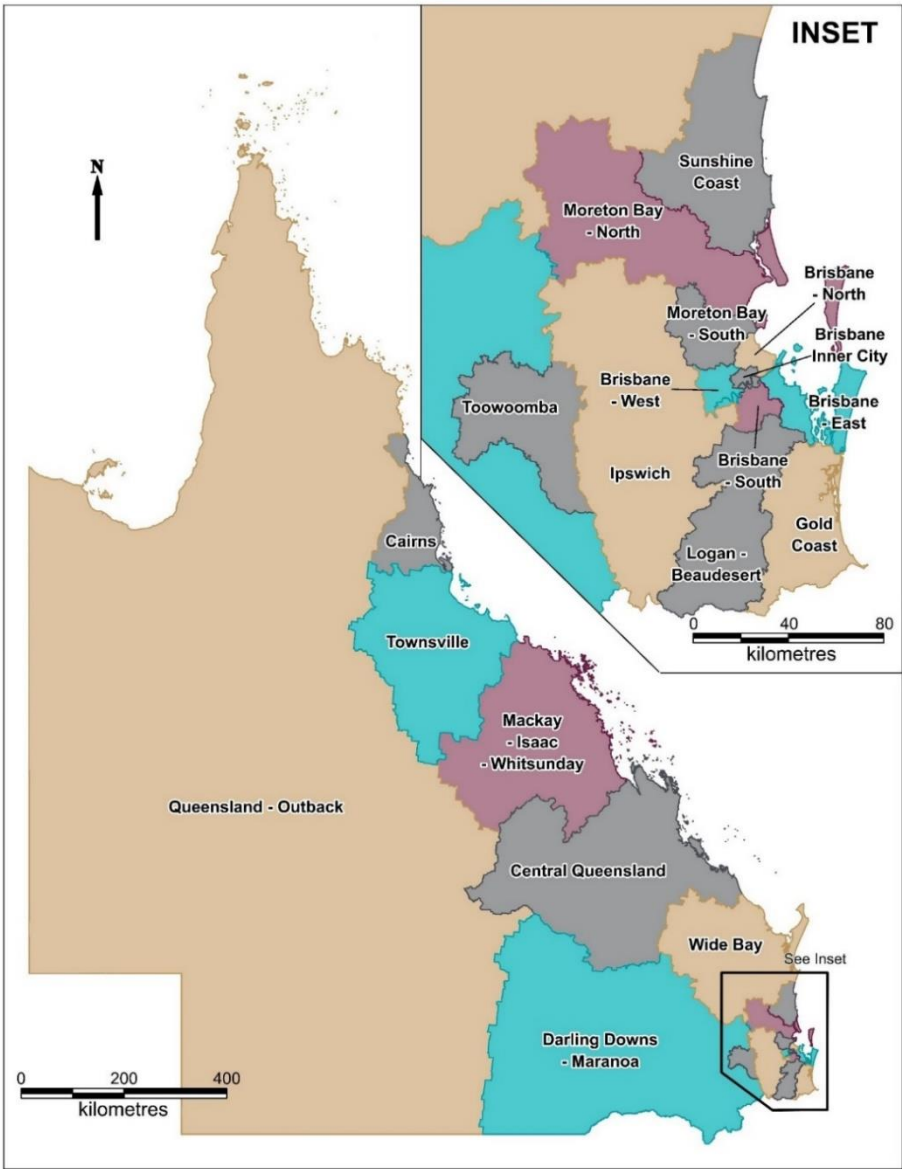
Population growth can lead to a rise in numbers of offences, and therefore simple counts cannot and should not be used to gauge the true level of crime in a region. However, it is important to note that transient population groups such as tourists are not factored into the ERP. This would have particular impact on high tourism areas where crime rates may be overestimated.

Please note: The tables in this section include some offences where the SA4 in which the offence occurred cannot be identified. This may occur for one of two reasons:

1. The offence was detected as part of a covert operation, and the location of the offence has not been recorded, to maintain security.
2. The accuracy of the address had not been verified at the time the data were extracted for inclusion in this publication.

In such cases, the offences have been included in the Queensland total only. Therefore, SA4 statistics may not always sum to Queensland totals.

Figure 3 Queensland statistical areas level 4 (SA4s)^(a)



(a) Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), 2021
Source: QGSO

Please note the following with regard to this section:

- Rates are presented per 100,000 estimated resident population for each SA4.
- Queensland – Outback is Queensland's only SA4 with a population of fewer than 100,000 persons.
- Although offence rates presented in this table have been rounded to one decimal place, unrounded numbers were used to calculate the percentage rate change between periods.

5.1. Total recorded offences

The overall recorded crime rate in Queensland decreased slightly (–0.3%) in 2023–24 compared with 2022–23, driven by decreases in the crime rates across nine of the nineteen SA4 regions. The three SA4 regions with the largest percentage decreases in recorded crime rates were Darling Downs – Maranoa (–8.8%), Ipswich (–7.4%), and Toowoomba (–6.0%). Conversely, the three SA4 regions with the largest increases were Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday (up 7.0%), Gold Coast (up 5.7%), and Brisbane West (up 3.8%). The SA4 where crime rates have increased the most in the last ten years are Townsville (up 55.5%), Queensland – Outback (up 45.5%), and Central Queensland (up 31.8%).

Table 8 Count and rate of total recorded offences by SA4 region – all offence categories

Recorded offences – all offence categories	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	13,918	6,101.7	15,991	6,445.2	16,660	6,624.6	2.8	8.6
Brisbane – North	14,877	7,073.1	20,822	8,928.0	21,812	9,197.9	3.0	30.0
Brisbane – South	22,580	6,480.6	34,122	8,757.4	33,996	8,522.3	–2.7	31.5
Brisbane – West	7,334	3,968.7	9,073	4,629.6	9,581	4,807.3	3.8	21.1
Brisbane Inner City	35,471	13,854.3	47,087	15,058.6	48,136	14,870.8	–1.2	7.3
Cairns	31,255	12,835.0	45,980	17,481.9	44,034	16,481.9	–5.7	28.4
Central Queensland	24,195	10,655.0	32,934	13,943.4	33,669	14,040.5	0.7	31.8
Darling Downs – Maranoa	12,147	9,454.6	15,888	12,060.0	14,623	10,997.3	–8.8	16.3
Gold Coast	52,442	9,192.5	65,156	9,682.8	70,547	10,233.1	5.7	11.3
Ipswich	30,121	9,375.2	44,685	11,424.6	42,617	10,575.6	–7.4	12.8
Logan – Beaudesert	35,858	11,167.4	48,857	12,661.5	52,018	13,011.0	2.8	16.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	16,175	9,215.5	20,461	10,888.0	22,260	11,645.9	7.0	26.4
Moreton Bay – North	27,077	11,386.5	30,528	10,884.5	31,085	10,786.7	–0.9	–5.3
Moreton Bay – South	10,933	5,684.2	13,917	6,070.7	13,931	5,940.8	–2.1	4.5
Queensland – Outback	18,030	21,299.3	24,558	29,978.6	25,466	30,982.4	3.3	45.5
Sunshine Coast	23,774	6,886.5	27,630	6,597.8	28,332	6,601.5	<0.1	–4.1
Toowoomba	15,584	10,332.9	20,258	11,987.3	19,424	11,270.1	–6.0	9.1
Townsville	28,561	12,249.5	45,765	18,908.9	46,718	19,050.1	0.7	55.5
Wide Bay	24,882	8,593.4	35,447	11,048.7	35,114	10,719.6	–3.0	24.7
Queensland	446,810	9,409.2	600,513	11,139.8	612,218	11,105.0	–0.3	18.0

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

5.2. Offences against the person

Compared with 2022–23, the overall rate of offences against the person increased by 4.6%, to 1,561.4 recorded offences per 100,000 persons in 2023–24. This was the lowest year-on-year growth since the change in police practice was implemented in July 2021, requiring officers to record in QPRIME all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations. This change should be taken into consideration when comparing rates before and after July 2021, as rate differences may be intensified. For example, the rate of person offences in Queensland has more than doubled since 2014–15, when it was 594.3 recorded person offences per 100,000 persons.

While the overall rate of person offences increased in Queensland, decreases occurred in some SA4 regions compared with the previous year, with the rate for Darling Downs–Maranoa being 6.9% lower than in 2022–23. The largest increase was evident in Central Queensland SA4, where the rate was 21.0% higher than in 2022–23, at 2,234.8 per 100,000 persons.

In 2023–24, as it was in the previous year, Townsville recorded the highest count of person offences (8,663 offences), while the highest rate was recorded in Queensland–Outback (8,112.4 offences per 100,000 persons) for each of the three years shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Count and rate of recorded offences by SA4 region – Offences against the person

Offences against the person – total	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	719	315.2	1,945	783.9	2,069	822.7	4.9	161.0
Brisbane – North	698	331.9	1,886	808.7	2,211	932.4	15.3	181.0
Brisbane – South	1,231	353.3	2,840	728.9	2,949	739.3	1.4	109.2
Brisbane – West	358	193.7	931	475.0	1,014	508.8	7.1	162.6
Brisbane Inner City	1,906	744.4	4,113	1,315.4	4,520	1,396.4	6.2	87.6
Cairns	2,224	913.3	7,479	2,843.6	7,353	2,752.2	–3.2	201.4
Central Queensland	1,863	820.4	4,361	1,846.3	5,359	2,234.8	21.0	172.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	842	655.4	2,231	1,693.5	2,096	1,576.3	–6.9	140.5
Gold Coast	2,624	460.0	7,712	1,146.1	8,376	1,215.0	6.0	164.1
Ipswich	1,988	618.8	6,906	1,765.7	7,314	1,815.0	2.8	193.3
Logan – Beaudesert	2,093	651.8	7,271	1,884.3	7,986	1,997.5	6.0	206.4
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	934	532.1	2,730	1,452.7	3,045	1,593.1	9.7	199.4
Moreton Bay – North	1,569	659.8	4,361	1,554.9	4,357	1,511.9	–2.8	129.1
Moreton Bay – South	648	336.9	1,882	820.9	1,835	782.5	–4.7	132.3
Queensland – Outback	2,125	2,510.3	5,864	7,158.3	6,668	8,112.4	13.3	223.2
Sunshine Coast	1,111	321.8	3,055	729.5	3,171	738.9	1.3	129.6
Toowoomba	1,019	675.6	2,414	1,428.4	2,380	1,380.9	–3.3	104.4
Townsville	2,404	1,031.0	7,912	3,269.0	8,663	3,532.5	8.1	242.6
Wide Bay	1,745	602.7	4,356	1,357.7	4,401	1,343.5	–1.0	122.9
Queensland	28,222	594.3	80,452	1,492.4	86,078	1,561.4	4.6	162.7

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 10 Homicide (Murder)

Homicide (Murder)	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	n.c.	n.c.
Brisbane – North	1	0.5	1	0.4	0	0.0	–100.0	–100.0
Brisbane – South	1	0.3	4	1.0	3	0.8	–26.7	162.0
Brisbane – West	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	n.c.	n.c.
Brisbane Inner City	6	2.3	2	0.6	2	0.6	–3.4	–73.6
Cairns	13	5.3	7	2.7	4	1.5	–43.7	–72.0
Central Queensland	3	1.3	4	1.7	4	1.7	–1.5	26.3
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3	2.3	7	5.3	0	0.0	–100.0	–100.0
Gold Coast	7	1.2	4	0.6	6	0.9	46.4	–29.1
Ipswich	2	0.6	3	0.8	3	0.7	–2.9	19.6
Logan – Beaudesert	2	0.6	2	0.5	1	0.3	–51.7	–59.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	4	2.3	4	2.1	2	1.0	–50.8	–54.1
Moreton Bay – North	3	1.3	2	0.7	5	1.7	143.3	37.5
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	4	1.7	2	0.9	–51.1	64.0
Queensland – Outback	2	2.4	2	2.4	4	4.9	99.3	106.0
Sunshine Coast	1	0.3	3	0.7	5	1.2	62.6	302.2
Toowoomba	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	–1.9	n.c.
Townsville	3	1.3	4	1.7	2	0.8	–50.7	–36.6
Wide Bay	2	0.7	3	0.9	7	2.1	128.5	209.4
Queensland	54	1.3	57	1.2	51	1.1	–5.7	–15.8

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

n.c. not calculated

Table 11 Other homicide^(a)

Other homicide offences	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	4	1.8	3	1.2	0	0.0	–100.0	–100.0
Brisbane – North	3	1.4	3	1.3	7	3.0	129.5	107.0
Brisbane – South	4	1.1	6	1.5	4	1.0	–34.9	–12.7
Brisbane – West	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.5	n.c.	178.2
Brisbane Inner City	5	2.0	6	1.9	13	4.0	109.3	105.6
Cairns	2	0.8	4	1.5	1	0.4	–75.4	–54.4
Central Queensland	6	2.6	4	1.7	3	1.3	–26.1	–52.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1	0.8	6	4.6	8	6.0	32.1	673.0
Gold Coast	6	1.1	1	0.1	6	0.9	485.6	–17.2
Ipswich	2	0.6	6	1.5	5	1.2	–19.1	99.3
Logan – Beaudesert	10	3.1	7	1.8	4	1.0	–44.8	–67.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	2	1.1	5	2.7	3	1.6	–41.0	37.7
Moreton Bay – North	9	3.8	5	1.8	4	1.4	–22.1	–63.3
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	2	0.9	2	0.9	–2.2	64.0
Queensland – Outback	4	4.7	2	2.4	8	9.7	298.7	106.0
Sunshine Coast	3	0.9	4	1.0	2	0.5	–51.2	–46.4
Toowoomba	0	0.0	4	2.4	5	2.9	22.6	n.c.
Townsville	5	2.1	4	1.7	2	0.8	–50.7	–62.0
Wide Bay	10	3.5	15	4.7	7	2.1	–54.3	–38.1
Queensland	78	1.7	87	1.7	88	1.7	–0.1	–1.4

(a) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving or striking).

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

n.c. not calculated

Table 12 Assault – all^(a)

Assault – all	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	447	196.0	1,333	537.3	1,448	575.8	7.2	193.8
Brisbane – North	390	185.4	1,334	572.0	1,477	622.8	8.9	235.9
Brisbane – South	616	176.8	1,835	470.9	1,869	468.5	–0.5	165.0
Brisbane – West	186	100.7	583	297.5	596	299.0	0.5	197.1
Brisbane Inner City	1,346	525.7	2,836	907.0	3,087	953.7	5.2	81.4
Cairns	1,514	621.7	5,888	2,238.7	5,730	2,144.7	–4.2	245.0
Central Queensland	1,220	537.3	3,142	1,330.2	3,982	1,660.6	24.8	209.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	455	354.1	1,524	1,156.8	1,508	1,134.1	–2.0	220.2
Gold Coast	1,614	282.9	5,333	792.5	5,841	847.3	6.9	199.5
Ipswich	1,143	355.8	4,884	1,248.7	5,326	1,321.7	5.8	271.5
Logan – Beaudesert	1,123	349.7	5,265	1,364.5	5,827	1,457.5	6.8	316.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	600	341.8	2,034	1,082.4	2,298	1,202.3	11.1	251.7
Moreton Bay – North	856	360.0	3,048	1,086.7	3,062	1,062.5	–2.2	195.2
Moreton Bay – South	375	195.0	1,301	567.5	1,235	526.7	–7.2	170.1
Queensland – Outback	1,738	2,053.1	5,052	6,167.1	5,563	6,768.1	9.7	229.6
Sunshine Coast	730	211.5	2,095	500.3	2,175	506.8	1.3	139.7
Toowoomba	629	417.1	1,647	974.6	1,625	942.8	–3.3	126.1
Townsville	1,608	689.7	6,414	2,650.1	6,810	2,776.9	4.8	302.7
Wide Bay	1,104	381.3	3,131	975.9	3,035	926.5	–5.1	143.0
Queensland	17,733	373.4	58,783	1,090.5	62,651	1,136.4	4.2	204.3

(a) Includes *strangulation in a domestic setting*, which in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 13 Grievous assault^(a)

Grievous assault	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	19	8.3	21	8.5	20	8.0	–6.0	–4.5
Brisbane – North	15	7.1	17	7.3	31	13.1	79.3	83.3
Brisbane – South	26	7.5	40	10.3	43	10.8	5.0	44.5
Brisbane – West	7	3.8	11	5.6	10	5.0	–10.6	32.5
Brisbane Inner City	49	19.1	74	23.7	76	23.5	–0.8	22.7
Cairns	61	25.0	127	48.3	100	37.4	–22.5	49.4
Central Queensland	41	18.1	69	29.2	77	32.1	9.9	77.8
Darling Downs – Maranoa	11	8.6	26	19.7	23	17.3	–12.4	102.0
Gold Coast	101	17.7	106	15.8	115	16.7	5.9	–5.8
Ipswich	47	14.6	81	20.7	98	24.3	17.4	66.2
Logan – Beaudesert	49	15.3	107	27.7	80	20.0	–27.8	31.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	26	14.8	43	22.9	49	25.6	12.0	73.1
Moreton Bay – North	46	19.3	38	13.5	46	16.0	17.8	–17.5
Moreton Bay – South	7	3.6	16	7.0	16	6.8	–2.2	87.5
Queensland – Outback	139	164.2	135	164.8	94	114.4	–30.6	–30.4
Sunshine Coast	25	7.2	40	9.6	45	10.5	9.8	44.8
Toowoomba	10	6.6	19	11.2	23	13.3	18.7	101.3
Townsville	62	26.6	97	40.1	88	35.9	–10.5	34.9
Wide Bay	45	15.5	74	23.1	70	21.4	–7.4	37.5
Queensland	787	16.6	1,143	21.2	1,111	20.2	–5.0	21.6

(a) Assault resulting in grievous bodily harm.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 14 Serious assault^{(a)(b)}

Serious assault	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	211	92.5	653	263.2	709	281.9	7.1	204.8
Brisbane – North	173	82.3	616	264.1	677	285.5	8.1	247.1
Brisbane – South	275	78.9	874	224.3	899	225.4	0.5	185.5
Brisbane – West	83	44.9	281	143.4	268	134.5	–6.2	199.4
Brisbane Inner City	624	243.7	1,309	418.6	1,467	453.2	8.3	86.0
Cairns	669	274.7	2,633	1,001.1	2,551	954.8	–4.6	247.6
Central Queensland	524	230.8	1,413	598.2	1,762	734.8	22.8	218.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	251	195.4	725	550.3	786	591.1	7.4	202.6
Gold Coast	806	141.3	2,609	387.7	2,711	393.2	1.4	178.3
Ipswich	577	179.6	2,074	530.3	2,207	547.7	3.3	205.0
Logan – Beaudesert	586	182.5	2,376	615.8	2,670	667.8	8.5	265.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	281	160.1	939	499.7	1,030	538.9	7.8	236.6
Moreton Bay – North	358	150.5	1,408	502.0	1,358	471.2	–6.1	213.0
Moreton Bay – South	191	99.3	606	264.3	606	258.4	–2.2	160.2
Queensland – Outback	781	922.6	2,240	2,734.4	2,443	2,972.2	8.7	222.1
Sunshine Coast	374	108.3	1,002	239.3	1,044	243.3	1.7	124.5
Toowoomba	267	177.0	738	436.7	716	415.4	–4.9	134.7
Townsville	774	332.0	2,606	1,076.7	2,671	1,089.2	1.2	228.1
Wide Bay	541	186.8	1,595	497.2	1,470	448.8	–9.7	140.2
Queensland	8,363	176.1	26,755	496.3	28,117	510.0	2.8	189.6

(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(b) Assault resulting in injury (excluding grievous bodily harm).

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 15 Serious assault (other)^(a)

Serious assault (other)	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	70	30.7	128	51.6	189	75.2	45.7	144.9
Brisbane – North	56	26.6	174	74.6	163	68.7	–7.9	158.2
Brisbane – South	107	30.7	188	48.2	207	51.9	7.5	69.0
Brisbane – West	42	22.7	62	31.6	77	38.6	22.1	70.0
Brisbane Inner City	167	65.2	341	109.1	360	111.2	2.0	70.5
Cairns	229	94.0	766	291.2	763	285.6	–1.9	203.7
Central Queensland	183	80.6	380	160.9	487	203.1	26.2	152.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	53	41.3	161	122.2	170	127.8	4.6	209.9
Gold Coast	235	41.2	519	77.1	668	96.9	25.6	135.2
Ipswich	136	42.3	472	120.7	556	138.0	14.3	225.9
Logan – Beaudesert	186	57.9	525	136.1	564	141.1	3.7	143.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	85	48.4	187	99.5	216	113.0	13.6	133.3
Moreton Bay – North	141	59.3	362	129.1	354	122.8	–4.8	107.2
Moreton Bay – South	47	24.4	136	59.3	105	44.8	–24.5	83.2
Queensland – Outback	273	322.5	723	882.6	842	1,024.4	16.1	217.6
Sunshine Coast	97	28.1	231	55.2	228	53.1	–3.7	89.1
Toowoomba	81	53.7	191	113.0	155	89.9	–20.4	67.5
Townsville	262	112.4	826	341.3	989	403.3	18.2	258.9
Wide Bay	165	57.0	381	118.8	368	112.3	–5.4	97.1
Queensland	2,623	55.2	6,759	125.4	7,476	135.6	8.2	145.5

(a) Serious assault not resulting in injury.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 16 Common assault

Common assault	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	147	64.4	531	214.0	530	210.7	–1.5	227.0
Brisbane – North	146	69.4	527	226.0	606	255.5	13.1	268.1
Brisbane – South	208	59.7	733	188.1	720	180.5	–4.1	202.3
Brisbane – West	54	29.2	229	116.8	241	120.9	3.5	313.8
Brisbane Inner City	506	197.6	1,112	355.6	1,184	365.8	2.9	85.1
Cairns	555	227.9	2,362	898.0	2,316	866.9	–3.5	280.4
Central Queensland	472	207.9	1,280	541.9	1,656	690.6	27.4	232.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	140	109.0	612	464.5	529	397.8	–14.4	265.1
Gold Coast	472	82.7	2,099	311.9	2,347	340.4	9.1	311.5
Ipswich	383	119.2	2,257	577.0	2,465	611.7	6.0	413.1
Logan – Beaudesert	302	94.1	2,257	584.9	2,513	628.6	7.5	568.3
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	208	118.5	865	460.3	1,003	524.7	14.0	342.8
Moreton Bay – North	311	130.8	1,240	442.1	1,304	452.5	2.3	246.0
Moreton Bay – South	130	67.6	543	236.9	508	216.6	–8.5	220.5
Queensland – Outback	545	643.8	1,954	2,385.3	2,184	2,657.1	11.4	312.7
Sunshine Coast	234	67.8	822	196.3	858	199.9	1.9	194.9
Toowoomba	271	179.7	699	413.6	731	424.1	2.5	136.0
Townsville	510	218.7	2,885	1,192.0	3,062	1,248.6	4.7	470.8
Wide Bay	353	121.9	1,081	336.9	1,127	344.0	2.1	182.2
Queensland	5,960	125.5	24,126	447.6	25,947	470.7	5.2	275.0

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 17 Sexual offences – all

Sexual offences – all	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	135	59.2	318	128.2	258	102.6	–20.0	73.3
Brisbane – North	171	81.3	243	104.2	345	145.5	39.6	78.9
Brisbane – South	339	97.3	404	103.7	454	113.8	9.8	17.0
Brisbane – West	84	45.5	142	72.5	147	73.8	1.8	62.3
Brisbane Inner City	254	99.2	593	189.6	610	188.4	–0.6	90.0
Cairns	473	194.2	812	308.7	808	302.4	–2.0	55.7
Central Queensland	411	181.0	621	262.9	669	279.0	6.1	54.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	266	207.0	371	281.6	271	203.8	–27.6	–1.6
Gold Coast	508	89.0	1,140	169.4	978	141.9	–16.3	59.3
Ipswich	487	151.6	1,048	267.9	940	233.3	–12.9	53.9
Logan – Beaudesert	544	169.4	852	220.8	914	228.6	3.5	34.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	191	108.8	401	213.4	358	187.3	–12.2	72.1
Moreton Bay – North	436	183.3	649	231.4	580	201.3	–13.0	9.8
Moreton Bay – South	170	88.4	241	105.1	275	117.3	11.6	32.7
Queensland – Outback	227	268.2	308	376.0	498	605.9	61.1	125.9
Sunshine Coast	223	64.6	469	112.0	476	110.9	–1.0	71.7
Toowoomba	260	172.4	394	233.1	343	199.0	–14.6	15.4
Townsville	538	230.7	658	271.9	940	383.3	41.0	66.1
Wide Bay	432	149.2	641	199.8	669	204.2	2.2	36.9
Queensland	6,215	130.9	10,382	192.6	10,614	192.5	0.0	47.1

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 18 Rape and attempted rape

Rape and attempted rape	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	34	14.9	106	42.7	93	37.0	–13.4	148.1
Brisbane – North	47	22.3	100	42.9	126	53.1	23.9	137.8
Brisbane – South	71	20.4	174	44.7	186	46.6	4.4	128.8
Brisbane – West	20	10.8	41	20.9	42	21.1	0.7	94.7
Brisbane Inner City	90	35.2	256	81.9	245	75.7	–7.6	115.3
Cairns	154	63.2	250	95.1	249	93.2	–1.9	47.4
Central Queensland	141	62.1	214	90.6	241	100.5	10.9	61.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	46	35.8	183	138.9	117	88.0	–36.7	145.8
Gold Coast	181	31.7	423	62.9	379	55.0	–12.5	73.3
Ipswich	147	45.8	418	106.9	369	91.6	–14.3	100.1
Logan – Beaudesert	179	55.7	317	82.2	352	88.0	7.2	57.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	60	34.2	148	78.8	153	80.0	1.6	134.2
Moreton Bay – North	96	40.4	228	81.3	233	80.9	–0.5	100.3
Moreton Bay – South	42	21.8	82	35.8	105	44.8	25.2	105.1
Queensland – Outback	54	63.8	103	125.7	136	165.5	31.6	159.4
Sunshine Coast	66	19.1	157	37.5	140	32.6	–13.0	70.6
Toowoomba	73	48.4	155	91.7	144	83.6	–8.9	72.6
Townsville	118	50.6	237	97.9	299	121.9	24.5	140.9
Wide Bay	114	39.4	264	82.3	262	80.0	–2.8	103.1
Queensland	1,747	36.8	3,877	71.9	3,898	70.7	–1.7	92.2

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 19 Other sexual offences^(a)

Other sexual offences	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	101	44.3	212	85.4	165	65.6	–23.2	48.2
Brisbane – North	124	59.0	143	61.3	219	92.3	50.6	56.6
Brisbane – South	268	76.9	230	59.0	268	67.2	13.8	–12.7
Brisbane – West	64	34.6	101	51.5	105	52.7	2.2	52.1
Brisbane Inner City	164	64.1	337	107.8	365	112.8	4.6	76.0
Cairns	319	131.0	562	213.7	559	209.2	–2.1	59.7
Central Queensland	270	118.9	407	172.3	428	178.5	3.6	50.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	220	171.2	188	142.7	154	115.8	–18.8	–32.4
Gold Coast	327	57.3	717	106.6	599	86.9	–18.5	51.6
Ipswich	340	105.8	630	161.1	571	141.7	–12.0	33.9
Logan – Beaudesert	365	113.7	535	138.6	562	140.6	1.4	23.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	131	74.6	253	134.6	205	107.3	–20.3	43.7
Moreton Bay – North	340	143.0	421	150.1	347	120.4	–19.8	–15.8
Moreton Bay – South	128	66.5	159	69.4	170	72.5	4.5	8.9
Queensland – Outback	173	204.4	205	250.2	362	440.4	76.0	115.5
Sunshine Coast	157	45.5	312	74.5	336	78.3	5.1	72.2
Toowoomba	187	124.0	239	141.4	199	115.5	–18.4	–6.9
Townsville	420	180.1	421	173.9	641	261.4	50.3	45.1
Wide Bay	318	109.8	377	117.5	407	124.2	5.7	13.1
Queensland	4,468	94.1	6,505	120.7	6,716	121.8	1.0	29.5

(a) Includes indecent treatment of children; incest; indecent assault; bestiality; wilful obscene exposure; and other sexual offences.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 20 Robbery – all

Robbery – all	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	49	21.5	85	34.3	71	28.2	–17.6	31.4
Brisbane – North	50	23.8	102	43.7	115	48.5	10.9	104.0
Brisbane – South	99	28.4	245	62.9	221	55.4	–11.9	95.0
Brisbane – West	28	15.2	60	30.6	74	37.1	21.3	145.1
Brisbane Inner City	149	58.2	288	92.1	314	97.0	5.3	66.7
Cairns	65	26.7	239	90.9	203	76.0	–16.4	184.7
Central Queensland	42	18.5	164	69.4	170	70.9	2.1	283.3
Darling Downs – Maranoa	8	6.2	55	41.7	51	38.4	–8.1	516.0
Gold Coast	180	31.6	245	36.4	305	44.2	21.5	40.2
Ipswich	116	36.1	243	62.1	244	60.5	–2.5	67.7
Logan – Beaudesert	188	58.5	355	92.0	329	82.3	–10.6	40.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	12	6.8	69	36.7	74	38.7	5.4	466.3
Moreton Bay – North	73	30.7	177	63.1	168	58.3	–7.6	89.9
Moreton Bay – South	40	20.8	73	31.8	59	25.2	–21.0	21.0
Queensland – Outback	19	22.4	38	46.4	32	38.9	–16.1	73.5
Sunshine Coast	49	14.2	101	24.1	108	25.2	4.3	77.3
Toowoomba	35	23.2	116	68.6	93	54.0	–21.4	132.5
Townsville	60	25.7	242	100.0	282	115.0	15.0	346.9
Wide Bay	39	13.5	121	37.7	115	35.1	–6.9	160.6
Queensland	1,308	27.5	3,023	56.1	3,051	55.3	–1.3	100.9

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 21 Armed robbery

Armed robbery	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	26	11.4	36	14.5	33	13.1	–9.6	15.1
Brisbane – North	28	13.3	48	20.6	53	22.3	8.6	67.9
Brisbane – South	67	19.2	145	37.2	109	27.3	–26.6	42.1
Brisbane – West	16	8.7	31	15.8	28	14.0	–11.2	62.3
Brisbane Inner City	62	24.2	117	37.4	91	28.1	–24.9	16.1
Cairns	32	13.1	92	35.0	68	25.5	–27.2	93.7
Central Queensland	26	11.4	82	34.7	85	35.4	2.1	209.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3	2.3	27	20.5	35	26.3	28.4	1,027.3
Gold Coast	91	16.0	116	17.2	132	19.1	11.1	20.0
Ipswich	52	16.2	115	29.4	126	31.3	6.3	93.2
Logan – Beaudesert	105	32.7	184	47.7	196	49.0	2.8	49.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	9	5.1	31	16.5	30	15.7	–4.9	206.1
Moreton Bay – North	33	13.9	91	32.4	82	28.5	–12.3	105.0
Moreton Bay – South	25	13.0	39	17.0	38	16.2	–4.7	24.7
Queensland – Outback	12	14.2	22	26.9	19	23.1	–13.9	63.1
Sunshine Coast	31	9.0	40	9.6	46	10.7	12.2	19.4
Toowoomba	18	11.9	78	46.2	57	33.1	–28.3	177.1
Townsville	35	15.0	140	57.8	177	72.2	24.8	380.8
Wide Bay	23	7.9	69	21.5	57	17.4	–19.1	119.1
Queensland	694	14.6	1,504	27.9	1,469	26.6	–4.5	82.3

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 22 Unarmed robbery

Unarmed robbery	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	23	10.1	49	19.7	38	15.1	–23.5	49.9
Brisbane – North	22	10.5	54	23.2	62	26.1	12.9	150.0
Brisbane – South	32	9.2	100	25.7	112	28.1	9.4	205.7
Brisbane – West	12	6.5	29	14.8	46	23.1	56.0	255.4
Brisbane Inner City	87	34.0	171	54.7	223	68.9	26.0	102.7
Cairns	33	13.6	147	55.9	135	50.5	–9.6	272.9
Central Queensland	16	7.0	82	34.7	85	35.4	2.1	403.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	5	3.9	28	21.3	16	12.0	–43.4	209.2
Gold Coast	89	15.6	129	19.2	173	25.1	30.9	60.9
Ipswich	64	19.9	128	32.7	118	29.3	–10.5	47.0
Logan – Beaudesert	83	25.8	171	44.3	133	33.3	–24.9	28.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	3	1.7	38	20.2	44	23.0	13.8	1,246.8
Moreton Bay – North	40	16.8	86	30.7	86	29.8	–2.7	77.4
Moreton Bay – South	15	7.8	34	14.8	21	9.0	–39.6	14.8
Queensland – Outback	7	8.3	16	19.5	13	15.8	–19.0	91.3
Sunshine Coast	18	5.2	61	14.6	62	14.4	–0.8	177.1
Toowoomba	17	11.3	38	22.5	36	20.9	–7.1	85.3
Townsville	25	10.7	102	42.1	105	42.8	1.6	299.3
Wide Bay	16	5.5	52	16.2	58	17.7	9.2	220.4
Queensland	614	12.9	1,519	28.2	1,582	28.7	1.8	121.9

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 23 Other offences against the person^{(a)(b)}

Other offences against the person – all	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	84	36.8	206	83.0	292	116.1	39.8	215.3
Brisbane – North	83	39.5	203	87.0	267	112.6	29.4	185.3
Brisbane – South	172	49.4	346	88.8	398	99.8	12.4	102.1
Brisbane – West	59	31.9	146	74.5	194	97.3	30.7	204.9
Brisbane Inner City	146	57.0	388	124.1	494	152.6	23.0	167.6
Cairns	157	64.5	529	201.1	607	227.2	13.0	252.4
Central Queensland	181	79.7	426	180.4	531	221.4	22.8	177.8
Darling Downs – Maranoa	109	84.8	268	203.4	258	194.0	–4.6	128.7
Gold Coast	309	54.2	989	147.0	1,240	179.9	22.4	232.1
Ipswich	238	74.1	722	184.6	796	197.5	7.0	166.7
Logan – Beaudesert	226	70.4	790	204.7	911	227.9	11.3	223.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	125	71.2	217	115.5	310	162.2	40.5	127.7
Moreton Bay – North	192	80.7	480	171.1	538	186.7	9.1	131.2
Moreton Bay – South	61	31.7	261	113.8	262	111.7	–1.9	252.3
Queensland – Outback	135	159.5	462	564.0	563	685.0	21.5	329.5
Sunshine Coast	105	30.4	383	91.5	405	94.4	3.2	210.3
Toowoomba	95	63.0	252	149.1	313	181.6	21.8	188.3
Townsville	190	81.5	590	243.8	627	255.7	4.9	213.7
Wide Bay	158	54.6	445	138.7	568	173.4	25.0	217.8
Queensland	2,834	59.7	8,120	150.6	9,623	174.6	15.9	192.5

(a) Includes kidnapping and abduction; extortion; stalking; life endangering acts.

(b) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 24 Kidnapping, abduction etc.

