

QUEENSLAND TREASURY

# **Crime report, Queensland, 2024–25**

Recorded crime statistics

## Acknowledgment 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.

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# 1.0 Background

## 1.1 Introduction

The *Crime report, Queensland, 2024–25* provides an overview of the volume and nature of crime recorded in Queensland. For the purposes of this report, the reference period is the 2024–25 financial year, from 1 July to 30 June, and time series for up to 11 years.

This 2024–25 edition is the eighth 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 offences (recorded and cleared), offenders and personal offence victims are featured in this report.

## 1.2 Preparation of crime statistics and their interpretation

Users are urged to read the *Crime report* in conjunction with the Explanatory notes, where terms used in the report are defined, and counting methodologies and other supporting information are provided to aid in the interpretation of statistics presented. Further information on the interpretation of crime statistics to that provided below is available on QGSO's website (see [Interpreting crime and justice statistics | Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury](#)).

Statistics in this report are presented as both counts and rates. The sole use of counts to gauge the level of crime can be problematic, as areas with larger populations are likely to have higher numbers of offences than areas with smaller populations. Calculation of rates per 100,000 persons allows 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. It should be noted that the crime statistics relate to offences detected by or reported to the Queensland Police Service (QPS) by victims, witnesses or other persons, and that not all offences come to the attention of the police. This means there is a level of crime occurring in the community that is not reflected in this report. Higher levels of underreporting are associated with certain types of offences such as sexual offences and offences committed within domestic and family relationships.

The recorded offences data which form the basis of this report are derived from crime recorded in the Queensland Police Records and Information Management Exchange (QPRIME) administrative system. Only offences with a status of *solved*, *withdrawn*, *lapsed* or *unsolved* are counted in this report. Cancelled and unfounded (not substantiated) offences have been excluded. Also excluded are breaches of justice orders, for example bail, suspended sentence, probation, and orders under the *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act* (DPSOA). Breaches of domestic violence orders (DVO) are included in offence/offender counts as they are criminal offences.

### Breach of domestic violence order

The offence of *Breach of DVO* is categorised under 'Other offences', as this specific offence relates to contravening the conditions of a justice order. As such, no victim data are attached to it. While it is a criminal offence to contravene the conditions of a DVO, not all breach actions constitute a criminal offence and in such cases the offender is charged for the breach only.

However, where a breach of DVO does involve a separate criminal offence(s), both the breach offence and the substantive offence are currently counted among recorded offences; the offender is counted for each offence type for which they are actioned by police, including the breach of DVO; and if the breach related to any personal offence(s), such as assault, sexual offences or other offence against the person, the victim is counted in this report under such personal offence(s).

The 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.

This report presents recorded crime for the state and its 19 statistical areas level 4 (SA4), as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). Also produced as a separate appendix to this report is the *Crime report, Queensland, 2024–25: Appendix*, which presents recorded crime statistics by QPS administrative regions.

While the counting rules underpinning the statistics presented in this report reflect the structure of QPRIME administrative data and those previously developed by QPS, the information presented in this report may vary from data published elsewhere by QGSO and others. This could be 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.

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) and in periods before and after significant legislative and policy changes must be made with caution.

While rates presented throughout this report 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.

## 1.3 Terms used frequently in this report

(Please 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/personal offences** include homicide offences, assault, sexual offences, robbery and other offences against the person (which include kidnapping, extortion, stalking, coercive control and other life endangering acts).

**Offences against property/property offences** 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 of DVO, trespassing and vagrancy, Weapons Act offences, good order offences, traffic and related offences, miscellaneous offences (which may also include prostitution offences, liquor and gaming offences, stock-related offences and others).

**Offender:** A person aged 10 years or older 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 is counted as an offender multiple times in a reference year if they were actioned by police for multiple offence types within the same incident or multiple times within the reference year. Unless otherwise specified, offender statistics 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 number of offenders actioned by offence type. In unique offender statistics, an individual is counted once in a reference year, irrespective of how many incidents or offence types they were involved in or how many times they were proceeded against by police in that period.

**Adult offender:** An alleged offender aged 18 years or older at the date police action commenced against them.

**Youth offender:** An alleged offender aged 10 to 17 years at the date police action commenced against them.

**Victim:** Victim statistics relate only to recorded victims of personal offences, reported to or detected by police within the reference year, which may or may not be the year the offence occurred. ***Statistics on victims of property offences or where the victim of a personal offence was a company are not included in this report.***

Recorded offences data show one victim for each recorded offence against the person. An individual is counted as a victim multiple times in a reference year if they were recorded as a victim of multiple offences of different types within a single incident or in multiple incidents during the reference year or in the year(s) prior. They would be counted once for each most serious offence per offence type. Unless otherwise specified, victim statistics 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 were recorded by police during the reference year as a victim of an offence against the person and is therefore fewer than the total number of victims recorded. An individual is counted once in a reference year, irrespective of how many times in that year they were recorded by police as a victim of a personal offence.

## 2.0 Legislative and operational changes impacting statistics

Recorded crime levels can be influenced by many factors including reporting behaviour, police activity, policy, operations and legislation, as well as broader socio-economical contexts – both current and historical. This section describes some of the more recent legislative and operational changes that may be relevant to the interpretation of statistics included in this report.

### 2.1 Domestic and family violence

Queensland's criminal justice system has been characterised by many changes relevant to the reporting of, and responding to, domestic and family violence (DFV). For example, from 1 July 2021, the QPS implemented a change to recording practices to align with national reporting standards, requiring police officers to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations in QPRIME. Consequently, 2021–22 presents as a **break in the time series** for DFV-related variables that are based on recorded offences data.

The passing of the *Criminal Law (Coercive Control and Affirmative Consent) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024* established the offence of 'coercive control', effective from 26 May 2025 in Queensland. It is now a criminal offence 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. In this report, coercive control is classified as an offence against the person, specifically under 'other offences against the person'.

This Act also includes amendments that:

- require a sentencing court to treat DFV offending committed in contravention of a court order, committed against a child or which exposes a child to domestic violence, as an aggravating factor at sentencing
- add a standard condition to DVOs that the respondent must not procure someone else to engage in behaviour that if engaged in by the respondent would be DFV
- introduce an offence of engaging in DFV or associated DFV to aid a respondent (named in a DVO).

As this legislation took effect towards the end of the 2024–25 reporting period, its effect is unlikely to be apparent in crime statistics at this stage.

### 2.2 Making Queensland Safer legislation

The *Making Queensland Safer Act 2024* was introduced and took effect from December 2024. Key provisions under the Act include:

- removing restrictions on minimum, mandatory, and maximum sentences for children convicted for a range of 13 serious offences, to be the same as sentencing responses for adults
- removing the youth justice principle that courts should only impose detention if no other non-custodial options would provide sufficient prevention and intervention
- removing the sentencing guideline that non-custodial orders are better than detention in promoting the child's ability to reintegrate into the community
- adding an additional youth justice principle and amending sentencing guidelines to require the court to have primary regard for the impact of the child's offending on any victim.

In effect from May 2025, the *Making Queensland Safer (Adult Crime, Adult Time) Amendment Act 2025* increased the list of prescribed offences for which a child may be exposed to the same minimum, mandatory, and maximum sentences as an adult. The change added an additional 20 offences to the list of 13 identified initially.

## 2.3 Queensland Community Safety Act

The *Queensland Community Safety Act 2024* was assented to in August 2024. The Act includes the following provisions.

- The types of locations in which handheld scanners can be used to detect weapons were expanded (known as Jack's Law). The use of handheld scanners in prescribed circumstances in shopping centres and retail premises; sporting and entertainment venues; and licensed premises was enabled.
- A new standalone offence was introduced covering publication of material depicting prescribed offences for the purpose of glorifying the conduct or increasing their, or some else's, reputation because of their involvement in the conduct. 'Prescribed offences' include an offence involving: driving or operating a vehicle; violence or a threat of violence; taking, damaging, destroying, removing, using, interfering with or entering property; a weapon.
- The list of prescribed indictable offences for which a youth offender may be subject to electronic monitoring whilst on bail was expanded. The added offences involve violence or threats of violence.
- A number of new standalone offences relating to emergency vehicles were added.

## 2.4 Drug offending

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

## 2.5 Other

### 2.5.1 State Flying Squad

The QPS State Flying Squad was established in January 2025. It aims to provide a rapid response to crime hotspots by sending additional short-term police resources where required in the state. Its capacity was expanded by integrating police resources from the previously established Taskforce Guardian and Operation Whiskey Legion.

### 2.5.2 Public order offences

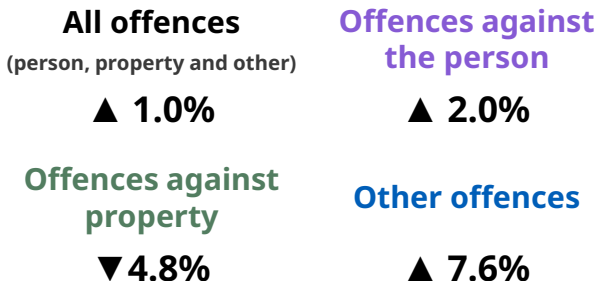
The *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023* repealed the offences of 'begging in a public place' and 'being intoxicated in a public place'. This legislative change came into effect in September 2024.

### 2.5.3 Sex work decriminalised

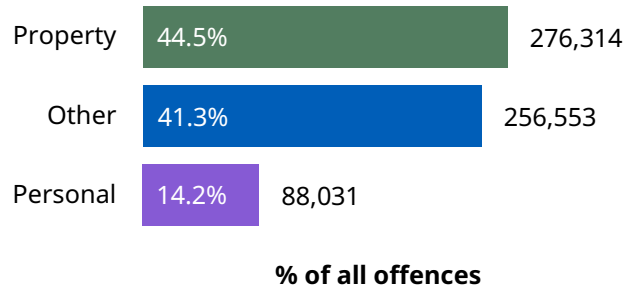
The *Criminal Code and Other Legislation (Decriminalising Sex Work) Amendment Act 2024* decriminalised the sex work industry in Queensland and came into effect from August 2024. Further, the Act created new offences for the protection of sex workers and strengthened the protection of sex workers from unfair discrimination.

# 3.0 Recorded crime in Queensland in 2024-25 and compared with 2023-24

## Change in offence counts

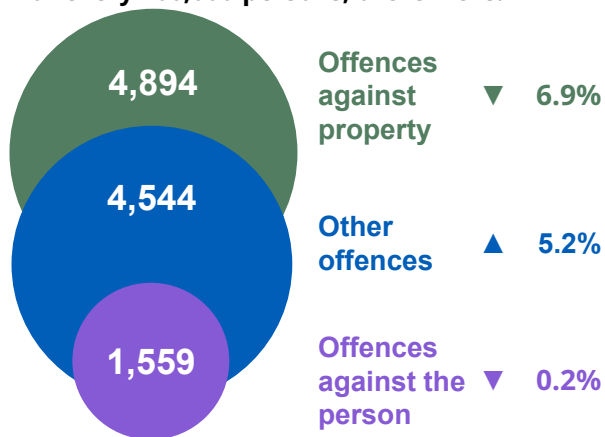


## Distribution of offences

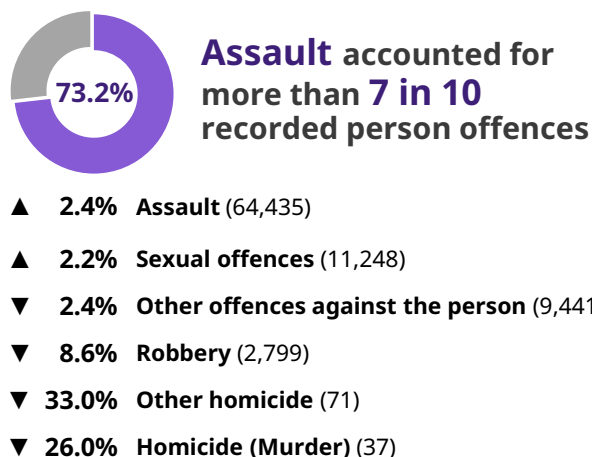


## Offence rates

For every 100,000 persons, there were:

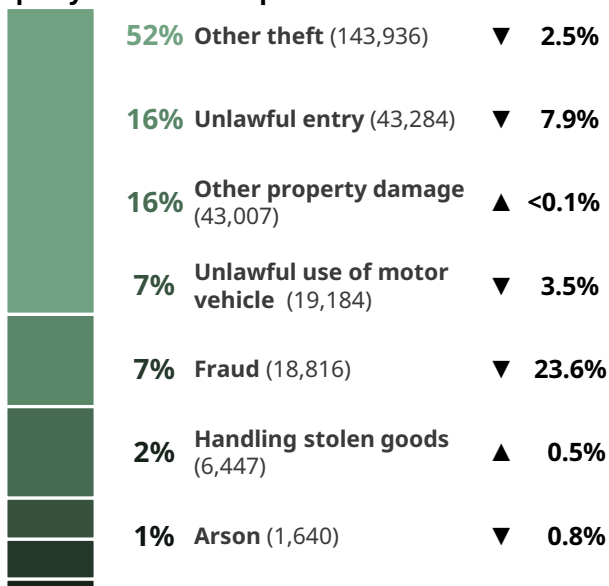


## Offences against the person



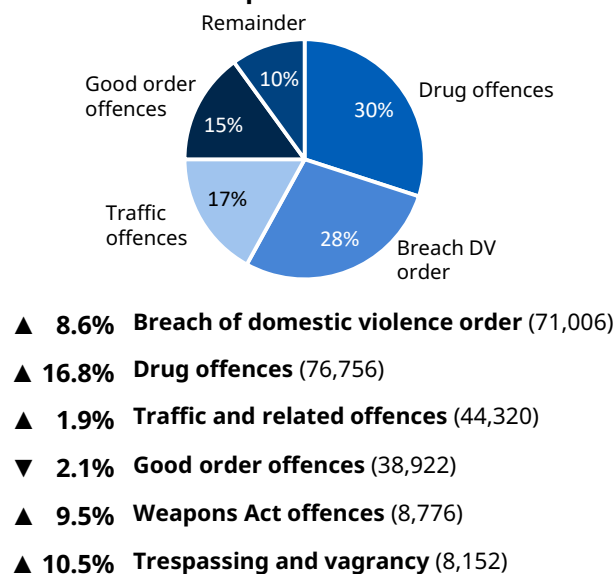
## Offences against property

Property offences comprised:



## Other offences

Other offences comprised:



## Personal offence victims

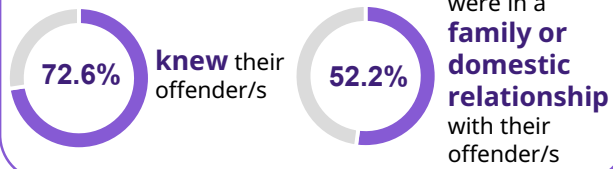


In 2024–25 police recorded **66,296** unique victims of personal offences

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

**38.0%** of sexual offences victims were **females** aged **0–19** years

For victims where the **relationship was known (84.4%)**



## Offenders



In 2024–25 police actioned **103,375** unique offenders

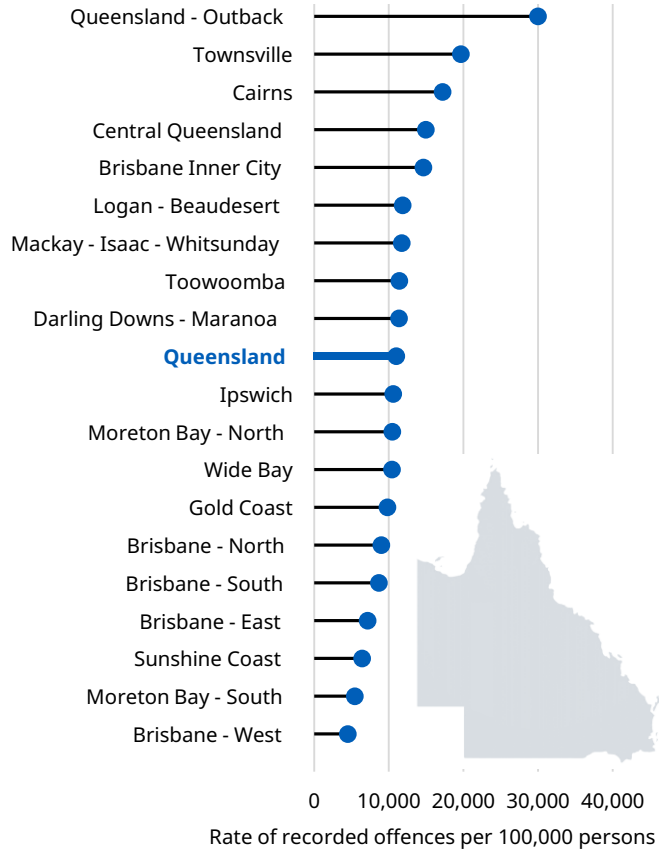
**19.6%** offenders identified as **Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander**

**3 in 4 (73.8%)** offenders were **male**

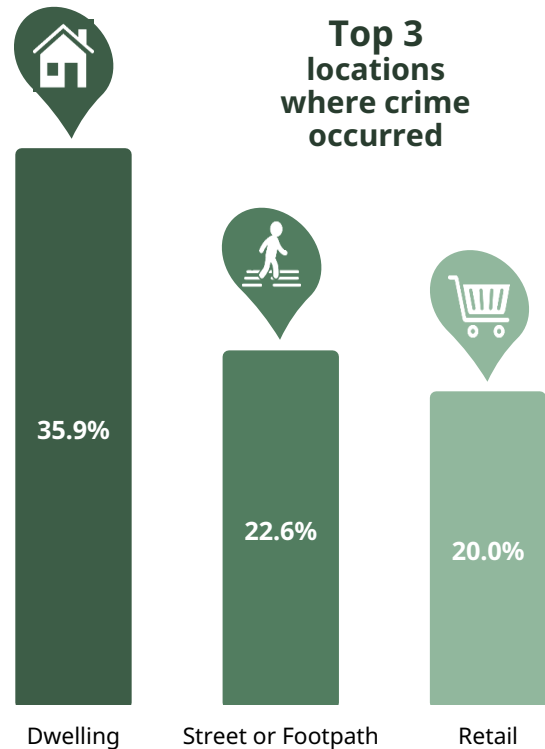
**1 in 10 (9.7%)** offenders was **aged 10–17 years**



## Crime rate by region



## Crime locations



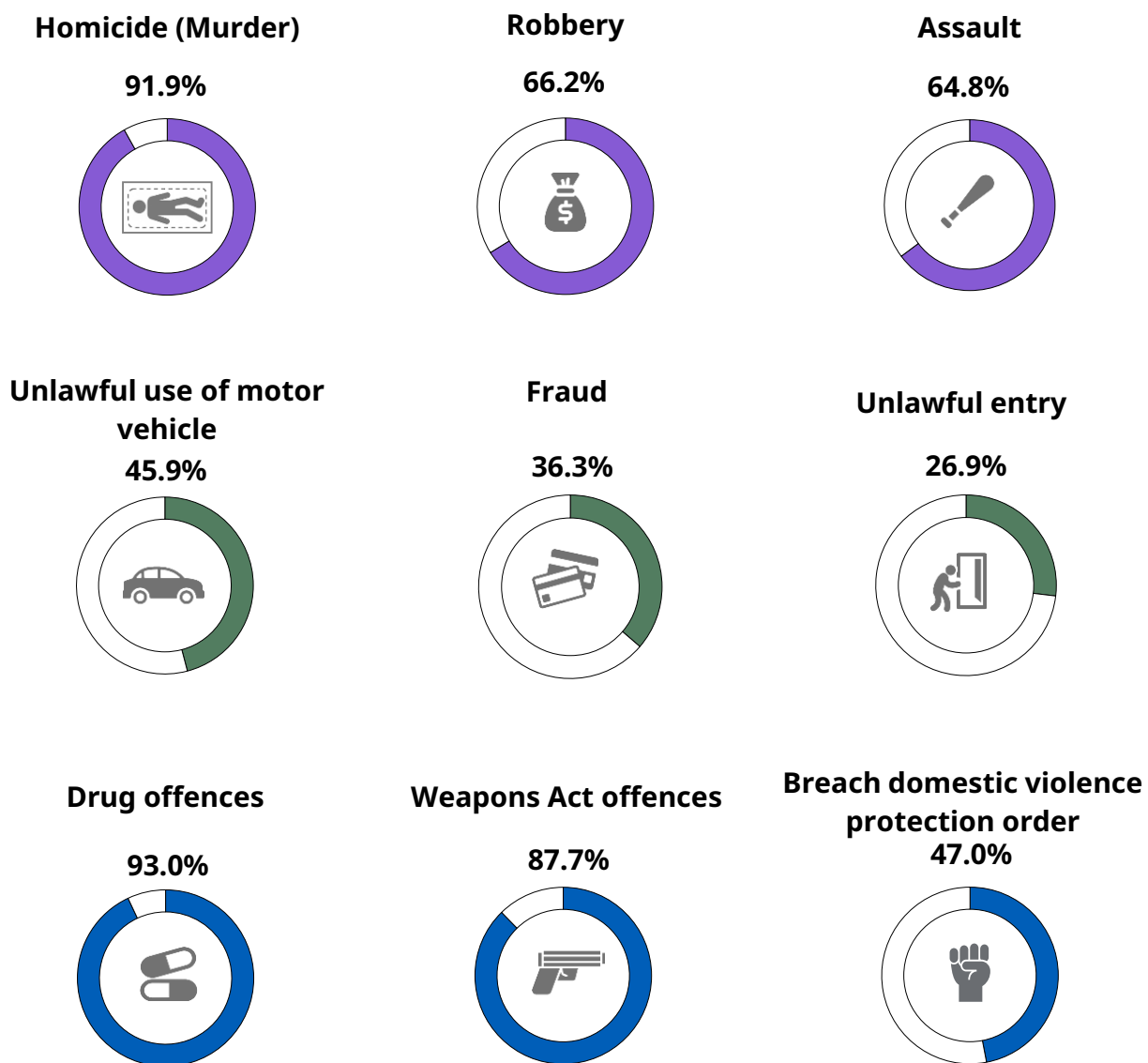
## 4.0 Recorded and cleared offences

In this chapter, statistics are presented for 2024–25 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 counts 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* (i.e., within the same financial year) 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 offence).

**Figure 1 Clearance rates for selected offences, recorded and cleared in 2024–25**



## 4.1 Recorded offences

Recorded offences in this statistical report refer to any act or omission by a person or persons for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system. Only offences with a status of *solved*, *withdrawn*, *lapsed* or *unsolved* are counted. Offences that are *unfounded* or *cancelled* are not counted. Offences are presented in three broad categories: **offences against the person**, **offences against property** and **other offences**. These broad categories are further disaggregated and grouped throughout the report.

The QPS recorded a total of 620,898 offences in 2024–25, representing a slight increase of 1.0% (up 5,889 offences) compared with the previous financial year. However, the total recorded offence rate declined by 1.2% compared with 2023–24, to 10,998.1 offences per 100,000 persons (Table 1).

Of the three broad categories, personal offences denoted the lowest recorded offence counts and rates in the past two years, while property offences were the most prevalent. Both property offences and other offences were recorded about three times more often than personal offences.

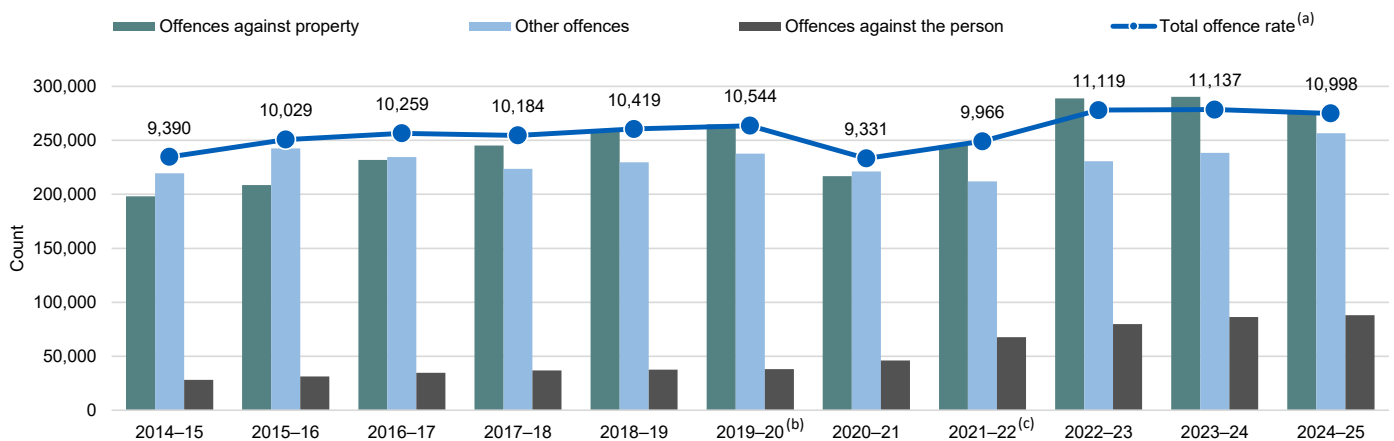
**Table 1** Counts and rates of recorded offences

	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2023–24	2024–25	change	2023–24	2024–25	change
	— count —		%	— rate —		%
Offences against the person	86,306	88,031	2.0	1,562.9	1,559.3	-0.2
Offences against property	290,239	276,314	-4.8	5,255.9	4,894.4	-6.9
Other offences	238,464	256,553	7.6	4,318.3	4,544.4	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>615,009</b>	<b>620,898</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11,137.1</b>	<b>10,998.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

The other offences category experienced the largest increase in 2024–25, rising by 18,089 offences (up 7.6%) when compared with 2023–24. This was followed by a smaller increase in personal offences, which grew by 1,725 offences (up 2.0%). Conversely, the number of recorded property offences declined by 4.8% (down 13,925 offences), largely offsetting the combined increase in other and personal offences. Despite the decrease, property offences remained the most prevalent recorded offence category in 2024–25, accounting for 44.5% of all recorded offences in the year.

The reduction in the recorded property offence rate, which fell from 5,255.9 to 4,894.4 per 100,000 persons (or down 6.9%), was the primary driver of the overall decline in the offence rate in 2024–25. This decrease was partially counterbalanced by a 5.2% increase in the rate of other offences, while the rate of personal offences decreased marginally to 1,559.3 per 100,000 persons (down 0.2%).

**Figure 2** Annual counts and rates of recorded offences, time series



(a) Rate per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).

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

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations.

### 4.1.1 Offences against the person

Police recorded a total of 88,031 **offences against the person** in 2024–25, accounting for approximately one in seven (14.2%) recorded offences. This represents an increase of 1,725 offences (up 2.0%) compared with 2023–24, while the rate of offences against the person decreased marginally to 1,559.3 offences per 100,000 persons (down 0.2%). 'Assault' was the most frequently recorded personal offence in 2024–25, comprising 64,435 offences (73.2%), followed by 'sexual offences' (12.8%) and 'other offences against the person' (10.7%).