Kidnapping, abduction etc.	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	17	7.5	15	6.0	11	4.4	–27.7	–41.3
Brisbane – North	5	2.4	13	5.6	26	11.0	96.7	361.2
Brisbane – South	23	6.6	39	10.0	38	9.5	–4.8	44.3
Brisbane – West	3	1.6	4	2.0	8	4.0	96.7	147.3
Brisbane Inner City	20	7.8	38	12.2	47	14.5	19.5	85.9
Cairns	11	4.5	51	19.4	53	19.8	2.3	339.2
Central Queensland	8	3.5	32	13.5	29	12.1	–10.7	243.3
Darling Downs – Maranoa	6	4.7	17	12.9	15	11.3	–12.6	141.6
Gold Coast	25	4.4	67	10.0	64	9.3	–6.8	111.8
Ipswich	26	8.1	47	12.0	48	11.9	–0.9	47.2
Logan – Beaudesert	26	8.1	52	13.5	67	16.8	24.4	107.0
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	29	16.5	15	8.0	16	8.4	4.9	–49.3
Moreton Bay – North	30	12.6	25	8.9	33	11.5	28.5	–9.2
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	14	6.1	12	5.1	–16.2	884.3
Queensland – Outback	8	9.5	27	33.0	40	48.7	47.6	414.9
Sunshine Coast	13	3.8	13	3.1	18	4.2	35.1	11.4
Toowoomba	8	5.3	18	10.7	19	11.0	3.5	107.8
Townsville	10	4.3	38	15.7	35	14.3	–9.1	232.8
Wide Bay	17	5.9	36	11.2	26	7.9	–29.3	35.2
Queensland	286	6.0	562	10.4	605	11.0	5.3	82.2

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 25 Extortion

Extortion	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	5	2.2	7	2.8	2	0.8	–71.8	–63.7
Brisbane – North	1	0.5	4	1.7	2	0.8	–50.8	77.4
Brisbane – South	5	1.4	3	0.8	7	1.8	127.9	22.3
Brisbane – West	3	1.6	4	2.0	5	2.5	22.9	54.5
Brisbane Inner City	5	2.0	19	6.1	14	4.3	–28.8	121.5
Cairns	3	1.2	9	3.4	7	2.6	–23.4	112.7
Central Queensland	3	1.3	8	3.4	9	3.8	10.8	184.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1	0.8	4	3.0	0	0.0	–100.0	–100.0
Gold Coast	17	3.0	26	3.9	19	2.8	–28.7	–7.5
Ipswich	9	2.8	20	5.1	22	5.5	6.8	94.9
Logan – Beaudesert	11	3.4	15	3.9	13	3.3	–16.4	–5.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1	0.6	7	3.7	6	3.1	–15.7	451.0
Moreton Bay – North	2	0.8	9	3.2	9	3.1	–2.7	271.3
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	3	1.3	5	2.1	62.9	310.1
Queensland – Outback	0	0.0	3	3.7	2	2.4	–33.6	n.c.
Sunshine Coast	4	1.2	5	1.2	11	2.6	114.7	121.2
Toowoomba	1	0.7	4	2.4	3	1.7	–26.5	162.5
Townsville	1	0.4	8	3.3	5	2.0	–38.3	375.4
Wide Bay	2	0.7	4	1.2	12	3.7	193.8	430.4
Queensland	76	1.6	164	3.0	154	2.9	–5.9	75.7

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

n.c. not calculated

Table 26 Stalking

Stalking	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	16	7.0	68	27.4	124	49.3	79.9	602.9
Brisbane – North	13	6.2	43	18.4	62	26.1	41.8	323.0
Brisbane – South	39	11.2	77	19.8	83	20.8	5.3	85.9
Brisbane – West	17	9.2	22	11.2	47	23.6	110.1	156.4
Brisbane Inner City	47	18.4	119	38.1	133	41.1	8.0	123.8
Cairns	33	13.6	140	53.2	187	70.0	31.5	416.5
Central Queensland	34	15.0	107	45.3	197	82.2	81.3	448.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	19	14.8	60	45.5	72	54.1	18.9	266.1
Gold Coast	43	7.5	226	33.6	315	45.7	36.0	506.2
Ipswich	40	12.5	196	50.1	227	56.3	12.4	352.5
Logan – Beaudesert	37	11.5	188	48.7	208	52.0	6.8	351.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	24	13.7	79	42.0	108	56.5	34.4	313.2
Moreton Bay – North	28	11.8	123	43.9	135	46.8	6.8	297.9
Moreton Bay – South	14	7.3	61	26.6	68	29.0	9.0	298.4
Queensland – Outback	21	24.8	69	84.2	74	90.0	6.9	262.9
Sunshine Coast	19	5.5	103	24.6	112	26.1	6.1	374.2
Toowoomba	25	16.6	81	47.9	92	53.4	11.4	222.0
Townsville	30	12.9	138	57.0	171	69.7	22.3	441.9
Wide Bay	22	7.6	98	30.5	147	44.9	46.9	490.6
Queensland	524	11.0	2,003	37.2	2,582	46.8	26.0	324.4

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 27 Life endangering acts^{(a)(b)}

Life endangering acts	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	46	20.2	116	46.8	155	61.6	31.8	205.6
Brisbane – North	64	30.4	143	61.3	177	74.6	21.7	145.3
Brisbane – South	105	30.1	227	58.3	270	67.7	16.2	124.6
Brisbane – West	36	19.5	116	59.2	134	67.2	13.6	245.1
Brisbane Inner City	74	28.9	212	67.8	300	92.7	36.7	220.7
Cairns	110	45.2	329	125.1	360	134.7	7.7	198.3
Central Queensland	136	59.9	279	118.1	296	123.4	4.5	106.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	83	64.6	187	141.9	171	128.6	–9.4	99.1
Gold Coast	224	39.3	670	99.6	842	122.1	22.7	211.1
Ipswich	163	50.7	459	117.4	499	123.8	5.5	144.1
Logan – Beaudesert	152	47.3	535	138.6	623	155.8	12.4	229.2
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	71	40.5	116	61.7	180	94.2	52.6	132.8
Moreton Bay – North	132	55.5	323	115.2	361	125.3	8.8	125.7
Moreton Bay – South	45	23.4	183	79.8	177	75.5	–5.4	222.6
Queensland – Outback	106	125.2	363	443.1	447	543.8	22.7	334.3
Sunshine Coast	69	20.0	262	62.6	264	61.5	–1.7	207.8
Toowoomba	61	40.4	149	88.2	199	115.5	31.0	185.5
Townsville	149	63.9	406	167.7	416	169.6	1.1	165.4
Wide Bay	117	40.4	307	95.7	383	116.9	22.2	189.4
Queensland	1,948	41.0	5,391	100.0	6,282	113.9	13.9	177.8

(a) Includes ill treatment of child; bomb threat; threats/harassment–cyber; driving causing grievous bodily harm; endanger lives on transport; and other life endangering acts.

(b) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'life endangering acts'.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

5.3. Offences against property

The number of property offences in Queensland increased marginally (up 0.2% or 587) in 2023–24 compared with 2022–23, to a total of 289,652 recorded offences. When expressed as a rate, police recorded 2.0% less property offences per 100,000 persons in the 2023–24 reporting period than in the preceding one (5,254.0 compared with 5,362.3 in 2022–23).

While the year-on-year rate comparisons (2023–24 compared with 2022–23) incorporated a mix of both increases and decreases, Moreton Bay – North was the only SA4 with a lower recorded property crime rate than in 2014–15 (4,636.3 compared with 5,204.4 per 100,000 persons). The highest rate of recorded property offences has continuously been in Brisbane Inner City, with 8,034.7 recorded offences per 100,000 persons in 2023–24. Despite its rate increasing steadily since 2014–15, the lowest property crime rate was again recorded in Brisbane West. Townsville has experienced the largest 10-year increase in recorded property offences, with the rate growing from 4,897.9 to 7,841.0 per 100,000 persons (up 60.1%) and the count almost doubling from 11,420 to 19,229 in the same period. The highest property crime volume in Queensland SA4 regions is consistently recorded on the Gold Coast, with this area accounting for 12.6% (36,587 offences) of all property offences in 2023–24.

Half of all property offences in Queensland were *other theft (excl. unlawful entry)* with 147,877 (or 51.1%) recorded offences in 2023–24. There were 10.8% less *unlawful entry* (all) offences recorded per 100,000 persons in 2023–24 and 3.8% less *unlawful use of motor vehicle* offences than in 2022–23.

Table 28 Count and rate of recorded offences by region – Offences against property

Offences against property – all offence types	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	5,892	2,583.1	8,033	3,237.7	8,050	3,201.0	–1.1	23.9
Brisbane – North	8,786	4,177.2	12,562	5,386.3	12,558	5,295.6	–1.7	26.8
Brisbane – South	12,423	3,565.5	23,068	5,920.4	22,527	5,647.2	–4.6	58.4
Brisbane – West	4,264	2,307.4	5,864	2,992.1	6,074	3,047.7	1.9	32.1
Brisbane Inner City	15,758	6,154.8	25,735	8,230.2	26,008	8,034.7	–2.4	30.5
Cairns	13,387	5,497.4	20,809	7,911.7	18,524	6,933.5	–12.4	26.1
Central Queensland	8,188	3,605.8	13,562	5,741.8	12,704	5,297.8	–7.7	46.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3,966	3,086.9	6,276	4,763.9	5,420	4,076.1	–14.4	32.0
Gold Coast	24,674	4,325.1	33,116	4,921.4	36,587	5,307.1	7.8	22.7
Ipswich	14,794	4,604.7	20,554	5,255.1	19,873	4,931.6	–6.2	7.1
Logan – Beaudesert	17,946	5,589.0	26,313	6,819.1	27,412	6,856.4	0.5	22.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	6,511	3,709.6	8,112	4,316.7	9,381	4,907.9	13.7	32.3
Moreton Bay – North	12,376	5,204.4	13,866	4,943.8	13,361	4,636.3	–6.2	–10.9
Moreton Bay – South	6,093	3,167.8	7,191	3,136.8	7,581	3,232.9	3.1	2.1
Queensland – Outback	4,816	5,689.3	6,738	8,225.2	6,293	7,656.2	–6.9	34.6
Sunshine Coast	10,951	3,172.1	12,880	3,075.6	13,718	3,196.4	3.9	0.8
Toowoomba	5,869	3,891.4	9,173	5,428.0	8,344	4,841.3	–10.8	24.4
Townsville	11,420	4,897.9	19,303	7,975.5	19,229	7,841.0	–1.7	60.1
Wide Bay	9,460	3,267.2	15,390	4,797.0	15,224	4,647.6	–3.1	42.3
Queensland	198,421	4,178.5	289,065	5,362.3	289,652	5,254.0	–2.0	25.7

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 29 Unlawful entry – all

Unlawful entry – all	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	899	394.1	1,149	463.1	1,102	438.2	–5.4	11.2
Brisbane – North	1,349	641.4	1,880	806.1	1,796	757.4	–6.0	18.1
Brisbane – South	2,648	760.0	4,244	1,089.2	4,052	1,015.8	–6.7	33.7
Brisbane – West	819	443.2	1,122	572.5	977	490.2	–14.4	10.6
Brisbane Inner City	1,941	758.1	4,661	1,490.6	4,551	1,406.0	–5.7	85.5
Cairns	2,580	1,059.5	5,479	2,083.2	4,275	1,600.1	–23.2	51.0
Central Queensland	1,344	591.9	2,852	1,207.5	2,252	939.1	–22.2	58.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	782	608.7	1,337	1,014.9	1,059	796.4	–21.5	30.8
Gold Coast	3,240	567.9	4,570	679.1	4,603	667.7	–1.7	17.6
Ipswich	2,431	756.7	2,919	746.3	2,456	609.5	–18.3	–19.5
Logan – Beaudesert	2,951	919.0	3,893	1,008.9	3,718	930.0	–7.8	1.2
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1,187	676.3	1,320	702.4	1,502	785.8	11.9	16.2
Moreton Bay – North	1,550	651.8	1,879	669.9	1,688	585.7	–12.6	–10.1
Moreton Bay – South	895	465.3	863	376.4	895	381.7	1.4	–18.0
Queensland – Outback	966	1,141.2	1,724	2,104.5	1,622	1,973.4	–6.2	72.9
Sunshine Coast	1,403	406.4	1,645	392.8	1,546	360.2	–8.3	–11.4
Toowoomba	938	621.9	2,061	1,219.6	1,588	921.4	–24.4	48.1
Townsville	2,083	893.4	5,403	2,232.4	4,588	1,870.8	–16.2	109.4
Wide Bay	1,541	532.2	2,510	782.4	2,646	807.8	3.2	51.8
Queensland	31,570	664.8	51,552	956.3	47,008	852.7	–10.8	28.3

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 30 Unlawful entry with intent – Dwelling

Unlawful entry with intent – Dwelling	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	622	272.7	652	262.8	693	275.6	4.9	1.1
Brisbane – North	950	451.7	1,123	481.5	1,037	437.3	–9.2	–3.2
Brisbane – South	1,866	535.6	2,629	674.7	2,508	628.7	–6.8	17.4
Brisbane – West	621	336.0	787	401.6	681	341.7	–14.9	1.7
Brisbane Inner City	1,008	393.7	2,262	723.4	1,958	604.9	–16.4	53.6
Cairns	1,635	671.4	4,048	1,539.1	2,974	1,113.2	–27.7	65.8
Central Queensland	773	340.4	1,726	730.7	1,301	542.5	–25.8	59.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	335	260.7	633	480.5	497	373.8	–22.2	43.3
Gold Coast	2,053	359.9	2,543	377.9	2,484	360.3	–4.7	0.1
Ipswich	1,582	492.4	1,687	431.3	1,436	356.3	–17.4	–27.6
Logan – Beaudesert	1,996	621.6	2,285	592.2	1,978	494.7	–16.5	–20.4
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	537	305.9	619	329.4	797	417.0	26.6	36.3
Moreton Bay – North	851	357.9	991	353.3	898	311.6	–11.8	–12.9
Moreton Bay – South	590	306.8	490	213.7	523	223.0	4.3	–27.3
Queensland – Outback	427	504.4	1,035	1,263.5	1,035	1,259.2	–0.3	149.6
Sunshine Coast	759	219.9	803	191.7	851	198.3	3.4	–9.8
Toowoomba	618	409.8	1,487	879.9	1,081	627.2	–28.7	53.1
Townsville	1,350	579.0	4,401	1,818.4	3,484	1,420.7	–21.9	145.4
Wide Bay	787	271.8	1,141	355.6	1,279	390.5	9.8	43.7
Queensland	19,370	407.9	31,357	581.7	27,521	499.2	–14.2	22.4

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 31 Unlawful entry with intent – Shop

Unlawful entry with intent – Shop	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	54	23.7	131	52.8	97	38.6	–26.9	62.9
Brisbane – North	68	32.3	179	76.8	147	62.0	–19.2	91.7
Brisbane – South	183	52.5	347	89.1	387	97.0	8.9	84.7
Brisbane – West	36	19.5	73	37.2	67	33.6	–9.7	72.6
Brisbane Inner City	191	74.6	244	78.0	268	82.8	6.1	11.0
Cairns	126	51.7	377	143.3	268	100.3	–30.0	93.9
Central Queensland	81	35.7	209	88.5	149	62.1	–29.8	74.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	47	36.6	95	72.1	71	53.4	–26.0	46.0
Gold Coast	189	33.1	352	52.3	391	56.7	8.4	71.2
Ipswich	85	26.5	182	46.5	193	47.9	2.9	81.0
Logan – Beaudesert	132	41.1	465	120.5	460	115.1	–4.5	179.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	64	36.5	130	69.2	109	57.0	–17.6	56.4
Moreton Bay – North	108	45.4	160	57.0	142	49.3	–13.6	8.5
Moreton Bay – South	47	24.4	85	37.1	109	46.5	25.4	90.2
Queensland – Outback	58	68.5	100	122.1	71	86.4	–29.2	26.1
Sunshine Coast	94	27.2	164	39.2	125	29.1	–25.6	7.0
Toowoomba	27	17.9	141	83.4	104	60.3	–27.7	237.1
Townsville	103	44.2	183	75.6	228	93.0	23.0	110.5
Wide Bay	94	32.5	177	55.2	197	60.1	9.0	85.2
Queensland	1,788	37.7	3,796	70.4	3,588	65.1	–7.6	72.9

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 32 Unlawful entry with intent – Other

Unlawful entry with intent – Other	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	223	97.8	366	147.5	312	124.1	–15.9	26.9
Brisbane – North	331	157.4	578	247.8	612	258.1	4.1	64.0
Brisbane – South	599	171.9	1,268	325.4	1,157	290.0	–10.9	68.7
Brisbane – West	162	87.7	262	133.7	229	114.9	–14.1	31.1
Brisbane Inner City	742	289.8	2,155	689.2	2,325	718.3	4.2	147.8
Cairns	819	336.3	1,054	400.7	1,033	386.7	–3.5	15.0
Central Queensland	490	215.8	917	388.2	802	334.4	–13.9	55.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	400	311.3	609	462.3	491	369.3	–20.1	18.6
Gold Coast	998	174.9	1,675	248.9	1,728	250.7	0.7	43.3
Ipswich	764	237.8	1,050	268.5	827	205.2	–23.6	–13.7
Logan – Beaudesert	823	256.3	1,143	296.2	1,280	320.2	8.1	24.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	586	333.9	571	303.8	596	311.8	2.6	–6.6
Moreton Bay – North	591	248.5	728	259.6	648	224.9	–13.4	–9.5
Moreton Bay – South	258	134.1	288	125.6	263	112.2	–10.7	–16.4
Queensland – Outback	481	568.2	589	719.0	516	627.8	–12.7	10.5
Sunshine Coast	550	159.3	678	161.9	570	132.8	–18.0	–16.6
Toowoomba	293	194.3	433	256.2	403	233.8	–8.7	20.4
Townsville	630	270.2	819	338.4	876	357.2	5.6	32.2
Wide Bay	660	227.9	1,192	371.5	1,170	357.2	–3.9	56.7
Queensland	10,412	219.3	16,399	304.2	15,899	288.4	–5.2	31.5

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 33 Arson

Arson	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	35	15.3	38	15.3	46	18.3	19.4	19.2
Brisbane – North	25	11.9	22	9.4	28	11.8	25.2	–0.7
Brisbane – South	49	14.1	68	17.5	58	14.5	–16.7	3.4
Brisbane – West	8	4.3	9	4.6	5	2.5	–45.4	–42.0
Brisbane Inner City	25	9.8	19	6.1	34	10.5	72.9	7.6
Cairns	51	20.9	95	36.1	62	23.2	–35.8	10.8
Central Queensland	51	22.5	116	49.1	137	57.1	16.3	154.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	37	28.8	103	78.2	84	63.2	–19.2	119.4
Gold Coast	148	25.9	119	17.7	127	18.4	4.2	–29.0
Ipswich	126	39.2	142	36.3	137	34.0	–6.4	–13.3
Logan – Beaudesert	151	47.0	160	41.5	187	46.8	12.8	–0.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	27	15.4	62	33.0	87	45.5	38.0	195.9
Moreton Bay – North	82	34.5	60	21.4	84	29.1	36.3	–15.5
Moreton Bay – South	30	15.6	32	14.0	50	21.3	52.8	36.7
Queensland – Outback	54	63.8	48	58.6	77	93.7	59.9	46.9
Sunshine Coast	57	16.5	62	14.8	68	15.8	7.0	–4.0
Toowoomba	38	25.2	29	17.2	37	21.5	25.1	–14.8
Townsville	51	21.9	177	73.1	176	71.8	–1.9	228.1
Wide Bay	67	23.1	175	54.5	180	55.0	0.7	137.5
Queensland	1,118	23.5	1,541	28.6	1,668	30.3	5.8	28.5

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 34 Other property damage

Other property damage (excl. arson)	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	1,019	446.7	1,314	529.6	1,248	496.3	–6.3	11.1
Brisbane – North	1,062	504.9	1,235	529.5	1,217	513.2	–3.1	1.6
Brisbane – South	1,462	419.6	1,799	461.7	1,802	451.7	–2.2	7.7
Brisbane – West	584	316.0	583	297.5	612	307.1	3.2	–2.8
Brisbane Inner City	1,836	717.1	2,368	757.3	2,398	740.8	–2.2	3.3
Cairns	2,602	1,068.5	3,381	1,285.5	3,458	1,294.3	0.7	21.1
Central Queensland	1,651	727.1	2,394	1,013.6	2,581	1,076.3	6.2	48.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	842	655.4	1,250	948.8	1,087	817.5	–13.8	24.7
Gold Coast	3,159	553.7	3,905	580.3	4,320	626.6	8.0	13.2
Ipswich	2,518	783.7	3,242	828.9	3,312	821.9	–0.8	4.9
Logan – Beaudesert	2,756	858.3	3,786	981.2	4,103	1,026.3	4.6	19.6
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1,078	614.2	1,353	720.0	1,682	880.0	22.2	43.3
Moreton Bay – North	1,779	748.1	2,221	791.9	2,260	784.2	–1.0	4.8
Moreton Bay – South	885	460.1	1,000	436.2	1,094	466.5	7.0	1.4
Queensland – Outback	1,395	1,648.0	2,210	2,697.8	2,030	2,469.7	–8.5	49.9
Sunshine Coast	1,735	502.6	1,955	466.8	2,097	488.6	4.7	–2.8
Toowoomba	1,036	686.9	1,270	751.5	1,276	740.4	–1.5	7.8
Townsville	2,379	1,020.3	3,330	1,375.9	3,672	1,497.3	8.8	46.7
Wide Bay	1,982	684.5	2,632	820.4	2,657	811.1	–1.1	18.5
Queensland	31,804	669.7	41,272	765.6	42,997	779.9	1.9	16.5

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 35 Unlawful use of a motor vehicle

Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	301	132.0	484	195.1	459	182.5	–6.4	38.3
Brisbane – North	502	238.7	827	354.6	892	376.1	6.1	57.6
Brisbane – South	641	184.0	1,651	423.7	1,597	400.3	–5.5	117.6
Brisbane – West	169	91.5	365	186.2	336	168.6	–9.5	84.3
Brisbane Inner City	514	200.8	1,435	458.9	1,512	467.1	1.8	132.7
Cairns	550	225.9	1,524	579.4	1,204	450.7	–22.2	99.5
Central Queensland	277	122.0	1,046	442.8	900	375.3	–15.3	207.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	154	119.9	579	439.5	450	338.4	–23.0	182.3
Gold Coast	1,528	267.8	2,583	383.9	2,915	422.8	10.2	57.9
Ipswich	678	211.0	1,446	369.7	1,118	277.4	–25.0	31.5
Logan – Beaudesert	1,049	326.7	1,854	480.5	1,903	476.0	–0.9	45.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	212	120.8	587	312.4	736	385.1	23.3	218.8
Moreton Bay – North	478	201.0	831	296.3	775	268.9	–9.2	33.8
Moreton Bay – South	254	132.1	400	174.5	501	213.6	22.4	61.8
Queensland – Outback	221	261.1	437	533.5	450	547.5	2.6	109.7
Sunshine Coast	400	115.9	790	188.6	867	202.0	7.1	74.4
Toowoomba	228	151.2	741	438.5	596	345.8	–21.1	128.7
Townsville	573	245.8	1,749	722.6	1,764	719.3	–0.5	192.7
Wide Bay	273	94.3	965	300.8	980	299.2	–0.5	217.3
Queensland	9,015	189.8	20,317	376.9	19,992	362.6	–3.8	91.0

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 36 Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)^(a)

Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	2,926	1,282.8	4,296	1,731.5	4,387	1,744.4	0.7	36.0
Brisbane – North	4,684	2,227.0	7,314	3,136.1	7,285	3,072.0	–2.0	37.9
Brisbane – South	5,831	1,673.5	12,665	3,250.5	12,795	3,207.5	–1.3	91.7
Brisbane – West	2,194	1,187.2	3,277	1,672.1	3,549	1,780.7	6.5	50.0
Brisbane Inner City	7,764	3,032.5	13,587	4,345.2	13,735	4,243.2	–2.3	39.9
Cairns	6,098	2,504.2	8,331	3,167.5	7,958	2,978.7	–6.0	18.9
Central Queensland	3,830	1,686.6	5,829	2,467.8	5,526	2,304.4	–6.6	36.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1,738	1,352.8	2,553	1,937.9	2,277	1,712.4	–11.6	26.6
Gold Coast	13,600	2,383.9	18,284	2,717.2	20,435	2,964.2	9.1	24.3
Ipswich	7,275	2,264.4	10,795	2,760.0	10,707	2,657.0	–3.7	17.3
Logan – Beaudesert	8,496	2,646.0	13,900	3,602.3	14,896	3,725.9	3.4	40.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	3,160	1,800.4	3,942	2,097.7	4,564	2,387.8	13.8	32.6
Moreton Bay – North	5,586	2,349.0	7,586	2,704.7	7,049	2,446.0	–9.6	4.1
Moreton Bay – South	3,113	1,618.5	3,994	1,742.2	4,228	1,803.0	3.5	11.4
Queensland – Outback	1,666	1,968.1	1,836	2,241.3	1,704	2,073.1	–7.5	5.3
Sunshine Coast	5,742	1,663.3	7,229	1,726.2	7,658	1,784.4	3.4	7.3
Toowoomba	2,624	1,739.8	3,978	2,353.9	3,908	2,267.5	–3.7	30.3
Townsville	5,024	2,154.7	7,082	2,926.1	7,907	3,224.2	10.2	49.6
Wide Bay	4,517	1,560.0	7,077	2,205.9	6,970	2,127.8	–3.5	36.4
Queensland	96,327	2,028.5	143,795	2,667.5	147,877	2,682.3	0.6	32.2

(a) Stealing from dwellings; shop stealing; vehicles (steal from / enter with intent); other stealing.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 37 Fraud

Fraud	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	526	230.6	602	242.6	662	263.2	8.5	14.2
Brisbane – North	955	454.0	1,005	430.9	1,063	448.3	4.0	–1.3
Brisbane – South	1,465	420.5	2,181	559.8	1,863	467.0	–16.6	11.1
Brisbane – West	400	216.5	397	202.6	501	251.4	24.1	16.1
Brisbane Inner City	3,205	1,251.8	2,702	864.1	2,807	867.2	0.4	–30.7
Cairns	1,027	421.7	1,563	594.3	1,242	464.9	–21.8	10.2
Central Queensland	826	363.8	986	417.4	1,003	418.3	0.2	15.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	277	215.6	323	245.2	352	264.7	8.0	22.8
Gold Coast	2,436	427.0	2,769	411.5	3,101	449.8	9.3	5.3
Ipswich	1,353	421.1	1,556	397.8	1,782	442.2	11.2	5.0
Logan – Beaudesert	2,049	638.1	2,334	604.9	2,209	552.5	–8.7	–13.4
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	706	402.2	654	348.0	619	323.8	–6.9	–19.5
Moreton Bay – North	2,682	1,127.8	1,072	382.2	1,297	450.1	17.8	–60.1
Moreton Bay – South	804	418.0	784	342.0	713	304.1	–11.1	–27.3
Queensland – Outback	339	400.5	378	461.4	325	395.4	–14.3	–1.3
Sunshine Coast	1,403	406.4	967	230.9	1,218	283.8	22.9	–30.2
Toowoomba	749	496.6	789	466.9	706	409.6	–12.3	–17.5
Townsville	1,093	468.8	1,189	491.3	869	354.4	–27.9	–24.4
Wide Bay	889	307.0	1,730	539.2	1,330	406.0	–24.7	32.2
Queensland	23,472	494.3	24,135	447.7	23,858	432.8	–3.3	–12.4

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 38 Handling stolen goods

Handling stolen goods	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	186	81.5	150	60.5	146	58.1	–4.0	–28.8
Brisbane – North	209	99.4	279	119.6	277	116.8	–2.4	17.6
Brisbane – South	327	93.9	460	118.1	360	90.2	–23.6	–3.8
Brisbane – West	90	48.7	111	56.6	94	47.2	–16.7	–3.2
Brisbane Inner City	473	184.7	963	308.0	971	300.0	–2.6	62.4
Cairns	479	196.7	436	165.8	325	121.6	–26.6	–38.2
Central Queensland	209	92.0	339	143.5	305	127.2	–11.4	38.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	136	105.9	131	99.4	111	83.5	–16.0	–21.1
Gold Coast	563	98.7	886	131.7	1,086	157.5	19.6	59.6
Ipswich	413	128.5	454	116.1	361	89.6	–22.8	–30.3
Logan – Beaudesert	494	153.8	386	100.0	396	99.0	–1.0	–35.6
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	141	80.3	194	103.2	191	99.9	–3.2	24.4
Moreton Bay – North	219	92.1	217	77.4	208	72.2	–6.7	–21.6
Moreton Bay – South	112	58.2	118	51.5	100	42.6	–17.2	–26.8
Queensland – Outback	175	206.7	105	128.2	85	103.4	–19.3	–50.0
Sunshine Coast	211	61.1	232	55.4	264	61.5	11.0	0.6
Toowoomba	256	169.7	305	180.5	233	135.2	–25.1	–20.4
Townsville	217	93.1	373	154.1	253	103.2	–33.1	10.8
Wide Bay	191	66.0	301	93.8	461	140.7	50.0	113.3
Queensland	5,115	107.7	6,453	119.7	6,252	113.4	–5.3	5.3

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

5.4. Other offences

At 4,289.7 recorded offences per 100,000 persons, the rate of recorded 'other' offences in 2023–24 was only marginally higher than in 2022–23 (up 0.1%) and 7.5% lower than in 2014–15. There were 236,488 recorded offences in this category in 2023–24, which was 5,492 (or 2.4%) more than in the previous year.

Queensland – Outback was the region with the highest rate of 'other' offences in Queensland in 2023–24 (at 15,213.8 per 100,000 persons), more than treble the overall rate for the state. The largest decrease for the year occurred in Ipswich SA4, where the rate declined from 4,403.9 in 2022–23 to 3,829.0 per 100,000 (–13.1%).

The offence distribution within the 'other' offences category has changed for all SA4 regions over the 10-year period. The rate of *breach of domestic violence protection order* offences has more than doubled for most SA4 regions, becoming the most prevalent offence type in this category in 2023–24, with 1,185.5 recorded offences per 100,000 persons. Conversely, over the same period, the rate of *good order offences* has consistently declined for all SA4 regions (–43.4% overall), while the rate of *drug offences* has declined for most SA4 regions (–31.2% overall), except Brisbane – North, where it increased by 2.0%.

Table 39 Count and rate of recorded offences by region – Other offences

Other offences – all offence types	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	7,307	3,203.4	6,013	2,423.6	6,541	2,600.9	7.3	–18.8
Brisbane – North	5,393	2,564.1	6,374	2,733.0	7,043	2,970.0	8.7	15.8
Brisbane – South	8,926	2,561.8	8,214	2,108.1	8,520	2,135.8	1.3	–16.6
Brisbane – West	2,712	1,467.6	2,278	1,162.4	2,493	1,250.9	7.6	–14.8
Brisbane Inner City	17,807	6,955.1	17,239	5,513.1	17,608	5,439.7	–1.3	–21.8
Cairns	15,644	6,424.3	17,692	6,726.6	18,157	6,796.2	1.0	5.8
Central Queensland	14,144	6,228.7	15,011	6,355.2	15,606	6,507.9	2.4	4.5
Darling Downs – Maranoa	7,339	5,712.3	7,381	5,602.6	7,107	5,344.9	–4.6	–6.4
Gold Coast	25,144	4,407.5	24,328	3,615.4	25,584	3,711.0	2.6	–15.8
Ipswich	13,339	4,151.8	17,225	4,403.9	15,430	3,829.0	–13.1	–7.8
Logan – Beaudesert	15,819	4,926.6	15,273	3,958.1	16,620	4,157.1	5.0	–15.6
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	8,730	4,973.8	9,619	5,118.6	9,834	5,144.9	0.5	3.4
Moreton Bay – North	13,132	5,522.3	12,301	4,385.8	13,367	4,638.4	5.8	–16.0
Moreton Bay – South	4,192	2,179.5	4,844	2,113.0	4,515	1,925.4	–8.9	–11.7
Queensland – Outback	11,089	13,099.7	11,956	14,595.0	12,505	15,213.8	4.2	16.1
Sunshine Coast	11,712	3,392.6	11,695	2,792.7	11,443	2,666.3	–4.5	–21.4
Toowoomba	8,696	5,765.9	8,671	5,130.9	8,700	5,047.9	–1.6	–12.5
Townsville	14,737	6,320.5	18,550	7,664.4	18,826	7,676.7	0.2	21.5
Wide Bay	13,677	4,723.6	15,701	4,893.9	15,489	4,728.5	–3.4	0.1
Queensland	220,167	4,636.4	230,996	4,285.1	236,488	4,289.7	0.1	–7.5

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 40 Drug offences

Drug offences	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	3,347	1,467.3	1,876	756.1	1,878	746.8	–1.2	–49.1
Brisbane – North	2,017	959.0	2,101	900.9	2,319	977.9	8.6	2.0
Brisbane – South	3,914	1,123.3	2,207	566.4	2,198	551.0	–2.7	–50.9
Brisbane – West	1,180	638.5	723	368.9	846	424.5	15.1	–33.5
Brisbane Inner City	6,277	2,451.7	6,249	1,998.5	6,500	2,008.1	0.5	–18.1
Cairns	4,986	2,047.5	3,273	1,244.4	3,646	1,364.7	9.7	–33.3
Central Queensland	4,033	1,776.0	3,432	1,453.0	3,723	1,552.5	6.9	–12.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3,184	2,478.3	1,846	1,401.2	1,696	1,275.5	–9.0	–48.5
Gold Coast	10,638	1,864.7	8,304	1,234.1	9,374	1,359.7	10.2	–27.1
Ipswich	4,899	1,524.8	4,147	1,060.3	3,781	938.3	–11.5	–38.5
Logan – Beaudesert	6,098	1,899.1	3,696	957.8	3,913	978.7	2.2	–48.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	3,250	1,851.7	2,674	1,422.9	2,571	1,345.1	–5.5	–27.4
Moreton Bay – North	5,768	2,425.6	3,702	1,319.9	4,223	1,465.4	11.0	–39.6
Moreton Bay – South	1,596	829.8	1,183	516.0	1,357	578.7	12.1	–30.3
Queensland – Outback	1,926	2,275.2	1,884	2,299.8	1,689	2,054.9	–10.7	–9.7
Sunshine Coast	4,735	1,371.6	3,069	732.9	2,915	679.2	–7.3	–50.5
Toowoomba	3,351	2,221.9	2,465	1,458.6	2,542	1,474.9	1.1	–33.6
Townsville	4,567	1,958.7	5,790	2,392.3	4,713	1,921.8	–19.7	–1.9
Wide Bay	4,675	1,614.6	4,214	1,313.5	3,970	1,212.0	–7.7	–24.9
Queensland	80,855	1,702.7	63,050	1,169.6	64,542	1,170.7	<0.1	–31.2

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 41 Breach domestic violence protection order