The year-on-year increase in person offences was primarily driven by recorded 'assault' (up 1,517 offences or 2.4%) and 'sexual offences' (up 756 offences or 7.2%). Recorded 'rape and attempted rape' offences saw an increase in count (up 18.0% or 731 offences) and rate (up 15.5%), with the rate rising from 73.4 to 84.7 offences per 100,000 persons.

Among 'other offences against the person', 'kidnapping, abduction etc.' offences saw an increase in both count (up 12.3%) and rate (up 9.8%) in 2024–25. In contrast, offences within categories such as 'extortion', 'stalking' and 'life endangering acts' recorded declines. A small number of 'coercive control' offences (46) were recorded after this behaviour was criminalised in May 2025.

**Table 2** Counts and rates of recorded offences against the person

	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2023–24	2024–25	change	2023–24	2024–25	change
	— count —		%	— rate —		%
<b>Homicide (murder)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-26.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-27.6</b>
<b>Other homicide</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-34.5</b>
Attempted murder	49	42	-14.3	0.9	0.7	-16.2
Conspiracy to murder	1	0	-100.0	<0.1	0.0	-100.0
Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	8	0	-100.0	0.1	0.0	-100.0
Manslaughter – unlawful striking cause death	6	1	-83.3	0.1	<0.1	-83.7
Driving causing death	42	28	-33.3	0.8	0.5	-34.8
<b>Assault</b>	<b>62,918</b>	<b>64,435</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1,139.4</b>	<b>1,141.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Grievous assault	1,122	1,135	1.2	20.3	20.1	-1.1
Serious assault	28,239	28,710	1.7	511.4	508.5	-0.6
Serious assault (no injury)	7,515	7,741	3.0	136.1	137.1	0.8
Common assault	26,042	26,849	3.1	471.6	475.6	0.8
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Rape and attempted rape	4,053	4,784	18.0	73.4	84.7	15.5
Other sexual offences	6,439	6,464	0.4	116.6	114.5	-1.8
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>-10.6</b>
Armed robbery	1,473	1,407	-4.5	26.7	24.9	-6.6
Unarmed robbery	1,589	1,392	-12.4	28.8	24.7	-14.3
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	634	712	12.3	11.5	12.6	9.8
Coercive control <sup>(a)</sup>	<i>na</i>	46	<i>nc</i>	<i>na</i>	0.8	<i>nc</i>
Extortion	156	130	-16.7	2.8	2.3	-18.5
Stalking	2,637	2,485	-5.8	47.8	44.0	-7.8
Life endangering acts	6,251	6,068	-2.9	113.2	107.5	-5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,306</b>	<b>88,031</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,562.9</b>	<b>1,559.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

(a) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

*na not applicable*

*nc not calculated*

## 4.1.2 Offences against property

**Offences against property** accounted for nearly half of all recorded offences in 2024–25 (276,314 or 44.5%). The year-on-year count decrease of 4.8% was the first decline observed since the COVID-19 pandemic related drop in 2020–21. However, property crime counts remain higher than pre-pandemic levels (Figure 2).

When adjusted for population, the property offence rate decreased by 6.9%, falling from 5,255.9 offences per 100,000 persons in 2023–24 to 4,894.4 in 2024–25. Among property offences, 'other theft (excl. unlawful entry)'—which includes stealing from dwellings, shops, vehicles and other locations—continued to represent the largest share of offences in this category. Consistent with prior years, this offence category accounted for more than half (52.1%) of all recorded property offences in 2024–25, despite a decrease in both count (2.5%) and rate (4.7%) when compared with 2023–24.

After peaking in 2022–23 (not shown), recorded 'unlawful entry' offences saw a decline in both count (down 7.9%) and rate (down 9.9%) for the second consecutive year. This decline was largely driven by a reduction in non-violent 'unlawful entry with intent-dwelling' offences. However, the count of violent 'unlawful entry with intent-dwelling' offences increased by 6.4% to 1,025.

In 2024–25, 'fraud' offences<sup>1</sup>, while a relatively small property offence category, were at their lowest in a decade, marking a considerable year-on-year decline of 23.6%. 'Other property damage' offences (43,007) and 'unlawful use of motor vehicle' offences (19,184) remained relatively high despite slight decreases in each, particularly when viewed against a ten-year time series (not shown).

**Table 3** Counts and rates of recorded offences against property

	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2023–24	2024–25	change	2023–24	2024–25	change
	— count —		%	— rate —		%
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>46,978</b>	<b>43,284</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>850.7</b>	<b>766.7</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	27,494	24,771	-9.9	497.9	438.8	-11.9
<i>Without violence</i>	26,530	23,746	-10.5	480.4	420.6	-12.4
<i>With violence</i>	963	1,025	6.4	17.4	18.2	4.1
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	3,592	3,837	6.8	65.0	68.0	4.5
Unlawful entry with intent – other	15,892	14,676	-7.7	287.8	260.0	-9.7
<b>Arson</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>43,003</b>	<b>43,007</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>778.7</b>	<b>761.8</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>19,888</b>	<b>19,184</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>360.1</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>147,681</b>	<b>143,936</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>2,674.3</b>	<b>2,549.6</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Stealing from dwellings	7,403	7,220	-2.5	134.1	127.9	-4.6
Shop stealing	38,201	39,200	2.6	691.8	694.4	0.4
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	31,888	30,856	-3.2	577.5	546.6	-5.4
Other stealing	70,189	66,660	-5.0	1,271.0	1,180.8	-7.1
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>24,620</b>	<b>18,816</b>	<b>-23.6</b>	<b>445.8</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>-25.2</b>
Fraud by computer	1,096	644	-41.2	19.8	11.4	-42.5
Fraud by cheque	80	53	-33.8	1.4	0.9	-35.2
Fraud by credit card	8,616	7,745	-10.1	156.0	137.2	-12.1
Identity fraud	1,269	1,042	-17.9	23.0	18.5	-19.7
Other fraud	13,559	9,332	-31.2	245.5	165.3	-32.7
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	2,817	2,642	-6.2	51.0	46.8	-8.3
Receiving stolen property	354	285	-19.5	6.4	5.0	-21.3
Possess etc. tainted property	3,162	3,441	8.8	57.3	61.0	6.4
Other handling stolen goods	83	79	-4.8	1.5	1.4	-6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,239</b>	<b>276,314</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>5,255.9</b>	<b>4,894.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Not all cyber fraud offences are recorded by QPS and those reported to Australian Cyber Security Centre are not included in the counts presented in this report.

### 4.1.3 Other offences

The broad category of **other offences** includes 'drug offences', 'breach of DVO', 'good order offences' and 'traffic and related offences' among others. It was the second-largest recorded offence category by volume after property offences, accounting for 256,553 offences (41.3% of all recorded offences) in 2024–25. The number of other offences increased by 7.6% overall, while the rate per 100,000 persons rose by 5.2%, from 4,318.3 in 2023–24 to 4,544.4 in 2024–25.

As in previous years, the two largest offence categories within other offences in 2024–25 were 'drug offences' (76,756) and 'breach of DVO' (71,006). Together, these accounted for over half (57.6%) of all recorded other offences. Nearly half of all recorded 'drug offences' were related to drug possession (34,011 or 44.3%), while offences related to drug trafficking or production were much less common, together comprising just 1.8% of all recorded 'drug offences'. In 2024–25, the count of 'breach of DVO' offences increased by 8.6%, with the rate rising by 6.3% to 1,257.7 per 100,000 persons when compared with the previous year.

'Weapons Act offences' and 'trespassing and vagrancy' reached a ten-year high in 2024–25. For 'Weapons Act offences', the count of recorded offences grew to 8,776 (up 9.5%), with the rate per 100,000 persons increasing by 7.1% (to 155.5). 'Trespassing and vagrancy' offences grew to 8,152 (up 10.5%), with the rate increasing by 8.1% (to 144.4).

**Table 4** Counts and rates of recorded other offences

	Recorded offences			Recorded offences per 100,000 persons		
	2023–24	2024–25	change	2023–24	2024–25	change
	— count —		%	— rate —		%
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>65,691</b>	<b>76,756</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1,189.6</b>	<b>1,359.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Trafficking drugs	579	632	9.2	10.5	11.2	6.8
Possess drugs	30,128	34,011	12.9	545.6	602.4	10.4
Produce drugs	918	743	-19.1	16.6	13.2	-20.8
Sell/supply drugs	6,937	7,189	3.6	125.6	127.3	1.4
Other drug offences	27,129	34,181	26.0	491.3	605.5	23.2
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>-20.9</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>65,362</b>	<b>71,006</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1,183.6</b>	<b>1,257.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	197	271	37.6	3.6	4.8	34.6
Unlawful possession of firearm – other	684	774	13.2	12.4	13.7	10.7
Bomb possession and/or use of	41	51	24.4	0.7	0.9	21.7
Possession and/or use other weapons; restricted items	2,644	3,302	24.9	47.9	58.5	22.2
Weapons Act offences – other	4,447	4,378	-1.6	80.5	77.5	-3.7
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>39,758</b>	<b>38,922</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>720.0</b>	<b>689.4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
Disobey move-on direction	617	581	-5.8	11.2	10.3	-7.9
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	18,875	19,127	1.3	341.8	338.8	-0.9
Fare evasion	952	601	-36.9	17.2	10.6	-38.2
Public nuisance	19,314	18,613	-3.6	349.8	329.7	-5.7
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>43,510</b>	<b>44,320</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>787.9</b>	<b>785.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	2,917	2,655	-9.0	52.8	47.0	-11.0
Drink/drug driving	27,739	28,776	3.7	502.3	509.7	1.5
Disqualified driving	12,809	12,851	0.3	232.0	227.6	-1.9
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	45	38	-15.6	0.8	0.7	-17.4
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,464</b>	<b>256,553</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4,318.3</b>	<b>4,544.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>

## 4.2 Cleared offences

From the QPS perspective, an offence is deemed cleared under circumstances including, but not limited to, through police action against an offender, the offender has died or is mentally incapacitated, the victim withdraws their complaint, or there is insufficient evidence the offender committed the offence. A more comprehensive list can be found in the *Glossary*.

Information on cleared offences for different offence categories is provided in the following tables.

### 4.2.1 Offences against the person

**Table 5** Counts and clearance rates of offences against the person

	Recorded and cleared in period						Cleared in period, recorded previously	
	Recorded offences		Cleared offences		Percentage cleared		Cleared offences	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
	— count —		— count —		— % —		— count —	
<b>Homicide (murder)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Other homicide</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>
Attempted murder	49	42	38	41	77.6	97.6	2	8
Conspiracy to murder	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	8	0	5	0	62.5	<i>nc</i>	0	1
Manslaughter – unlawful striking cause death	6	1	6	1	100.0	100.0	0	0
Driving causing death	42	28	29	26	69.0	92.9	5	13
<b>Assault</b>	<b>62,918</b>	<b>64,435</b>	<b>41,697</b>	<b>41,762</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>3,585</b>
Grievous assault	1,122	1,135	768	753	68.4	66.3	96	98
Serious assault	28,239	28,710	18,104	17,796	64.1	62.0	1,838	1,855
Serious assault (no injury)	7,515	7,741	5,328	5,324	70.9	68.8	386	318
Common assault	26,042	26,849	17,497	17,889	67.2	66.6	1,222	1,314
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>1,915</b>
Rape and attempted rape	4,053	4,784	1,913	2,437	47.2	50.9	772	778
Other sexual offences	6,439	6,464	3,768	3,575	58.5	55.3	1,427	1,137
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>119</b>
Armed robbery	1,473	1,407	1,023	954	69.5	67.8	67	50
Unarmed robbery	1,589	1,392	1,077	900	67.8	64.7	94	69
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>653</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	634	712	441	500	69.6	70.2	54	42
Coercive control <sup>(a)</sup>	<i>na</i>	46	<i>na</i>	19	<i>nc</i>	41.3	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Extortion	156	130	73	66	46.8	50.8	20	13
Stalking	2,637	2,485	1,564	1,483	59.3	59.7	206	236
Life endangering acts	6,251	6,068	2,848	2,784	45.6	45.9	340	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,306</b>	<b>88,031</b>	<b>54,524</b>	<b>54,582</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>6,305</b>

(a) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

*na not applicable*

*nc not calculated*

## 4.2.2 Offences against property

**Table 6** Counts and clearance rates of offences against property

	Recorded and cleared in period						Cleared in period, recorded previously	
	Recorded offences		Cleared offences		Percentage cleared		Cleared offences	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
	— count —		— count —		— % —		— count —	
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>46,978</b>	<b>43,284</b>	<b>13,107</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,461</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	27,494	24,771	7,700	6,593	28.0	26.6	808	850
<i>Without violence</i>	26,530	23,746	7,108	6,007	26.8	25.3	754	799
<i>With violence</i>	963	1,025	591	586	61.4	57.2	54	51
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	3,592	3,837	1,366	1,450	38.0	37.8	167	121
Unlawful entry with intent – other	15,892	14,676	4,041	3,590	25.4	24.5	535	490
<b>Arson</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>43,003</b>	<b>43,007</b>	<b>18,764</b>	<b>18,201</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,625</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>19,888</b>	<b>19,184</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,029</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>147,681</b>	<b>143,936</b>	<b>55,391</b>	<b>51,270</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>5,719</b>
Stealing from dwellings	7,403	7,220	1,895	1,811	25.6	25.1	258	254
Shop stealing	38,201	39,200	20,828	20,252	54.5	51.7	2,129	2,158
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	31,888	30,856	4,846	4,034	15.2	13.1	549	522
Other stealing	70,189	66,660	27,822	25,173	39.6	37.8	2,978	2,785
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>24,620</b>	<b>18,816</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>3,133</b>
Fraud by computer	1,096	644	193	118	17.6	18.3	76	93
Fraud by cheque	80	53	53	23	66.2	43.4	10	5
Fraud by credit card	8,616	7,745	3,656	3,151	42.4	40.7	721	982
Identity fraud	1,269	1,042	361	272	28.4	26.1	174	197
Other fraud	13,559	9,332	4,574	3,261	33.7	34.9	1,952	1,856
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>306</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	2,817	2,642	2,472	2,231	87.8	84.4	65	59
Receiving stolen property	354	285	333	261	94.1	91.6	7	10
Possess etc. tainted property	3,162	3,441	2,746	3,116	86.8	90.6	223	236
Other handling stolen goods	83	79	51	45	61.4	57.0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,239</b>	<b>276,314</b>	<b>112,011</b>	<b>102,778</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>13,315</b>

## 4.2.3 Other offences

**Table 7** Counts and clearance rates of other offences

	Recorded and cleared in period						Cleared in period, recorded previously	
	Recorded offences		Cleared offences		Percentage cleared		Cleared offences	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
	— count —		— count —		— % —		— count —	
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>65,691</b>	<b>76,756</b>	<b>60,490</b>	<b>70,130</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,969</b>
Trafficking drugs	579	632	511	579	88.3	91.6	44	49
Possess drugs	30,128	34,011	27,606	31,130	91.6	91.5	639	587
Produce drugs	918	743	836	673	91.1	90.6	17	16
Sell/supply drugs	6,937	7,189	5,975	6,311	86.1	87.8	662	823
Other drug offences	27,129	34,181	25,562	31,437	94.2	92.0	445	494
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>65,362</b>	<b>71,006</b>	<b>37,052</b>	<b>33,347</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>2,728</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>207</b>
Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	197	271	160	216	81.2	79.7	11	8
Unlawful possession of firearm - other	684	774	569	623	83.2	80.5	21	28
Bomb possession and/or use of	41	51	30	37	73.2	72.5	4	4
Possession and/or use other weapons; restricted items	2,644	3,302	2,409	2,983	91.1	90.3	61	73
Weapons Act offences - other	4,447	4,378	3,973	3,839	89.3	87.7	98	94
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>39,758</b>	<b>38,922</b>	<b>32,960</b>	<b>30,665</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,159</b>
Disobey move-on direction	617	581	606	566	98.2	97.4	2	6
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	18,875	19,127	14,214	13,391	75.3	70.0	791	716
Fare evasion	952	601	611	349	64.2	58.1	26	48
Public nuisance	19,314	18,613	17,529	16,359	90.8	87.9	386	389
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>43,510</b>	<b>44,320</b>	<b>41,437</b>	<b>42,233</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>764</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	2,917	2,655	1,865	1,642	63.9	61.8	129	163
Drink/drug driving	27,739	28,776	27,108	28,108	97.7	97.7	290	400
Disqualified driving	12,809	12,851	12,455	12,474	97.2	97.1	176	200
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	45	38	9	9	20.0	23.7	3	1
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,464</b>	<b>256,553</b>	<b>191,411</b>	<b>196,359</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>7,744</b>

### 4.3 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, 2023–24 and 2024–25, for Queensland and its 19 statistical areas level 4 (SA4s).

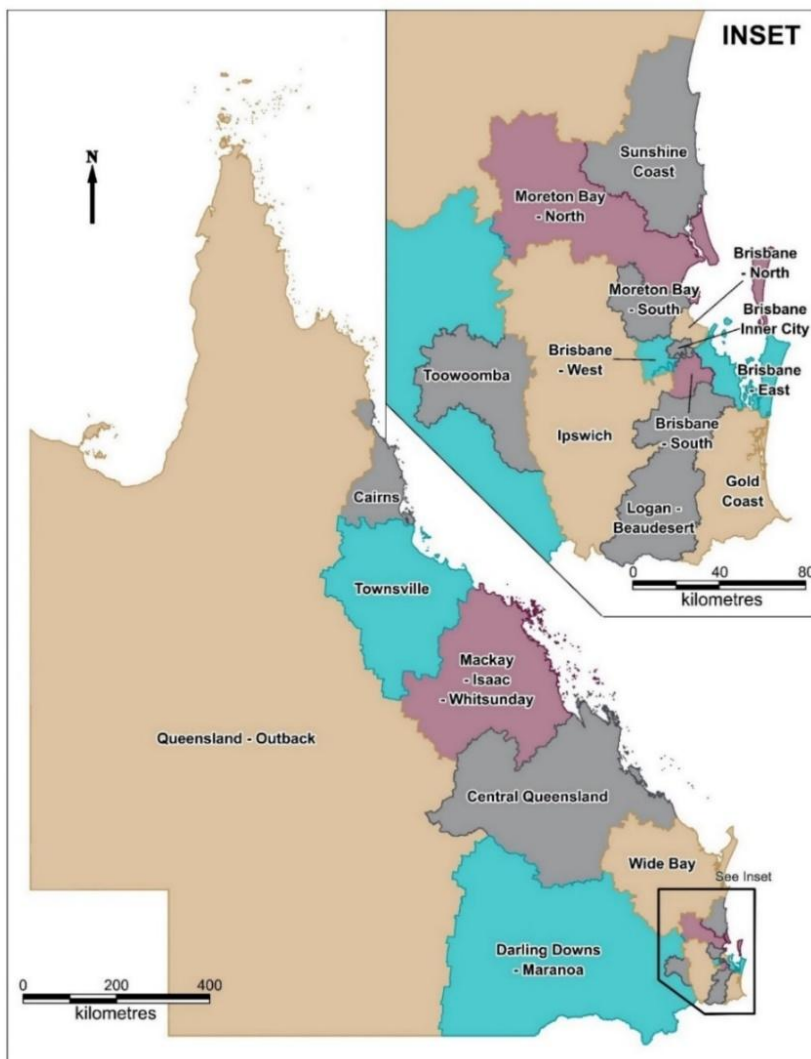
Population growth can be associated with a rise in offence counts; therefore, crime rate information is presented in this section so that population sizes are taken into account when looking at location-based crime trends. However, it is important to note that transient population groups such as tourists and those travelling for other purposes are not factored into the ERP of any given region. This could impact on locations characterised by high tourism and/or fly-in, fly-out work forces where crime rates may be overestimated.

The tables in this section include some offences where the SA4 region could not 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)<sup>(a)</sup>**



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

### 4.3.1 Recorded offences

The recorded crime rate for Queensland was lower in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (down 1.2%), driven by decreases in the crime rates across the majority of the state's 19 SA4 regions. The largest year-on-year percentage rate decrease was in Logan–Beaudesert (down 8.9%), closely followed by Moreton Bay–South (down 8.8%). Some regions experienced crime growth in a general context of decline, and the three regions with the largest annual percentage rate increases were Brisbane–East (up 6.8%), Central Queensland (up 4.9%) and Cairns (up 4.3%).

The SA4 region with the highest count of recorded crime has consistently been Gold Coast, with 69,289 recorded offences in 2024–25, this is despite decreases in both count and rate of recorded offences compared with 2023–24. Queensland–Outback has consistently recorded the highest crime rate, with 29,982.0 offences per 100,000 persons in 2024–25.

**Table 8** Counts and rates of total recorded offences by SA4 region – all offence categories

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	13,899	6,093.4	16,906	6,692.2	18,399	7,146.0	6.8	17.3
Brisbane – North	14,845	7,057.9	21,929	9,208.6	21,893	9,003.1	-2.2	27.6
Brisbane – South	22,538	6,468.6	34,160	8,523.2	35,664	8,680.4	1.8	34.2
Brisbane – West	7,312	3,956.8	9,636	4,803.5	9,190	4,493.4	-6.5	13.6
Brisbane Inner City	35,248	13,767.2	48,327	14,877.6	48,964	14,625.3	-1.7	6.2
Cairns	31,222	12,821.5	44,168	16,518.7	46,744	17,222.2	4.3	34.3
Central Queensland	24,164	10,641.3	34,192	14,248.4	36,405	14,950.7	4.9	40.5
Darling Downs – Maranoa	12,126	9,438.2	14,750	11,086.4	15,278	11,385.5	2.7	20.6
Gold Coast	52,341	9,174.8	71,005	10,286.7	69,289	9,817.5	-4.6	7.0
Ipswich	30,086	9,364.3	42,721	10,600.1	43,872	10,583.5	-0.2	13.0
Logan – Beaudesert	35,820	11,155.6	52,185	13,016.2	49,305	11,852.7	-8.9	6.2
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	16,163	9,208.7	22,350	11,703.9	22,751	11,749.0	0.4	27.6
Moreton Bay – North	27,055	11,377.2	31,268	10,839.9	31,115	10,490.1	-3.2	-7.8
Moreton Bay – South	10,902	5,668.1	13,950	5,956.0	12,966	5,434.5	-8.8	-4.1
Queensland – Outback	17,988	21,249.7	25,604	31,116.4	24,756	29,982.0	-3.6	41.1
Sunshine Coast	23,690	6,862.2	28,370	6,606.1	28,287	6,432.5	-2.6	-6.3
Toowoomba	15,551	10,311.0	19,528	11,339.3	19,955	11,397.5	0.5	10.5
Townsville	28,525	12,234.1	47,036	19,159.0	48,950	19,661.4	2.6	60.7
Wide Bay	24,826	8,574.1	35,093	10,716.1	34,890	10,443.1	-2.5	21.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>445,882</b>	<b>9,389.6</b>	<b>615,009</b>	<b>11,137.1</b>	<b>620,898</b>	<b>10,998.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>

### 4.3.2 Offences against the person

Compared with 2023–24, the rate of recorded **offences against the person** in Queensland decreased marginally (down 0.2%) to 1,559.3 offences per 100,000 persons in 2024–25. This was the first time the personal offence rate did not increase since the change in police practice was implemented in July 2021, requiring officers to record all criminal offences associated with DFV 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 recorded personal offences in Queensland in 2024–25 was more than double (up 162.8%) the rate in 2014–15.

While the overall rate of personal offences declined marginally when compared with the previous year, considerable increases occurred in some SA4 regions. Increases in offence rates of 10 per cent or more were observed for the Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday region (up 13.4%), Brisbane–North (up 12.9%), Brisbane–East (up 12.0%) and Brisbane–South (up 10.0%). The highest rate was recorded in Queensland–Outback, with 7,855.2 recorded personal offences per 100,000 persons, which was 3.6% lower than in the prior year. Gold Coast region recorded the highest count of personal offences with 8,773 offences, closely followed by Townsville with 8,737 offences. Brisbane–West recorded the lowest count (1,034) and rate (505.6 per 100,000 persons) of recorded personal offences in 2024–25.

**Table 9** Counts and rates of recorded offences by SA4 region – Offences against the person

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	719	315.2	2,067	818.2	2,359	916.2	12.0	190.7
Brisbane – North	696	330.9	2,205	925.9	2,542	1,045.4	12.9	215.9
Brisbane – South	1,225	351.6	3,068	765.5	3,459	841.9	10.0	139.5
Brisbane – West	358	193.7	1,064	530.4	1,034	505.6	-4.7	161.0
Brisbane Inner City	1,900	742.1	4,485	1,380.7	4,930	1,472.6	6.7	98.4
Cairns	2,221	912.1	7,364	2,754.1	7,446	2,743.4	-0.4	200.8
Central Queensland	1,861	819.5	5,387	2,244.9	5,292	2,173.3	-3.2	165.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	841	654.6	2,114	1,588.9	2,088	1,556.0	-2.1	137.7
Gold Coast	2,618	458.9	8,456	1,225.0	8,773	1,243.0	1.5	170.9
Ipswich	1,986	618.1	7,316	1,815.3	7,473	1,802.8	-0.7	191.6
Logan – Beaudesert	2,091	651.2	7,992	1,993.4	7,620	1,831.8	-8.1	181.3
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	932	531.0	3,046	1,595.1	3,502	1,808.5	13.4	240.6
Moreton Bay – North	1,568	659.4	4,390	1,521.9	4,097	1,381.3	-9.2	109.5
Moreton Bay – South	645	335.3	1,817	775.8	1,801	754.9	-2.7	125.1
Queensland – Outback	2,123	2,508.0	6,702	8,144.9	6,486	7,855.2	-3.6	213.2
Sunshine Coast	1,108	320.9	3,150	733.5	3,346	760.9	3.7	137.1
Toowoomba	1,017	674.3	2,368	1,375.0	2,446	1,397.1	1.6	107.2
Townsville	2,400	1,029.3	8,680	3,535.6	8,737	3,509.3	-0.7	240.9
Wide Bay	1,746	603.0	4,400	1,343.6	4,256	1,273.9	-5.2	111.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>593.3</b>	<b>86,306</b>	<b>1,562.9</b>	<b>88,031</b>	<b>1,559.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>162.8</b>