Breach domestic violence protection order	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	496	217.4	1,415	570.3	1,873	744.8	30.6	242.5
Brisbane – North	411	195.4	1,443	618.7	1,582	667.1	7.8	241.4
Brisbane – South	480	137.8	1,780	456.8	1,988	498.4	9.1	261.8
Brisbane – West	150	81.2	489	249.5	548	275.0	10.2	238.7
Brisbane Inner City	417	162.9	1,732	553.9	1,885	582.3	5.1	257.5
Cairns	1,544	634.1	5,637	2,143.2	6,206	2,322.9	8.4	266.4
Central Queensland	1,359	598.5	4,662	1,973.8	5,069	2,113.8	7.1	253.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	347	270.1	1,305	990.6	1,391	1,046.1	5.6	287.3
Gold Coast	1,268	222.3	5,182	770.1	5,668	822.2	6.8	269.9
Ipswich	1,107	344.6	5,618	1,436.4	4,932	1,223.9	–14.8	255.2
Logan – Beaudesert	1,377	428.8	5,709	1,479.5	6,522	1,631.3	10.3	280.4
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	685	390.3	2,112	1,123.9	2,469	1,291.7	14.9	231.0
Moreton Bay – North	1,072	450.8	3,401	1,212.6	3,777	1,310.6	8.1	190.7
Moreton Bay – South	284	147.7	1,342	585.4	1,345	573.6	–2.0	288.4
Queensland – Outback	1,420	1,677.5	4,662	5,691.0	5,157	6,274.1	10.2	274.0
Sunshine Coast	732	212.0	2,294	547.8	2,711	631.7	15.3	197.9
Toowoomba	541	358.7	1,401	829.0	1,505	873.2	5.3	143.4
Townsville	1,586	680.2	5,225	2,158.8	6,315	2,575.1	19.3	278.6
Wide Bay	1,111	383.7	3,935	1,226.5	4,315	1,317.3	7.4	243.3
Queensland	16,403	345.4	59,410	1,102.1	65,358	1,185.5	7.6	243.2

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 42 Weapons Act offences

Weapon Act offences	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	234	102.6	150	60.5	220	87.5	44.7	–14.7
Brisbane – North	157	74.6	180	77.2	263	110.9	43.7	48.6
Brisbane – South	236	67.7	326	83.7	320	80.2	–4.1	18.4
Brisbane – West	75	40.6	86	43.9	97	48.7	10.9	19.9
Brisbane Inner City	331	129.3	636	203.4	741	228.9	12.5	77.1
Cairns	381	156.5	418	158.9	463	173.3	9.0	10.8
Central Queensland	415	182.8	428	181.2	546	227.7	25.7	24.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	243	189.1	290	220.1	302	227.1	3.2	20.1
Gold Coast	706	123.8	765	113.7	924	134.0	17.9	8.3
Ipswich	434	135.1	543	138.8	562	139.5	0.5	3.2
Logan – Beaudesert	578	180.0	569	147.5	634	158.6	7.5	–11.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	230	131.0	274	145.8	291	152.2	4.4	16.2
Moreton Bay – North	477	200.6	402	143.3	540	187.4	30.7	–6.6
Moreton Bay – South	112	58.2	163	71.1	139	59.3	–16.6	1.8
Queensland – Outback	235	277.6	210	256.4	236	287.1	12.0	3.4
Sunshine Coast	263	76.2	313	74.7	360	83.9	12.2	10.1
Toowoomba	253	167.8	388	229.6	309	179.3	–21.9	6.9
Townsville	383	164.3	567	234.3	562	229.2	–2.2	39.5
Wide Bay	449	155.1	529	164.9	491	149.9	–9.1	–3.3
Queensland	6,198	130.5	7,258	134.6	8,022	145.5	8.1	11.5

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 43 Good order offences^(a)

Good order offences	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	1,669	731.7	1,025	413.1	913	363.0	–12.1	–50.4
Brisbane – North	1,492	709.4	968	415.1	898	378.7	–8.8	–46.6
Brisbane – South	1,959	562.2	1,245	319.5	1,293	324.1	1.4	–42.3
Brisbane – West	589	318.7	313	159.7	319	160.1	0.2	–49.8
Brisbane Inner City	7,006	2,736.4	5,130	1,640.6	4,634	1,431.6	–12.7	–47.7
Cairns	4,257	1,748.2	3,841	1,460.4	3,471	1,299.2	–11.0	–25.7
Central Queensland	4,145	1,825.4	3,001	1,270.5	2,775	1,157.2	–8.9	–36.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1,560	1,214.2	1,404	1,065.7	1,158	870.9	–18.3	–28.3
Gold Coast	6,738	1,181.1	4,232	628.9	3,920	568.6	–9.6	–51.9
Ipswich	3,406	1,060.1	2,448	625.9	2,121	526.3	–15.9	–50.4
Logan – Beaudesert	4,270	1,329.8	1,905	493.7	1,925	481.5	–2.5	–63.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	2,225	1,267.7	2,017	1,073.3	1,838	961.6	–10.4	–24.1
Moreton Bay – North	3,036	1,276.7	1,474	525.5	1,519	527.1	0.3	–58.7
Moreton Bay – South	1,135	590.1	580	253.0	576	245.6	–2.9	–58.4
Queensland – Outback	3,461	4,088.6	2,344	2,861.4	2,535	3,084.1	7.8	–24.6
Sunshine Coast	2,762	800.1	1,933	461.6	1,979	461.1	–0.1	–42.4
Toowoomba	2,642	1,751.8	1,928	1,140.9	1,928	1,118.7	–1.9	–36.1
Townsville	4,275	1,833.5	3,440	1,421.3	3,235	1,319.1	–7.2	–28.1
Wide Bay	3,605	1,245.0	2,602	811.0	2,517	768.4	–5.3	–38.3
Queensland	60,306	1,270.0	41,891	777.1	39,636	719.0	–7.5	–43.4

(a) Disobey move-on direction; resist, incite, hinder, obstruct; fare evasion; public nuisance.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 44 Traffic and related offences^(a)

Traffic and related offences	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
							1 year	9 years
Statistical area level 4	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
Brisbane – East	1,211	530.9	1,216	490.1	1,325	526.9	7.5	–0.8
Brisbane – North	1,016	483.0	1,403	601.6	1,625	685.2	13.9	41.9
Brisbane – South	1,906	547.0	2,029	520.7	2,099	526.2	1.0	–3.8
Brisbane – West	518	280.3	498	254.1	453	227.3	–10.6	–18.9
Brisbane Inner City	1,862	727.3	1,940	620.4	1,932	596.9	–3.8	–17.9
Cairns	3,124	1,282.9	3,207	1,219.3	2,941	1,100.8	–9.7	–14.2
Central Queensland	2,952	1,300.0	2,521	1,067.3	2,631	1,097.2	2.8	–15.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1,458	1,134.8	2,126	1,613.8	2,153	1,619.2	0.3	42.7
Gold Coast	4,482	785.6	4,353	646.9	3,972	576.2	–10.9	–26.7
Ipswich	2,857	889.2	3,601	920.7	3,246	805.5	–12.5	–9.4
Logan – Beaudesert	2,888	899.4	2,797	724.9	2,807	702.1	–3.1	–21.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1,808	1,030.1	2,041	1,086.1	2,146	1,122.7	3.4	9.0
Moreton Bay – North	1,931	812.0	2,775	989.4	2,782	965.4	–2.4	18.9
Moreton Bay – South	732	380.6	1,243	542.2	893	380.8	–29.8	<0.1
Queensland – Outback	1,864	2,202.0	1,771	2,161.9	1,754	2,133.9	–1.3	–3.1
Sunshine Coast	2,613	756.9	3,368	804.3	2,654	618.4	–23.1	–18.3
Toowoomba	1,304	864.6	1,679	993.5	1,556	902.8	–9.1	4.4
Townsville	2,193	940.6	2,310	954.4	2,662	1,085.5	13.7	15.4
Wide Bay	2,539	876.9	3,558	1,109.0	3,313	1,011.4	–8.8	15.3
Queensland	39,351	828.7	44,538	826.2	43,068	781.2	–5.4	–5.7

(a) Dangerous operation of a vehicle; drink driving; drug driving; disqualified driving; interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle.

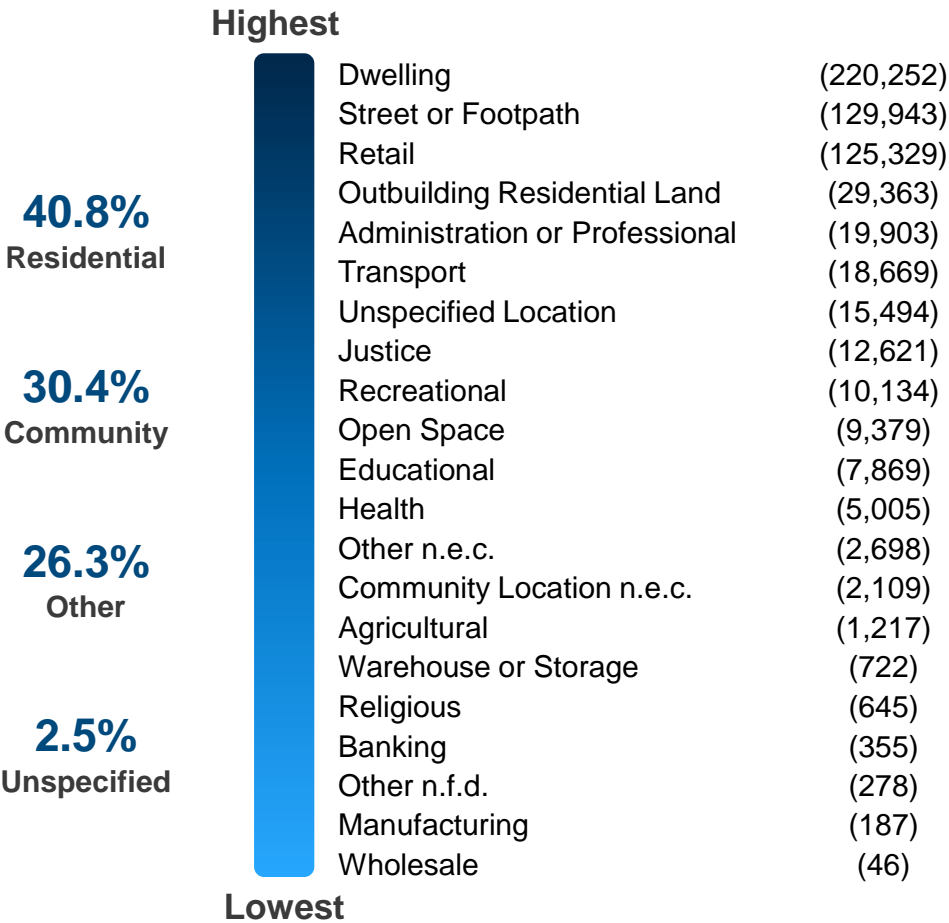
Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

6.0 Crime locations

This section provides a breakdown of recorded crime in 2023–24 by the type of setting in which the offence occurred. The location classifications are based on those used by the ABS in *Recorded crime – Victims, Australia*.

A crime location is defined as the initial site where a criminal incident occurred, classified by the primary function of that site (for sites with more than one function. This definition may encompass any surrounding land, yard or car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location. (See Explanatory notes and glossary for further information.)

Figure 4 Where crime occurred in Queensland in 2023–24



n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
n.f.d. not further disaggregated/defined

6.1. Offences against the person

Table 45 Offences against the person, by crime location, 2023–24

Where offence occurred Offences against the person	Residential		Community							
	Dwelling	Outbuilding residential land	Educational	Health	Justice	Open space	Religious	Street or footpath	Transport	Community location n.e.c.
Offence	— number —		— number —							
Homicide (Murder)	24	3	0	2	0	4	0	8	0	0
Other homicide	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0
Attempted murder	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Conspiracy to murder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Manslaughter – unlawful striking causing death	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving causing death	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
Assault	38,374	896	1,385	861	1,296	1,225	33	9,144	1,568	242
Grievous assault	568	19	10	8	12	35	0	252	34	4
Serious assault ^(a)	17,469	394	703	256	356	625	11	4,176	710	98
Serious assault (other) ^(b)	3,982	163	65	272	479	138	9	1,177	215	37
Common assault	16,355	320	607	325	449	427	13	3,539	609	103
Sexual offences	7,108	79	466	116	197	245	17	380	200	42
Rape and attempted rape	3,011	28	63	22	57	109	10	116	50	6
Other sexual offences	4,097	51	403	94	140	136	7	264	150	36
Robbery	508	134	29	7	3	89	2	909	205	3
Armed robbery	310	78	13	2	2	33	2	363	68	1
Unarmed robbery	198	56	16	5	1	56	0	546	137	2
Other offences against the person	5,076	244	146	58	89	104	4	1,355	167	26
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	428	4	5	3	4	7	1	73	15	0
Extortion	110	2	1	2	5	1	0	7	4	3
Stalking	1,708	74	34	14	43	45	2	273	24	7
Life endangering acts ^(a)	2,830	164	106	39	37	51	1	1,002	124	16
Total	51,123	1,358	2,026	1,044	1,585	1,667	56	11,842	2,140	313

(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under serious assault, but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(b) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

Table 45 continued Offences against the person, by crime location, 2023–24

Where offence occurred Offences against the person (cont.)	Other locations										Unspecified location
	Admin. or professional	Agricultural	Banking	Manufacturing	Recreational	Retail	Warehouse or storage	Wholesale	Other n.f.d.	Other n.e.c.	
Offence	— number —										number
Homicide (Murder)	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	4
Other homicide	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murder	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter – unlawful striking causing death	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Driving causing death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	944	75	7	18	1,562	4,219	37	5	31	42	687
Grievous assault	10	4	0	2	48	83	0	1	1	4	16
Serious assault ^(a)	354	41	1	6	810	1,753	16	1	20	21	296
Serious assault (other) ^(b)	173	8	3	0	149	511	2	1	2	4	86
Common assault	407	22	3	10	555	1,872	19	2	8	13	289
Sexual offences	120	12	1	1	344	542	1	0	17	0	726
Rape and attempted rape	26	3	0	0	109	136	1	0	9	0	142
Other sexual offences	94	9	1	1	235	406	0	0	8	0	584
Robbery	94	1	2	0	144	895	0	0	1	2	23
Armed robbery	61	1	0	0	62	463	0	0	0	1	9
Unarmed robbery	33	0	2	0	82	432	0	0	1	1	14
Other offences against the person	169	9	7	0	116	447	4	0	5	5	1,592
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	7	2	0	0	9	34	0	0	0	0	13
Extortion	3	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	5
Stalking	70	4	0	0	35	133	0	0	1	1	114
Life endangering acts ^(a)	89	3	7	0	70	271	4	0	4	4	1,460
Total	1,329	97	17	19	2,169	6,110	42	5	54	49	3,033

(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under serious assault, but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(b) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

6.2. Offences against property

Table 46 Offences against property, by crime location, 2023–24

Where offence occurred Offences against property	Residential		Community							
	Dwelling	Outbuilding residential land	Educational	Health	Justice	Open space	Religious	Street or footpath	Transport	Community location n.e.c.
Offence	— number —		— number —							
Unlawful entry	30,587	2,166	1,345	276	18	63	216	144	363	369
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	26,506	303	35	9	5	20	7	95	32	17
<i>Without violence</i>	25,596	294	33	9	4	19	7	86	30	15
<i>With violence</i>	909	9	2	0	1	1	0	9	2	2
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	16	10	23	15	0	1	3	2	7	13
Unlawful entry with intent – other	4,065	1,853	1,287	252	13	42	206	47	324	339
Arson	304	68	17	4	9	369	5	565	75	6
Other property damage	19,928	4,492	1,206	415	519	657	117	5,872	1,686	332
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	7,881	3,734	68	46	14	143	11	4,064	658	24
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	14,155	14,984	1,501	771	112	2,421	139	13,188	3,946	346
Stealing from dwellings	6,725	456	5	5	4	8	0	36	17	2
Shop stealing	47	8	11	27	20	13	1	162	25	20
Vehicles (steal from / enter with intent)	3,775	10,486	256	148	18	534	43	9,248	2,029	83
Other stealing	3,608	4,034	1,229	591	70	1,866	95	3,742	1,875	241
Fraud	6,331	213	55	97	136	39	5	1,103	239	14
Fraud by computer	539	0	4	8	7	0	0	3	1	0
Fraud by cheque	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud by credit card	183	11	14	21	2	13	0	110	95	3
Identity fraud	766	4	0	6	6	1	0	37	8	0
Other fraud	4,839	198	37	62	121	25	5	953	135	11
Handling stolen goods	1,962	134	21	15	158	149	1	2,116	417	17
Possess property suspected stolen	701	30	11	8	89	91	1	1,115	216	9
Receiving stolen property	150	9	0	0	5	5	0	92	20	1
Possess etc. tainted property	1,097	92	10	7	62	50	0	866	177	7
Other handling stolen goods	14	3	0	0	2	3	0	43	4	0
Total	81,148	25,791	4,213	1,624	966	3,841	494	27,052	7,384	1,108

Table 46 continued Recorded offences against property, by crime location, 2023–24

Where offence occurred Offences against property (cont.)	Other locations										Unspecified location
	Admin. or professional	Agricultural	Banking	Manufacturing	Recreational	Retail	Warehouse or storage	Wholesale	Other n.f.d.	Other n.e.c.	
Offence	— number —										number
Unlawful entry	3,534	158	9	60	741	4,753	282	3	4	1,031	886
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	71	21	0	3	84	241	6	0	0	17	49
<i>Without violence</i>	70	21	0	3	79	230	6	0	0	17	49
<i>With violence</i>	1	0	0	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	628	3	1	6	32	2,759	27	1	0	7	34
Unlawful entry with intent – other	2,835	134	8	51	625	1,753	249	2	4	1,007	803
Arson	48	52	0	1	42	47	5	0	9	2	40
Other property damage	2,088	123	32	23	1,060	3,540	55	5	30	241	576
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1,676	118	0	13	210	954	55	0	3	122	198
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	5,109	348	126	47	2,490	85,364	154	10	27	1,029	1,610
Stealing from dwellings	9	4	0	0	59	96	0	0	0	4	22
Shop stealing	952	0	0	0	42	36,792	22	3	1	0	69
Vehicles (steal from / enter with intent)	1,742	67	1	15	554	2,114	55	2	8	280	419
Other stealing	2,406	277	125	32	1,835	46,362	77	5	18	745	1,100
Fraud	2,174	8	144	5	145	8,946	27	21	2	25	4,129
Fraud by computer	52	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	518
Fraud by cheque	11	0	50	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	4
Fraud by credit card	773	1	18	0	60	6,682	9	17	1	0	268
Identity fraud	140	0	16	0	2	47	0	0	0	2	224
Other fraud	1,198	7	59	5	81	2,200	18	4	1	23	3,115
Handling stolen goods	221	11	4	1	63	779	9	0	2	10	162
Possess property suspected stolen	90	1	1	0	31	359	3	0	1	6	54
Receiving stolen property	2	3	0	0	3	30	0	0	0	0	24
Possess etc. tainted property	127	5	3	1	28	385	6	0	1	4	80
Other handling stolen goods	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	4
Total	14,850	818	315	150	4,751	104,38	587	39	77	2,460	7,601

6.3. Other offences

Table 47 Recorded other offences, by crime location, 2023–24

Where offence occurred Other offences	Residential		Community							
	Dwelling	Outbuilding residential land	Educational	Health	Justice	Open space	Religious	Street or footpath	Transport	Community location n.e.c.
Offence	— number —		— number —							
Drug offences	24,620	470	416	511	2,355	1,484	18	23,535	3,822	207
Trafficking drugs	336	2	1	0	8	18	0	75	7	8
Possess drugs	9,830	222	210	375	1,402	650	7	11,998	1,952	60
Produce drugs	734	26	4	2	16	17	0	40	6	1
Sell/supply drugs	3,522	6	26	5	92	172	0	1,070	44	69
Other drug offences	10,198	214	175	129	837	627	11	10,352	1,813	69
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	173	8	2	1	19	66	0	1,028	153	5
Breach domestic violence protection order	50,787	453	275	263	1,755	670	27	5,803	689	150
Trespassing and vagrancy	3,157	743	393	41	86	93	19	243	244	52
Weapons Act offences	1,902	85	102	59	290	232	4	3,321	851	23
Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	100	3	1	0	3	5	0	51	16	2
Unlawful possession of firearm – other	411	10	1	2	10	17	0	117	20	0
Bomb possession and/or use of	18	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	2	0
Possess and/or use other weapons; restricted items	444	28	37	19	88	69	1	1,199	307	9
Weapons Act offences – other	929	42	63	38	188	141	3	1,943	506	12
Good order offences	3,448	297	216	1,413	4,625	935	25	17,770	2,178	184
Disobey move-on direction	13	3	4	17	12	12	2	351	18	2
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	2,393	125	44	755	4,352	280	8	8,197	534	45
Fare evasion	30	35	2	1	8	12	0	305	502	0
Public nuisance	1,012	134	166	640	253	631	15	8,917	1,124	137
Traffic and related offences	520	137	9	30	393	328	2	39,077	1,144	45
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	175	44	2	0	11	52	0	2,334	98	4
Drink/drug driving	178	33	2	23	271	214	2	25,755	595	26
Disqualified driving	159	54	4	6	111	61	0	10,973	449	15
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	8	6	1	1	0	1	0	15	2	0
Miscellaneous offences	3,374	21	217	19	547	63	0	272	64	22
Total	87,981	2,214	1,630	2,337	10,070	3,871	95	91,049	9,145	688

Table 47 continued Recorded other offences, by crime location, 2023–24

Where offence occurred Other offences (cont.)	Other locations										Unspecified location
	Admin. or professional	Agricultural	Banking	Manufacturing	Recreational	Retail	Warehouse or storage	Wholesale	Other n.f.d.	Other n.e.c.	
Offence	— number —										number
Drug offences	827	105	2	6	753	3,368	44	0	66	33	1,900
Trafficking drugs	2	1	0	0	4	10	1	0	0	2	63
Possess drugs	463	44	0	3	458	1,821	21	0	34	18	374
Produce drugs	8	29	0	0	1	15	1	0	0	0	12
Sell/supply drugs	38	0	0	0	13	99	1	0	0	1	1,113
Other drug offences	316	31	2	3	277	1,423	20	0	32	12	338
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	34	0	0	0	195	990	0	0	3	1	31
Breach domestic violence protection order	553	37	7	3	610	1,628	13	1	29	19	1,586
Trespassing and vagrancy	480	90	1	5	126	1,388	14	0	2	98	87
Weapons Act offences	114	47	0	1	114	646	9	0	7	14	201
Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of firearm – other	11	18	0	0	4	19	4	0	0	5	20
Bomb possession and/or use of	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possess and/or use other weapons; restricted items	34	5	0	0	48	227	1	0	3	4	36
Weapons Act offences – other	67	24	0	1	61	392	4	0	4	5	140
Good order offences	1,331	6	13	1	979	5,666	9	0	31	21	488
Disobey move-on direction	19	0	1	0	26	132	0	0	0	0	6
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	643	6	0	0	202	1,020	7	0	13	9	240
Fare evasion	5	0	0	0	4	30	0	0	0	0	18
Public nuisance	664	0	12	1	747	4,484	2	0	18	12	224
Traffic and related offences	143	13	0	2	73	913	3	1	7	3	225
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	19	5	0	0	15	69	1	0	2	2	32
Drink/drug driving	42	6	0	0	36	188	0	1	3	0	125
Disqualified driving	77	2	0	1	19	655	2	0	2	1	68
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous offences	242	4	0	0	364	237	1	0	2	0	342
Total	3,724	302	23	18	3,214	14,836	93	2	147	189	4,860

7.0 Offenders

Unique offender statistics in this report represent the number of individual persons proceeded against by police in a reference period for alleged offences.

(Total) **offender** statistics represent a count of one offender for each reported offence type cleared or solved through police action against a person within a single offending incident. An individual is counted multiple times as an offender if they were proceeded against for multiple offence types within the same incident, or multiple times within the reference period.

The reference date used to generate statistics for the year under review is the date police action commenced against an offender. As such, offenders proceeded against in the reference year for matters reported in the same or in previous years are included in this report.

	2022–23	2023–24	% change	
Unique offenders (total)	107,369	104,859	–2.3	↓
Unique offender rate per 100,000 persons	2,261.9	2,155.0	–4.7	↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders ^(a)	20,567	20,501	–0.3	↓
Unique Indigenous offender rate ^{(a)(b)}	433.3	421.3	–2.8	↓
Child unique offenders (aged 10–17 years) ^(a)	11,208	10,967	–2.2	↓
Unique child offender rate ^{(a)(b)}	236.1	225.4	–4.5	↓

(a) For relevant subgroups, any offenders whose age, sex and/or Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from counts and rate calculations.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons.

Unique offenders in 2023–24



- Unique offender numbers overall were at their lowest since 2014–15, except during the COVID–19 pandemic years of 2020–21 and 2021–22.
- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offender rate was at its lowest in 10 years.
- Police proceeded against 241 fewer unique child offenders (–2.2%) than in 2022–23.

	2022–23	2023–24	% change	
Offenders (not individuals)	313,249	312,838	–0.1	↓
Offender rate per 100,000 persons	6,599.2	6,429.4	–2.6	↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders ^(a)	89,090	86,673	–2.7	↓
Indigenous offender rate ^{(a)(b)}	1,876.8	1,781.3	–5.1	↓
Child offenders (aged 10–17 years) ^(a)	57,658	54,680	–5.2	↓
Child offender rate ^{(a)(b)}	1,215	1,124	–7.5	↓

(a) For relevant subgroups, any offenders whose age, sex and/or Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from counts and rate calculations.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons.

Offenders in 2023–24



- Police proceeded against marginally fewer offenders overall than in 2022–23 (–411 or –0.1%). Taking population into account, the offender rate decreased by 2.6%.
- After peaking in 2022–23, the number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders both decreased, and by more than the decline in offenders overall.
- Adult offenders accounted for 82.5% (258,158) of all offenders proceeded against by police. The number of adult offenders (not individuals) overall increased by 1.0% (up 2,567) compared with the previous year.
- Police proceeded against 2,978 fewer child offenders (–5.2%) than in 2022–23. The child offender rate had its second-largest decline in 10 years (–7.5%), behind 2020–21.

7.1. Unique offenders

Unique offender statistics provide an estimate of the number of *individual persons* actioned by police for offending, and is therefore fewer than the total number of offenders. An individual is counted only once in a reference year, regardless of how many incidents or offence types they were involved in or how many times they have been proceeded against by police in that period.

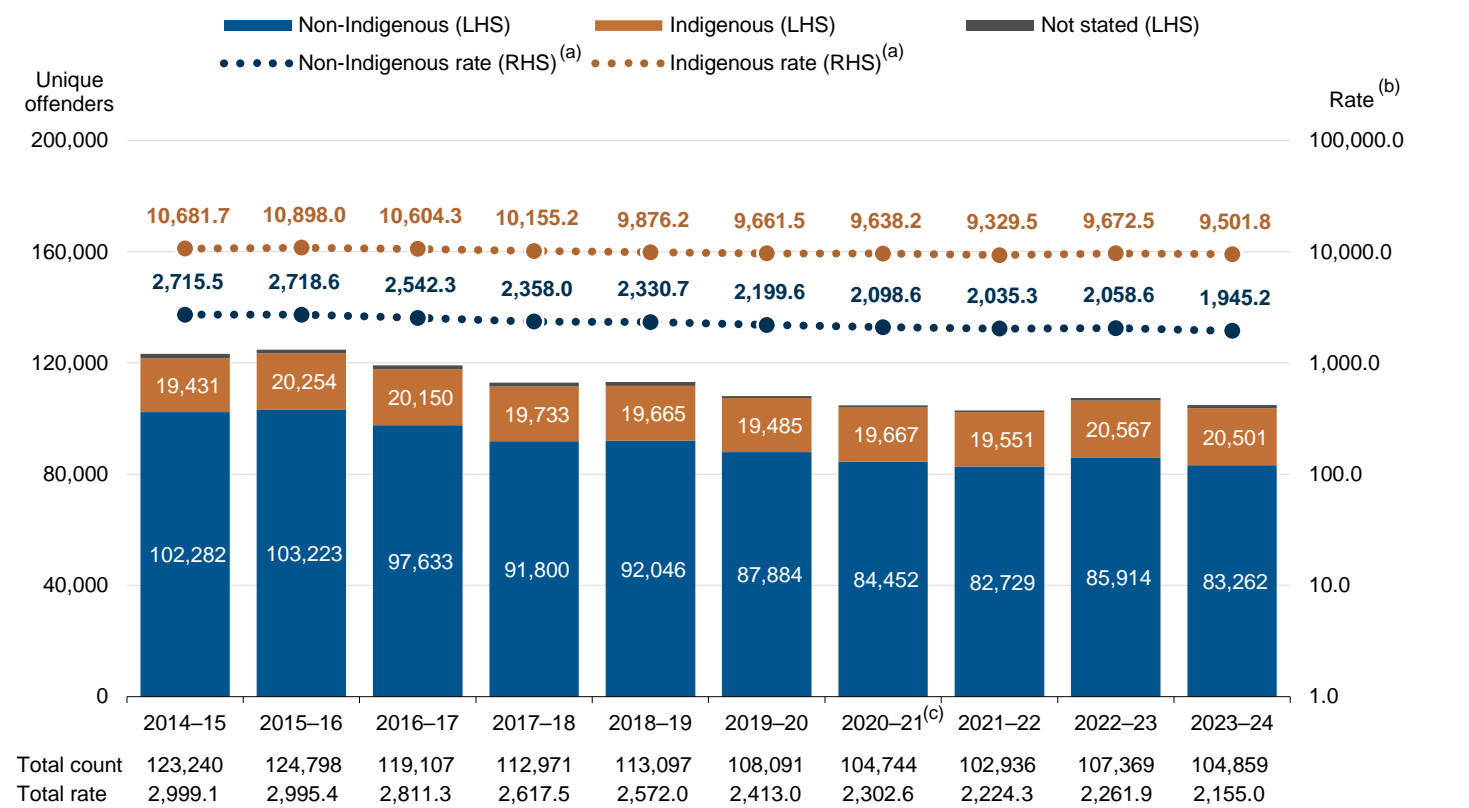
In 2023–24, the overall unique offender rate declined to a ten-year low of 2,155.0 unique offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and older (not shown). This was 4.7% lower than in 2022–23, and 28.1% lower than in 2014–15.

7.1.1. Indigenous status

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offender rate was 9,501.8 per 100,000 persons, second-lowest in the time series after 2021–22 (when it was 9,329.5 per 100,000 persons), while the non-Indigenous rate was at a 10-year low at 1,945.2 per 100,000 persons (Figure 5). Compared with 2022–23, rates declined for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (–1.8%) and non-Indigenous unique offenders (–5.5%).

Overall, unique offender numbers have trended downward across the time series, driven by a decrease in non-Indigenous offenders (19,020 fewer in 2023–24 than in 2014–15), while the number of unique Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders has remained relatively stable, at between 19,431 and 20,567 throughout the 10-year period. After a time-series high of 20,567 in 2022–23, the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders decreased marginally (–0.3%) in 2023–24.

Figure 5 Counts and rates of unique offenders by Indigenous status



LHS left hand side RHS right hand side

(a) Rates have been age-standardised to account for differences in the age profiles of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations. Unique offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from these calculations.

(b) Unique offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over. Untransformed rate values are presented using a logarithmic scale.

(c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

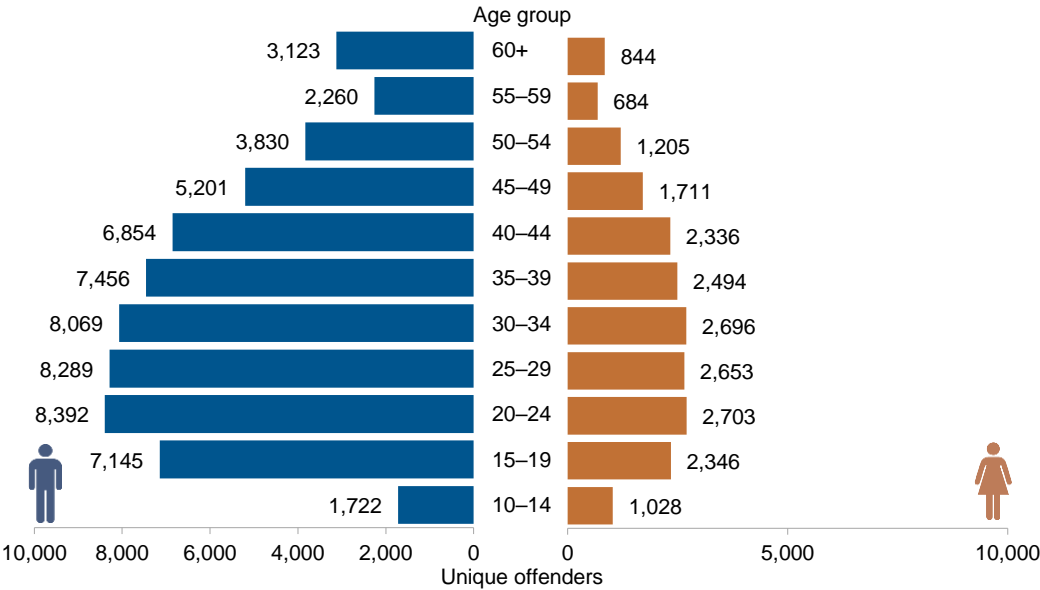
7.1.2. Age, sex and Indigenous status

The distribution of non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Islander unique offenders by age group and sex are shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7 respectively. Irrespective of Indigenous status, there were more male than female unique offenders across all age groups, with the lowest male to female ratio evident in those aged 10–14 years (1.7 for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous unique offenders). The median age was 33 years for non-Indigenous and 29 years for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders, regardless of their sex.

Among non-Indigenous unique offenders, there were around three male offenders for every female offender in each five-year age group except for those aged 10–14 years (1.7), and those aged 60 years and over (3.7 males per female). Despite the difference in volume of male and female unique offenders, the age group distribution patterns were almost identical for non-Indigenous males and females.

Those aged 15 to 44 years accounted for almost three-quarters of non-Indigenous unique offenders (73.6% females and 74.1% males) with the 20–24 years age group being the most prevalent among females and males alike (2,703 and 8,392 respectively) in 2023–24 (Figure 6). An exception to other offender age groups was those aged 10–14 years, with females in that age group accounting for 5.0% of all female unique offenders, while males in that age group comprised 2.8% of all male unique offenders. There was a sharp decline in non-Indigenous unique offender numbers from age 45 years onwards for both sexes.

Figure 6 Non-Indigenous^(a) unique offenders by age and sex^(b), 2023–24

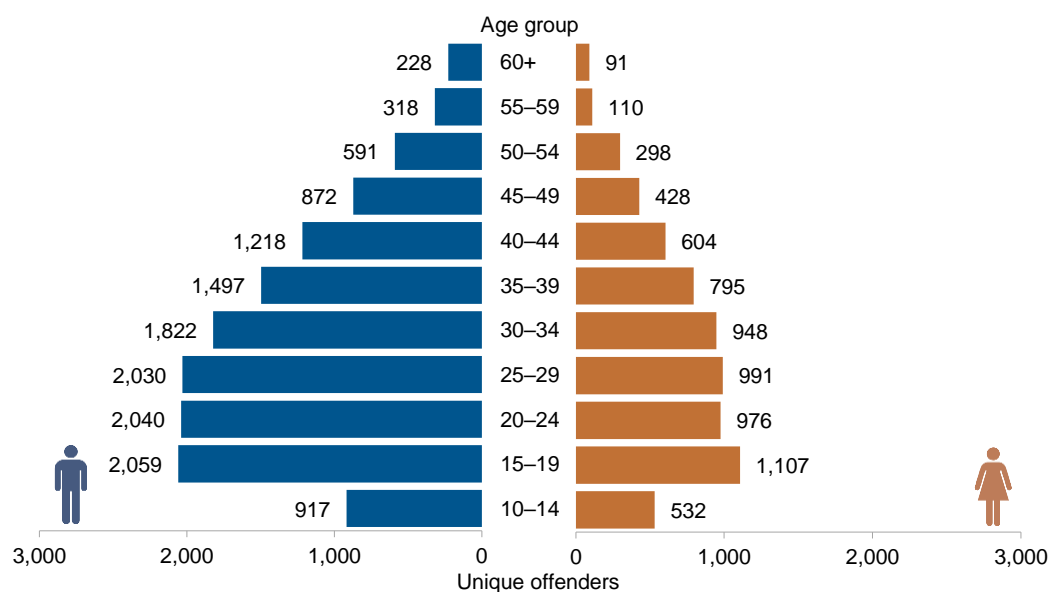


(a) Excludes 1,096 unique offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated.
(b) Excludes 264 non-Indigenous unique offenders whose sex was not stated.

Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders, there were around two males for every female offender in each age group except for those 55–59 years and 60 years and older, where the ratio increased to almost three males per female offender. The age group distribution pattern was similar for female and male unique offenders, and those aged 15–34 years accounted for more than half of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders among both sexes (58.5% respectively, of all female and male offenders). Less than a quarter of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders were younger than 20 years old (23.8% of females and 21.9% of males).

Unique offenders aged 15–19 years old were the largest cohort for both males (2,059) and females (1,107), while those aged 60 years and over accounted for the smallest offender cohorts (228 males and 91 females) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander^(a) unique offenders by age and sex^(b), 2023–24



(a) Includes only those who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

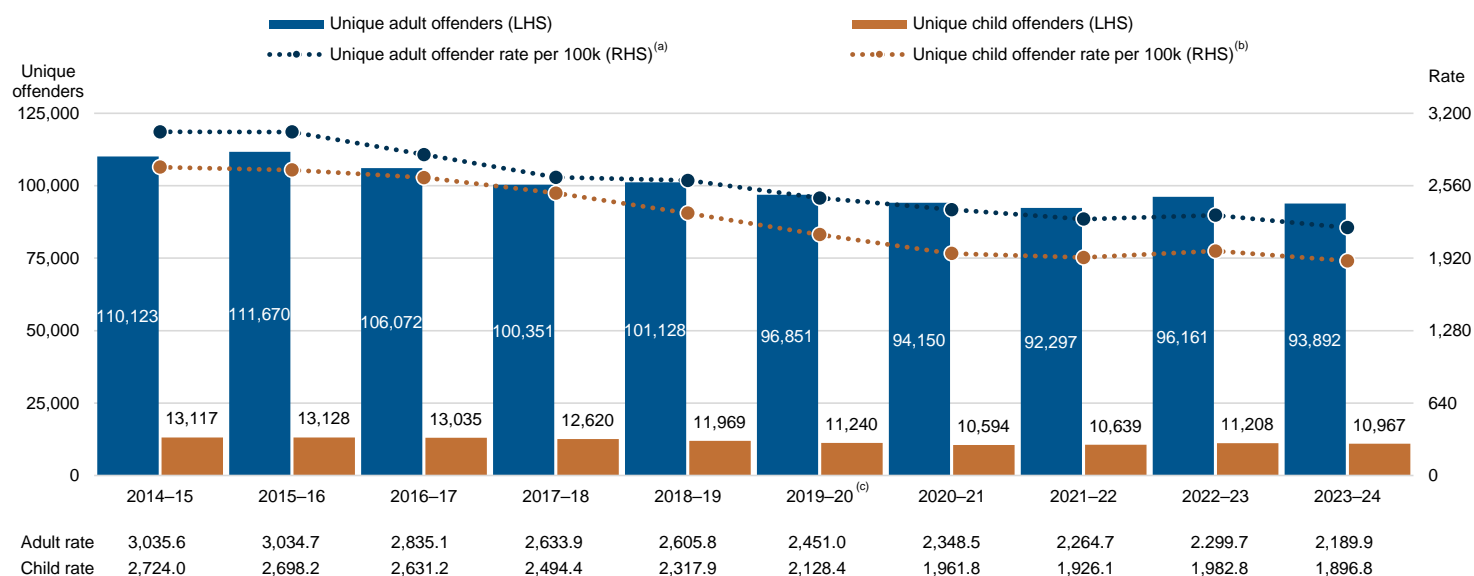
(b) Excludes 29 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders whose sex was not stated.

7.1.3. Age and offending

In 2023–24, unique offender rates for both adults and children decreased to a time-series low of 2,189.9 and 1,896.8 unique offenders per 100,000 persons respectively (Figure 8). Unique child and adult offender rates in 2023–24 were respectively 30.4% and 27.9% lower than in 2014–15, and lower again than in 2021–22, when COVID-19 containment measures substantially affected offender numbers and rates.

There were 10,967 unique child offenders, 241 (or –2.2%) fewer than in 2022–23, while the number of unique adult offenders decreased by 2,269 (or –2.4%) over the same period.

Figure 8 Unique offender counts and rates, children and adults



LHS left hand side

RHS right hand side

(a) Unique adult offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10–17 years.

(b) Unique child offenders per 100,000 persons aged 18 years and over.

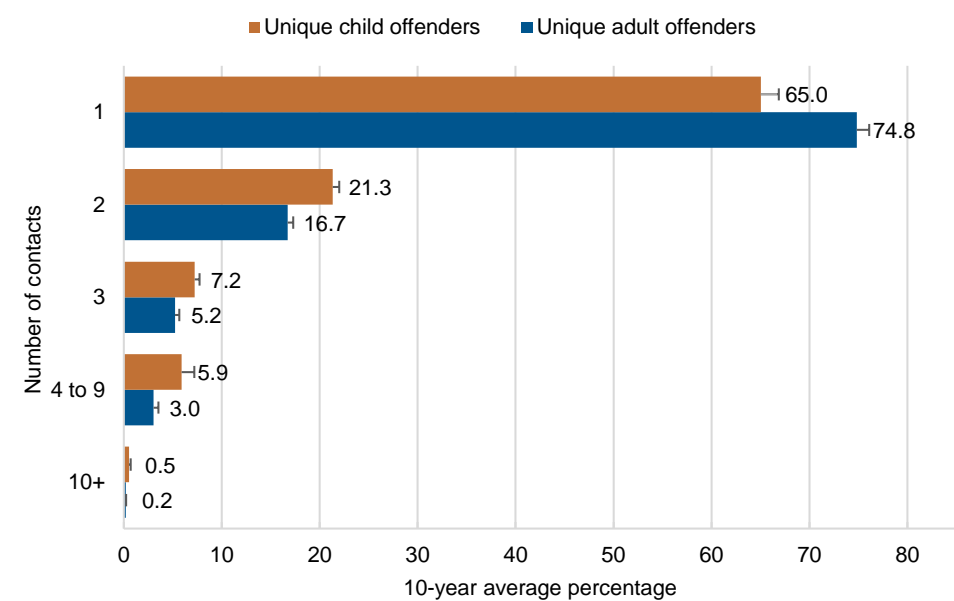
(c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

The number of **police contacts** represents the number of days on which an individual was proceeded against by police in a reference year for one or more offence types on that day.

The frequency of contact with police in a single year is different for adult and child unique offenders. Data for the ten years to 2023–24 suggest that Queensland police have contact with individual child offenders more frequently than with individual adult offenders within a single financial year.

As shown in Figure 9, the proportion of unique child offenders having contact with police for offending only once in a year (on average, over the ten-year period) is 9.8 percentage points less than the proportion of unique adult offenders having only one contact. This figure shows that, among both adult and child unique offenders, only a very small cohort were proceeded against by police on 10 or more separate days of offending within an average year (0.5% and 0.2% respectively). That small proportion equates to 190 unique adult offenders and 60 unique child offenders on average per year over the 10-year period.

Figure 9 Average frequency of police contacts^(a) with unique offender per year, children and adults, for 10 years to 2023–24



(a) Police contacts represent the number of single days a unique offender was proceeded against by police in a reference period for one or more offence types on that day.

The rate of unique offenders aged 10–17 years at time of police action who had 1–3 police contacts over the year decreased notably in 2023–24 compared with 2014–15 (Table 48). Conversely, the rate of unique offenders with more frequent police contact increased over the same period. Compared with 2014–15, the number of unique child offenders with 10 or more police contacts in the year almost doubled, from 52 to 99 in 2023–24. However, this offender cohort accounted for less than one per cent (0.9%) of all young offenders in 2023–24.

This indicates that, while there are fewer individuals offending, they are committing a greater number of offences and are proceeded against by police more frequently (Table 48 and Table 49).

Table 48 Count and rate of unique child offenders by number of police contacts^(a)

Unique child offenders	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	1 year	9 years
Number of police contacts in the reference year	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
1	8,924	1,853.2	7,167	1,267.9	6,888	1,191.3	–6.0	–35.7
2	2,738	568.6	2,224	393.4	2,294	396.8	0.8	–30.2
3	876	181.9	870	153.9	828	143.2	–7.0	–21.3
4–9	527	109.4	865	153.0	858	148.4	–3.0	35.6
10 or more	52	10.8	82	14.5	99	17.1	18.0	58.6
Queensland	13,117	2,724.0	11,208	1,982.8	10,967	1,896.8	–4.3	–30.4

(a) Police contacts represents the number of single days a unique offender was proceeded against by police in a reference period for one or more offence types on that day.

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Similarly, the rate of unique adult offenders with 1–3 police contacts in a reference year decreased in 2023–24 compared with 2014–15, while the rate of those with four or more police contacts increased (Table 49). As it was for child offenders, the largest volume increase in unique adult offender numbers since 2014–15 was in those with 4–9 police contacts in the year (up 331 or 62.8% and up 1,217 or 49.6% respectively). There were 209 unique adult offenders who had 10 or more police contacts in 2023–24, accounting for just 0.2% of all unique adult offenders that year.

Table 49 Count and rate of unique adult offenders by number of police contacts^(a)

Unique adult offenders	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in rate	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	1 year	9 years
Number of police contacts in the reference year	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	— % —	
1	85,074	2,345.1	71,753	1,716.0	69,484	1,620.6	–5.6	–30.9
2	17,728	488.7	15,578	372.5	15,335	357.7	–4.0	–26.8
3	4,712	129.9	5,218	124.8	5,191	121.1	–3.0	–6.8
4–9	2,456	67.7	3,414	81.6	3,673	85.7	4.9	26.5
10 or more	153	4.2	198	4.7	209	4.9	2.9	15.6
Queensland	110,123	3,035.6	96,161	2,299.7	93,892	2,189.9	–4.8	–27.9

(a) Police contacts represents the number of single days a unique offender was proceeded against by police in a reference period for one or more offence types on that day.

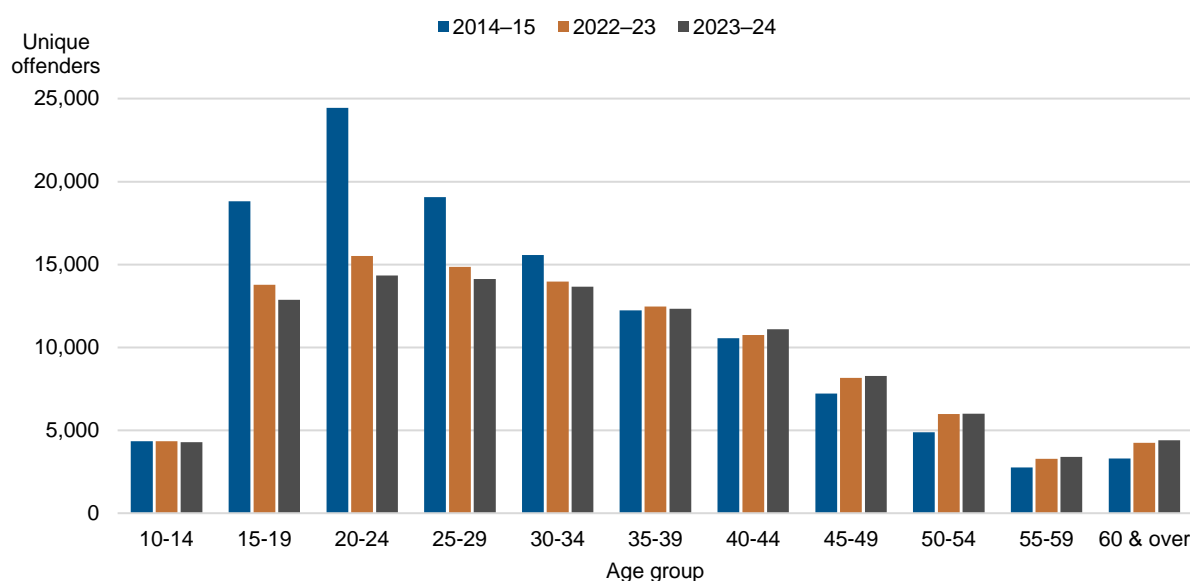
Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons. Any rates and change in rates based on small counts (<10) should be interpreted with extreme caution.

7.1.4. Age distribution

In 2023–24, while unique offender numbers overall experienced a 2.3% year-on-year decrease, and a 17.5% decrease when compared with 2014–15, various levels of growth were apparent across the different age groups when comparing numbers in 2023–24 with these earlier years (Figure 10).

While accounting for the largest offender cohort in all three years, the number of unique offenders aged 20–24 years also showed the greatest decrease over time (–1,190 or –7.7% since 2022–23; and –10,117 or –70.6% since 2014–15). Notably, unique offender numbers decreased for all five-year age groups between 10 and 34 years when compared with both 2022–23 and 2014–15, while they increased across all other age groups over the same periods. The exception was those aged 35–39 years, whose number decreased compared with 2022–23 (–128) while increasing compared with 2014–15 (up 94 unique offenders).

Figure 10 Unique offenders by age group



7.2. Total offenders (not individuals) actioned by police – age and sex

Offender statistics (non-unique) in this report represent a count of one offender for each reported offence type cleared or solved through police action against a person within a single offending incident. *An individual is counted multiple times* if they were proceeded against for multiple offence types within the same incident, or multiple times within the reference period.

In 2023–24, police proceeded against a total of 312,838 offenders (not individuals). Offender demographics varied across offence types and are summarised for person, property and other offences in the tables below.

Table 50r Total offenders (not individuals) by age and sex^(a), offences against the person, 2023–24

	Child offenders 10–17 years		18–24 years		25–29 years		30–39 years		40–49 years		50–59 years		60+ years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Offences against the person	— number —													
Homicide (Murder)	≤3	0	14	≤3	6	0	13	≤3	6	≤3	≤3	4	5	0
Other homicide^(b)	≤3	0	18	4	16	4	20	4	4	≤3	6	4	6	0
Assault	2,417	1,924	2,572	1,114	2,029	674	3,737	1,317	2,692	811	1,154	379	573	170
Grievous assault	83	37	151	41	72	22	117	35	90	22	42	7	13	6
Serious assault ^(c)	1,088	945	1,379	493	1,142	292	2,036	562	1,319	281	519	123	233	42
Serious assault (other) ^(d)	538	246	349	178	240	96	452	217	342	151	178	80	131	54
Common assault	708	696	693	402	575	264	1,132	503	941	357	415	169	196	68
Sexual offences	470	55	486	18	306	14	675	51	471	27	324	19	425	7
Rape and attempted rape	105	4	194	≤3	112	0	216	≤3	155	≤3	81	5	104	0
Other sexual offences	365	51	292	16	194	14	459	49	316	25	243	14	321	7
Robbery	940	442	421	92	186	32	210	68	101	25	18	6	7	≤3
Armed robbery	461	124	252	43	98	16	103	38	47	11	10	≤3	5	0
Unarmed robbery	479	318	169	49	88	16	107	30	54	14	8	4	≤3	≤3
Other offences against the person	355	109	459	98	376	83	784	177	584	121	262	43	110	25
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	28	11	67	12	64	4	122	9	55	6	19	5	9	≤3
Extortion	17	≤3	17	≤3	5	5	11	≤3	6	≤3	≤3	0	≤3	0
Stalking	46	19	96	16	119	14	276	56	234	25	126	16	43	10
Life endangering acts ^(c)	264	77	279	68	188	60	375	110	289	88	115	22	56	13
Total	4,186	2,530	3,970	1,328	2,919	807	5,439	1,619	3,858	988	1,766	455	1,126	204

r = revised

(a) Excludes offenders (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated.

(b) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving and/or striking).

(c) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'life endangering acts'.

(d) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 51r Total offenders (not individuals) by age and sex^(a), offences against property, 2023–24

	Child offenders 10–17 years		18–24 years		25–29 years		30–39 years		40–49 years		50–59 years		60+ years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Offences against property	— number —													
Unlawful entry	8,487	1,150	2,845	393	1,154	222	2,021	373	1,115	225	298	57	47	13
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	5,468	629	1,694	230	520	99	809	176	454	101	143	37	19	11
<i>Without violence</i>	5,365	593	1,550	205	437	83	695	148	391	85	111	26	15	9
<i>With violence</i>	103	36	144	25	83	16	112	28	63	16	32	11	4	≤3
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	899	153	375	35	136	11	240	29	138	9	28	≤3	6	0
Unlawful entry with intent – other	2,120	368	776	128	498	112	972	168	523	115	127	18	22	≤3
Arson	163	49	50	10	36	6	66	12	49	4	19	4	14	≤3
Other property damage	2,771	1,160	1,708	448	1,134	287	2,022	469	1,157	299	425	117	171	57
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5,545	1,445	1,983	458	814	314	1,314	362	546	162	108	32	21	0
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	7,833	5,219	4,749	2,365	3,709	1,692	7,023	4,002	4,699	2,198	1,320	547	355	255
Stealing from dwellings	197	56	126	41	85	35	152	72	95	47	32	25	13	0
Shop stealing	3,299	4,139	1,963	1,669	1,746	1,120	3,464	2,756	2,416	1,452	692	369	189	185
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	1,744	231	951	139	524	91	822	191	401	84	105	11	9	≤3
Other stealing	2,593	793	1,709	516	1,354	446	2,585	983	1,787	615	491	142	144	68
Fraud	473	150	705	314	590	340	1,424	652	1,116	388	292	169	82	57
Fraud by computer	5	4	≤3	≤3	8	8	18	9	11	7	5	≤3	≤3	5
Fraud by cheque	0	0	0	0	≤3	≤3	9	4	5	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3
Fraud by credit card	340	100	338	158	182	126	632	215	433	158	99	84	15	5
Identity fraud	6	≤3	18	10	20	15	68	52	24	10	11	≤3	≤3	≤3
Other fraud	122	44	347	144	378	189	697	372	643	211	175	79	61	43
Handling stolen goods	728	232	578	208	604	214	1,223	430	795	226	199	57	50	15
Possess property suspected stolen	307	124	233	84	244	91	552	203	360	113	90	17	15	≤3
Receiving stolen property	54	15	33	12	51	9	72	24	37	9	5	≤3	≤3	0
Possess etc. tainted property	352	91	310	112	304	112	583	199	396	102	102	36	31	13
Other handling stolen goods	15	≤3	≤3	0	5	≤3	16	4	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	0
Total	26,000	9,405	12,618	4,196	8,041	3,075	15,093	6,300	9,477	3,502	2,661	983	740	399

r = revised

(a) Excludes offenders (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 52r Total offenders (not individuals) by age and sex^(a), other offences, 2023–24

	Child offenders 10–17 years		18–24 years		25–29 years		30–39 years		40–49 years		50–59 years		60+ years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other offences	— number —													
Drug offences	3,368	1,243	7,496	2,891	5,191	2,500	10,682	4,503	7,897	3,019	2,949	802	687	171
Trafficking drugs	14	≤3	101	16	71	16	135	34	48	30	14	7	≤3	≤3
Possess drugs	1,687	615	3,919	1,435	2,623	1,143	5,238	2,093	3,869	1,405	1,489	378	353	85
Produce drugs	22	4	66	19	60	12	155	47	186	36	124	20	62	9
Sell/supply drugs	75	16	246	58	183	71	294	109	165	79	55	18	15	6
Other drug offences	1,570	606	3,164	1,363	2,254	1,258	4,860	2,220	3,629	1,469	1,267	379	255	69
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	162	76	491	158	276	108	382	196	281	115	130	47	30	11
Breach domestic violence protection order	390	49	3,638	1,134	4,102	862	8,789	1,657	6,423	1,178	2,485	392	567	144
Trespassing and vagrancy	1,256	446	591	170	411	127	887	363	698	221	242	64	100	21
Weapons Act offences	795	125	1,032	216	753	193	1,514	320	1,068	211	444	64	220	15
Good order offences	2,013	888	6,116	1,973	3,551	1,217	6,072	2,292	4,400	1,430	1,817	577	513	138
Disobey move-on direction	16	5	178	14	67	13	121	19	71	25	38	10	13	7
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	836	334	2,464	879	1,529	595	2,808	1,080	1,850	719	665	214	168	52
Fare evasion	139	48	92	28	45	24	99	45	67	24	18	4	≤3	≤3
Public nuisance	1,022	501	3,382	1,052	1,910	585	3,044	1,148	2,412	662	1,096	349	330	77
Traffic and related offences	643	99	6,979	1,859	5,117	1,606	8,723	2,937	6,251	2,229	3,003	868	1,172	286
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	348	46	587	56	214	49	313	58	152	30	55	11	29	≤3
Drink/drug driving	219	41	4,084	1,133	3,230	982	5,700	1,907	4,323	1,580	2,255	683	913	223
Disqualified driving	74	10	2,306	668	1,671	575	2,708	972	1,776	619	693	172	228	61
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	≤3	≤3	0
Miscellaneous offences	579	305	413	31	323	48	683	67	481	62	261	32	275	28
Total	9,206	3,231	26,756	8,432	19,724	6,661	37,732	12,335	27,499	8,465	11,331	2,846	3,564	814

r = revised

(a) Excludes offenders (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated.

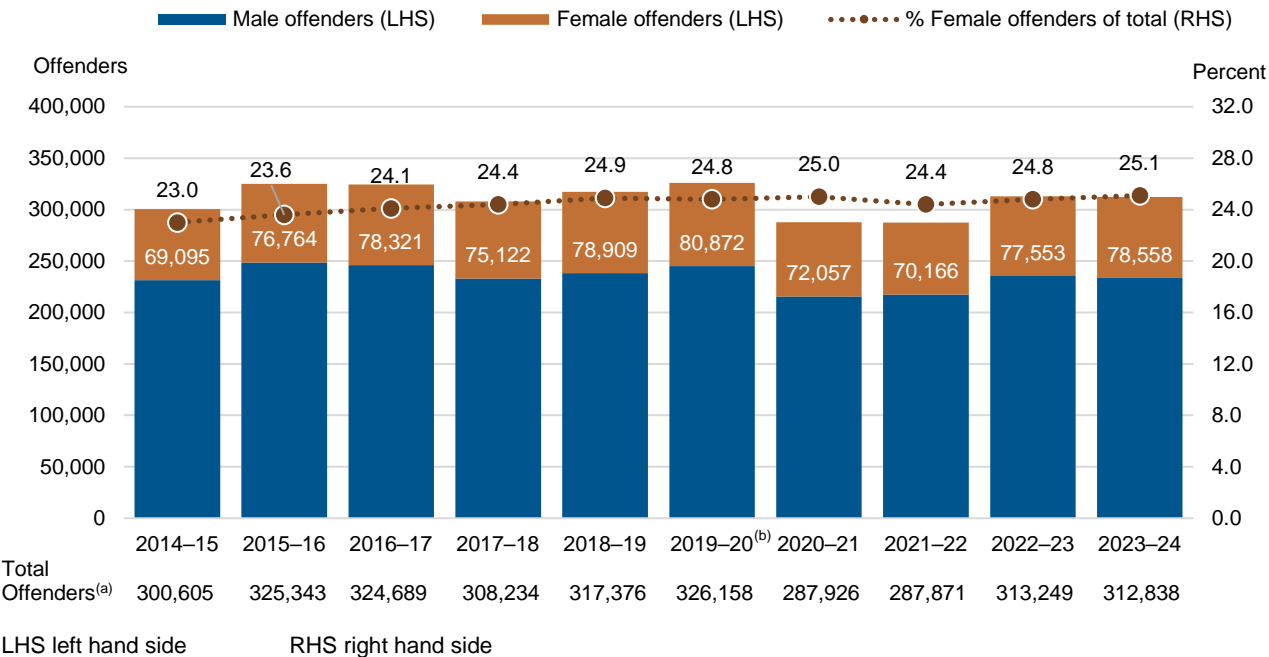
Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

7.2.1. Sex of offender

Whereas the overall number of unique offenders (individuals) has trended downward across the time series, total offenders proceeded against by police have not trended the same way (Figure 11). Compared with 2014–15, total offenders increased by 12,233 (or 4.1%) in 2023–24, peaking just before the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in 2019–20 (326,158 offenders). This indicates that, while there are fewer individuals offending, they are committing a greater number of offences and are proceeded against by police more frequently.

Males have consistently accounted for three in every four offenders proceeded against by police each year over the past decade, although the proportion of female offenders has been slowly increasing, from 23.0% in 2014–15 to 25.1% in 2023–24. Notably, while the number of male offenders decreased by 1,664 (or –0.7%), female offenders increased by 1,005 (up 1.3%) compared with 2022–23. When comparing with 2014–15, female offenders have increased by 13.7% (or 9,463 offenders), while male offenders have increased by 1.0% (or 2,327) in 2023–24.

Figure 11 Total offenders (not individuals) by sex, Queensland



(a) Totals include a small number of cases where offender’s sex was not stated.
(b) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

7.2.2. Age distribution

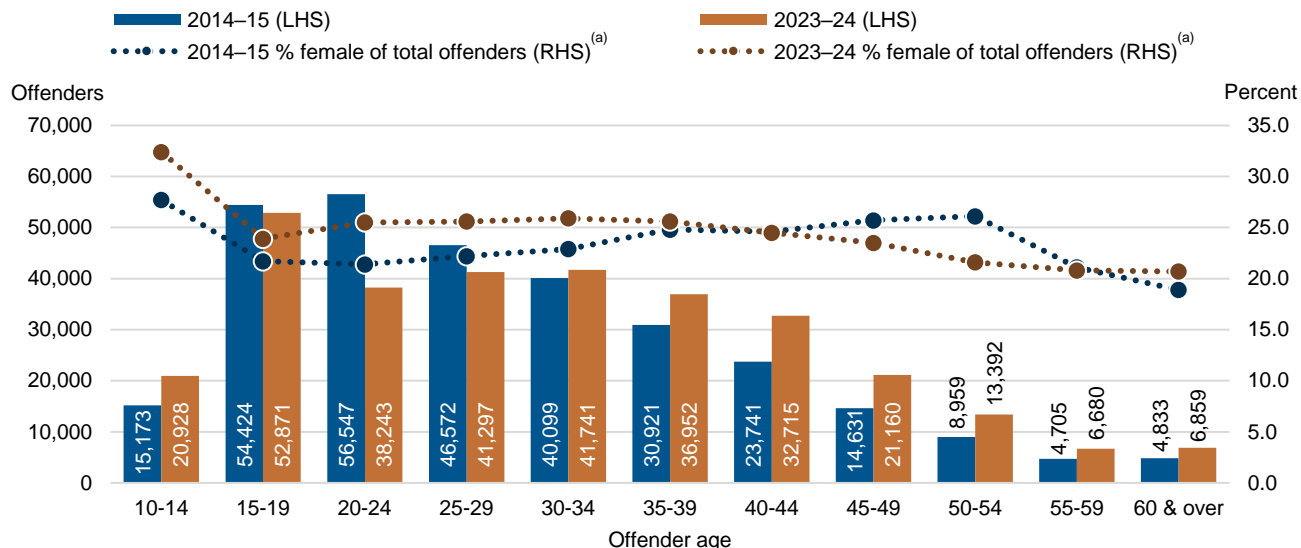
Total offenders proceeded against by police in 2023–24 were generally older than in 2014–15, when comparing the median offender age for the two financial years (30 years and 27 years respectively).

Compared with the beginning of the 10–year time series, offender numbers in 2023–24 have decreased overall for offenders younger than 30 years, with the exception of those aged 10–14 years, who showed a marked increase (up 5,755 or 37.9%). The largest volume increase was in the 40–44 years offender age group, with 8,974 more offenders (up 37.8%), while the 50–54 years age group had the largest proportional increase (up 49.5%) compared with 2014–15 (Figure 12).

In 2023–24, the largest offender cohort was 15–19-year-olds, proceeded against 52,871 times, while in 2014–15 the largest cohort was 20–24-year-olds, who were proceeded against 56,547 times.

Compared with 2014–15, the number of female offenders increased in every age group except those aged 20–24 years, whose number declined (–2,337 or –19.3%). The young female offender cohort aged 10–14 years increased the most over the 10-year period, with 2,568 more offenders proceeded against by police in 2023–24 than in 2014–15 (up 61.1%). This cohort accounted for almost a third (32.4%) of total offenders aged 10–14 years in 2023–24, the largest female proportion for all age groups.

Figure 12 Total offenders (not individuals) by age group, and female proportion of total



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RHS right hand side

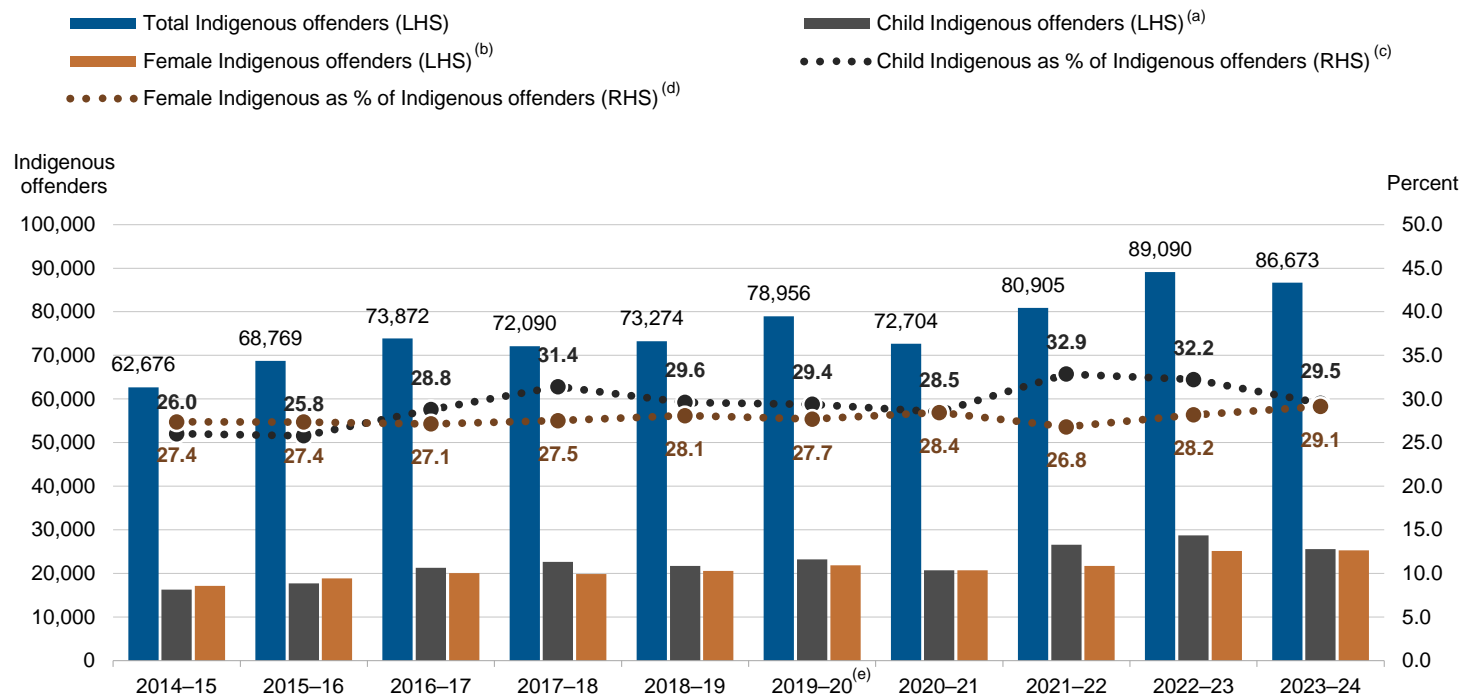
(a) Represents the female proportion of all cases where offender's sex status was stated.

7.2.3. Indigenous status

Police proceeded against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders a total of 86,673 times in 2023–24, which was 2,417 fewer (or –2.7%) than in 2022–23, but 23,997 (or 38.3%) more than in 2014–15 (Figure 13). As a proportion of total offenders (not individuals), those identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander decreased slightly in 2023–24 (from 28.5% to 27.8%) compared with the previous year.

Over the same period, the number of female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders increased by 150 (or 0.6%), and by 8,106 (or 47.3%) since 2014–15. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child offenders (not individuals) displayed the largest year-on-year decrease in 2023–24 (–3,130 or –10.9%), but was still 56.9% higher than in 2014–15. Of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender group, three in 10 were female (29.1%), similar to the proportion who were children (29.5%) in 2023–24.

Figure 13 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (not individuals)



LHS left hand side

RHS right hand side

(a) Represents Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child offenders aged 10–17 years old at police action.

(b) Represents offenders aged 10–17 years old at police action as a proportion (%) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders.

(c) Represents Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female offenders.

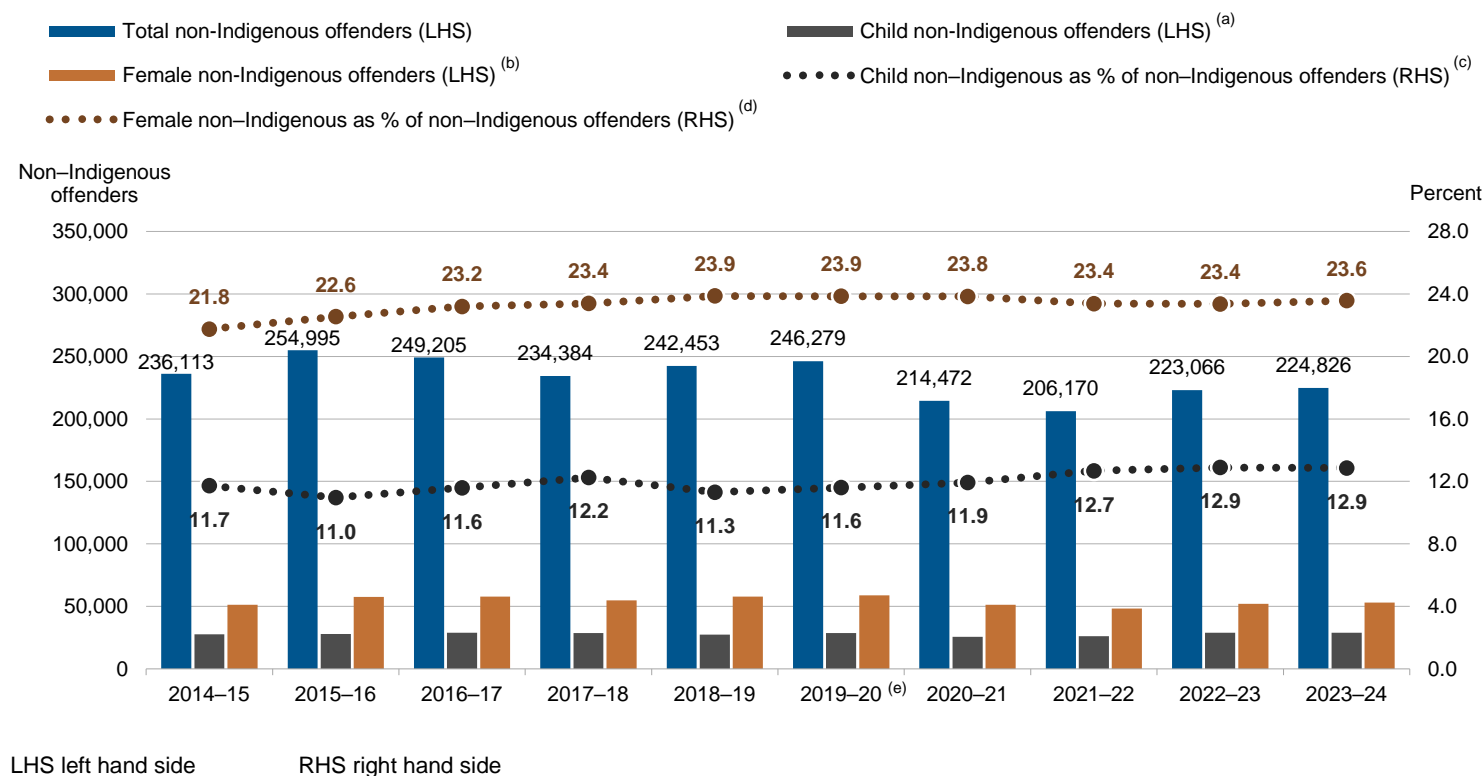
(d) Represents female offenders as a proportion (%) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders.

(e) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

Police proceeded against non-Indigenous offenders (not individuals) 224,826 times in 2023–24, which was 1,760 (or 0.8%) more than in 2022–23, and 11,287 fewer (–4.8%) than in 2014–15 (Figure 14).

The total number of non-Indigenous female offenders increased slightly over the same period (up 870 or 1.7%) and accounted for almost a quarter (23.7%) of all non-Indigenous offenders. The majority (85.5%) of the year-on-year increase among non-Indigenous female offenders was in female child offenders (up 744). Compared with 2022–23, the number of non-Indigenous child offenders proceeded against increased by 143 (up 0.5%) to 28,907 in total. Child offenders as a proportion of all non-Indigenous offenders in 2023–24 was similar to both the previous two years, at 12.6%.

Figure 14 Non-Indigenous offenders (not individuals)



(a) Represents non-Indigenous offenders aged 10–17 years old at police action.

(b) Represents offenders aged 10–17 years old at police action as a proportion (%) of all non-Indigenous offenders.

(c) Represents non-Indigenous female offenders.

(d) Represents female offenders as a proportion (%) of all non-Indigenous offenders.

(e) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

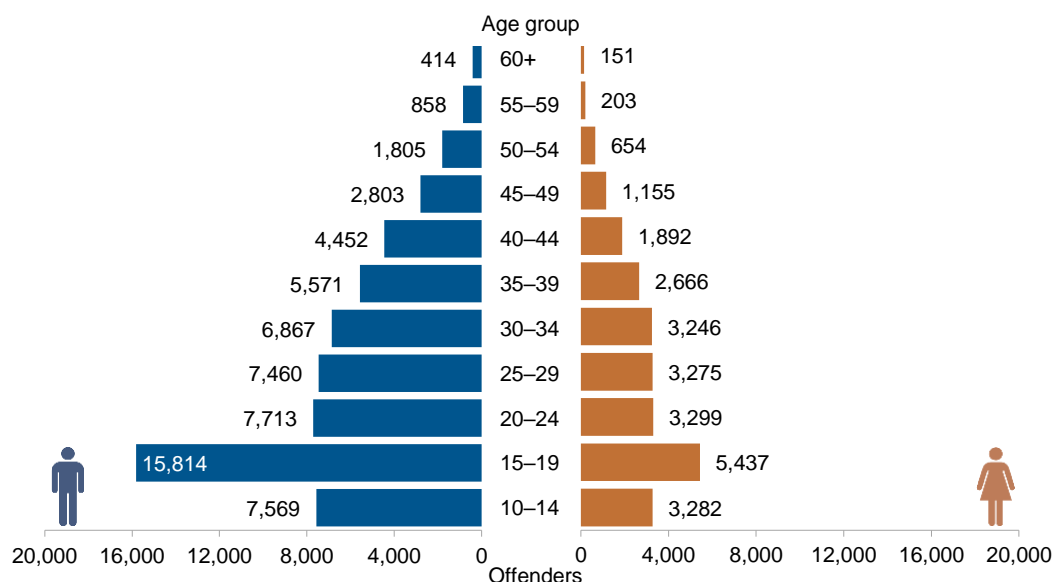
7.2.4. Distribution by age, sex and Indigenous status

The age distribution patterns by sex for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offenders (not individuals) are presented in Figure 15 and Figure 16 respectively.

In 2023–24, police proceeded against 25,260 female and 61,326 male Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders, representing an overall ratio of 2.4 male offenders per female offender. However, this ratio varied from 2.1 to 4.2 depending on the offender age group.

The most prevalent age group for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders was 15–19-year-olds, accounting for one in five (21.5%) female and one in four (25.8%) male offenders. In fact, six in ten Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were aged 10–29 years (60.5% of female and 62.9% of male offenders), and just over one in ten offenders was aged 10–14 years (13.0% of female and 12.3% of male offenders). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders aged 50 years and older accounted for just 4.0% of female (1,008) and 5.0% of male (3,077) offenders.

Figure 15 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander^(a) offenders (not individuals) by age group and sex^(b), 2023–24

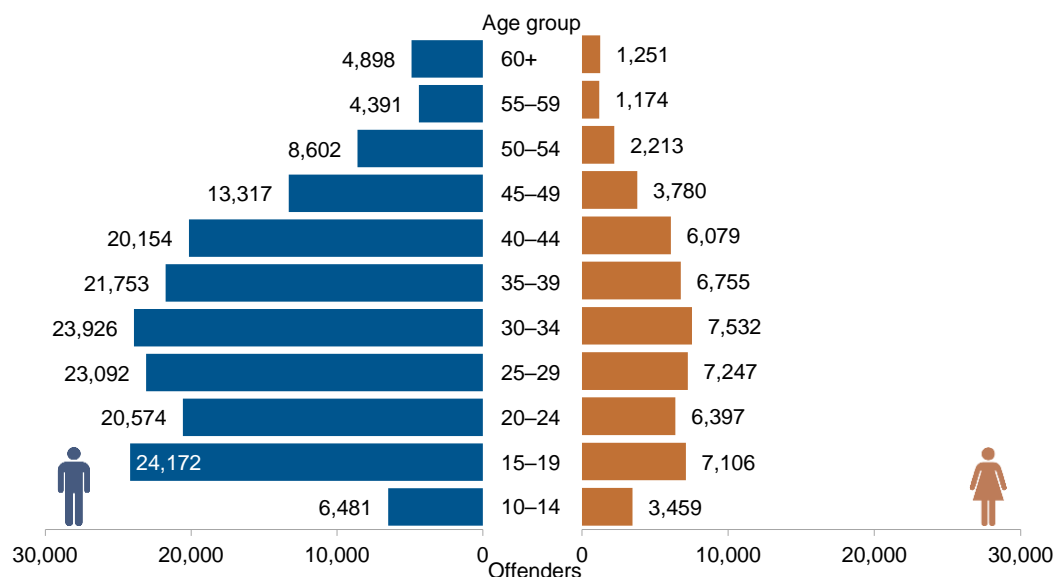


- (a) Includes only those offenders (not individuals) who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
 (b) Excludes 87 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders whose sex was not stated.

The Queensland Police Service proceeded against 52,993 female and 171,360 male non-Indigenous offenders (not individuals) in 2023–24.

Among non-Indigenous offenders, males outnumbered females by 3.2 to one overall, a fairly consistent ratio (3.2–3.9) across all age groups from 15–19 years and onwards. The only exception was non-Indigenous offenders aged 10–14 years, where the male to female offender ratio was 1.9. Among non-Indigenous male offenders, the youngest age group accounted for 3.4% of the total, while for females this proportion was almost double (6.5%). Irrespective of sex, half of all non-Indigenous offenders were aged between 20 and 39 years in 2023–24 (52.7% of female and 52.1% of male offenders), and a third were under 25 years old. About one in ten non-Indigenous offenders was aged 50 years or older in 2023–24, accounting for 8.8% of female and 10.4% of male offenders.

Figure 16 Non-Indigenous^(a) offenders (not individuals) by age group and sex^(b), 2023–24



- (a) Excludes 1,339 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.
 (b) Excludes 473 non-Indigenous offenders whose sex was not stated.

See *Explanatory notes and glossary* for details of police actions which can be taken against an alleged offender.

7.2.5. Police action by Indigenous status of offender

Table 53r Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander^(a) offenders (not individuals) by type of police action, offences against the person, 2023–24

	Arrest		Caution		Community conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other	
	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years
Offences against the person	— number —													
Homicide (Murder)	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	≤3	0	0
Other homicide^(b)	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	≤3	0	0
Assault	780	4,329	568	100	67	6	421	990	0	0	34	246	63	375
Grievous assault	30	162	8	≤3	6	≤3	6	5	0	0	≤3	20	0	6
Serious assault ^(c)	319	2,159	312	38	31	≤3	127	441	0	0	16	154	27	148
Serious assault (other)	202	674	65	12	11	0	164	180	0	0	5	27	10	30
Common assault	229	1,334	183	48	19	≤3	124	364	0	0	11	45	26	191
Sexual offences	34	311	27	6	28	≤3	8	51	0	0	≤3	20	31	30
Rape and attempted rape	11	100	≤3	≤3	11	≤3	≤3	10	0	0	0	7	6	11
Other sexual offences	23	211	25	4	17	0	6	41	0	0	≤3	13	25	19
Robbery	359	311	116	≤3	39	0	37	21	0	0	64	83	0	0
Armed robbery	171	184	45	0	20	0	12	6	0	0	36	47	0	0
Unarmed robbery	188	127	71	≤3	19	0	25	15	0	0	28	36	0	0
Other offences against the person	85	543	36	16	9	0	17	85	0	0	4	36	6	22
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	7	89	≤3	0	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	5	≤3	≤3
Extortion	0	6	0	0	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	7	101	5	≤3	≤3	0	≤3	10	0	0	0	8	≤3	≤3
Life endangering acts ^(c)	71	347	29	14	7	0	11	71	0	0	4	23	≤3	18
Total	1,258	5,510	747	124	143	8	483	1,153	0	0	104	389	100	427

r = revised

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes 236 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving and/or striking).

(c) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 54r Non-Indigenous^(a) offenders (not individuals) by type of police action, offences against the person, 2023–24

	Arrest		Caution		Community conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other	
	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years
Offences against the person	— number —													
Homicide (Murder)	≤3	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤3
Other homicide^(b)	≤3	46	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	4	0	≤3
Assault	622	6,303	1,089	639	169	23	294	2,286	0	0	24	427	195	1,415
Grievous assault	37	329	16	≤3	9	4	≤3	38	0	0	≤3	34	≤3	14
Serious assault ^(c)	267	3,259	613	190	100	15	121	1,086	0	0	12	271	79	620
Serious assault (other) ^(d)	126	914	100	92	21	≤3	65	345	0	0	4	47	12	136
Common assault	192	1,801	360	355	39	≤3	106	817	0	0	6	75	102	645
Sexual offences	39	1,723	161	65	106	25	12	266	0	≤3	6	102	70	166
Rape and attempted rape	18	593	14	0	32	13	6	49	0	0	4	42	6	28
Other sexual offences	21	1,130	147	65	74	12	6	217	0	≤3	≤3	60	64	138
Robbery	386	597	201	9	113	0	35	53	0	0	27	81	4	≤3
Armed robbery	201	309	59	4	26	0	9	26	0	0	7	46	≤3	0
Unarmed robbery	185	288	142	5	87	0	26	27	0	0	20	35	≤3	≤3
Other offences against the person	88	1,586	133	212	24	8	25	369	0	0	8	129	31	110
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	10	229	6	≤3	6	0	≤3	23	0	0	0	18	≤3	4
Extortion	7	35	4	4	4	0	≤3	4	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	≤3
Stalking	22	667	14	29	6	≤3	4	100	0	0	0	72	≤3	38
Life endangering acts ^(c)	49	655	109	177	8	6	17	242	0	0	6	37	27	66
Total	1,139	10,294	1,584	925	412	56	366	2,993	0	≤3	65	743	300	1,697

r = revised

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as non-Indigenous. Excludes 236 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving and/or striking).

(c) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'life endangering acts'.

(d) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 55r Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander^(a) offenders (not individuals) by type of police action, offences against property, 2023–24

	Arrest		Caution		Community conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other	
	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years
Offences against property	— number —													
Unlawful entry	3,922	2,045	1,011	22	121	0	692	522	0	0	412	490	20	19
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	2,846	1,312	386	6	65	0	399	280	0	0	284	258	10	13
<i>Without violence</i>	2,780	1,183	374	4	63	0	394	268	0	0	268	222	10	13
<i>With violence</i>	66	129	12	≤3	≤3	0	5	12	0	0	16	36	0	0
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	370	185	120	≤3	11	0	100	54	0	0	64	65	≤3	≤3
Unlawful entry with intent – other	706	548	505	14	45	0	193	188	0	0	64	167	8	4
Arson	42	52	27	≤3	7	0	≤3	14	0	0	≤3	7	≤3	≤3
Other property damage	803	1,638	592	29	57	0	375	603	0	0	15	120	22	56
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	2,751	1,335	407	13	110	0	424	362	0	0	248	318	14	24
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	2,774	3,781	1,033	51	143	≤3	1,776	3,408	0	0	315	848	25	67
Stealing from dwellings	73	124	35	0	4	0	9	52	0	0	8	24	≤3	≤3
Shop stealing	1,205	2,034	609	28	64	≤3	1,232	2,355	0	0	126	390	6	26
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	559	556	148	4	28	0	116	209	0	0	84	176	0	5
Other stealing	937	1,067	241	19	47	0	419	792	0	0	97	258	17	34
Fraud	77	502	43	19	6	0	34	385	0	0	8	241	0	19
Fraud by computer	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	≤3
Fraud by cheque	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Fraud by credit card	71	385	30	≤3	6	0	32	270	0	0	6	191	0	4
Identity fraud	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	≤3	0	0
Other fraud	6	111	13	13	0	0	≤3	106	0	0	≤3	44	0	13
Handling stolen goods	258	532	60	6	4	0	77	379	0	0	12	38	4	4
Possess property suspected stolen	108	262	26	≤3	0	0	37	182	0	0	5	14	≤3	≤3
Receiving stolen property	25	25	11	≤3	≤3	0	4	15	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	0
Possess etc. tainted property	125	243	23	≤3	≤3	0	36	182	0	0	5	20	≤3	≤3
Other handling stolen goods	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0
Total	10,627	9,885	3,173	142	448	≤3	3,380	5,673	0	0	1,012	2,062	87	191

r = revised

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes 285 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 56r Non-Indigenous^(a) offenders (not individuals) by type of police action, offences against property, 2023–24

	Arrest		Caution		Community conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other	
	Child 10–17 yrs years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years
Offences against property	— number —													
Unlawful entry	1,739	3,505	883	118	195	4	468	1,237	0	0	154	691	20	89
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	1,220	1,618	348	48	110	4	291	421	0	0	138	278	9	38
<i>Without violence</i>	1,196	1,340	339	46	108	≤3	289	393	0	0	136	241	9	33
<i>With violence</i>	24	278	9	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	28	0	0	≤3	37	0	5
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	215	440	76	8	23	0	56	169	0	0	7	76	≤3	6
Unlawful entry with intent – other	304	1,447	459	62	62	0	121	647	0	0	9	337	9	45
Arson	35	155	71	11	21	0	≤3	11	0	0	0	13	≤3	4
Other property damage	500	3,332	1,025	197	114	9	346	1,834	0	0	12	216	70	254
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1,734	2,563	531	43	170	7	419	888	0	0	189	470	10	63
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	2,378	10,123	2,238	923	289	7	1,909	11,758	0	4	134	1,486	48	435
Stealing from dwellings	32	255	66	14	8	0	16	169	0	0	≤3	46	≤3	35
Shop stealing	1,186	4,823	1,457	652	141	0	1,344	7,007	0	≤3	39	584	27	126
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	510	1,382	270	25	47	≤3	163	694	0	0	51	230	≤3	45
Other stealing	650	3,663	445	232	93	5	386	3,888	0	≤3	42	626	17	229
Fraud	101	2,012	229	251	39	20	76	1,873	0	≤3	11	593	≤3	181
Fraud by computer	0	19	9	14	0	≤3	0	22	0	0	0	9	0	7
Fraud by cheque	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Fraud by credit card	87	679	124	26	24	0	51	662	0	0	9	199	0	24
Identity fraud	0	73	6	15	≤3	≤3	≤3	98	0	0	0	26	0	≤3
Other fraud	14	1,232	90	196	13	16	23	1,089	0	≤3	≤3	354	≤3	148
Handling stolen goods	260	1,919	134	99	32	0	111	1,481	0	≤3	4	113	11	31
Possess property suspected stolen	107	838	56	14	18	0	62	652	0	≤3	≤3	28	9	14
Receiving stolen property	19	130	5	≤3	0	0	≤3	74	0	0	0	10	0	0
Possess etc. tainted property	120	934	71	81	14	0	45	753	0	0	≤3	71	≤3	15
Other handling stolen goods	14	17	≤3	≤3	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	4	0	≤3
Total	6,747	23,609	5,111	1,642	860	47	3,331	19,082	0	8	504	3,582	163	1,057

r = revised

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as non-Indigenous. Excludes 285 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 57r Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander^(a) offenders (not individuals) by type of police action, other offences, 2023–24

	Arrest		Caution		Community conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other	
	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years
Other offences	– number –													
Drug offences	422	3,358	251	32	16	0	238	3,963	0	≤3	6	73	211	1,158
Trafficking drugs	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	≤3	0	0
Possess drugs	219	1,597	118	12	6	0	118	1,843	0	≤3	≤3	32	101	603
Produce drugs	≤3	16	≤3	0	0	0	≤3	41	0	0	0	≤3	0	≤3
Sell/supply drugs	0	95	8	≤3	≤3	0	≤3	87	0	0	≤3	7	0	≤3
Other drug offences	201	1,632	123	18	8	0	116	1,983	0	0	≤3	30	110	551
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	7	220	15	92	0	0	10	470	0	0	0	0	≤3	152
Breach domestic violence order	205	7,699	14	≤3	≤3	0	27	1,191	0	0	13	403	≤3	243
Trespassing and vagrancy	318	573	195	17	18	0	172	376	0	0	6	36	6	49
Weapons Act offences	105	557	88	33	4	0	72	489	0	0	0	10	6	19
Good order offences	572	4,568	305	72	9	0	255	2,298	0	≤3	9	99	23	1,847
Disobey move-on direction	≤3	61	≤3	≤3	0	0	4	39	0	0	0	0	≤3	25
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	288	2,077	74	26	≤3	0	69	1,052	0	≤3	7	81	5	314
Fare evasion	16	46	14	≤3	≤3	0	20	66	0	0	0	4	0	9
Public nuisance	266	2,384	215	42	5	0	162	1,141	0	0	≤3	14	16	1,499
Traffic and related offences	130	755	29	6	17	0	44	3,972	0	0	≤3	87	4	46
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	113	187	22	4	15	0	14	67	0	0	≤3	27	≤3	5
Drink/drug driving	5	264	5	0	0	0	22	2,429	0	0	0	11	≤3	13
Disqualified driving	10	304	≤3	≤3	≤3	0	8	1,474	0	0	0	49	0	28
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous offences	69	238	99	116	10	0	20	151	0	0	≤3	63	≤3	11
Total	1,828	17,968	996	370	76	0	838	12,910	0	4	38	771	256	3,525

r = revised

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes 818 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

Table 58r Non-Indigenous^(a) offenders (not individuals) by type of police action, other offences, 2023–24

	Arrest		Caution		Community conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other	
	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years	Child 10–17 years	Adult 18+ years
Other offences	– number –													
Drug offences	558	13,350	1,418	233	49	6	485	20,463	0	4	13	269	915	5,843
Trafficking drugs	4	305	5	0	4	≤3	≤3	128	0	0	0	7	0	5
Possess drugs	285	6,526	692	95	18	≤3	223	9,957	0	≤3	8	113	494	3,218
Produce drugs	≤3	230	11	5	≤3	0	4	467	0	0	0	8	0	23
Sell/supply drugs	8	526	50	4	5	0	16	529	0	0	0	31	≤3	18
Other drug offences	259	5,763	660	129	20	≤3	240	9,382	0	≤3	5	110	419	2,579
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	16	419	144	91	≤3	0	6	116	0	0	0	4	37	627
Breach domestic violence order	100	15,149	28	7	9	≤3	36	4,691	0	≤3	0	855	≤3	1,132
Trespassing and vagrancy	306	1,425	422	226	47	0	190	925	0	0	4	29	18	232
Weapons Act offences	162	2,043	317	322	17	4	119	2,400	0	0	4	53	26	103
Good order offences	616	9,040	634	378	38	≤3	338	5,017	0	≤3	10	247	91	6,220
Disobey move-on direction	≤3	205	6	≤3	0	0	≤3	44	0	0	0	0	≤3	181
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	307	4,597	234	133	12	≤3	136	3,322	0	≤3	8	195	28	1,201
Fare evasion	29	83	70	29	≤3	0	36	166	0	0	0	7	≤3	36
Public nuisance	278	4,155	324	214	24	0	164	1,485	0	0	≤3	45	59	4,802
Traffic and related offences	141	3,610	86	37	12	4	262	31,873	0	6	≤3	264	7	367
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	109	606	51	15	12	≤3	47	508	0	≤3	≤3	64	5	70
Drink/drug driving	12	1,673	20	6	0	≤3	186	22,403	0	≤3	0	68	≤3	114
Disqualified driving	20	1,329	13	14	0	0	29	8,960	0	≤3	0	132	0	183
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	0	≤3	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous offences	35	724	495	732	65	≤3	12	447	0	0	0	88	41	105
Total	1,934	45,760	3,544	2,026	239	20	1,448	65,932	0	14	33	1,809	1,137	14,629

r = revised

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as non-Indigenous. Excludes 818 offenders (not individuals) whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

7.2.6. Offence category and type

In this section, offenders are classified into the three broad categories of the offences for which they were actioned by police: 'other' offences (comprising 57.2% of all offenders (not individuals) proceeded against by police in 2023–24, and 68.6% in 2014–15); offences against property (32.8% and 25.2% respectively) and offences against the person (10.0% and 6.2% respectively).

Although comprising a much smaller proportion of offenders than in 2014–15, when it accounted for 24.8% of offenders overall, *drug offences* was the most prevalent offence type for which offenders were proceeded against in 2023–24 (17.1%), the same as in the previous year. The second and third–most prevalent offence types were *other theft (excl. unlawful entry)* (14.7%) and *traffic and related offences* (13.4%). *Breach of domestic violence protection order* accounted for the fifth-largest offender group in 2023–24 (10.2%), after *good order offences* (10.6%).

The largest year-on-year offender volume increase was for *other theft (excl. unlawful entry)*, with 4,265 more offenders actioned than in 2022–23, followed by *Weapons Act offences* with 574 more offenders than in the previous year. Similar annual volume increases were in offenders actioned for *other offences against the person* (up 504) and *assault* (up 499). The largest year-on-year volume decreases were in offenders actioned for *good order offences* (–1,901) and those actioned for *unlawful entry* (–1,465). Declines in actioned offender numbers were also seen for *traffic and related offences* (–1,209), *fraud* offences (–1,081) and *unlawful use of motor vehicle* offences (–957).

Table 59 Offenders (not individuals) by offence category and type^(a)

Offence	2014–15		2022–23		2023–24		Change in offenders actioned by police	
	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	1 year	9 years
Other offences	206,362	68.6	181,277	57.9	178,898	57.2	–1.3	–13.3
Drug offences	74,487	24.8	53,644	17.1	53,480	17.1	–0.3	–28.2
Traffic and related offences	38,607	12.8	43,084	13.8	41,875	13.4	–2.8	8.5
Good order offences	55,627	18.5	34,967	11.2	33,066	10.6	–5.4	–40.6
Breach domestic violence order	16,127	5.4	31,785	10.1	31,833	10.2	0.2	97.4
Weapons Act offences	5,708	1.9	6,397	2.0	6,971	2.2	9.0	22.1
Trespassing and vagrancy	5,371	1.8	5,357	1.7	5,606	1.8	4.6	4.4
Miscellaneous offences	3,700	1.2	3,569	1.1	3,593	1.1	0.7	–2.9
Liquor (excl. drunkenness)	6,735	2.2	2,474	0.8	2,474	0.8	0.0	–63.3
Offences against property	75,699	25.2	101,798	32.5	102,701	32.8	0.9	35.7
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	31,495	10.5	41,789	13.3	46,054	14.7	10.2	46.2
Unlawful entry	12,194	4.1	19,895	6.4	18,430	5.9	–7.4	51.1
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5,370	1.8	14,088	4.5	13,131	4.2	–6.8	144.5
Other property damage	11,095	3.7	12,170	3.9	12,250	3.9	0.7	10.4
Fraud	10,363	3.4	7,860	2.5	6,779	2.2	–13.8	–34.6
Handling stolen goods	4,836	1.6	5,628	1.8	5,572	1.8	–1.0	15.2
Arson	346	0.1	368	0.1	485	0.2	31.8	40.2
Offences against the person	18,544	6.2	30,174	9.6	31,239	10.0	3.5	68.5
Assault ^(b)	12,646	4.2	21,092	6.7	21,591	6.9	2.4	70.7
Other offences against the person ^(b)	1,911	0.6	3,092	1.0	3,596	1.1	16.3	88.2
Sexual offences	2,705	0.9	3,334	1.1	3,357	1.1	0.7	24.1
Robbery	1,132	0.4	2,500	0.8	2,552	0.8	2.1	125.4
Other homicide	87	<0.1	87	<0.1	88	<0.1	1.1	1.1
Homicide (Murder)	63	<0.1	69	<0.1	55	<0.1	–20.3	–12.7
Total	300,605	100.0	313,249	100.0	312,838	100.0	–0.1	4.1

(a) Ranked in order of offence category and offence types with greatest number of police actions in 2023–24.

(b) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'Assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

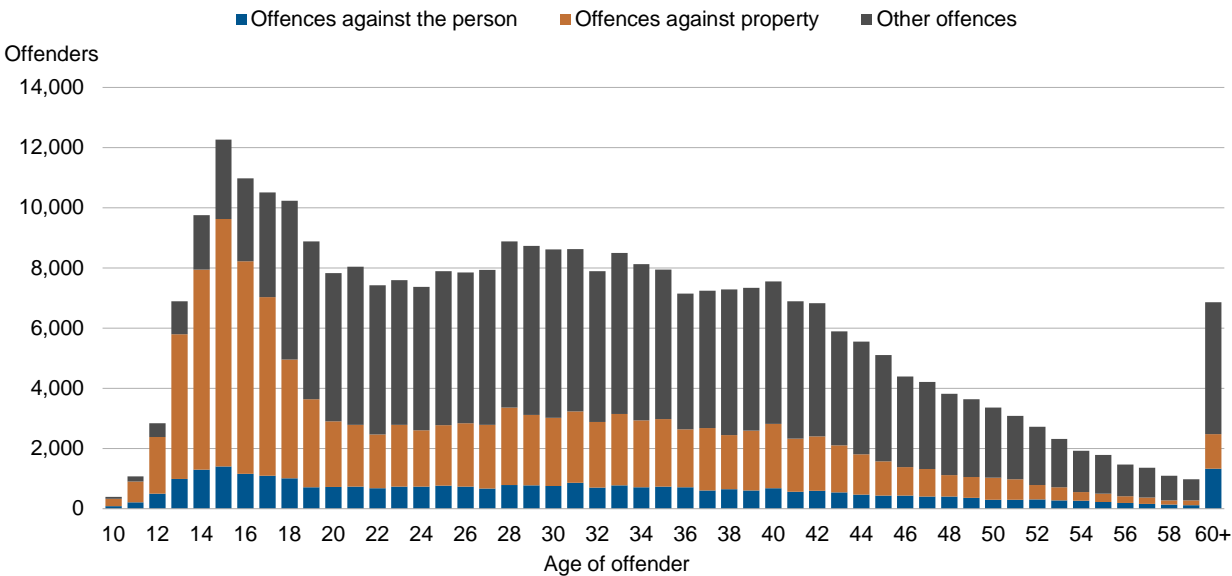
7.2.7. Age and offence type

It should be noted, that the reference date for offender statistics (including offender age) is the date police commenced action against the offender, and some offences recorded in 2023–24 will have occurred in years prior.

Figure 17 illustrates the number of offenders actioned by police, by year of age and offence type. Property offences were the most prevalent offence category for which 10–17-year-old offenders were proceeded against by police in 2023–24, with proportions ranging from 56.5% to 69.8%. Half of all offenders actioned for property offences were younger than 25 years (52,309 offenders or 50.9%), with a further quarter aged 25–35 years (24,796 offenders or 24.1%). Although offenders against the person were less prevalent among young offenders than property offenders, one in five of all offenders actioned for person offences was aged 17 years or younger (21.6%).

The most prevalent age of offenders (not individuals) was 15 years, comprising 12,268 offenders proceeded against by police in 2023–24. This large number was mostly driven by property offenders (8,231), followed by ‘other’ and personal offenders (2,639 and 1,398 offenders respectively). ‘Other’ offences was the predominant offence type for offenders aged 18 years and older, while just one in ten offenders actioned for this offence type was a child (aged 10–17 years).

Figure 17 Offenders (not individuals) by age and offence category, 2023–24



Note: 60+ represents offenders (not individuals) aged 60 years and all ages above, while all other data points represent a single year of age.

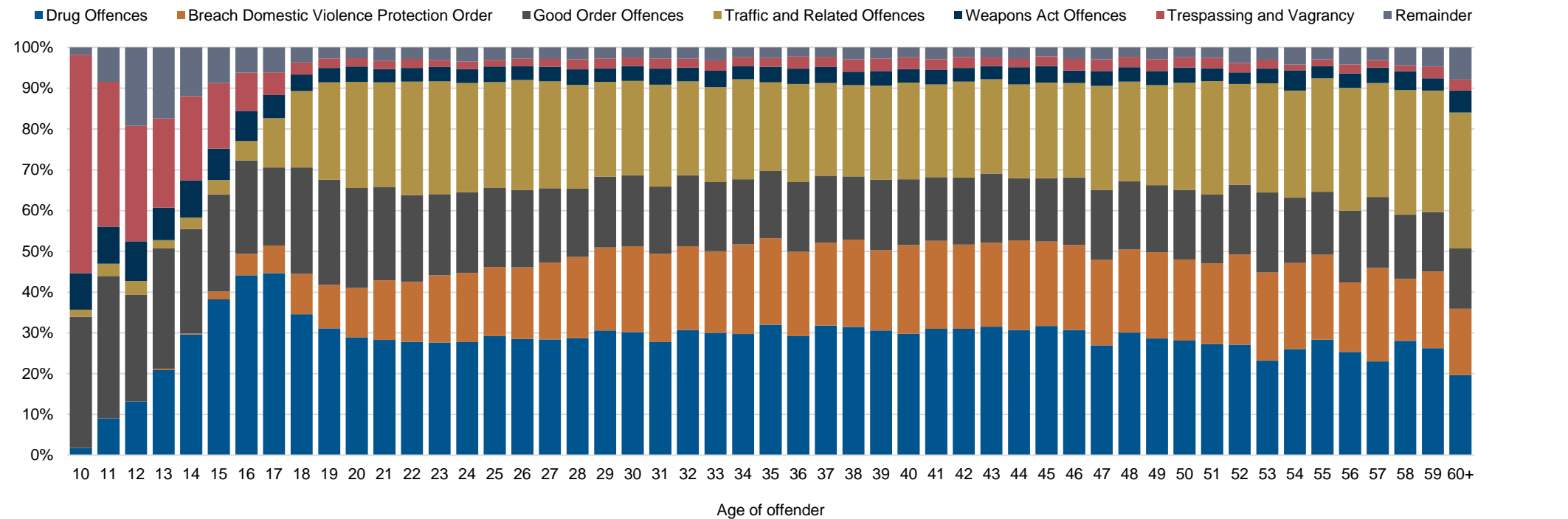
One in four offenders in 2023–24 was aged 30–39 years.

One in two offenders proceeded against for *unlawful entry* or *unlawful use of motor vehicle* offences in 2023–24 was aged 10–17 years.

The type of offences committed within the 'other' offences category, varied greatly with offender age (Figure 18). The proportion of offenders actioned by police increased with age for *drug offences*, *traffic and related offences* and *breach domestic violence protection order*. The proportions of offenders actioned for *good order offences*, *trespassing and vagrancy* offences and *Weapons Act offences* were higher for child offenders aged 10–17 years.

Over half (53.6%) of all 10-year-old offenders who were proceeded against by police for 'other' offences, were for *trespassing and vagrancy* offences, an offence type that sharply declines with age. Notably, almost half of all 16 and 17-year-old non-unique offenders were proceeded against for *drug offences* (44.2% and 44.6% respectively). For offenders aged between 14 and 50 years, the 'other' offences category was predominantly made up of drug offenders. However, as the age bracket shifts to 51 years and over, *traffic and related offences* gradually began to outnumber *drug offences*.

Figure 18 Age distribution of offenders (not individuals), other offences, 2023–24

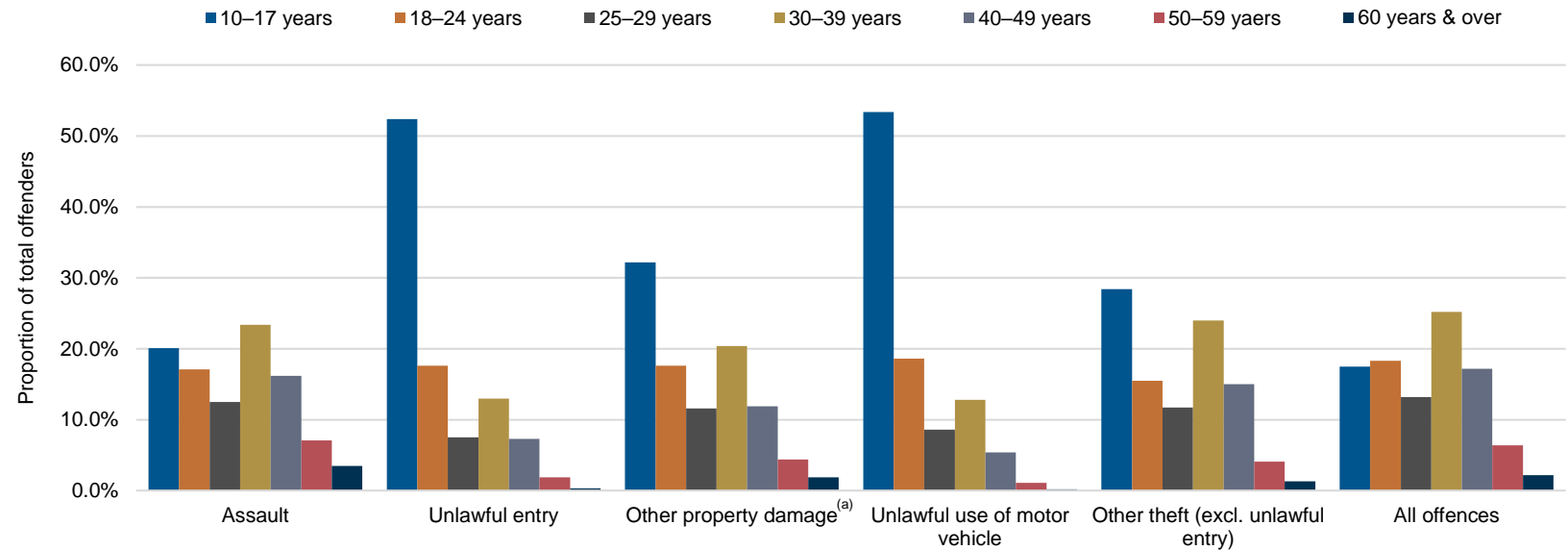


Note: 60+ represents offenders (not individuals) aged 60 years and all ages above, while all other data points represent a single year of age.