**Table 10 Homicide (Murder)**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	-100.0	nc
Brisbane – North	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc	-100.0
Brisbane – South	1	0.3	3	0.7	2	0.5	-35.0	69.6
Brisbane – West	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.0	nc	nc
Brisbane Inner City	6	2.3	3	0.9	2	0.6	-35.3	-74.5
Cairns	13	5.3	4	1.5	1	0.4	-75.4	-93.1
Central Queensland	3	1.3	4	1.7	1	0.4	-75.4	-68.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc	-100.0
Gold Coast	6	1.1	6	0.9	2	0.3	-67.4	-73.1
Ipswich	2	0.6	3	0.7	4	1.0	29.6	55.0
Logan – Beaudesert	2	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.7	189.1	15.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	4	2.3	2	1.0	1	0.5	-50.7	-77.3
Moreton Bay – North	3	1.3	4	1.4	2	0.7	-51.4	-46.6
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Queensland – Outback	2	2.4	3	3.6	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Sunshine Coast	1	0.3	5	1.2	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Toowoomba	0	0.0	1	0.6	5	2.9	391.8	nc
Townsville	3	1.3	1	0.4	5	2.0	393.0	56.1
Wide Bay	1	0.3	7	2.1	5	1.5	-30.0	333.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>-40.1</b>

nc not calculated

**Table 11 Other homicide<sup>(a)</sup>**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	4	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	nc	-100.0
Brisbane – North	3	1.4	7	2.9	2	0.8	-72.0	-42.3
Brisbane – South	4	1.1	4	1.0	8	1.9	95.1	69.6
Brisbane – West	1	0.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Brisbane Inner City	5	2.0	13	4.0	4	1.2	-70.1	-38.8
Cairns	2	0.8	6	2.2	2	0.7	-67.2	-10.3
Central Queensland	6	2.6	3	1.3	4	1.6	31.4	-37.8
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1	0.8	12	9.0	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Gold Coast	6	1.1	6	0.9	7	1.0	14.1	-5.7
Ipswich	2	0.6	7	1.7	8	1.9	11.1	210.0
Logan – Beaudesert	10	3.1	6	1.5	3	0.7	-51.8	-76.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	2	1.1	4	2.1	5	2.6	23.3	126.6
Moreton Bay – North	9	3.8	4	1.4	2	0.7	-51.4	-82.2
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	2	0.9	2	0.8	-1.8	61.2
Queensland – Outback	4	4.7	9	10.9	2	2.4	-77.9	-48.7
Sunshine Coast	3	0.9	2	0.5	3	0.7	46.5	-21.5
Toowoomba	0	0.0	6	3.5	3	1.7	-50.8	nc
Townsville	5	2.1	4	1.6	6	2.4	47.9	12.4
Wide Bay	10	3.5	8	2.4	9	2.7	10.3	-22.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-34.5</b>	<b>-23.4</b>

(a) 'Attempted murder'; 'conspiracy to murder'; 'manslaughter (incl. by driving or striking)'.  
nc not calculated

**Table 12 Assault – all**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane - East	447	196.0	1,458	577.1	1,723	669.2	15.9	241.5
Brisbane - North	390	185.4	1,498	629.0	1,710	703.2	11.8	279.2
Brisbane - South	617	177.1	1,882	469.6	2,337	568.8	21.1	221.2
Brisbane - West	186	100.7	600	299.1	630	308.0	3.0	206.0
Brisbane Inner City	1,344	524.9	3,092	951.9	3,494	1,043.6	9.6	98.8
Cairns	1,514	621.7	5,756	2,152.7	5,942	2,189.3	1.7	252.1
Central Queensland	1,220	537.3	3,998	1,666.0	4,079	1,675.2	0.5	211.8
Darling Downs - Maranoa	455	354.1	1,522	1,144.0	1,450	1,080.6	-5.5	205.1
Gold Coast	1,614	282.9	5,886	852.7	6,117	866.7	1.6	206.3
Ipswich	1,142	355.4	5,348	1,327.0	5,385	1,299.1	-2.1	265.5
Logan - Beaudesert	1,122	349.4	5,859	1,461.4	5,499	1,321.9	-9.5	278.3
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	600	341.8	2,317	1,213.3	2,630	1,358.2	11.9	297.3
Moreton Bay - North	856	360.0	3,077	1,066.7	2,912	981.8	-8.0	172.7
Moreton Bay - South	375	195.0	1,236	527.7	1,163	487.5	-7.6	150.0
Queensland - Outback	1,738	2,053.1	5,588	6,791.1	5,472	6,627.1	-2.4	222.8
Sunshine Coast	727	210.6	2,178	507.2	2,220	504.8	-0.5	139.7
Toowoomba	630	417.7	1,632	947.7	1,655	945.3	-0.3	126.3
Townsville	1,608	689.7	6,835	2,784.1	6,920	2,779.5	-0.2	303.0
Wide Bay	1,105	381.6	3,052	932.0	2,933	877.9	-5.8	130.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>17,729</b>	<b>373.3</b>	<b>62,918</b>	<b>1,139.4</b>	<b>64,435</b>	<b>1,141.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>205.7</b>

**Table 13 Assault – Grievous assault<sup>(a)</sup>**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	19	8.3	21	8.3	24	9.3	12.1	11.9
Brisbane – North	15	7.1	32	13.4	28	11.5	-14.3	61.5
Brisbane – South	26	7.5	43	10.7	41	10.0	-7.0	33.7
Brisbane – West	7	3.8	12	6.0	13	6.4	6.3	67.8
Brisbane Inner City	49	19.1	74	22.8	64	19.1	-16.1	-0.1
Cairns	61	25.0	99	37.0	116	42.7	15.4	70.6
Central Queensland	41	18.1	75	31.3	69	28.3	-9.3	56.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	11	8.6	23	17.3	23	17.1	-0.9	100.2
Gold Coast	101	17.7	118	17.1	112	15.9	-7.2	-10.4
Ipswich	47	14.6	99	24.6	72	17.4	-29.3	18.7
Logan – Beaudesert	49	15.3	81	20.2	88	21.2	4.7	38.6
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	26	14.8	49	25.7	38	19.6	-23.5	32.5
Moreton Bay – North	46	19.3	49	17.0	54	18.2	7.2	-5.9
Moreton Bay – South	7	3.6	16	6.8	21	8.8	28.8	141.8
Queensland – Outback	139	164.2	95	115.5	132	159.9	38.5	-2.6
Sunshine Coast	25	7.2	44	10.2	45	10.2	-0.1	41.3
Toowoomba	10	6.6	23	13.4	25	14.3	6.9	115.4
Townsville	62	26.6	92	37.5	91	36.6	-2.5	37.5
Wide Bay	45	15.5	72	22.0	71	21.3	-3.3	36.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>

(a) 'Assault resulting in grievous bodily harm'.

**Table 14 Assault – Serious assault**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	211	92.5	717	283.8	753	292.5	3.0	216.2
Brisbane – North	173	82.3	688	288.9	792	325.7	12.7	296.0
Brisbane – South	276	79.2	903	225.3	1,115	271.4	20.5	242.6
Brisbane – West	83	44.9	269	134.1	280	136.9	2.1	204.8
Brisbane Inner City	624	243.7	1,473	453.5	1,650	492.8	8.7	102.2
Cairns	669	274.7	2,570	961.2	2,570	946.9	-1.5	244.7
Central Queensland	524	230.8	1,769	737.2	1,824	749.1	1.6	224.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	251	195.4	790	593.8	703	523.9	-11.8	168.2
Gold Coast	806	141.3	2,720	394.1	2,723	385.8	-2.1	173.1
Ipswich	576	179.3	2,213	549.1	2,305	556.0	1.3	210.2
Logan – Beaudesert	586	182.5	2,681	668.7	2,447	588.2	-12.0	222.3
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	281	160.1	1,040	544.6	1,171	604.7	11.0	277.7
Moreton Bay – North	358	150.5	1,366	473.6	1,286	433.6	-8.4	188.0
Moreton Bay – South	191	99.3	606	258.7	543	227.6	-12.0	129.2
Queensland – Outback	781	922.6	2,447	2,973.8	2,327	2,818.2	-5.2	205.5
Sunshine Coast	373	108.0	1,050	244.5	1,189	270.4	10.6	150.2
Toowoomba	268	177.7	721	418.7	772	440.9	5.3	148.1
Townsville	774	332.0	2,686	1,094.1	2,750	1,104.6	1.0	232.7
Wide Bay	541	186.8	1,481	452.2	1,432	428.6	-5.2	129.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>28,239</b>	<b>511.4</b>	<b>28,710</b>	<b>508.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>188.8</b>

**Table 15 Assault – Serious assault (no injury)**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	70	30.7	190	75.2	210	81.6	8.4	165.8
Brisbane – North	56	26.6	164	68.9	181	74.4	8.1	179.6
Brisbane – South	107	30.7	210	52.4	275	66.9	27.7	118.0
Brisbane – West	42	22.7	78	38.9	65	31.8	-18.3	39.8
Brisbane Inner City	167	65.2	363	111.8	376	112.3	0.5	72.2
Cairns	229	94.0	767	286.9	796	293.3	2.2	211.9
Central Queensland	183	80.6	493	205.4	487	200.0	-2.6	148.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	53	41.3	169	127.0	132	98.4	-22.6	138.5
Gold Coast	235	41.2	671	97.2	695	98.5	1.3	139.1
Ipswich	136	42.3	559	138.7	630	152.0	9.6	259.0
Logan – Beaudesert	186	57.9	572	142.7	577	138.7	-2.8	139.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	85	48.4	216	113.1	265	136.9	21.0	182.6
Moreton Bay – North	141	59.3	354	122.7	321	108.2	-11.8	82.5
Moreton Bay – South	47	24.4	105	44.8	105	44.0	-1.8	80.1
Queensland – Outback	273	322.5	850	1,033.0	785	950.7	-8.0	194.8
Sunshine Coast	95	27.5	228	53.1	221	50.3	-5.3	82.6
Toowoomba	81	53.7	153	88.8	192	109.7	23.4	104.2
Townsville	262	112.4	996	405.7	1,049	421.3	3.9	275.0
Wide Bay	165	57.0	368	112.4	368	110.1	-2.0	93.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>7,741</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>148.4</b>

**Table 16 Assault – Common assault**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	147	64.4	530	209.8	736	285.9	36.3	343.6
Brisbane – North	146	69.4	614	257.8	709	291.6	13.1	320.0
Brisbane – South	208	59.7	726	181.1	906	220.5	21.7	269.4
Brisbane – West	54	29.2	241	120.1	272	133.0	10.7	355.1
Brisbane Inner City	504	196.9	1,182	363.9	1,404	419.4	15.2	113.0
Cairns	555	227.9	2,320	867.7	2,460	906.4	4.5	297.7
Central Queensland	472	207.9	1,661	692.2	1,699	697.7	0.8	235.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	140	109.0	540	405.9	592	441.2	8.7	304.9
Gold Coast	472	82.7	2,377	344.4	2,587	366.5	6.4	343.0
Ipswich	383	119.2	2,477	614.6	2,378	573.7	-6.7	381.2
Logan – Beaudesert	301	93.7	2,525	629.8	2,387	573.8	-8.9	512.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	208	118.5	1,012	529.9	1,156	597.0	12.6	403.8
Moreton Bay – North	311	130.8	1,308	453.5	1,251	421.8	-7.0	222.5
Moreton Bay – South	130	67.6	509	217.3	494	207.1	-4.7	206.3
Queensland – Outback	545	643.8	2,196	2,668.8	2,228	2,698.3	1.1	319.1
Sunshine Coast	234	67.8	856	199.3	765	174.0	-12.7	156.7
Toowoomba	271	179.7	735	426.8	666	380.4	-10.9	111.7
Townsville	510	218.7	3,061	1,246.8	3,030	1,217.0	-2.4	456.4
Wide Bay	354	122.3	1,131	345.4	1,062	317.9	-8.0	160.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>26,042</b>	<b>471.6</b>	<b>26,849</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>279.1</b>

**Table 17 Sexual offences – all**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	135	59.2	246	97.4	323	125.4	28.8	112.0
Brisbane – North	170	80.8	316	132.7	411	169.0	27.4	109.1
Brisbane – South	332	95.3	555	138.5	455	110.7	-20.0	16.2
Brisbane – West	84	45.5	190	94.7	181	88.5	-6.6	94.7
Brisbane Inner City	253	98.8	551	169.6	622	185.8	9.5	88.0
Cairns	471	193.4	786	294.0	676	249.1	-15.3	28.8
Central Queensland	410	180.6	676	281.7	574	235.7	-16.3	30.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	266	207.0	267	200.7	341	254.1	26.6	22.7
Gold Coast	508	89.0	1,013	146.8	1,155	163.7	11.5	83.8
Ipswich	487	151.6	907	225.0	1,112	268.3	19.2	77.0
Logan – Beaudesert	544	169.4	884	220.5	882	212.0	-3.8	25.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	191	108.8	338	177.0	480	247.9	40.0	127.8
Moreton Bay – North	436	183.3	592	205.2	601	202.6	-1.3	10.5
Moreton Bay – South	169	87.9	257	109.7	322	135.0	23.0	53.6
Queensland – Outback	226	267.0	490	595.5	389	471.1	-20.9	76.5
Sunshine Coast	223	64.6	447	104.1	548	124.6	19.7	92.9
Toowoomba	260	172.4	326	189.3	427	243.9	28.8	41.5
Townsville	538	230.7	914	372.3	942	378.4	1.6	64.0
Wide Bay	434	149.9	660	201.5	688	205.9	2.2	37.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>199.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>52.6</b>

**Table 18 Sexual offences – Rape and attempted rape**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	34	14.9	89	35.2	132	51.3	45.5	243.9
Brisbane – North	47	22.3	135	56.7	231	95.0	67.6	325.1
Brisbane – South	71	20.4	189	47.2	188	45.8	-3.0	124.6
Brisbane – West	20	10.8	65	32.4	72	35.2	8.6	225.3
Brisbane Inner City	89	34.8	244	75.1	264	78.9	5.0	126.8
Cairns	153	62.8	260	97.2	246	90.6	-6.8	44.3
Central Queensland	141	62.1	246	102.5	280	115.0	12.2	85.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	46	35.8	116	87.2	123	91.7	5.1	156.0
Gold Coast	181	31.7	401	58.1	435	61.6	6.1	94.3
Ipswich	147	45.8	380	94.3	502	121.1	28.4	164.7
Logan – Beaudesert	179	55.7	368	91.8	424	101.9	11.0	82.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	60	34.2	157	82.2	187	96.6	17.5	182.5
Moreton Bay – North	96	40.4	267	92.6	308	103.8	12.2	157.2
Moreton Bay – South	42	21.8	108	46.1	125	52.4	13.6	139.9
Queensland – Outback	53	62.6	137	166.5	136	164.7	-1.1	163.1
Sunshine Coast	66	19.1	147	34.2	238	54.1	58.1	183.1
Toowoomba	73	48.4	147	85.4	219	125.1	46.5	158.4
Townsville	118	50.6	303	123.4	374	150.2	21.7	196.8
Wide Bay	114	39.4	272	83.1	252	75.4	-9.2	91.6
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>130.9</b>