(a) Remainder includes: Prostitution offences; liquor offences (excl. drunkenness); gaming, racing and betting offences; stock-related offences; and other miscellaneous offences.

Figure 19 displays the age profiles for the top five property and personal offences with the highest overall offender volumes in 2023–24. Offenders aged 30–39 years accounted for the largest proportion of offenders (not individuals) across all offence types (25.2%), while the proportion of offenders proceeded against for *unlawful entry* and *unlawful use of motor vehicle* offences were highest in the 10–17 years age group (52.4% and 53.4% respectively).

Figure 19 Age distribution of offenders (not individuals) for the top five property and personal offences by offender volume, 2023–24



(a) Other property damage excludes arson.

7.3. Adult offenders (not individuals)

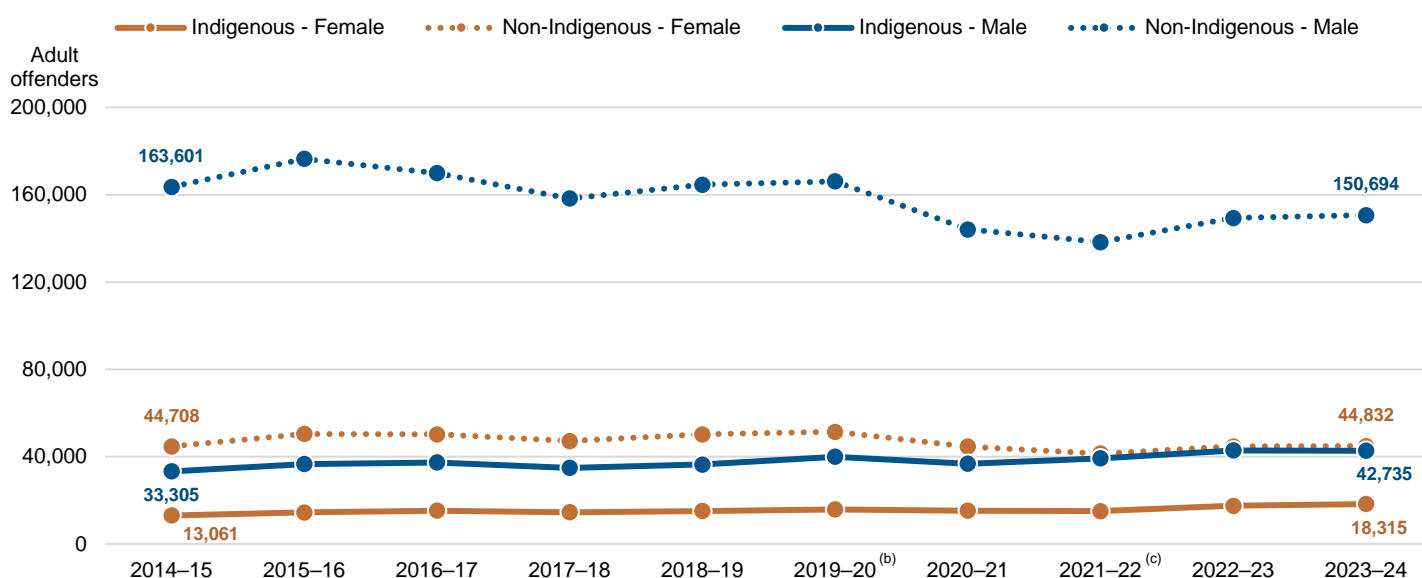
In 2023–24, adult offenders accounted for 82.5% (258,158) of all offenders proceeded against by police. The number of adult offenders (not individuals) overall increased by 1.0% (up 2,567) compared with the previous year.

7.3.1. Sex and Indigenous status

Among adult offenders whose Indigenous status and sex were recorded (256,576 offenders), the cohort of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult offenders increased by 698 (or +1.2%) to a total of 61,050 in 2023–24, compared with the previous year. This increase was driven by a 4.7% rise in female (non-unique) offenders (up 814), representing a peak in the series, and was accompanied by a marginal decrease in male offenders (–0.3% or –116). Non-Indigenous adult offenders rose slightly over the same period by 1,490 (or 0.8%), with male offenders increasing by 0.9% (or 1,364) and female offenders by 0.3% (or 126) (Figure 20).

Overall, for every female adult offender there were 3.1 male adult offenders in 2023–24. This ratio has varied only marginally over the ten-year time series, ranging from 3.0 to 3.4. However, the male to female offender ratio was larger for non-Indigenous than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult offenders (3.4 versus 2.3). In the most recent three financial years, there were almost as many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male offenders as non-Indigenous female offenders (42,735 and 44,832 respectively).

Figure 20 Adult offenders (not individuals) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status and sex^(a) – time series



(a) Only those offenders whose Indigenous status and sex were identified were included.

(b) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers have been required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

7.3.2. Offence type

Two out of three adult offenders were proceeded against by police for 'other' offences (64.5% or 166,441) in 2023–24, and one in four for a property offence (26.0% or 67,215), while one in ten (9.5% or 24,502) were actioned for a person offence.

Figure 21 shows the proportions for the four most prevalent offence types for adult offenders in 2023–24, compared with the same offence types in 2014–15. The proportion of the selected offences has increased over the period from 56.3% to 59.8%. Despite ever-decreasing numbers, *drug offences* remained the most prevalent offence type amongst adult offenders, and in 2023–24 accounted for 18.9% of all adult offenders proceeded against by police, although 7.5 percentage points less than in 2014–15. In terms of volume, this represents 18,710 fewer adult offenders actioned for *drug offences* in 2023–24.

Traffic and related offences ranked second-highest in 2023–24, with a proportion of 15.9% of all offences, 1.0 percentage point higher than in 2014–15, while *other theft (excl. unlawful entry)* was proportionally the third-most prevalent offence type among adult offenders (12.8%), rising by 3.9 percentage points over the same period.

Ranking fourth among adult offenders in 2023–24 was *breach domestic violence protection order*, largely attributable to the change in practice from July 2021 requiring police to now record in QPRIME all criminal offences in investigations relating to domestic and family violence. The number of adult offenders (not individuals) proceeded against for *breach domestic violence protection order* in 2023–24 was almost double the number in 2014–15 (31,394 compared with 15,980, or an increase of 6.0 percentage points).

Figure 21 Distribution of top 4 offences by adult offenders in 2023–24, compared with same offences in 2014–15

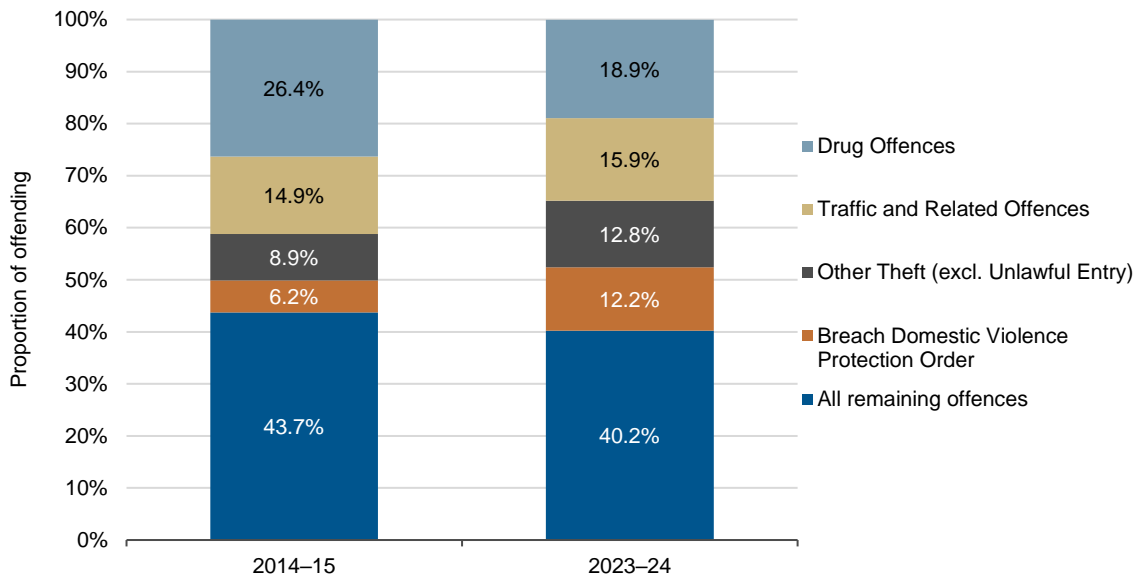
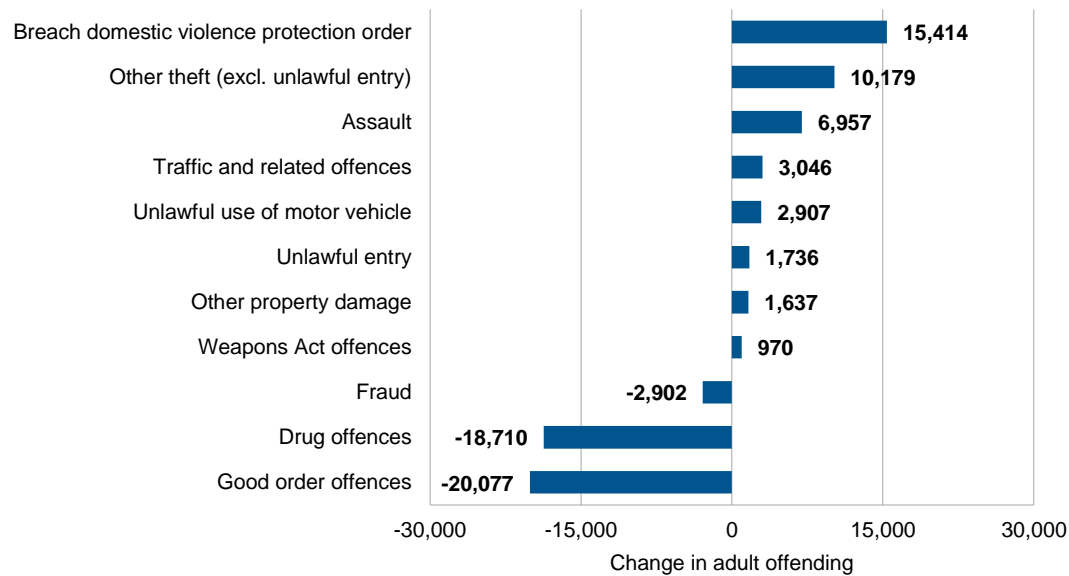


Figure 22 Change in number of adult offenders (not individuals) proceeded against by police, selected offences^(a), 2014–15 to 2023–24



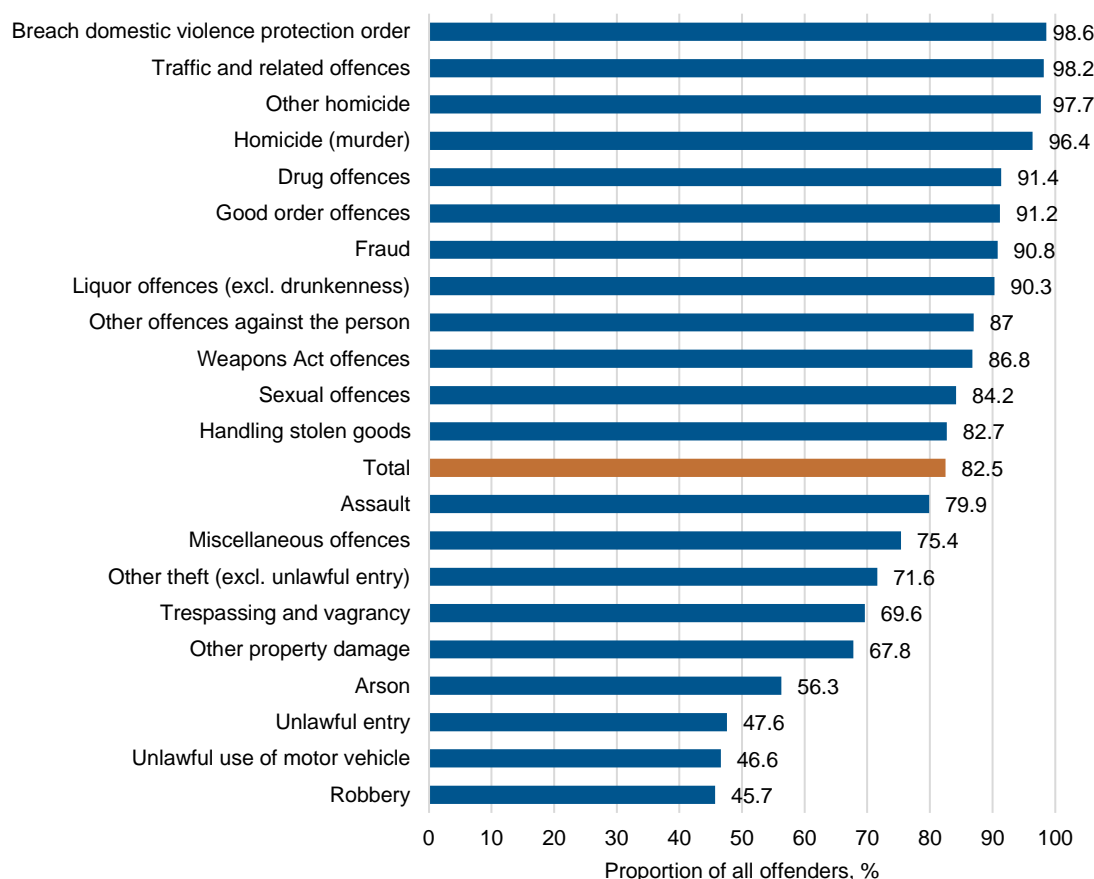
(a) Offence types with 5,000 or more adult offenders in 2023–24.
(b) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

Adult offenders comprised a greater proportion (82.5%) of all offenders proceeded against by police in 2023–24, which was a 0.9 percentage point increase on the previous year.

As illustrated in Figure 23, some offence types are almost exclusively committed by adult offenders, such as *breach domestic violence protection order* (98.6%), *traffic and related offences* (98.2%) and homicide-related offences (96.4% *homicide (murder)*, 97.7% *other homicide* offences).

In 12 of the 21 offence types analysed, adult offenders comprised more than 82.5% of total offenders, while conversely, less than half of all *unlawful entry*, *unlawful use of motor vehicle* and *robbery* offenders were adults (47.6%, 46.6% and 45.7% respectively).

Figure 23 Adults as a proportion of all offenders, by selected offence types, 2023–24



(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

7.4. Child offenders (not individuals)

Despite children aged 10–17 years comprising just 10.5% of Queensland's estimated resident population, in 2023–24 they accounted for 17.5% of all offenders proceeded against by police, 54,680 child offenders (not individuals). This was 2,978 fewer offenders (or –5.2%) and a smaller proportion than in 2022–23, when they comprised 18.4% of the total offender cohort.

7.4.1. Sex and Indigenous status

The overall decline in child offender numbers was in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cohort only, and was partly offset by a small increase in the number of non-Indigenous child offenders.

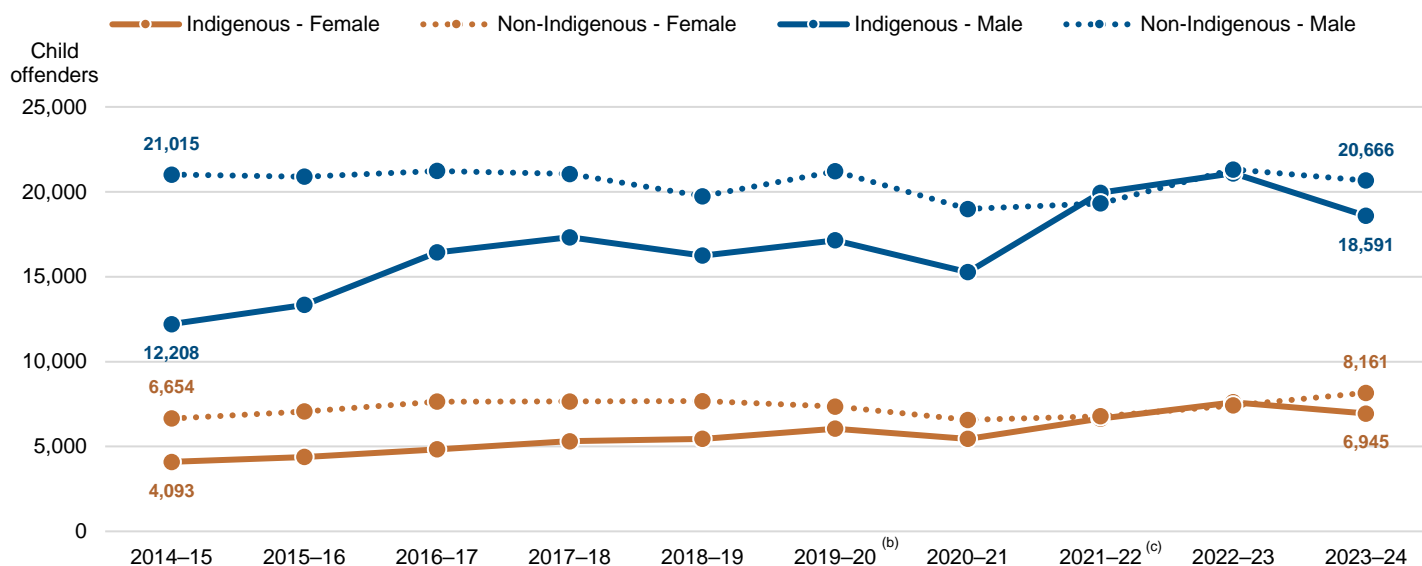
Among those with Indigenous status and sex recorded, there were 28,827 non-Indigenous and 25,536 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child offenders actioned by police in 2023–24. Compared with the previous financial year, this represents an 11.0% decrease in the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders actioned (–3,165) and a marginal increase in non-Indigenous offenders (up 96 or 0.3%) (Figure 24).

The overall male to female ratio was the lowest in the time series, with 2.6 males to every female child offender. Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child offenders the ratio was 2.7, slightly higher than the non-Indigenous ratio of 2.5.

After peaking in 2022–23, the number of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female offenders decreased slightly to 6,945 (–664 or –8.7%), while Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male offenders registered their largest annual decrease in the time series, with 2,501 fewer offenders (–11.9%) than in 2022–23.

The annual net increase (up 96) in non-Indigenous child offender numbers was in female offenders only (up 744 or 10.0%), exceeding the decrease in male offender numbers (–648 or –3.0%). Young female non-Indigenous offender numbers reached a time-series high in 2023–24, with 8,161 offenders proceeded against.

Figure 24 Child offenders (not individuals) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status and sex^(a) – time series



(a) Only those offenders whose Indigenous status and sex were identified were included.

(b) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

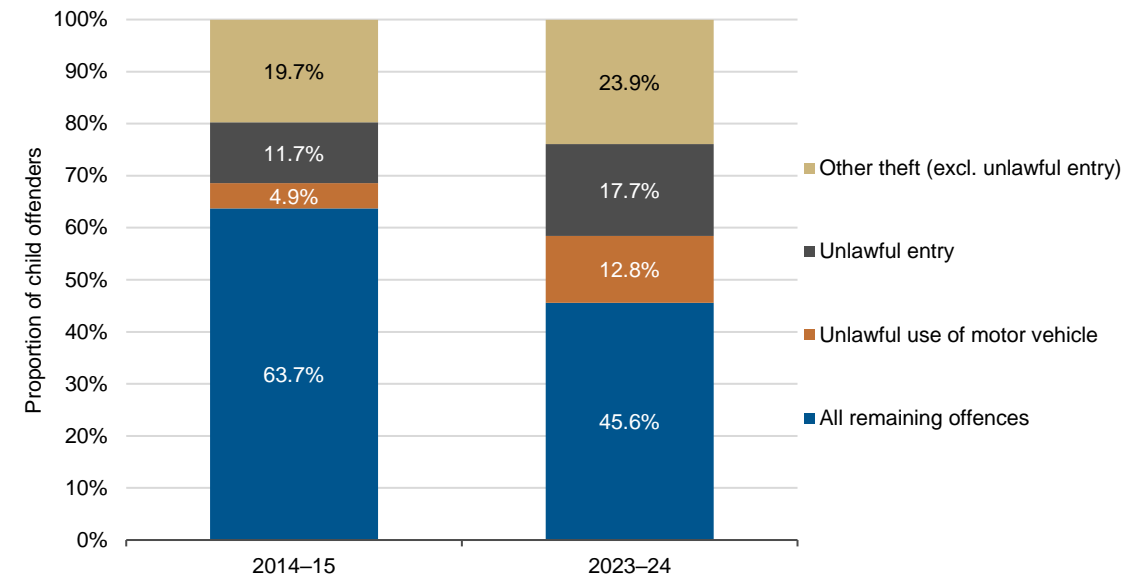
(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers have been required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

7.4.2. Offence type

Almost two-thirds (35,486 or 64.9%) of child offenders were proceeded against by police for property offences in 2023–24, a slightly smaller proportion than in the previous year (65.9%). Over the same period, the proportion of child offenders actioned for person offences increased slightly, from 11.1% to 12.3% (6,737 offenders).

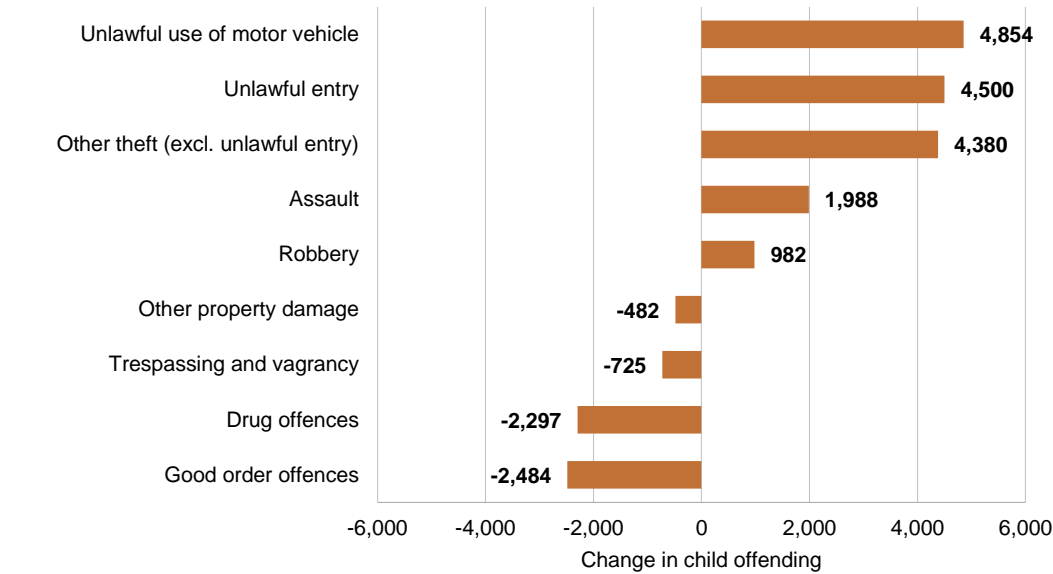
The top three offence types in 2023–24 accounted for over half (54.4%) of all offences committed by child offenders, compared with just over a third (36.3%) for the same offence types in 2014–15 (Figure 25). *Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)* has consistently been the most prevalent offence type for child offenders every year since 2014–15, reaching its largest proportion in 2023–24 (23.9%). After peaking in 2022–23, the proportion of child offenders proceeded against for *unlawful entry* and *unlawful use of motor vehicle* decreased slightly, to 17.7% and 12.8% respectively. However, combined these offences still accounted for three in ten child offenders actioned in 2023–24. In 2014–15, *drug offences* accounted for 15.6% of child offenders (not shown), the second-most prevalent offence type that year, but this proportion has steadily declined to a low of 8.4% in 2023–24. Although not shown in Figure 25, below, it is important to note that the proportion of child offenders proceeded against by police for *assault* increased to a time series high of 8.0% in 2023–24.

Figure 25 Distribution of top 3 offences with actioned child offender in 2023–24, compared with same offences in 2014–15



The number of child offenders (not individuals) actioned by police almost doubled in 2023–24 compared with 2014–15 for *unlawful entry* (9,658 from 5,158) and *assault* (4,350 from 2,362). Similarly, those actioned for *unlawful use of motor vehicle* and *robbery* have more than trebled (7,009 from 2,155 and 1,387 from 405 respectively) (Figure 26). Conversely, over the same period, the number of child offenders proceeded against for *good order offences* almost halved (to 2,908 from 5,392), and decreased by a third (to 4,619 from 6,916) for *drug offences*.

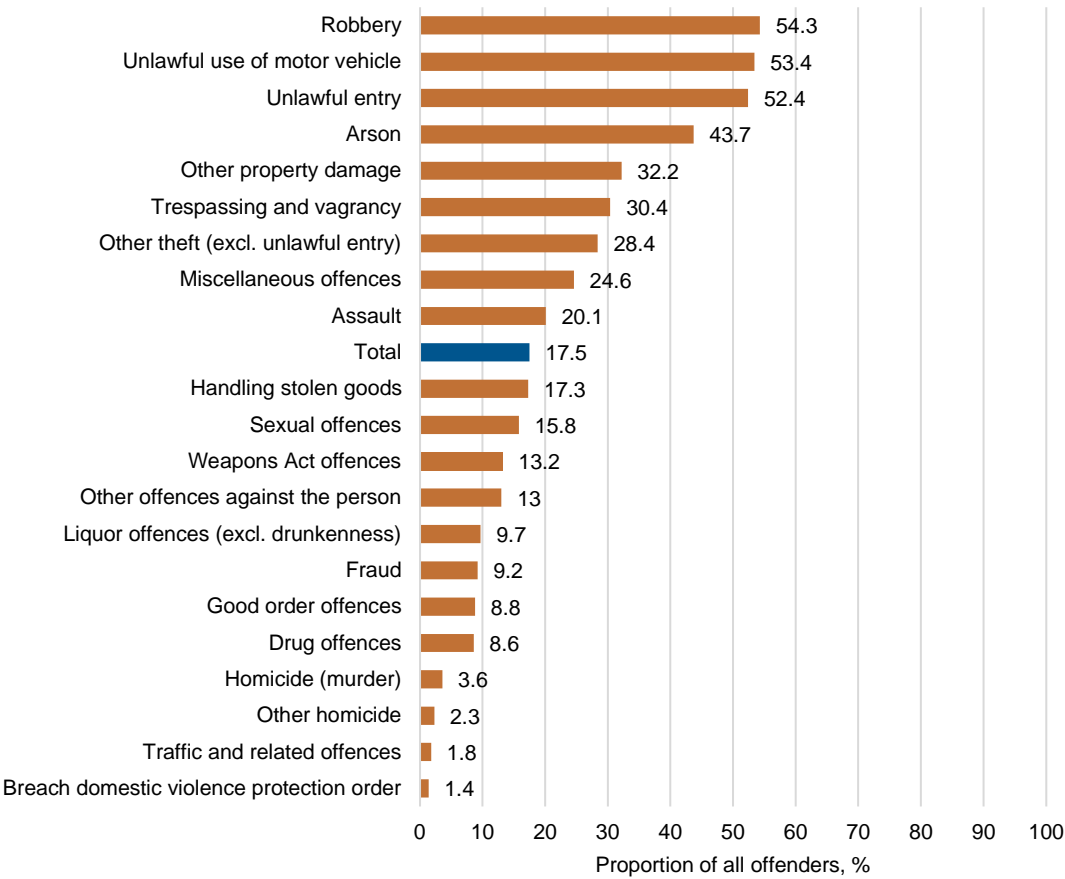
Figure 26 Change in number of child offenders (not individuals) proceeded against by police, selected offences^(a), 2014–15 to 2023–24



(a) Excludes offence types for which fewer than 1,000 child offenders were proceeded against by police in 2023–24.

As shown in Figure 27, similar to adult offenders, the proportion of child offenders involved in nine out of the 21 offence types analysed is disproportionately high compared to their representation (17.5%) among the total offender population (including adults). In the case of *robbery* (54.3%), *unlawful entry* (53.4%), and *unlawful use of a motor vehicle* (52.4%), they accounted for more than three times the overall child offender proportion.

Figure 27 Children as a proportion of all offenders, by selected offence types, 2023–24



8.0 Victims of offences against the person

Unique victim statistics provide a picture of the number of individual persons who have been recorded by police during the reference period (financial year) as a victim of an offence against the person.

In this report, **recorded victim** statistics relate to offences against the person only, and they relate only to offences reported to or detected by police. Victim statistics are compiled on the basis of one victimisation per offence type within a single incident recorded by police. An individual may be recorded as a victim multiple times in a reference period.

Statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence was reported to / detected by police, regardless of when the offence occurred. In some instances, particularly with homicide and sexual offences, there may be a large time difference between when the offence occurred and when it is reported to or detected by police. Victim age is calculated as at the date the offence became known to police.

From 1 July 2021, a change in police practice was implemented regarding the recording of all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence-related investigations, resulting in increases in some recorded offences and victims.

	2022–23	2023–24	% change	
Unique victims (total)	61,505	65,447	6.4	↑
Unique victim rate per 100,000 persons	1,141.0	1,187.1	4.0	↑
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique victims ^(a)	9,411	9,820	4.3	↑
Unique Indigenous victim rate ^{(a)(b)}	3,682.3	3,759.7	2.1	↑
Female unique victims ^(a)	34,738	36,898	6.2	↑
Unique female victim rate ^{(a)(b)}	1,276.8	1,325.5	3.8	↑

(a) Any victims whose age, sex and/or Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from counts and rate calculations.

(b) Crude rates are calculated per 100,000 persons.

Unique victims in 2023–24



- The number of unique victims of personal offences reached its highest point in a decade, while the unique victim growth rate was only a quarter of the increase seen in the previous year.
- Compared with 2022–23, the unique victim rate increased by 2.0% for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, while in contrast, the non-Indigenous rate rose only marginally (up 0.3%).
- Females continue to account for more than half of all unique victims of personal offences.
- Victims aged 20–29 years constitute the largest victim age group irrespective of sex.

	2022–23	2023–24	% change	
Victims (not individuals)	78,255	84,300	7.7	↑
Victimisation rate per 100,000 persons	1,451.7	1,529.1	5.3	↑
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims ^(a)	13,916	15,096	8.5	↑
Indigenous victimisation rate ^{(a)(b)}	5,445.0	5,779.7	6.1	↑
Female victims ^(a)	46,464	50,190	8.0	↑
Female victimisation rate ^{(a)(b)}	1,707.8	1,803.0	5.6	↑

(a) For relevant subgroups, any offenders whose age, sex and/or Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from counts and rate calculations.

(b) Crude rates are calculated per 100,000 persons.

Victims in 2023–24



- The personal victimisation rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was five times that of non-Indigenous persons.
- Assault was the most prevalent recorded offence type, accounting for three in four recorded victims.
- Indigenous females aged 35–39 years had the highest number of DFV-related victims.
- Where the offender–victim relationship was recorded, almost two-thirds of victims knew their offender, and almost half of the victims were in a domestic or family relationship with their offender.

8.1. Unique victims

In 2023–24, Queensland police recorded 65,447 unique victims of offences against the person, marking a 6.4% increase from the previous year (up 3,942) and a 10-year high in the series (Figure 28). When adjusted for population, the rate of unique victims increased by 4.0%, from 1,141.0 victims per 100,000 persons in 2022–23 to 1,187.1 in 2023–24.

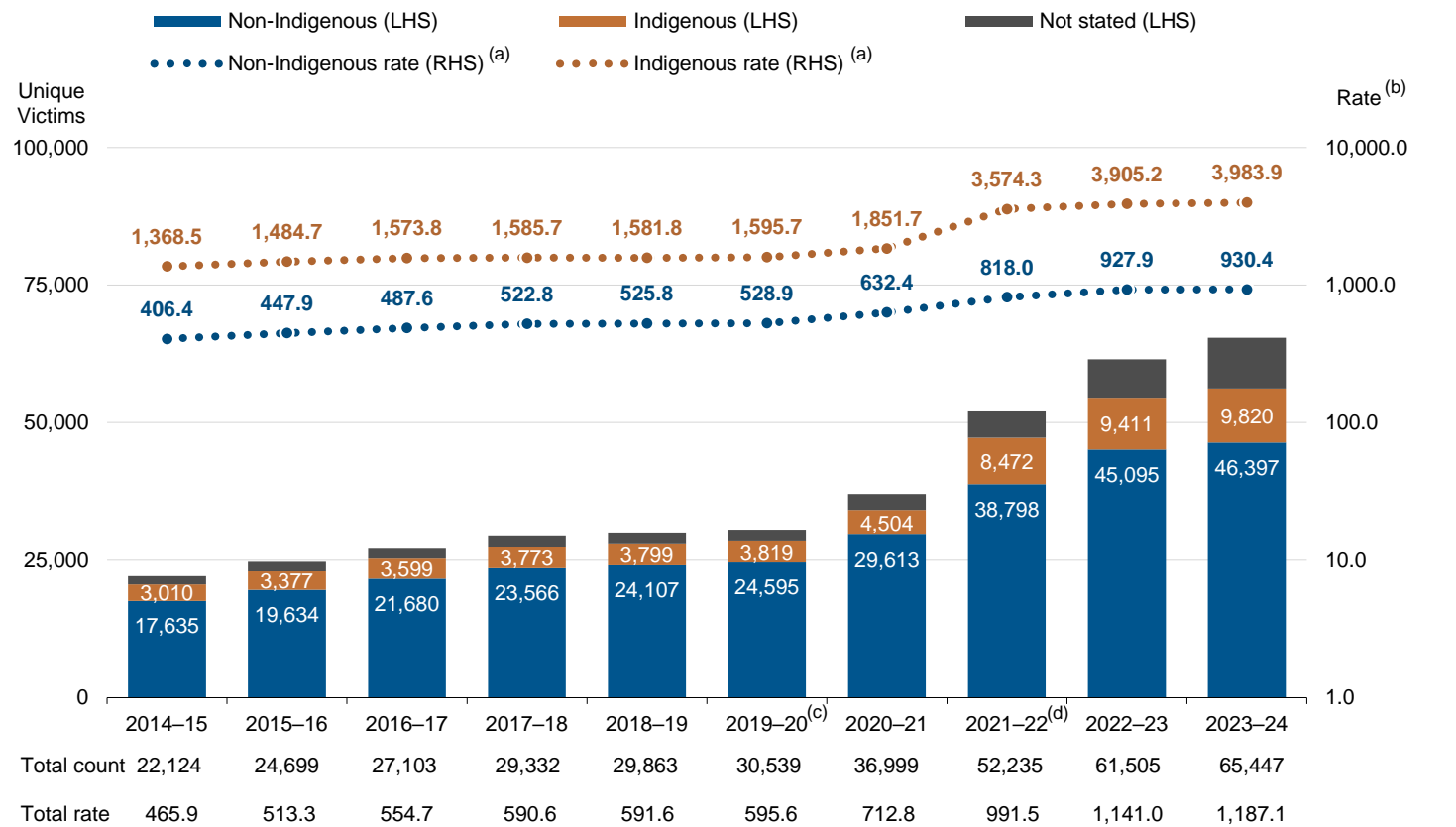
As illustrated in Figure 28, the change in police recording practice implemented from 1 July 2021 has had a substantial impact on the data. In 2023–24, the number of unique victims increased 76.9% since 2020–21, and almost trebled (up 195.8%) since the beginning of the time series in 2014–15. In terms of rate per 100,000 persons, unique victims increased by 66.5% compared with 2020–21, and 154.8% since 2014–15.

8.1.1. Indigenous status

The increase in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique victims was less than half that of the previous year (up 409 in 2023–24 compared with the increase of 939 in 2022–23), and the growth in non-Indigenous unique victim numbers was the third-smallest in the 10-year time series (up 1,302 or 2.9%).

Compared with 2022–23, the rate of unique victims per 100,000 persons increased by 2.0% for Aboriginal and Torres Strait peoples to 3,983.9, maintaining a high level for the third consecutive year. The non-Indigenous rate, in contrast, rose only marginally (up 0.3%), to 930.4 unique victims per 100,000 persons.

Figure 28 Counts and rates of unique victims by Indigenous status, offences against the person



LHS left hand side

RHS right hand side

(a) Rates have been age-standardised to account for differences in the age profiles of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Reported victims whose Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from these calculations.

(b) Unique victims per 100,000 population (and population subgroup). Untransformed rate values are presented using a logarithmic scale.

(c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

(d) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were **4.3 times as likely to be victimised** as non-Indigenous Queenslanders in 2023–24.

8.1.2. Age and sex

In addition to a substantial increase in recorded unique victim numbers over the past ten years, the age and sex profiles of victims have also changed slightly, as presented in Figure 29 and Figure 30.

In 2023–24,
1 in 4 unique victims were
female aged 20–39 years.

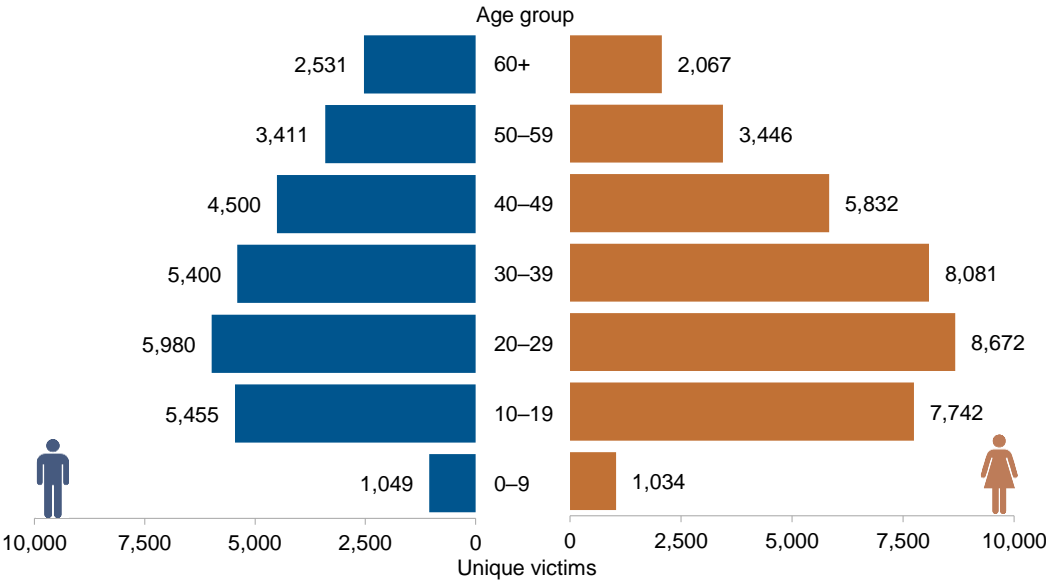
When focusing on victims whose age and sex were recorded, the number of unique victims has increased in every age group since 2014–15, irrespective of the victim’s sex. The largest increase was observed in victims aged 60 years and older (up 3,667 or 393.9%), while unique victims aged 0–9 years increased the least (up 616 or 42.0%). Large volume increases among unique victims were recorded in two age groups, 20–29 and 30–39 years, accounting for almost half of the overall increase (18,646 or 43.2%).

Since 2014–15, the number of unique male victims increased by 16,986 (up 149.8%) to 28,326, and unique female victims by 26,160 (up 244.2%) to 36,874. This change in numbers shifted the female to male unique victim ratio from 0.9 to 1.3 over a span of ten years. This means that the number of female victims has increased relative to the number of male victims. In 2023–24, for every one male victim there were 1.3 female victims.

The largest age group for male unique victims has remained unchanged over the time series, with those aged 20–29 years accounting for 2,805 (or 24.7%) and 5,980 (or 21.1%) of all unique victims in 2014–15 and 2023–24 respectively. Female unique victims, in contrast, were younger ten years ago than now. The largest age group in 2014–15 was 10–19 years (3,217), accounting for 30.0% of total unique victims, while the largest age group in 2023–24 was 20–29 years, with 8,672 or 23.5% of total unique victims.

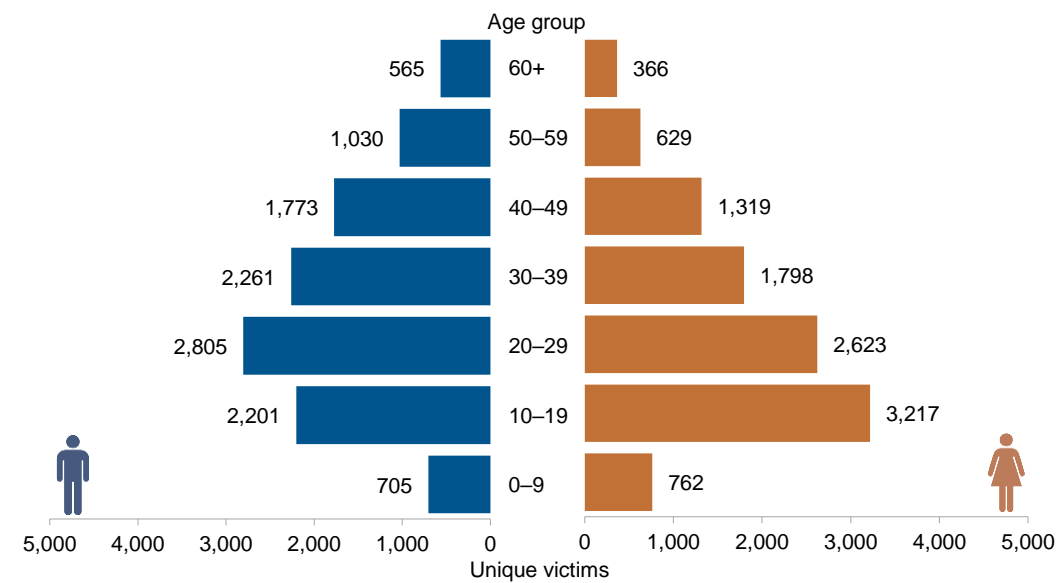
The proportion of very young unique victims has decreased for both males (from 6.2% to 3.7%) and females (from 7.1% to 2.8%), while the proportion of unique victims aged 50 years and older increased from 14.1% to 21.0% and from 9.3% to 15.0% for males and females respectively from 2014–15 to 2023–24.

Figure 29 Unique non-Indigenous victims, offences against the person, by age and sex^(a), 2023–24



(a) Excludes 247 unique victims whose sex and/or age was not stated.

Figure 30 Unique Indigenous victims, offences against the person, by age and sex^(a), 2014–15



(a) Excludes 32 unique victims whose sex and/or age was not stated.

8.2. Total recorded victims (not individuals)

Queensland Police recorded a total of 84,300 victims of personal offences in 2023–24, a 7.7% (up 6,045) increase on the previous financial year (Figure 31).

Over the 10-year time series, the recorded victim count has more than trebled (up 58,312 or 224.4%), and two-thirds (68.9%) of that increase (up 40,165) has occurred since the change in police recording practice was implemented in July 2021. The recorded personal victimisation rate increased by 5.3% to a new high of 1,529.1 victims per 100,000 persons in 2023–24.

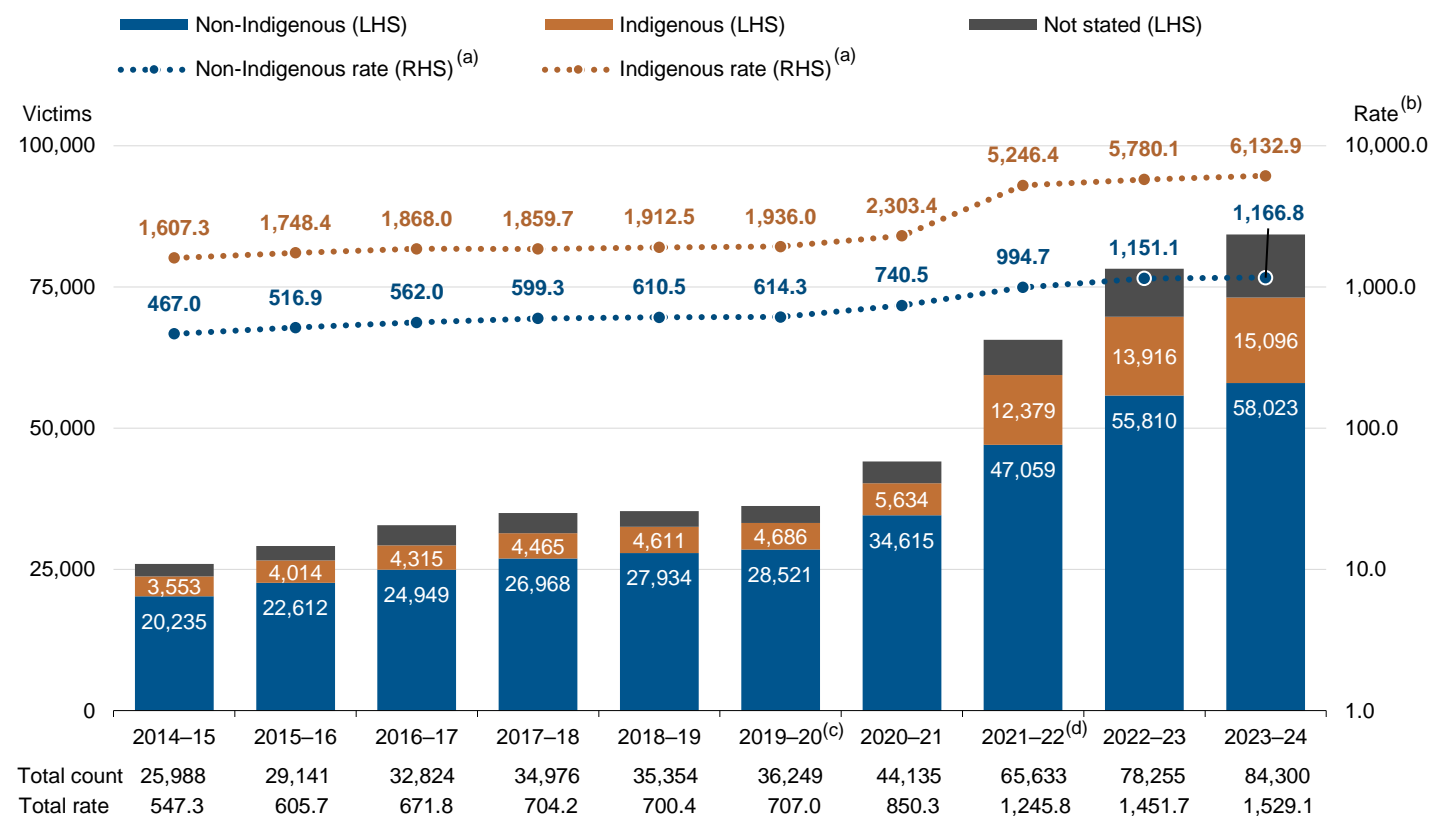
From July 2021, a change in police practice was implemented requiring police to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence-related investigations (see section 2.1 for details), resulting in substantial increases in some recorded offences and recorded victims from 2021–22 onward. **Such increases should be interpreted with caution when analysing time series data.**

8.2.1. Indigenous status

The number of victims whose Indigenous status was not recorded has been steadily increasing in recent years, with 11,181 victims (13.3% of total) in this category in 2023–24, affecting in turn the ability to report accurately on victimisation by Indigenous status.

Over the ten-year period to 2023–24, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, who constitute only 4.6% of the total population in Queensland¹, have been significantly overrepresented among victims of offences against the person. Their proportion of all recorded victims has ranged from 12.8% to 18.9%, reaching 17.9% in 2023–24. Across the time series, the rate ratio of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims to one non-Indigenous victim ranged from 3.1 to 3.4 from 2014–15 to 2020–22, before increasing to 5.3 in 2021–22 and remaining at this level through 2023–24.

Figure 31 Count and rate of recorded victims (not individuals) of offences against the person, by Indigenous status



LHS left hand side

RHS right hand side

(a) Rates have been age-standardised to account for differences in the age profiles of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations. Reported victims whose Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from these calculations.

(b) Recorded victims per 100,000 population (and sub-population). Untransformed rate values are presented using a logarithmic scale.

(c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

(d) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2021), Census of Population and Housing – Counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

8.2.2. Age and sex

Of all victims whose sex was recorded (98.5%), 59.5% were female.

The age group with most victims recorded in 2023–24 was 30–39 years, for males and females alike (6,474 and 11,694 victims respectively).

For both females and males, the age group of 60 years and older had the fewest recorded victims. Notably, this was the only age group where male victims (2,780) outnumbered female victims (2,326).

Victim's age is as at date offence was reported to or detected by police, not at date offence occurred.

Be aware that, in some instances, particularly *homicide* and *sexual offences*, the time difference may be considerable.

Victim tables have been subjected to confidentialisation where cell values range from 1 to 3. All such cells (≤ 3) are assigned a nominal value of 2.

Cells with a value of zero remain unaltered. Totals for certain variables, therefore, may vary slightly across tables within the report. (See *Explanatory notes* for more detail.)

Table 60 Victims (not individuals) of offences against the person^(a), by age and sex, 2023–24

Recorded victims	0–14 years		15–19 years		20–24 years		25–29 years		30–39 years		40–49 years		50–59 years		60+ years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Offence type	— number —															
Homicide (Murder)	≤3	≤3	≤3	0	≤3	0	4	≤3	5	5	4	≤3	≤3	≤3	9	5
Other homicide^(b)	≤3	4	4	4	6	≤3	6	≤3	12	8	4	4	4	6	16	8
Assault	2,449	2,472	2,534	3,905	2,781	4,489	2,884	4,607	5,505	9,085	4,526	6,252	3,352	3,497	2,349	1,789
Grievous assault	19	26	78	31	114	32	116	46	184	74	149	67	92	27	47	10
Serious assault ^(c)	1,130	1,118	1,186	1,810	1,170	2,249	1,113	2,268	2,161	4,444	1,907	2,881	1,442	1,514	1,000	622
Serious assault (other) ^(d)	125	111	192	228	296	304	439	361	871	710	632	504	462	317	1,074	852
Common assault	1,175	1,217	1,078	1,836	1,201	1,904	1,216	1,932	2,289	3,857	1,838	2,800	1,356	1,639	228	305
Sexual offences	543	1,950	228	1,825	109	933	96	793	169	1,160	128	728	61	384	41	179
Rape and attempted rape	81	439	37	760	23	473	31	393	48	621	43	411	15	164	7	52
Other sexual offences	462	1,511	191	1,065	86	460	65	400	121	539	85	317	46	220	34	127
Robbery	263	101	365	125	177	104	166	107	236	158	173	140	124	83	122	86
Armed robbery	97	19	152	35	94	42	104	44	155	56	90	59	60	41	71	34
Unarmed robbery	166	82	213	90	83	62	62	63	81	102	83	81	64	42	51	52
Other offences against the person	329	439	580	560	502	648	341	677	547	1,278	427	868	381	434	243	259
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	22	28	13	66	22	76	13	81	28	120	14	74	7	20	6	8
Extortion	≤3	6	24	6	13	9	10	4	15	10	9	7	10	6	9	6
Stalking	10	46	32	187	34	268	34	308	118	617	104	403	92	172	63	85
Life endangering acts ^(c)	295	359	511	301	433	295	284	284	386	531	300	384	272	236	165	160
Total	3,588	4,968	3,713	6,419	3,577	6,176	3,497	6,188	6,474	11,694	5,262	7,994	3,924	4,406	2,780	2,326

(a) Excludes 1,324 victims (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated.

(b) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving and/or striking).

(c) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'Assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(d) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells..

8.2.3. Offence type, sex and Indigenous status

Sex and Indigenous status were recorded for most victims (98.5% and 86.7% respectively). Of the total with recorded demographic information, 59.5% were female and 17.9% identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Assault offences accounted for the majority of recorded victims in 2023–24 (74.4%) and, of those, most were victims of serious assault (44.8%) and common assault (41.4%). The proportion of recorded *assault* victims varied according to the victim's sex and Indigenous status. In 2023–24, female victims represented a larger proportion of total *assault* victims (57.6%) than males (42.1%). Two in three (67.8%) victims of *assault* were non-Indigenous (42,518) with non-Indigenous males and females being almost equally victimised (46.5% and 53.2%, respectively). This is in stark contrast to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims of *assault*, where almost three in four victims (72.5%) were female in 2023–24.

Victims of *other offences against the person* (9,480 victims or 11.2%) and *sexual offences* (9,435 victims or 11.2%) were the second and third-largest victim cohorts in 2023–24. Female victims dominated across both offence types, comprising 84.4% for *sexual offences* and 54.5% for *other offences against the person*. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons accounted for one in ten victims of both *sexual offences* (11.3%) and *other offences against the person* (9.6%). Irrespective of Indigenous status, over four in five victims of *sexual offences* were female and less than one in ten *rape and attempted rape* victims was a male (7.9%).

Robbery victims accounted for 3.0% of all victims, and numbers overall were almost twice as high for males than females (1,627 and 905) in 2023–24. While non-Indigenous victims (1,194 males and 635 females) shared this distribution pattern, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims of *robbery*, females (91) outnumbered males (62).

Victims of *homicide (murder)* and *other homicide* combined accounted for less than 1% of recorded victims (0.06% and 0.1% respectively) in 2023–24. Males, who are typically over-represented as victims of these offences, accounted for almost two in three victims of *homicide (murder)* (62.0%) and just over half of *other homicide* victims (55.7%).

Assault
accounted for
3 in 4
recorded victims
in 2023–24

Table 61 Victims (not individuals) of offences against the person, by Indigenous status and sex, 2023–24

Recorded victims	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Total ^(a)		
	Male	Female	Total ^{(b)(c)}	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total ^{(a)(b)}
Offence	— number —								
Homicide (Murder)	6	≤3	8	13	8	21	31	17	50
Other homicide^(c)	≤3	6	8	26	15	41	49	34	88
Assault	3,550	9,387	12,945	19,778	22,636	42,518	26,393	36,102	62,702
Grievous assault ^(d)	155	121	276	582	175	758	799	314	1,114
Serious assault ^(e)	1,583	4,462	6,048	8,470	10,791	19,308	11,113	16,908	28,117
Serious assault (other) ^(f)	470	921	1,392	3,214	2,064	5,286	4,091	3,388	7,493
Common assault	1,342	3,883	5,229	7,512	9,606	17,166	10,390	15,492	25,978
Sexual offences	184	886	1,070	1,036	6,263	7,323	1,380	7,963	9,435
Rape and attempted rape	44	382	426	220	2,656	2,880	285	3,317	3,612
Other sexual offences ^(g)	140	504	644	816	3,607	4,443	1,095	4,646	5,823
Robbery	62	91	153	1,194	635	1,833	1,627	905	2,545
Armed robbery	35	30	65	606	227	835	824	330	1,159
Unarmed robbery	27	61	88	588	408	998	803	575	1,386
Other offences against the person^{(e)(h)}	224	687	912	2,586	3,682	6,287	3,355	5,169	9,480
Total	4,028	11,059	15,096	24,633	33,239	58,023	32,835	50,190	84,300

(a) Includes victims whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Includes victims whose sex was not stated.

(c) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving and/or striking).

(d) Assault causing serious bodily injury, i.e. loss of a body part, serious disfigurement, endangerment of life.

(e) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(f) Serious assault not resulting in injury.

(g) Includes indecent treatment of children; incest; indecent assault; bestiality; wilful obscene exposure.

(h) Includes life-endangering acts (including threats/harassment—cyber); stalking; extortion; kidnapping and abduction.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

There were twice as many *assault* victims (62,702) recorded in 2023–24 than in 2020–21 (31,435), the year before the police recording change was implemented (Table 62). Driving the upward trend in *assault* victims were *common assault* and *serious assault*, together accounting for at least four in five recorded *assault* victims in each reference year.

Since the start of the time series in 2014–15, the number of *sexual offences* victims grew to more than double in 2023–24 and, similar to *assault* victims, over half of the growth was recorded in the past three years (57.0%). On a disaggregated level, *rape and attempted rape* victim numbers increased by 2,281 (up 171.4%) and *other sexual offences* victims by 2,733 (up 88.4%) since the beginning of the time series. Among *other sexual offences*, 'indecent treatment of children' has consistently been the most common, with proportions fluctuating between 57.5% in 2016–17 to 38.6% in 2023–24.

Within *other offences against the person*, two offence types experienced steeper increases in recorded victims over the time series than others, namely *life endangering acts* (up 4,269 or 227.7%) and *stalking* (up 2,059 or 392.2%). These large increases in the number of recorded victims of *life endangering acts* over the past ten years were primarily due to increases in 'cyber threats / harassment' (up from 113 victims in 2014–15 to 2,357 victims in 2023–24), and offences of 'being armed so as to cause fear or alarm' (up from 452 victims in 2014–15 to 1,026 in 2023–24). Increases in the number of *stalking* victims were mainly due to large volume increases in 'protracted stalking' (i.e. prolonged), growing from 463 victims in 2014–15, to 2,372 in 2023–24, and accounting for nine in ten *stalking* victims (91.8%).

Table 62 Victims (not individuals) of selected offences against the person – time series

Victimisations	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20 ^(a)	2020–21	2021–22 ^(b)	2022–23	2023–24
Offence	— number —									
Assault	17,764	20,098	23,343	24,575	24,686	25,229	31,435	50,541	58,792	62,702
Grievous assault ^(c)	792	908	890	920	955	935	1,112	1,157	1,154	1,114
Serious assault ^(d)	8,370	9,442	11,864	12,437	12,281	12,186	14,526	22,610	26,748	28,117
Serious assault (other) ^(e)	2,627	2,942	3,270	3,078	3,320	3,782	4,254	6,057	6,762	7,493
Common assault ^(f)	5,975	6,806	7,319	8,140	8,130	8,326	11,543	20,717	24,128	25,978
Sexual offences	4,421	4,885	4,822	5,219	5,215	5,311	6,579	7,900	8,823	9,435
Rape and attempted rape	1,331	1,401	1,638	1,834	1,888	1,935	2,371	2,900	3,338	3,612
Other sexual offences ^(g)	3,090	3,484	3,184	3,385	3,327	3,376	4,208	5,000	5,485	5,823
Other offences against the person	2,721	3,044	3,152	3,357	3,505	3,591	4,123	4,874	8,020	9,480
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	253	301	339	311	356	342	393	379	566	604
Extortion	68	66	82	91	76	84	76	116	161	148
Stalking	525	613	651	692	656	688	866	1,079	2,007	2,584
Life endangering acts ^{(d)(h)}	1,875	2,064	2,080	2,263	2,417	2,477	2,788	3,300	5,286	6,144

(a) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

(b) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

(c) Assault causing serious bodily injury, i.e. loss of a body part, serious disfigurement, endangerment of life.

(d) Serious assault resulting in injury (excluding grievous assault). *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(e) Serious assault not resulting in injury.

(f) An assault not involving any aggravating circumstances as defined above.

(g) Includes indecent treatment of child; incest; indecent assault; bestiality; wilful obscene exposure; and other sexual offences.

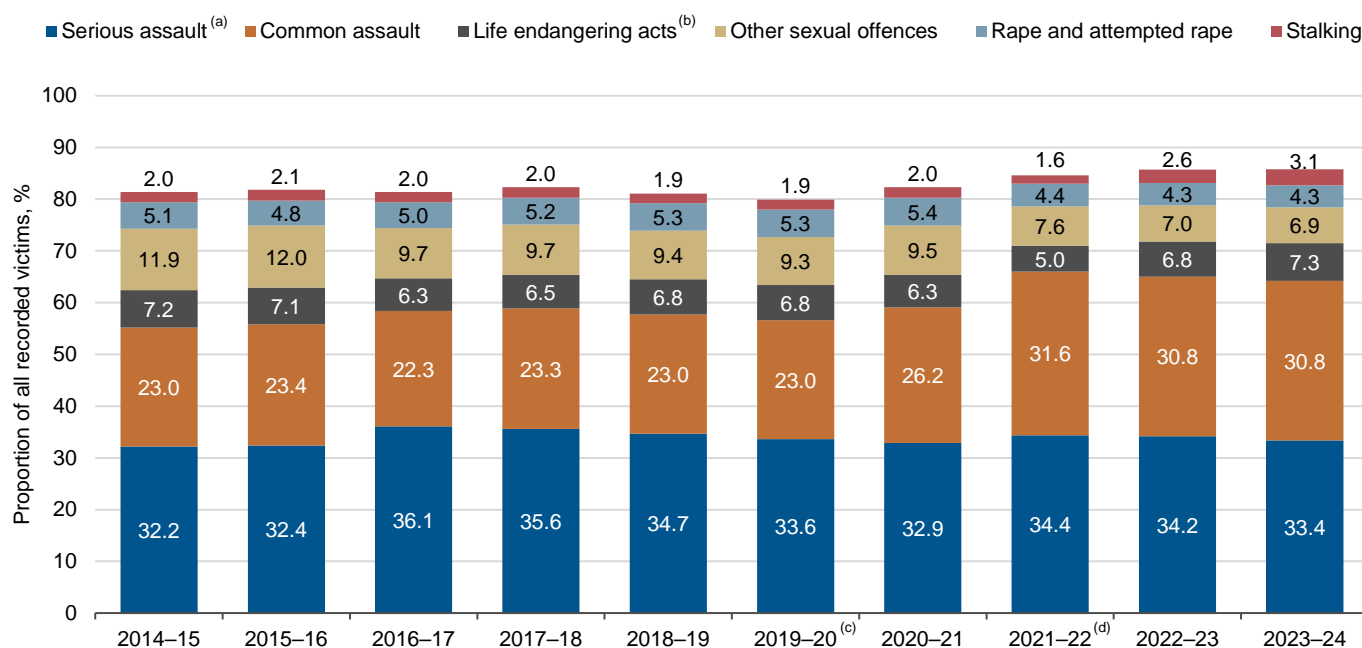
(h) Includes going armed so as to cause fear, armed with intent, bomb threat/hoax, contamination of goods, defamation/libel, driving causing grievous bodily harm, endanger lives involving transport (other), ill treatment of children, threats/harassment-cyber.

Victims of selected person offences as a proportion of total person offence victims over the ten-year time series are presented in Figure 32.

Serious assault victims continuously accounted for around a third of all person offence victims, ranging from 32.2% to 36.1%. The proportion of *common assault* victims peaked in 2021–22 at 31.6% and has remained high at 30.8% for the past two years. Despite the increasing numbers of victims of *stalking* and *life endangering acts*, their proportion of total victims remained below 10% combined.

For the past three years, victims of *rape and attempted rape* and *other sexual offences* as a proportion of all person offence victims have been the lowest in the time series, together accounting for no more than 12.0% of all victims.

Figure 32 Victims (not individuals) of selected offences against the person as % of total victims



(a) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(b) 'Life endangering acts' include threats/harassment-cyber; driving causing grievous bodily harm; ill treatment of children; going armed so as to cause fear or alarm; armed with intent; defamation/libel; and other life endangering acts.

(c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in containment measures which continued throughout 2021–22.

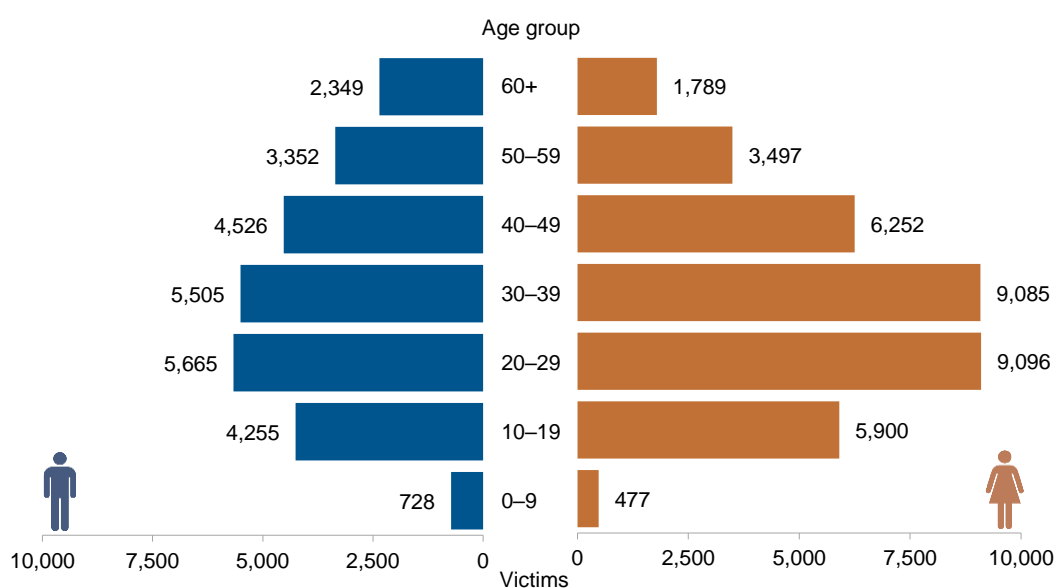
(d) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with domestic and family violence investigations.

8.2.4. Age and sex, for selected offences

Among victims whose age and sex were recorded, the age and sex profiles of victims differ depending on the offence type, as illustrated in Figure 33, Figure 34 and Figure 35.

In 2023–24, *assault* victims were more often female than male (57.8% and 42.2% respectively). However, the distribution patterns across different age groups were similar for both sexes (Figure 33). Irrespective of sex, the most prevalent *assault* victim age group was 20–29 years (9,096 female and 5,665 male victims), closely followed by those aged 30–39 years (9,085 female and 5,505 male victims). Together, the 20–39 year age groups accounted for half (50.4%) of all female and 42.3% of all male assault victims. Only in the youngest and oldest age groups, specifically 0–9 years and 60 years and older, were males more likely than females to be a victim of *assault*.

Figure 33 Victims^(a) (not individuals) of assault^(b), 2023–24



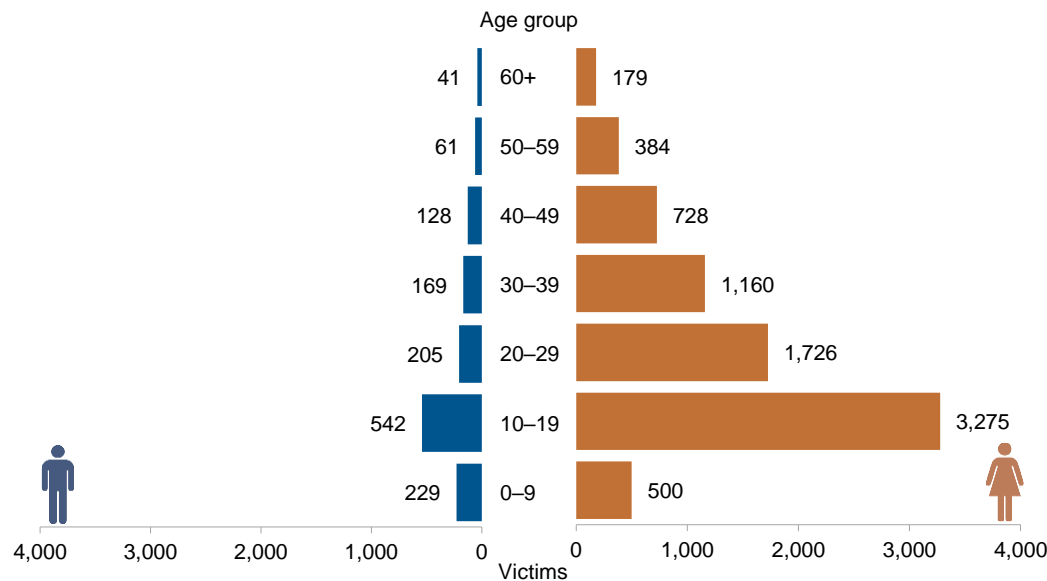
Victims of *assault* were concentrated between **20–39 years** for both males and females

(a) Excludes 226 recorded victims (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated

(b) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

Sexual offences victims in 2023–24 were predominantly female (85.3%). Notably, almost half of all victims of *sexual offences* (47.5%) were young females aged 19 years or younger (Figure 34). Across the individual age groups, females were between 2.2 and 8.4 times as likely as males to be recorded as a victim of a sexual offence. Irrespective of sex, two in five victims of *sexual offences* were aged 10–19 years when the offence was reported.

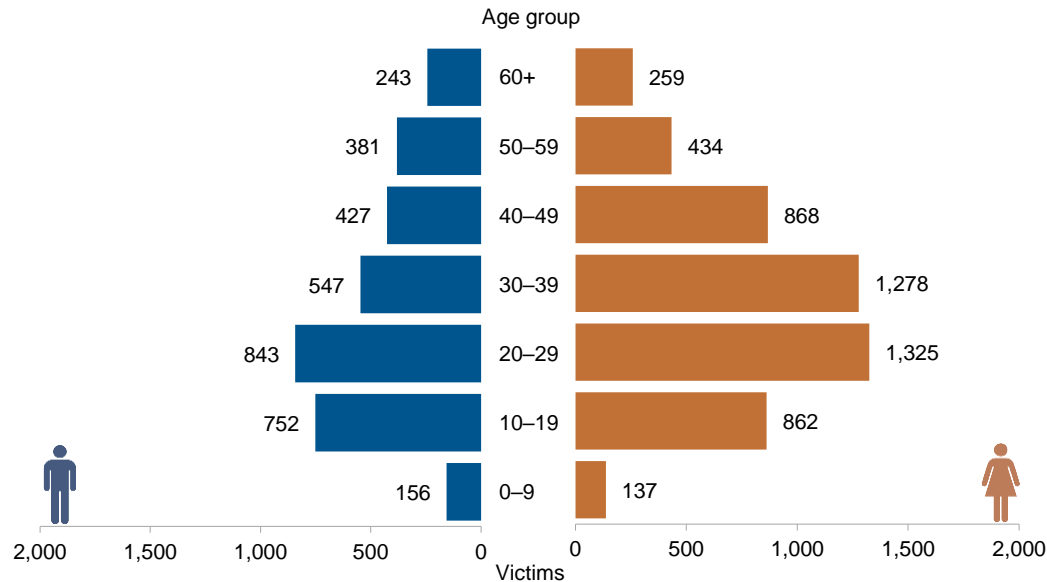
Figure 34 Victims^(a) (not individuals) of sexual offences, 2023–24



(a) Excludes 108 recorded victims (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated.

Similar to *sexual offences*, the victims of *other offences against the person* were more often female than male across all age groups, except those aged 0–9 years, with male victims only slightly outnumbering female victims (156 compared with 137) (Figure 35). *Other offences against the person* victims aged 20–29 years were the most prevalent age group, irrespective of sex, with one of in four male (25.2%) or female (25.7%) victims belonging to that age bracket at time offence was recorded.