**Table 19 Sexual offences – Other sexual offences<sup>(a)</sup>**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	101	44.3	157	62.1	191	74.2	19.4	67.5
Brisbane – North	123	58.5	181	76.0	180	74.0	-2.6	26.6
Brisbane – South	261	74.9	366	91.3	267	65.0	-28.8	-13.2
Brisbane – West	64	34.6	125	62.3	109	53.3	-14.5	53.9
Brisbane Inner City	164	64.1	307	94.5	358	106.9	13.1	66.9
Cairns	318	130.6	526	196.7	430	158.4	-19.5	21.3
Central Queensland	269	118.5	430	179.2	294	120.7	-32.6	1.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	220	171.2	151	113.5	218	162.5	43.1	-5.1
Gold Coast	327	57.3	612	88.7	720	102.0	15.1	78.0
Ipswich	340	105.8	527	130.8	610	147.2	12.5	39.1
Logan – Beaudesert	365	113.7	516	128.7	458	110.1	-14.5	-3.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	131	74.6	181	94.8	293	151.3	59.6	102.7
Moreton Bay – North	340	143.0	325	112.7	293	98.8	-12.3	-30.9
Moreton Bay – South	127	66.0	149	63.6	197	82.6	29.8	25.0
Queensland – Outback	173	204.4	353	429.0	253	306.4	-28.6	49.9
Sunshine Coast	157	45.5	300	69.9	310	70.5	0.9	55.0
Toowoomba	187	124.0	179	103.9	208	118.8	14.3	-4.2
Townsville	420	180.1	611	248.9	568	228.1	-8.3	26.7
Wide Bay	320	110.5	388	118.5	436	130.5	10.1	18.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>

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

**Table 20 Robbery – all**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	49	21.5	70	27.7	76	29.5	6.5	37.4
Brisbane – North	50	23.8	118	49.6	113	46.5	-6.2	95.5
Brisbane – South	99	28.4	221	55.1	243	59.1	7.3	108.2
Brisbane – West	28	15.2	76	37.9	69	33.7	-11.0	122.7
Brisbane Inner City	149	58.2	315	97.0	291	86.9	-10.4	49.4
Cairns	65	26.7	206	77.0	255	94.0	21.9	252.0
Central Queensland	42	18.5	171	71.3	104	42.7	-40.1	130.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	8	6.2	51	38.3	30	22.4	-41.7	259.0
Gold Coast	180	31.6	306	44.3	295	41.8	-5.7	32.5
Ipswich	116	36.1	246	61.0	199	48.0	-21.4	33.0
Logan – Beaudesert	188	58.5	330	82.3	309	74.3	-9.8	26.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	12	6.8	75	39.3	59	30.5	-22.4	345.7
Moreton Bay – North	73	30.7	170	58.9	129	43.5	-26.2	41.7
Moreton Bay – South	39	20.3	57	24.3	62	26.0	6.8	28.2
Queensland – Outback	19	22.4	31	37.7	41	49.7	31.8	121.2
Sunshine Coast	49	14.2	114	26.5	105	23.9	-10.1	68.2
Toowoomba	35	23.2	92	53.4	100	57.1	6.9	146.1
Townsville	60	25.7	282	114.9	192	77.1	-32.9	199.7
Wide Bay	39	13.5	116	35.4	110	32.9	-7.1	144.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>80.1</b>

**Table 21 Robbery – Armed robbery**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	26	11.4	33	13.1	38	14.8	13.0	29.5
Brisbane – North	28	13.3	55	23.1	50	20.6	-11.0	54.5
Brisbane – South	67	19.2	110	27.4	125	30.4	10.9	58.2
Brisbane – West	16	8.7	28	14.0	34	16.6	19.1	92.0
Brisbane Inner City	62	24.2	91	28.0	108	32.3	15.2	33.2
Cairns	32	13.1	68	25.4	137	50.5	98.5	284.1
Central Queensland	26	11.4	85	35.4	58	23.8	-32.8	108.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3	2.3	35	26.3	24	17.9	-32.0	666.0
Gold Coast	91	16.0	132	19.1	121	17.1	-10.3	7.5
Ipswich	52	16.2	126	31.3	99	23.9	-23.6	47.6
Logan – Beaudesert	105	32.7	196	48.9	165	39.7	-18.9	21.3
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	9	5.1	31	16.2	36	18.6	14.5	262.6
Moreton Bay – North	33	13.9	83	28.8	75	25.3	-12.1	82.2
Moreton Bay – South	24	12.5	36	15.4	24	10.1	-34.6	-19.4
Queensland – Outback	12	14.2	20	24.3	19	23.0	-5.3	62.3
Sunshine Coast	31	9.0	51	11.9	48	10.9	-8.1	21.6
Toowoomba	18	11.9	56	32.5	67	38.3	17.7	220.6
Townsville	35	15.0	176	71.7	114	45.8	-36.1	205.0
Wide Bay	23	7.9	58	17.7	60	18.0	1.4	126.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>

**Table 22 Robbery – Unarmed robbery**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	23	10.1	37	14.6	38	14.8	0.8	46.4
Brisbane – North	22	10.5	63	26.5	63	25.9	-2.1	147.7
Brisbane – South	32	9.2	111	27.7	118	28.7	3.7	212.7
Brisbane – West	12	6.5	48	23.9	35	17.1	-28.5	163.5
Brisbane Inner City	87	34.0	224	69.0	183	54.7	-20.7	60.9
Cairns	33	13.6	138	51.6	118	43.5	-15.8	220.8
Central Queensland	16	7.0	86	35.8	46	18.9	-47.3	168.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	5	3.9	16	12.0	6	4.5	-62.8	14.9
Gold Coast	89	15.6	174	25.2	174	24.7	-2.2	58.0
Ipswich	64	19.9	120	29.8	100	24.1	-19.0	21.1
Logan – Beaudesert	83	25.8	134	33.4	144	34.6	3.6	33.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	3	1.7	44	23.0	23	11.9	-48.5	594.9
Moreton Bay – North	40	16.8	87	30.2	54	18.2	-39.6	8.2
Moreton Bay – South	15	7.8	21	9.0	38	15.9	77.6	104.2
Queensland – Outback	7	8.3	11	13.4	22	26.6	99.3	222.2
Sunshine Coast	18	5.2	63	14.7	57	13.0	-11.6	148.6
Toowoomba	17	11.3	36	20.9	33	18.8	-9.8	67.2
Townsville	25	10.7	106	43.2	78	31.3	-27.4	192.2
Wide Bay	16	5.5	58	17.7	50	15.0	-15.5	170.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>

**Table 23 Other offences against the person – all**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	84	36.8	292	115.6	237	92.0	-20.4	150.0
Brisbane – North	82	39.0	266	111.7	306	125.8	12.7	222.8
Brisbane – South	172	49.4	403	100.6	414	100.8	0.2	104.1
Brisbane – West	59	31.9	196	97.7	150	73.3	-24.9	129.7
Brisbane Inner City	143	55.9	511	157.3	517	154.4	-1.8	176.5
Cairns	156	64.1	606	226.6	570	210.0	-7.3	227.8
Central Queensland	180	79.3	535	222.9	530	217.7	-2.4	174.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	108	84.1	262	196.9	267	199.0	1.0	136.7
Gold Coast	304	53.3	1,239	179.5	1,197	169.6	-5.5	218.3
Ipswich	237	73.8	805	199.7	765	184.5	-7.6	150.2
Logan – Beaudesert	225	70.1	912	227.5	924	222.1	-2.4	217.0
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	123	70.1	310	162.3	327	168.9	4.0	141.0
Moreton Bay – North	191	80.3	543	188.2	451	152.1	-19.2	89.3
Moreton Bay – South	60	31.2	263	112.3	252	105.6	-5.9	238.6
Queensland – Outback	134	158.3	581	706.1	582	704.9	-0.2	345.3
Sunshine Coast	105	30.4	404	94.1	470	106.9	13.6	251.4
Toowoomba	92	61.0	311	180.6	256	146.2	-19.0	139.7
Townsville	186	79.8	644	262.3	672	269.9	2.9	238.4
Wide Bay	157	54.2	557	170.1	511	152.9	-10.1	182.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>182.9</b>

**Table 24 Other offences against the person – Kidnapping, abduction etc.**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	17	7.5	14	5.5	19	7.4	33.2	-1.0
Brisbane – North	5	2.4	28	11.8	19	7.8	-33.5	228.7
Brisbane – South	23	6.6	38	9.5	38	9.2	-2.5	40.1
Brisbane – West	3	1.6	10	5.0	14	6.8	37.3	321.7
Brisbane Inner City	21	8.2	52	16.0	51	15.2	-4.8	85.7
Cairns	11	4.5	57	21.3	62	22.8	7.2	405.7
Central Queensland	7	3.1	29	12.1	26	10.7	-11.6	246.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	6	4.7	16	12.0	17	12.7	5.3	171.3
Gold Coast	25	4.4	69	10.0	75	10.6	6.3	142.5
Ipswich	26	8.1	48	11.9	51	12.3	3.3	52.0
Logan – Beaudesert	26	8.1	67	16.7	70	16.8	0.7	107.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	29	16.5	16	8.4	23	11.9	41.8	-28.1
Moreton Bay – North	30	12.6	35	12.1	31	10.5	-13.9	-17.2
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	14	6.0	13	5.4	-8.8	948.0
Queensland – Outback	8	9.5	41	49.8	69	83.6	67.7	784.2
Sunshine Coast	13	3.8	18	4.2	28	6.4	51.9	69.1
Toowoomba	8	5.3	19	11.0	15	8.6	-22.3	61.5
Townsville	10	4.3	38	15.5	57	22.9	47.9	433.8
Wide Bay	17	5.9	25	7.6	31	9.3	21.5	58.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>109.4</b>

**Table 25 Other offences against the person – Coercive control<sup>(a)</sup>**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	0	0.0	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Brisbane – North	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	1	0.4	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Brisbane – South	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	1	0.2	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Brisbane – West	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	0	0.0	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Brisbane Inner City	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	0	0.0	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Cairns	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	7	2.6	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Central Queensland	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	6	2.5	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Darling Downs – Maranoa	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	3	2.2	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Gold Coast	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	2	0.3	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Ipswich	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	5	1.2	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Logan – Beaudesert	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	1	0.2	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	1	0.5	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Moreton Bay – North	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	4	1.3	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Moreton Bay – South	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	0	0.0	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Queensland – Outback	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	5	6.1	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Sunshine Coast	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	2	0.5	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Toowoomba	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	1	0.6	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Townsville	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	2	0.8	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
Wide Bay	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	4	1.2	<i>nc</i>	<i>nc</i>
<b>Queensland</b>	<b><i>na</i></b>	<b><i>na</i></b>	<b><i>na</i></b>	<b><i>na</i></b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b><i>nc</i></b>	<b><i>nc</i></b>

(a) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

*na not applicable*

*nc not calculated*

**Table 26 Other offences against the person – Extortion**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	5	2.2	2	0.8	3	1.2	47.2	-46.8
Brisbane – North	1	0.5	1	0.4	4	1.6	291.7	246.0
Brisbane – South	5	1.4	7	1.7	10	2.4	39.4	69.6
Brisbane – West	3	1.6	5	2.5	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Brisbane Inner City	5	2.0	15	4.6	8	2.4	-48.3	22.4
Cairns	3	1.2	7	2.6	9	3.3	26.7	169.2
Central Queensland	3	1.3	8	3.3	3	1.2	-63.0	-6.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	3.0	<i>nc</i>	283.0
Gold Coast	17	3.0	19	2.8	13	1.8	-33.1	-38.2
Ipswich	9	2.8	23	5.7	11	2.7	-53.5	-5.3
Logan – Beaudesert	11	3.4	14	3.5	13	3.1	-10.5	-8.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1	0.6	6	3.1	3	1.5	-50.7	171.9
Moreton Bay – North	2	0.8	11	3.8	9	3.0	-20.4	260.8
Moreton Bay – South	1	0.5	5	2.1	5	2.1	-1.8	303.1
Queensland – Outback	0	0.0	2	2.4	3	3.6	49.5	<i>nc</i>
Sunshine Coast	4	1.2	11	2.6	7	1.6	-37.9	37.4
Toowoomba	1	0.7	3	1.7	8	4.6	162.3	589.1
Townsville	1	0.4	5	2.0	6	2.4	18.3	461.9
Wide Bay	2	0.7	11	3.4	8	2.4	-28.7	246.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>