Figure 35 Victims^(a) (not individuals) of other offences against the person^(b), 2023–24



(a) Excludes 968 recorded victims (not individuals) whose age and/or sex was not stated.
(b) Includes *stalking*; *extortion*; *kidnapping*, *abduction etc.* and *life endangering acts* (such as driving causing grievous bodily harm; ill treatment of children; threats/harassment-cyber; endanger lives involving transport; and more).

1 in 2 victims of *sexual offences* were females aged 19 years or younger

8.2.5. Recorded victimisation rates by sex and Indigenous status for selected offences

Among victims whose sex and Indigenous status were recorded, crude victimisation rates for selected personal offences varied markedly according to the victim’s sex and Indigenous status in 2023–24.² Figure 36 shows rates per 100,000 persons for offences against the person overall and for selected offence subtypes, disaggregated by sex and Indigenous status of the victim. Rate ratios based on crude victimisation rates are used to compare the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations by sex within each offence type.

Victimisation rates were higher for both female and male Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples than for their non-Indigenous counterparts for all selected offences except *stalking*, where non-Indigenous males and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males shared the same rate. Across all selected offence types, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females experienced the highest victimisation rates. Conversely, non-Indigenous males experienced the lowest rates of victimisation, except in the case of *life endangering acts* (under ‘other offences against the person’).

For assault victims, the victimisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females was 8.4 times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous females, at 7,138 victims per 100,000 persons compared with 853. The rate ratio for female victims was similar across the two assault offence types shown in Figure 36 (8.3 for *serious assault* and 8.2 for *common assault*). The rate ratios for females were the largest of all selected offences, showing substantial disparity between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous *assault* victims.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males were 3.6 times more likely to be a victim of an assault offence than non-Indigenous males. As it was for females, the rate ratios for males were similar or identical for both subtypes of assault offences (3.7 for *serious assault* and 3.6 for *common assault*).

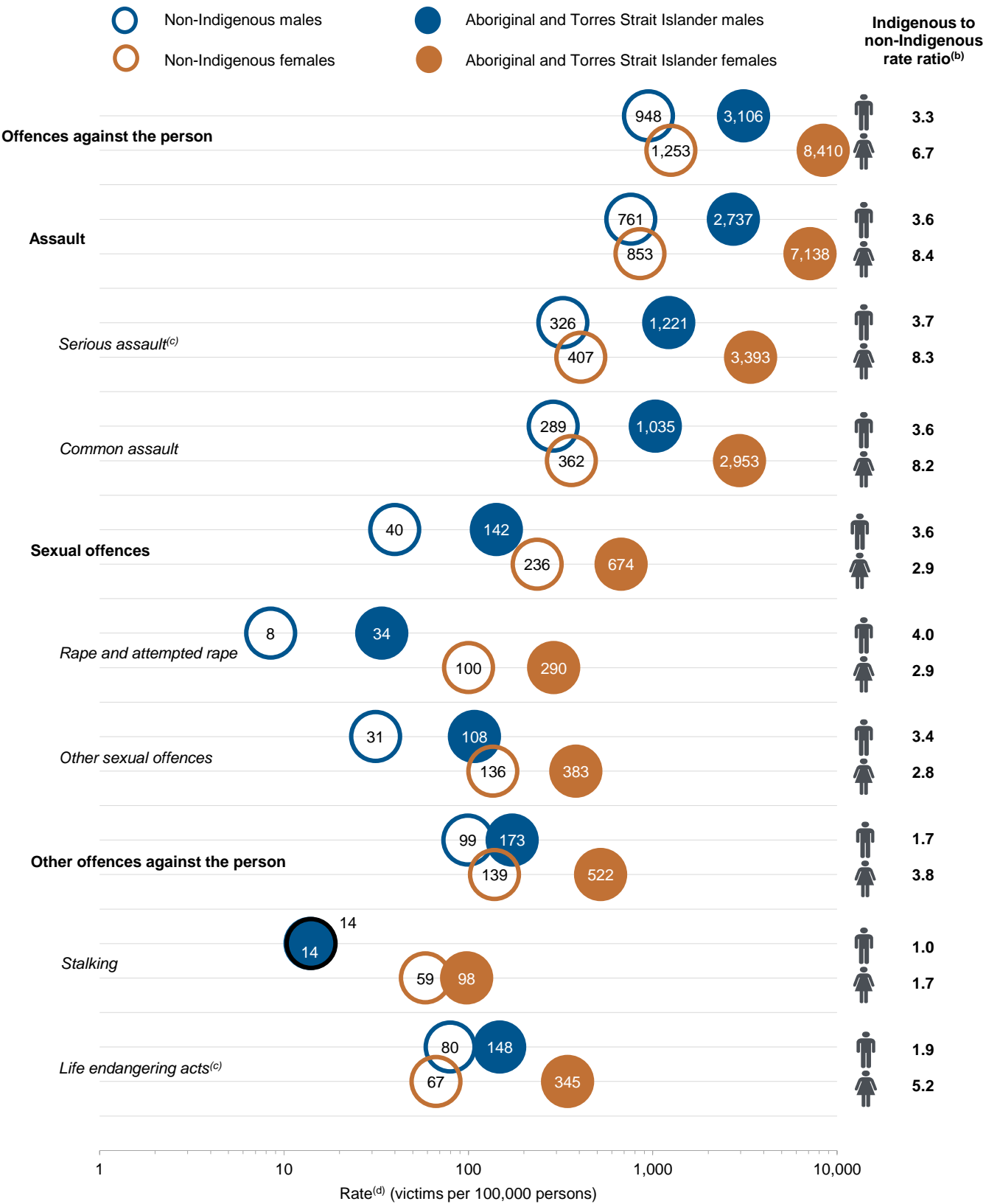
Rates for victims of sexual offences were higher for females than for males, irrespective of Indigenous status. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were 2.9 times more likely to be a victim of a sexual offence than non-Indigenous females. Only among sexual offences victims were rate ratios higher for males than females, indicating the gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous victims was wider for males than females for offences of this nature. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males were 4.0 times more likely than non-Indigenous males to be a victim of *rape and attempted rape*.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were the subgroup with the highest victimisation rate for ‘other offences against the person’, at 522 per 100,000 persons. This subgroup was 5.2 times more likely than non-Indigenous females to be victim of a *life endangering act* offence (which includes driving causing grievous bodily harm; ill treatment of children; threats / harassment–cyber; endanger lives involving transport; and more) and 1.7 times more likely to be victim of a *stalking* offence.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are disproportionately recorded as victims of personal offences compared with non-Indigenous people, irrespective of their gender or the type of offence.

² Crude victimisation rates are based on the total population and the age differences among each population are not taken into account.

Figure 36 Victimisation rates by sex and Indigenous status^(a), selected offences, 2023–24



(a) Includes only recorded victims (not individuals) whose Indigenous status and sex were identified.

(b) Rate ratio represents the crude victimisation rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population subgroup divided by the crude victimisation rate for the equivalent non-Indigenous population subgroup. Rate ratios have been calculated using unrounded numbers.

(c) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(d) Untransformed rate values are presented using logarithmic scale to overcome large numeric differences in rates.

8.2.6. Relationship of offender to victim

Please note: This section counts the number of (non-unique) victims, not offenders or relationships. An individual may be counted once or multiple times, if they have been victimised for more than one offence in a reference year. Recorded victims of all offences against the person are included, irrespective of the cleared/solved status of the offence. Relationship is recorded at time offence was recorded, and relationship classifications used are derived from those used by the ABS in *Recorded crime – Victims, Australia*.

Domestic and family violence–related victimisations presented in this report relate only to offences against the person and do not take into account DFV–related property or other offences that occur. They represent those offences against the person where victims indicated to police they were in a domestic or family relationship with the offender.

Table 63r Victims (not individuals) of offences against the person by sex^(a) and offender's relationship to victim, 2023–24

Offence	Offender is known to victim										Offender is not known to victim		Offender–victim relationship not identified		Not stated	
	Family or domestic								Non-family member							
	Partner		Ex-partner		Parent		Family other									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Offence	— number —															
Homicide (Murder)	0	6	0	0	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	7	≤3	≤3	≤3	16	5	≤3	≤3
Other homicide ^(b)	≤3	6	4	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	9	6	4	17	9	18	8	4	≤3
Assault	3,687	12,288	825	2,731	1,228	1,782	4,036	6,593	5,002	4,350	7,851	4,172	2,600	3,535	1,164	651
Grievous assault	83	94	17	21	9	10	64	45	188	54	217	38	203	46	18	6
Serious assault ^(c)	1,455	6,846	341	1,483	486	653	1,703	2,524	2,227	1,954	3,353	1,579	1,166	1,650	382	219
Serious assault (other) ^(d)	354	573	68	143	115	133	469	855	935	591	1,560	713	291	263	299	117
Common assault	1,795	4,775	399	1,084	618	986	1,800	3,169	1,652	1,751	2,721	1,842	940	1,576	465	309
Sexual offences	55	1,327	23	362	49	356	204	1,074	421	2,162	244	1,082	174	757	210	843
Rape and attempted rape	25	968	8	196	9	108	60	369	96	934	34	331	40	349	13	62
Other sexual offences	30	359	15	166	40	248	144	705	325	1,228	210	751	134	408	197	781
Robbery	7	50	6	39	0	≤3	7	21	259	117	986	492	322	165	38	20
Armed robbery	≤3	6	4	10	0	0	≤3	7	127	43	501	197	170	58	17	9
Unarmed robbery	5	44	≤3	29	0	≤3	5	14	132	74	485	295	152	107	21	11
Other offences against the person	101	921	103	827	151	164	136	350	541	709	508	582	352	553	1,462	1,064
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	7	237	≤3	57	≤3	6	≤3	26	41	47	37	33	31	63	≤3	4
Extortion	≤3	8	0	8	0	0	≤3	≤3	25	12	29	14	24	10	9	≤3
Stalking	44	368	80	632	4	12	11	47	182	407	78	287	70	294	18	39
Life endangering acts ^(c)	48	308	21	130	145	146	121	275	293	243	364	248	227	186	1,433	1,019
Total	3,852	14,598	961	3,961	1,430	2,308	4,387	8,049	6,236	7,344	9,608	6,339	3,482	5,023	2,880	2,582

r = revised

(a) Excludes 1,275 victims (not individuals) whose sex was not stated.

(b) Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (incl. by driving and/or striking).

(c) *Strangulation in a domestic setting* is now classified under 'serious assault', but in previous years' reports was classified under 'Other offences against the person / life endangering acts'.

(d) Serious assault (other) represents serious assault not resulting in injury.

Note: Totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, due to the effect of confidentialising small value cells.

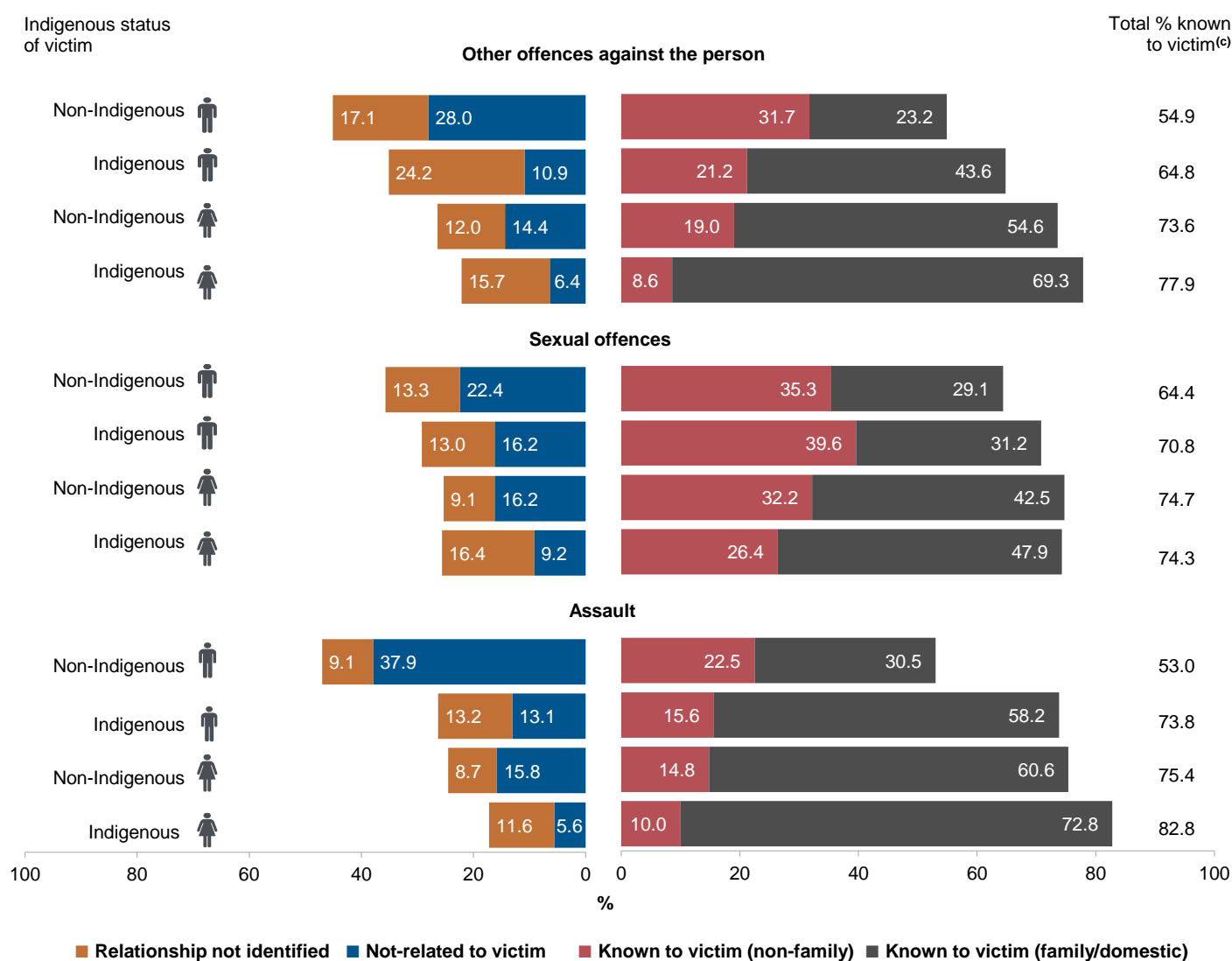
Across all offences against the person in 2023–24 where the offender–victim relationship was recorded³, almost two-thirds of the victims knew their offender(s) (53,241 or 63.2%) and almost half of the victims (39,622 or 47.0%) were in a domestic or family relationship with their offender(s)⁴. The nature of the relationship between offender and victim varied based on the victim's Indigenous status, sex and the offence type (Figure 37).

In 2023–24, 47.8% of victims of *other offences against the person* were in a domestic or family relationship with their offender, however this proportion was higher for females, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (69.3%) and non-Indigenous (54.6%). Almost three in four (72.0%) non-Indigenous male victims knew their offender.

Three in four *sexual offences* victims knew their offender (73.3%), and 41.2% were in a domestic or family relationship with them. This proportion was especially high for female victims (47.9% for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and 42.5% for non-Indigenous persons), while males were more often victimised by a non-family member (39.6% for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and 35.3% for non-Indigenous persons). Non-Indigenous males were more likely than the other groups to be sexually victimised by a stranger (22.4%).

Overall, just over half of all *assault* victims were in a domestic or family relationship with their offender (52.1%). This proportion increased for victims identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (72.8% for females and 58.2% for males) or as a non-Indigenous female (60.6%). Over a third of non-Indigenous male victims (37.9%) were assaulted by a stranger in 2023–24.

Figure 37 Relationship of offender to victim^(a), by victim Indigenous status and sex^(b), selected offences, 2023–24



(a) Records where offender–victim relationship was not stated have been excluded from calculations.

(b) Only includes recorded victims (not individuals) whose Indigenous status and sex were identified.

(c) 'Total % known to victim' have been calculated on unrounded figures.

³ This report uses the offender–victim–relationship recorded by police to identify victims of DVF-related offences.

⁴ In 2023–24, the offender–victim relationship was recorded by police for 92.3% of the victims of personal offences. The proportion of this variable that was not recorded varied by the Indigenous status of the victim (0.5% for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims, 5.4% for non-Indigenous victims and 1.8% for victims whose Indigenous status was not stated), and also by sex of the victim (3.4% for male victims, 3.1% for female victims and 1.3% for victims whose sex was not stated).

8.2.7. Recorded victimisation rate of DFV-related offences by Indigenous status

Data describing the relationship of offender to victim are used as a source for identifying domestic and family violence (DFV)-related offences (Table 63r). However, for a proportion of victims of offences against the person (7.7% in 2023–24) no information was provided about the relationship between them and their offender. Because of this, and other reasons outlined in the introduction, data in this report are likely to under-represent the number of such offences in Queensland. It is also important to remember that, in this report, a victim’s age is based on the date the offence was reported to or detected by police, rather than their age on the date the offence occurred, and some offences will have occurred in years prior to 2023–24.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 35–39 years were the cohort most likely to be offended against by someone in their family or domestic relationship.

Across all recorded offences against the person in 2023–24 where the offender–victim relationship was recorded, and victim’s sex and Indigenous status were known, half (33,464 or 49.2%) were offended against by someone they were in a domestic or family relationship with. This proportion was higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims (66.6%) than for non-Indigenous victims (44.5%). Furthermore, for almost one in three (30.1%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims their offender was their current partner, and for one in four (25.7%), a family member. Non-Indigenous victims were less likely to be

victimised by a current partner or family member (21.5% and 12.4% respectively). A small proportion (8.0%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims were offended against by a stranger, compared with one in four (25.5%) non-Indigenous victims.

In terms of differences between sexes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and females were more likely to be victims of domestic and family violence compared with non-Indigenous victims (55.6% vs 28.5% for males, and 70.5% vs 55.8% for females). Moreover, overall DFV victimisation rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were higher than those among males.

Figure 38 displays the differences in DFV victimisation rates between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous female and male victims of personal offences by victim age groups in 2023–24. Among the youngest age groups (0 to 9 years), the DFV victimisation rates were twice as high for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims as for non-Indigenous victims, irrespective of sex. However, for age groups 10–14 years and older, the victimisation rates diverged substantially when comparing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander with non-Indigenous victims. These differences ranged from 4.5–12.0 times higher for female victims and 3.0–11.7 times higher for male victims. Irrespective of Indigenous status and age group, DFV victimisation rates were consistently higher for females than for males.

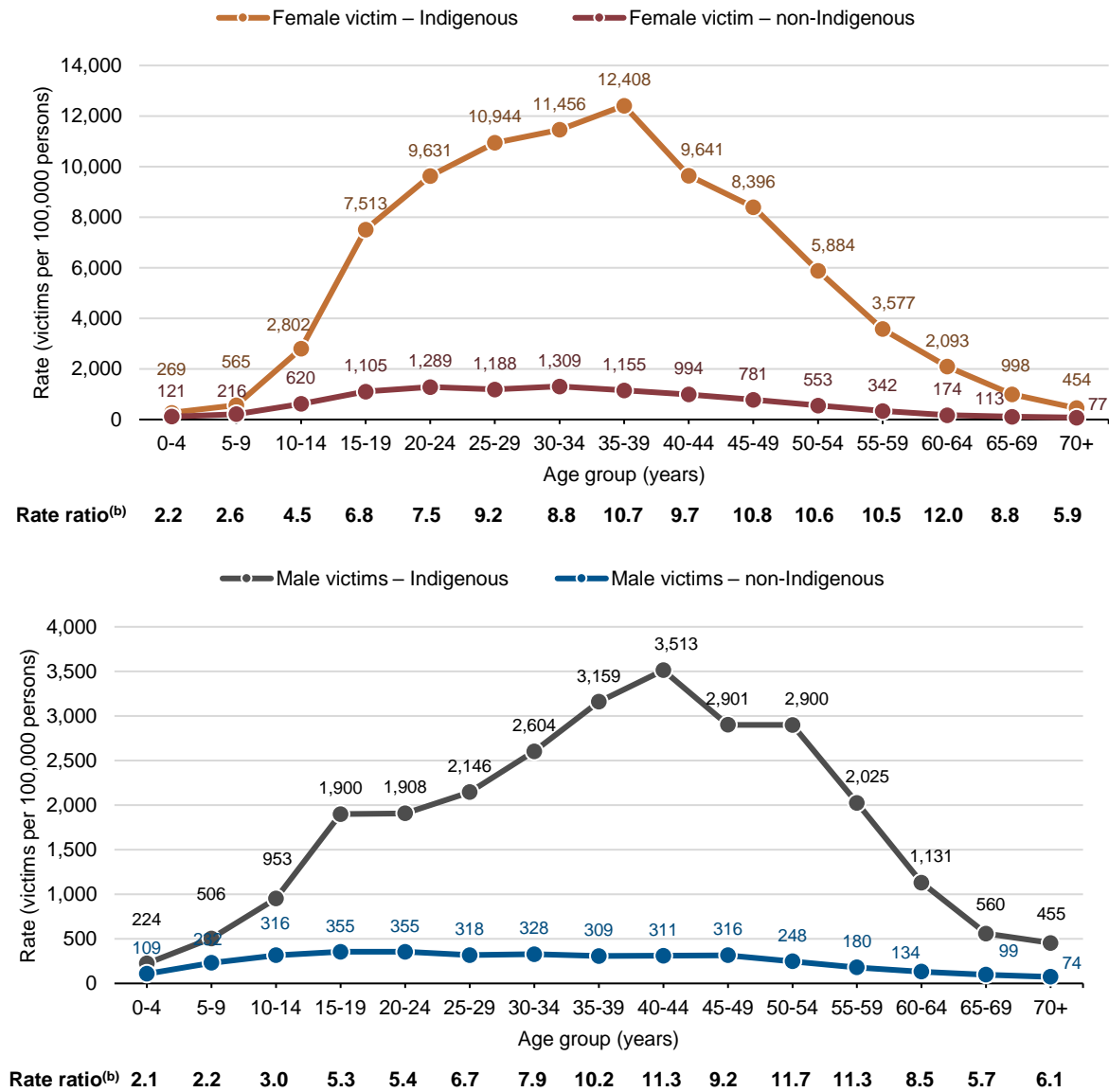
For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females, the victimisation rate increased steeply after the 5–9 years age group (565 victims per 100,000 persons), reaching a peak of 12,408 victims per 100,000 persons in the 35–39 years age group. The rate then declined rapidly with each successive age group, dropping to a low of 454 per 100,000 persons for those aged 70 years and older. The largest rate difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous females was observed in the 60–64 years age group (rate ratio of 12.0), while 0–4 and 5–9 years age groups had the lowest ratios with 2.2 and 2.6 respectively.

The DFV victimisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males reached its highest point in the 40–44 years age group, with 3,513 victims per 100,000 persons, marking the oldest peak age of the four subgroups. The largest rate difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous male DFV victims was in the 50–54 years age group (ratio of 11.7). As it was for female DFV victims, the lowest rate ratios were observed among the youngest male victims, with ratios of 2.1 for those aged 0–4 years, and 2.2 for those in the 5–9 years age group.

The age distribution among non-Indigenous males and females had less clear peaks. For female DFV victims, the two highest rates were observed in the 20–24 and 30–34 years age groups, with 1,289 and 1,309 victims per 100,000 persons respectively. For non-Indigenous male DFV victims, rates remained relatively stable between the ages of 10 and 49 years, ranging from 311 to 355 victims per 100,000 persons.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 35–39 years were the cohort most likely to be offended against by someone in their family or domestic relationship.

Figure 38r Recorded female and male victimisation rates^(a) of DFV-related offences against the person, 2023–24



r = revised

- (a) Includes only victims whose Indigenous status, age and sex were identified.
- (b) Rate ratio represents the victimisation rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population subgroup divided by the victimisation rate for the equivalent non-Indigenous population subgroup. Rate ratios have been calculated on unrounded rates.

9.0 Explanatory notes and glossary

Abbreviations and symbols

n.c.	not calculated
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
DFV	domestic and family violence
ERP	estimated resident population
MSO	most serious offence
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further disaggregated
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office
QPRIME	Queensland Police Records and Information Management Exchange
QPS	Queensland Police Service
SA4	statistical area level 4

Glossary

Age standardisation: a statistical method used to enhance the comparability of (event) rates from different population or sub-population groups over time by accounting for the differences in the age structure of the populations being compared—e.g. the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations. Person-based rates in this report have been age-standardised where appropriate.

Cleared offences: An offence is deemed to be cleared under, but not restricted to, one of the following circumstances:

- Police action* has been taken against an offender (see *Police action type).
- The offender has died or been admitted to a psychiatric facility before police have proceeded with a charge.
- The offender has diplomatic immunity.
- The offender is serving a sentence and no useful purpose would be served by prosecution.
- The offender is a child and no further action will be taken in accordance with *Youth Justice Act 1992*.
- There is a bar to prosecution (e.g. defences and exculpations under the *Criminal Code Act 1899*, or other Queensland statutes).
- The offender is being dealt with by another agency apart from QPS (e.g. RSPCA or other Queensland Government department).
- There is sufficient evidence to determine that the offender committed the offence but will not be charged as it is not in the public interest.
- There is sufficient evidence to determine the offender committed the offence but none of the offences can be sufficiently particularised to commence a prosecution.
- The victim is too young to proceed without sufficient corroboration to support their testimony.
- There is sufficient evidence to determine that the offender committed the offence but will not be charged as the offence was committed against a child who has been interviewed but did not sufficiently disclose the abuse and without other evidence the case cannot proceed.
- The victim or essential witness has died prior to the offender being charged.

- The victim formally withdraws the complaint and no longer wishes to continue with the complaint.

Note that the recovery of stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained property does not in itself clear or solve an offence.

***Police action type:** Police may proceed against an offender in any of the following ways:

Arrest: The taking into custody of an offender to compel that person's appearance before a court.

Summons: A direction or command issued by a magistrate or justice of the peace to an offender to appear before a court with reference to a matter described therein, at a given time and place.

Notice to appear: A notice issued and personally served by a police officer upon an offender whom he/she reasonably suspects has committed / is committing an offence, to appear before a court, with reference to a matter described therein, at a stated time and place.

Warrant: An authority under the hand of a judge or justice of the peace to arrest an offender in order that the person may be dealt with according to the law.

Caution: An official caution administered to a child under the provisions of the Youth Justice Act and includes the cautioning of persons over 65 years of age and intellectually disabled persons for minor criminal offences in accordance with official QPS policy. The term does not apply to any informal process where a child is spoken to by an officer where the officer is exercising discretion in relation to the child's particular behaviour or actions.

Community conference: The referral of a child under the provisions of the Youth Justice Act to community conference by a police officer before the start of a proceeding for an offence, or by court after a finding of guilty is made against a child for the offence.

Other: The offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

Confidentialisation: a change made to small-value cells (≤ 3) in aggregated person-related data (see Notes).

Crime location: Refers to the initial site where a criminal incident occurred, determined based on primary use or function. Surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to a building or other structure are assigned to the same category of use. If a location serves more than one function, they are classified per the primary function.

Administration or Professional includes business, government.

Dwelling includes boarding house, motel, unit, other dwelling.

Educational includes school, university, TAFE, library.

Health includes hospital, hospital grounds, medical.

Justice includes court, police station, correctional centre.

Open space includes beach, boat ramp, bushland, crown land, river, waterway.

Other n.e.c. includes construction site, mail, military area, rest area.

Recreational includes adult entertainment, brothel, caravan park, cinema, night club, gaming.

Retail includes chemist, food shop, garage, hotel, licensed premises, restaurant, Post Office, shopping centre.

Transport includes airport, carpark, railway, terminal, wharf, train, in transit.

Offence: Any act or omission by a person or persons for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system. Offences are presented under three broad categories: offences against the person, against property, and other offences. They are further disaggregated and grouped by offence type.

Miscellaneous offences in this report include defamation, libel and privacy offences, public health and safety offences, commercial/industry/financial regulation offences; and may include other offences such as gaming, racing and betting offences, prostitution offences, and stock-related offences, where small values do not warrant separate presentation.

Offender: A person aged 10 years or over who, through the clearance of an offence, is alleged to be responsible for committing that offence.

Child offender: In this report, an alleged offender aged 10 to 17 years on the date police action commenced against them.

Population subgroup: In this report, this term is used where rates are calculated for each age group by Indigenous status and/or sex. It refers to the portion of the population to which a statistic pertains, e.g. non-Indigenous females aged 10–17 years.

Victim: For most offences against the person, ‘the victim’ is an individual person. In some cases, such as robbery and extortion, the victim may be an individual person or an organisation. Only person victims have been included in this report.

Notes

The information displayed in this report may vary from data published elsewhere by QGSO and others, due to differences in the dates data were extracted and frequency of revision, or in counting rules or statistical standards applied. Readers are urged to exercise caution when making comparison between publications.

Data in this report have not been tested to determine whether changes over time are statistically significant.

Source – QPRIME: All crime statistics presented in this report are derived from unpublished data recorded in official crime reports in QPRIME, supplied by QPS and collated by QGSO.

Age:

Victim age data presented in this report refer to the victim’s age on the date the offence was reported/detected, rather than their age on the date the offence occurred. Particular care should be exercised when interpreting age data for sexual assault victims.

Offender age data presented in this report refer to the offender’s age on the date the offence was cleared/actioned by police, rather than their age on the date the offence occurred or the offence was reported/detected.

Confidentialisation:

Confidentialising data involves removing or altering information or collapsing detail (through application of statistical disclosure controls) to mitigate the risk that a person may be identified in the data (either directly or indirectly).

Victim and alleged offender tables contain person-based variables and include demographic information. Therefore, such tables in this report are subject to confidentialisation to ensure the anonymity of individuals is protected where numbers are small and there is a reasonable likelihood that a person may be identified from the data published. This process is applied to aggregated data only prior to release.

QGSO has confidentialised cells in offender and victim-related tables with values ranging from 1 to 3. This is denoted in the tables by the number ‘≤ 3’ appearing in cells with small values. Cells with a value of zero remain unaltered.

For the purpose of calculating row and column totals, each cell with a value of 1 to 3 is assigned a value of 2, regardless of the

true value of that cell. This methodology allows for totals to be calculated in tables with small value cells, but this does mean that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report.

Counting methodology: This report uses counting rules originally developed by the ABS and used by Queensland Police for the publication of crime statistics relating to recorded offences against the person, victims and offenders. The following counting rules have been applied in this publication.

Offences: For offences against the person, for each victim within a distinct criminal incident (occurrence), the most serious offence (MSO) per offence type is counted. A single criminal incident may therefore result in several offences being recorded.

Sexual offences, which includes ‘Rape and attempted rape’ and ‘Other sexual offences’, is the **exception to the national counting rule**. The counting rule applied in respect of this group of offences is that, for each victim, the MSO per offence type is counted on the basis of time and place.

For offences against property and other offences, no national counting rules exist and, for such offences, each distinct criminal act per criminal incident is counted.

Offenders: Count of one for each unique recorded offence type cleared or solved through police action against an individual offender within a single incident, for a specified geographic area and period. An individual offender is counted multiple times during the reference period, if they were proceeded against for multiple offence types within the same incident or multiple times within the reference period.

Unique offenders: An individual offender is counted *once only* during the reference period, irrespective of the number of offences committed within the same incident or the number of times they were dealt with by police.

Victims: For each recorded victim within a distinct criminal incident, the MSO per offence type is counted. Where the same individual is subjected to multiple offences belonging to different offence types within a single incident, then, in accordance with the MSO counting rule, that victim is counted multiple times (once for each MSO per offence type). Only victims of offences against the person are presented in this report.

Unique victims: An individual victim is counted *once only* in the reference period, regardless of how many times they were recorded as a victim of an offence (against the person).

Geography:

In this report, all data are presented at state (Queensland) level. Number and rate of offences are also presented in tables for Queensland’s 19 statistical areas level 4 (SA4) under the ASGS. These tables include some offences where the SA4 in which the offence occurred cannot be identified. This may occur for one of two reasons:

The offence was detected as part of a covert operation, and the location of the offence has not been recorded, to maintain security; or the accuracy of the address has not been determined at the time that the data were extracted for inclusion in this publication. That is, the address was not verified.

In these cases, the offences have been included in the Queensland total only. Therefore, SA4 statistics may not always sum to Queensland totals.

In the separate Appendix to the 2023–24 Crime report, all data are presented by Queensland Police Service administrative regions (seven police regions and 15 police districts).

In cases where the police region in which the offence occurred cannot be identified (for reasons outlined above), the offences

have been included in the Queensland total only. Therefore, police region statistics may not always sum to Queensland totals.

Indigenous status: based on self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police as one of the following four standard options:

Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander (non-Indigenous); Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander; Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

In this publication, the term ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander’ is used to refer to any person who identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Indigenous status of victim/offender has not been identified in a relatively small number of offences, and these are quantified in table and figure footnotes where applicable.

Offence classification: Offence codes and groupings presented in this publication are those used by QPS and are based on the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO, 1985).

Rates: Rates enable comparison of crime to be made over time and between geographical areas, since the size of the population is taken into account in the calculation. However, comparisons of crime rates should be interpreted with caution due to the many factors which differ from region to region, including: the composition of its population (age, sex, ethnicity and employment); climate and geographical features; the economic structure (including local industry and the level and distribution of income).

It should be noted also that transient population groups such as tourists are not factored into the ERP. This would have particular impact on high tourism areas where crime rates may be overestimated.

Rates are calculated per 100,000 persons, using the mid–point estimated resident population (ERP) of the specified region, using the June data published by the ABS (most recently available data at time of production).

Offence rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{number of offences}}{\text{mid-point ERP}} \times 100,000$$

The mid-point ERP is used to provide a more accurate estimate of the population in a financial year. It is the average of both calendar years in the reference financial year. For example, for the 2023–24 financial year, the mid-point ERP is calculated by dividing by two the sum of the ERP as at 30 June 2023 and the ERP as at 30 June 2024.

Unique offender rate: Expressed as the number of unique offenders per 100,000 of the estimated resident population (ERP) aged 10 years and over.

Unique victim rate: Expressed as the number of unique victims per 100,000 of the total estimated resident population (ERP).

Reference date: The reference date for recorded offences and victims is the date an offence is reported to or detected by police. For cleared offences, the reference date is the date the offence was cleared by police. For offender statistics, the reference date is the date an action is commenced.

Reference year: Years quoted in this report are financial year (i.e. from 1 July to 30 June). Statistics produced on the basis of date recorded may be affected over time by lags in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Where offences recorded in the reference year are not processed for inclusion until the following year, revised data will be presented in subsequent publications. As such, time series data published in this publication may vary from data published previously by Queensland Police Service.

Time series data are presented for ten financial years, from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2024.

Variables not stated

In 2023–24 there were:

- 11,181 recorded victims for whom Indigenous status was not stated, 1,275 recorded victims for whom sex was not stated, and 1,112 recorded victims for whom age was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated)
- 9,820 unique victims for whom Indigenous status was not stated, 198 unique victims for whom sex was not stated, and 59 unique victims for whom age was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated).
- 1,339 recorded offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated and 590 recorded offenders whose sex was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated)
- 1,096 unique offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated and 264 unique offenders whose sex was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated).

All data comparisons presented by Indigenous status exclude records where Indigenous status was not stated.

A vertical line graphic consisting of a white upper segment and a gold lower segment, centered horizontally.

QUEENSLAND TREASURY

Queensland Government Statistician's Office
1 William Street, Brisbane, Q 4000
www.ggso.qld.gov.au
govstat@treasury.qld.gov.au