*nc not calculated*

**Table 27 Other offences against the person – Stalking**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	16	7.0	128	50.7	69	26.8	-47.1	282.0
Brisbane – North	13	6.2	63	26.5	69	28.4	7.3	359.1
Brisbane – South	39	11.2	89	22.2	121	29.5	32.6	163.1
Brisbane – West	17	9.2	48	23.9	41	20.0	-16.2	117.9
Brisbane Inner City	46	18.0	147	45.3	142	42.4	-6.3	136.1
Cairns	33	13.6	192	71.8	169	62.3	-13.3	359.5
Central Queensland	34	15.0	197	82.1	176	72.3	-12.0	382.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	19	14.8	72	54.1	68	50.7	-6.4	242.7
Gold Coast	43	7.5	316	45.8	321	45.5	-0.6	503.4
Ipswich	40	12.5	232	57.6	214	51.6	-10.3	314.7
Logan – Beaudesert	36	11.2	213	53.1	195	46.9	-11.8	318.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	24	13.7	107	56.0	109	56.3	0.5	311.7
Moreton Bay – North	28	11.8	138	47.8	144	48.5	1.5	312.3
Moreton Bay – South	14	7.3	67	28.6	69	28.9	1.1	297.3
Queensland – Outback	21	24.8	77	93.6	76	92.0	-1.6	271.0
Sunshine Coast	19	5.5	115	26.8	131	29.8	11.2	441.3
Toowoomba	25	16.6	91	52.8	64	36.6	-30.8	120.5
Townsville	30	12.9	180	73.3	141	56.6	-22.8	340.2
Wide Bay	22	7.6	146	44.6	147	44.0	-1.3	479.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>300.4</b>

**Table 28 Other offences against the person – Life endangering acts<sup>(a)</sup>**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	46	20.2	148	58.6	146	56.7	-3.2	181.2
Brisbane – North	63	30.0	174	73.1	213	87.6	19.9	192.4
Brisbane – South	105	30.1	269	67.1	244	59.4	-11.5	97.1
Brisbane – West	36	19.5	133	66.3	95	46.4	-29.9	138.4
Brisbane Inner City	71	27.7	297	91.4	316	94.4	3.2	240.4
Cairns	109	44.8	350	130.9	323	119.0	-9.1	165.9
Central Queensland	136	59.9	301	125.4	319	131.0	4.4	118.7
Darling Downs – Maranoa	82	63.8	174	130.8	175	130.4	-0.3	104.3
Gold Coast	219	38.4	835	121.0	786	111.4	-7.9	190.1
Ipswich	162	50.4	502	124.6	484	116.8	-6.3	131.6
Logan – Beaudesert	152	47.3	618	154.1	645	155.1	0.6	227.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	69	39.3	181	94.8	191	98.6	4.1	150.9
Moreton Bay – North	131	55.1	359	124.5	263	88.7	-28.8	61.0
Moreton Bay – South	44	22.9	177	75.6	165	69.2	-8.5	202.3
Queensland – Outback	105	124.0	461	560.3	429	519.6	-7.3	318.9
Sunshine Coast	69	20.0	260	60.5	302	68.7	13.4	243.6
Toowoomba	58	38.5	198	115.0	168	96.0	-16.5	149.5
Townsville	145	62.2	421	171.5	466	187.2	9.1	201.0
Wide Bay	116	40.1	375	114.5	321	96.1	-16.1	139.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>6,068</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>165.4</b>

(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'.

### 4.3.3 Offences against property

Compared with the 2023-24, the rate of recorded **offences against property** decreased by 6.9% to 4,894.4 offences per 100,000 persons in 2024-25. This was the largest drop since 2014-15 except for 2020-21, which saw an unprecedented decline in property offences in association with COVID-19 social restrictions. Although the rate in 2024-25 was at the lower end of those recorded in the time series, it was still 17.3% higher than in 2014-15. Year-on-year, property crime rates decreased in all but one SA4 region in 2024-25, namely Cairns, which saw a 7.2% increase, making it the region with the highest rate for the year.

The highest property crime counts were recorded in Gold Coast (33,012 offences), Logan-Beaudesert (24,900 offences) and Brisbane Inner City regions (24,292 offences), the same regions as in 2023-24 and in 2014-15. The highest property crime rates were observed in Cairns, Brisbane Inner City, and Townsville, although the rate for Brisbane Inner City was down by 9.6%, and for Townsville down by 7.8% compared with the previous year.

Since 2014-15, property crime rates increased in all but three SA4 regions. The rates decreased in Moreton Bay-North by 15.9% and in Moreton Bay-South by 16.7%, while Sunshine Coast decreased only marginally (down 0.1%). Property crime rates were higher than ten years prior in all other SA4 regions, the biggest increase being in Brisbane-South, where rates increased by 51.4% over the decade.

**Table 29** Count and rate of recorded offences by SA4 region - Offences against property

Statistical area level 4	2014-15		2023-24		2024-25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane - East	5,887	2,580.9	8,232	3,258.6	7,879	3,060.1	-6.1	18.6
Brisbane - North	8,780	4,174.4	12,607	5,294.0	11,907	4,896.6	-7.5	17.3
Brisbane - South	12,407	3,560.9	22,559	5,628.7	22,147	5,390.5	-4.2	51.4
Brisbane - West	4,254	2,302.0	6,076	3,028.8	5,330	2,606.1	-14.0	13.2
Brisbane Inner City	15,710	6,136.0	26,078	8,028.2	24,292	7,255.9	-9.6	18.3
Cairns	13,380	5,494.6	18,586	6,951.1	20,225	7,451.6	7.2	35.6
Central Queensland	8,182	3,603.2	12,743	5,310.2	12,810	5,260.8	-0.9	46.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa	3,962	3,083.8	5,502	4,135.4	5,075	3,782.0	-8.5	22.6
Gold Coast	24,652	4,321.2	36,689	5,315.2	33,012	4,677.4	-12.0	8.2
Ipswich	14,783	4,601.2	19,915	4,941.4	20,192	4,871.0	-1.4	5.9
Logan - Beaudesert	17,931	5,584.3	27,467	6,850.9	24,900	5,985.8	-12.6	7.2
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	6,510	3,709.0	9,403	4,924.0	8,768	4,527.9	-8.0	22.1
Moreton Bay - North	12,372	5,202.7	13,401	4,645.8	12,971	4,373.1	-5.9	-15.9
Moreton Bay - South	6,084	3,163.2	7,582	3,237.2	6,284	2,633.8	-18.6	-16.7
Queensland - Outback	4,812	5,684.6	6,323	7,684.3	5,440	6,588.4	-14.3	15.9
Sunshine Coast	10,939	3,168.6	13,726	3,196.1	13,926	3,166.8	-0.9	-0.1
Toowoomba	5,865	3,888.8	8,444	4,903.2	8,370	4,780.6	-2.5	22.9
Townsville	11,413	4,894.9	19,223	7,830.0	17,969	7,217.5	-7.8	47.4
Wide Bay	9,444	3,261.6	15,172	4,633.0	14,039	4,202.1	-9.3	28.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>198,212</b>	<b>4,174.1</b>	<b>290,239</b>	<b>5,255.9</b>	<b>276,314</b>	<b>4,894.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>

**Table 30 Unlawful entry – all**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	899	394.1	1,103	436.6	1,012	393.0	-10.0	-0.3
Brisbane – North	1,349	641.4	1,797	754.6	1,601	658.4	-12.8	2.7
Brisbane – South	2,645	759.1	4,059	1,012.8	3,964	964.8	-4.7	27.1
Brisbane – West	817	442.1	978	487.5	851	416.1	-14.7	-5.9
Brisbane Inner City	1,938	756.9	4,537	1,396.7	3,925	1,172.4	-16.1	54.9
Cairns	2,579	1,059.1	4,278	1,600.0	4,774	1,758.9	9.9	66.1
Central Queensland	1,343	591.4	2,257	940.5	2,134	876.4	-6.8	48.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	782	608.7	1,061	797.5	934	696.0	-12.7	14.4
Gold Coast	3,238	567.6	4,607	667.4	3,864	547.5	-18.0	-3.5
Ipswich	2,428	755.7	2,456	609.4	2,603	627.9	3.0	-16.9
Logan – Beaudesert	2,949	918.4	3,723	928.6	3,323	798.8	-14.0	-13.0
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1,187	676.3	1,503	787.1	1,401	723.5	-8.1	7.0
Moreton Bay – North	1,548	651.0	1,689	585.5	1,469	495.3	-15.4	-23.9
Moreton Bay – South	894	464.8	893	381.3	698	292.6	-23.3	-37.1
Queensland – Outback	966	1,141.2	1,636	1,988.2	1,181	1,430.3	-28.1	25.3
Sunshine Coast	1,403	406.4	1,555	362.1	1,663	378.2	4.4	-6.9
Toowoomba	936	620.6	1,588	922.1	1,579	901.9	-2.2	45.3
Townsville	2,081	892.5	4,590	1,869.6	4,084	1,640.4	-12.3	83.8
Wide Bay	1,537	530.8	2,648	808.6	2,127	636.6	-21.3	19.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>664.2</b>	<b>46,978</b>	<b>850.7</b>	<b>43,284</b>	<b>766.7</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>

**Table 31 Unlawful entry – Unlawful entry with intent – Dwelling**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	622	272.7	692	273.9	530	205.8	-24.9	-24.5
Brisbane – North	950	451.7	1,036	435.0	994	408.8	-6.0	-9.5
Brisbane – South	1,863	534.7	2,505	625.0	2,343	570.3	-8.8	6.7
Brisbane – West	620	335.5	681	339.5	534	261.1	-23.1	-22.2
Brisbane Inner City	1,008	393.7	1,940	597.2	1,726	515.5	-13.7	30.9
Cairns	1,634	671.0	2,977	1,113.4	3,381	1,245.7	11.9	85.6
Central Queensland	772	340.0	1,304	543.4	1,121	460.4	-15.3	35.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	335	260.7	499	375.1	444	330.9	-11.8	26.9
Gold Coast	2,052	359.7	2,486	360.2	2,008	284.5	-21.0	-20.9
Ipswich	1,580	491.8	1,432	355.3	1,369	330.3	-7.1	-32.8
Logan – Beaudesert	1,994	621.0	1,976	492.9	1,750	420.7	-14.6	-32.3
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	537	305.9	798	417.9	698	360.5	-13.7	17.8
Moreton Bay – North	851	357.9	897	311.0	743	250.5	-19.4	-30.0
Moreton Bay – South	589	306.2	521	222.4	372	155.9	-29.9	-49.1
Queensland – Outback	427	504.4	1,047	1,272.4	729	882.9	-30.6	75.0
Sunshine Coast	759	219.9	856	199.3	861	195.8	-1.8	-10.9
Toowoomba	616	408.4	1,083	628.9	911	520.3	-17.3	27.4
Townsville	1,349	578.6	3,484	1,419.1	3,130	1,257.2	-11.4	117.3
Wide Bay	785	271.1	1,273	388.7	1,094	327.4	-15.8	20.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>19,353</b>	<b>407.5</b>	<b>27,494</b>	<b>497.9</b>	<b>24,771</b>	<b>438.8</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>

**Table 32 Unlawful entry – Unlawful entry with intent – Shop**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	54	23.7	98	38.8	135	52.4	35.2	121.5
Brisbane – North	68	32.3	148	62.1	143	58.8	-5.4	81.9
Brisbane – South	183	52.5	388	96.8	455	110.7	14.4	110.9
Brisbane – West	36	19.5	67	33.4	110	53.8	61.0	176.1
Brisbane Inner City	189	73.8	266	81.9	287	85.7	4.7	16.1
Cairns	126	51.7	269	100.6	370	136.3	35.5	163.5
Central Queensland	81	35.7	149	62.1	146	60.0	-3.4	68.1
Darling Downs – Maranoa	47	36.6	71	53.4	69	51.4	-3.6	40.6
Gold Coast	189	33.1	393	56.9	349	49.4	-13.1	49.3
Ipswich	84	26.1	194	48.1	257	62.0	28.8	137.1
Logan – Beaudesert	132	41.1	461	115.0	443	106.5	-7.4	159.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	64	36.5	109	57.1	138	71.3	24.9	95.4
Moreton Bay – North	107	45.0	142	49.2	129	43.5	-11.7	-3.3
Moreton Bay – South	47	24.4	108	46.1	87	36.5	-20.9	49.2
Queensland – Outback	58	68.5	71	86.3	61	73.9	-14.4	7.8
Sunshine Coast	94	27.2	125	29.1	142	32.3	10.9	18.6
Toowoomba	27	17.9	104	60.4	176	100.5	66.5	461.5
Townsville	103	44.2	231	94.1	191	76.7	-18.5	73.7
Wide Bay	93	32.1	197	60.2	135	40.4	-32.8	25.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>81.0</b>

**Table 33 Unlawful entry – Unlawful entry with intent – Other**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	223	97.8	313	123.9	347	134.8	8.8	37.9
Brisbane – North	331	157.4	613	257.4	464	190.8	-25.9	21.2
Brisbane – South	599	171.9	1,166	290.9	1,166	283.8	-2.5	65.1
Brisbane – West	161	87.1	230	114.7	207	101.2	-11.7	16.2
Brisbane Inner City	741	289.4	2,331	717.6	1,912	571.1	-20.4	97.3
Cairns	819	336.3	1,032	386.0	1,023	376.9	-2.3	12.1
Central Queensland	490	215.8	804	335.0	867	356.1	6.3	65.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	400	311.3	491	369.0	421	313.7	-15.0	0.8
Gold Coast	997	174.8	1,728	250.3	1,507	213.5	-14.7	22.2
Ipswich	764	237.8	830	205.9	977	235.7	14.4	-0.9
Logan – Beaudesert	823	256.3	1,286	320.8	1,130	271.6	-15.3	6.0
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	586	333.9	596	312.1	565	291.8	-6.5	-12.6
Moreton Bay – North	590	248.1	650	225.3	597	201.3	-10.7	-18.9
Moreton Bay – South	258	134.1	264	112.7	239	100.2	-11.1	-25.3
Queensland – Outback	481	568.2	518	629.5	391	473.5	-24.8	-16.7
Sunshine Coast	550	159.3	574	133.7	660	150.1	12.3	-5.8
Toowoomba	293	194.3	401	232.8	492	281.0	20.7	44.6
Townsville	629	269.8	875	356.4	763	306.5	-14.0	13.6
Wide Bay	659	227.6	1,178	359.7	898	268.8	-25.3	18.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>10,406</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>287.8</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>260.0</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>

**Table 34 Arson**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	35	15.3	46	18.2	29	11.3	-38.1	-26.6
Brisbane – North	25	11.9	28	11.8	28	11.5	-2.1	-3.1
Brisbane – South	48	13.8	58	14.5	70	17.0	17.7	23.7
Brisbane – West	8	4.3	5	2.5	16	7.8	213.9	80.7
Brisbane Inner City	25	9.8	34	10.5	32	9.6	-8.7	-2.1
Cairns	51	20.9	60	22.4	66	24.3	8.4	16.1
Central Queensland	51	22.5	141	58.8	117	48.0	-18.2	113.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	36	28.0	84	63.1	75	55.9	-11.5	99.5
Gold Coast	147	25.8	126	18.3	146	20.7	13.3	-19.7
Ipswich	126	39.2	134	33.2	126	30.4	-8.6	-22.5
Logan – Beaudesert	149	46.4	186	46.4	204	49.0	5.7	5.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	27	15.4	87	45.6	98	50.6	11.1	229.0
Moreton Bay – North	82	34.5	84	29.1	86	29.0	-0.4	-15.9
Moreton Bay – South	29	15.1	51	21.8	25	10.5	-51.9	-30.5
Queensland – Outback	53	62.6	74	89.9	82	99.3	10.4	58.6
Sunshine Coast	57	16.5	67	15.6	62	14.1	-9.6	-14.6
Toowoomba	38	25.2	37	21.5	32	18.3	-14.9	-27.5
Townsville	51	21.9	173	70.5	182	73.1	3.7	234.2
Wide Bay	66	22.8	177	54.0	161	48.2	-10.8	111.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>

**Table 35 Other property damage (excl. arson)**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	1,018	446.3	1,249	494.4	1,272	494.0	-0.1	10.7
Brisbane – North	1,060	504.0	1,221	512.7	1,228	505.0	-1.5	0.2
Brisbane – South	1,459	418.7	1,806	450.6	2,094	509.7	13.1	21.7
Brisbane – West	583	315.5	614	306.1	568	277.7	-9.3	-12.0
Brisbane Inner City	1,831	715.2	2,392	736.4	2,532	756.3	2.7	5.8
Cairns	2,601	1,068.1	3,457	1,292.9	3,727	1,373.2	6.2	28.6
Central Queensland	1,650	726.6	2,586	1,077.6	2,571	1,055.9	-2.0	45.3
Darling Downs – Maranoa	841	654.6	1,087	817.0	1,032	769.1	-5.9	17.5
Gold Coast	3,155	553.0	4,331	627.4	4,291	608.0	-3.1	9.9
Ipswich	2,517	783.4	3,320	823.8	3,370	813.0	-1.3	3.8
Logan – Beaudesert	2,754	857.7	4,114	1,026.1	3,877	932.0	-9.2	8.7
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1,078	614.2	1,685	882.4	1,753	905.3	2.6	47.4
Moreton Bay – North	1,779	748.1	2,261	783.8	2,154	726.2	-7.4	-2.9
Moreton Bay – South	884	459.6	1,089	465.0	988	414.1	-10.9	-9.9
Queensland – Outback	1,395	1,648.0	2,036	2,474.3	1,926	2,332.6	-5.7	41.5
Sunshine Coast	1,731	501.4	2,097	488.3	2,091	475.5	-2.6	-5.2
Toowoomba	1,035	686.3	1,272	738.6	1,634	933.3	26.4	36.0
Townsville	2,377	1,019.5	3,677	1,497.7	3,273	1,314.6	-12.2	29.0
Wide Bay	1,980	683.8	2,656	811.0	2,535	758.8	-6.4	11.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>31,771</b>	<b>669.1</b>	<b>43,003</b>	<b>778.7</b>	<b>43,007</b>	<b>761.8</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>

**Table 36 Unlawful use of a motor vehicle**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	301	132.0	459	181.7	462	179.4	-1.2	36.0
Brisbane – North	502	238.7	896	376.3	836	343.8	-8.6	44.0
Brisbane – South	640	183.7	1,589	396.5	1,656	403.1	1.7	119.4
Brisbane – West	168	90.9	336	167.5	332	162.3	-3.1	78.6
Brisbane Inner City	513	200.4	1,504	463.0	1,501	448.3	-3.2	123.8
Cairns	550	225.9	1,197	447.7	1,455	536.1	19.7	137.3
Central Queensland	277	122.0	898	374.2	787	323.2	-13.6	165.0
Darling Downs – Maranoa	153	119.1	441	331.5	410	305.5	-7.8	156.6
Gold Coast	1,528	267.8	2,900	420.1	2,458	348.3	-17.1	30.0
Ipswich	678	211.0	1,114	276.4	1,381	333.1	20.5	57.9
Logan – Beaudesert	1,048	326.4	1,894	472.4	1,817	436.8	-7.5	33.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	212	120.8	735	384.9	582	300.6	-21.9	148.8
Moreton Bay – North	478	201.0	765	265.2	677	228.2	-13.9	13.5
Moreton Bay – South	254	132.1	499	213.1	350	146.7	-31.1	11.1
Queensland – Outback	221	261.1	456	554.2	377	456.6	-17.6	74.9
Sunshine Coast	399	115.6	866	201.7	850	193.3	-4.1	67.2
Toowoomba	228	151.2	595	345.5	568	324.4	-6.1	114.6
Townsville	573	245.8	1,751	713.2	1,637	657.5	-7.8	167.6
Wide Bay	273	94.3	974	297.4	1,003	300.2	0.9	218.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>19,888</b>	<b>360.1</b>	<b>19,184</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>79.1</b>

**Table 37 Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)<sup>(a)</sup>**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	2,924	1,281.9	4,386	1,736.2	4,303	1,671.2	-3.7	30.4
Brisbane – North	4,684	2,227.0	7,275	3,055.0	7,031	2,891.4	-5.4	29.8
Brisbane – South	5,828	1,672.7	12,795	3,192.5	12,218	2,973.8	-6.8	77.8
Brisbane – West	2,191	1,185.6	3,548	1,768.7	3,108	1,519.6	-14.1	28.2
Brisbane Inner City	7,742	3,023.9	13,714	4,221.9	13,560	4,050.3	-4.1	33.9
Cairns	6,095	2,502.9	7,954	2,974.8	8,650	3,187.0	7.1	27.3
Central Queensland	3,828	1,685.8	5,506	2,294.5	5,903	2,424.2	5.7	43.8
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1,737	1,352.0	2,274	1,709.2	2,175	1,620.9	-5.2	19.9
Gold Coast	13,595	2,383.1	20,446	2,962.1	18,489	2,619.7	-11.6	9.9
Ipswich	7,273	2,263.7	10,710	2,657.4	11,274	2,719.7	2.3	20.1
Logan – Beaudesert	8,493	2,645.0	14,908	3,718.4	13,746	3,304.5	-11.1	24.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	3,160	1,800.4	4,558	2,386.9	4,263	2,201.5	-7.8	22.3
Moreton Bay – North	5,584	2,348.2	7,042	2,441.3	7,535	2,540.4	4.1	8.2
Moreton Bay – South	3,108	1,615.9	4,217	1,800.5	3,695	1,548.7	-14.0	-4.2
Queensland – Outback	1,665	1,966.9	1,703	2,069.6	1,596	1,932.9	-6.6	-1.7
Sunshine Coast	5,737	1,661.8	7,651	1,781.6	7,907	1,798.1	0.9	8.2
Toowoomba	2,623	1,739.2	3,898	2,263.4	3,594	2,052.7	-9.3	18.0
Townsville	5,022	2,153.9	7,909	3,221.5	7,627	3,063.5	-4.9	42.2
Wide Bay	4,510	1,557.6	6,953	2,123.2	6,903	2,066.2	-2.7	32.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>96,257</b>	<b>2,027.0</b>	<b>147,681</b>	<b>2,674.3</b>	<b>143,936</b>	<b>2,549.6</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>

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

**Table 38 Fraud**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	525	230.2	836	330.9	523	203.1	-38.6	-11.7
Brisbane – North	951	452.1	1,101	462.3	898	369.3	-20.1	-18.3
Brisbane – South	1,460	419.0	1,884	470.1	1,777	432.5	-8.0	3.2
Brisbane – West	397	214.8	498	248.2	365	178.5	-28.1	-16.9
Brisbane Inner City	3,190	1,246.0	2,907	894.9	1,897	566.6	-36.7	-54.5
Cairns	1,025	420.9	1,303	487.3	1,178	434.0	-10.9	3.1
Central Queensland	824	362.9	1,047	436.3	970	398.4	-8.7	9.8
Darling Downs – Maranoa	277	215.6	435	327.0	351	261.6	-20.0	21.3
Gold Coast	2,428	425.6	3,163	458.2	2,560	362.7	-20.8	-14.8
Ipswich	1,348	419.6	1,801	446.9	1,069	257.9	-42.3	-38.5
Logan – Beaudesert	2,046	637.2	2,239	558.5	1,588	381.7	-31.6	-40.1
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	705	401.7	639	334.6	467	241.2	-27.9	-40.0
Moreton Bay – North	2,682	1,127.8	1,348	467.3	825	278.1	-40.5	-75.3
Moreton Bay – South	803	417.5	727	310.4	427	179.0	-42.3	-57.1
Queensland – Outback	337	398.1	332	403.5	205	248.3	-38.5	-37.6
Sunshine Coast	1,401	405.8	1,220	284.1	1,129	256.7	-9.6	-36.7
Toowoomba	749	496.6	812	471.5	697	398.1	-15.6	-19.8
Townsville	1,092	468.3	864	351.9	811	325.7	-7.4	-30.4
Wide Bay	888	306.7	1,293	394.8	915	273.9	-30.6	-10.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>23,416</b>	<b>493.1</b>	<b>24,620</b>	<b>445.8</b>	<b>18,816</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>-25.2</b>	<b>-32.4</b>

**Table 39 Handling stolen goods**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	185	81.1	153	60.6	278	108.0	78.3	33.1
Brisbane – North	209	99.4	289	121.4	285	117.2	-3.4	17.9
Brisbane – South	327	93.9	368	91.8	368	89.6	-2.5	-4.6
Brisbane – West	90	48.7	97	48.4	90	44.0	-9.0	-9.6
Brisbane Inner City	471	184.0	990	304.8	845	252.4	-17.2	37.2
Cairns	479	196.7	337	126.0	375	138.2	9.6	-29.8
Central Queensland	209	92.0	308	128.3	328	134.7	4.9	46.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	136	105.9	120	90.2	98	73.0	-19.0	-31.0
Gold Coast	561	98.3	1,116	161.7	1,204	170.6	5.5	73.5
Ipswich	413	128.5	380	94.3	369	89.0	-5.6	-30.8
Logan – Beaudesert	492	153.2	403	100.5	345	82.9	-17.5	-45.9
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	141	80.3	196	102.6	204	105.3	2.6	31.1
Moreton Bay – North	219	92.1	212	73.5	225	75.9	3.2	-17.6
Moreton Bay – South	112	58.2	106	45.3	101	42.3	-6.5	-27.3
Queensland – Outback	175	206.7	86	104.5	73	88.4	-15.4	-57.2
Sunshine Coast	211	61.1	270	62.9	224	50.9	-19.0	-16.7
Toowoomba	256	169.7	242	140.5	266	151.9	8.1	-10.5
Townsville	217	93.1	259	105.5	355	142.6	35.2	53.2
Wide Bay	190	65.6	471	143.8	395	118.2	-17.8	80.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>

### 4.3.4 Other offences

The rate of **other offences** was 5.2% higher in 2024–25 than in the previous year, reaching 4,544.4 per 100,000 persons, with 256,553 offences recorded in Queensland. The count of offences of this kind reached a time series high compared with 2014–15, with 37,058 offences recorded in 2024–25. However, when taking population into account the rate was 1.7% lower compared with 2014–15.

The highest count of other offences has consistently been recorded in Gold Coast SA4, accounting for 10.7% of all other offences recorded in Queensland in 2024–25. The highest rate of other offences has consistently been recorded in the Queensland-Outback region, reaching 15,538.4 offences per 100,000 persons in 2024–25, more than triple the rate for the state. Year-on-year, other offences rates increased in all but two SA4 regions, with rates declining by 3.3% in Logan–Beaudesert and by 6.4% in the Sunshine Coast. The lowest rate for the state has continuously been recorded in Brisbane–West SA4, at 1,381.7 per 100,000 persons in 2024–25.

**Table 40** Count and rate of recorded offences by region – Other offences

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	7,293	3,197.3	6,607	2,615.4	8,161	3,169.6	21.2	-0.9
Brisbane – North	5,369	2,552.6	7,117	2,988.6	7,444	3,061.2	2.4	19.9
Brisbane – South	8,906	2,556.1	8,533	2,129.1	10,058	2,448.1	15.0	-4.2
Brisbane – West	2,700	1,461.1	2,496	1,244.2	2,826	1,381.7	11.1	-5.4
Brisbane Inner City	17,638	6,889.0	17,764	5,468.7	19,742	5,896.8	7.8	-14.4
Cairns	15,621	6,414.9	18,218	6,813.5	19,073	7,027.2	3.1	9.5
Central Queensland	14,121	6,218.6	16,062	6,693.3	18,303	7,516.6	12.3	20.9
Darling Downs – Maranoa	7,323	5,699.8	7,134	5,362.1	8,115	6,047.5	12.8	6.1
Gold Coast	25,071	4,394.7	25,860	3,746.4	27,504	3,897.0	4.0	-11.3
Ipswich	13,317	4,144.9	15,490	3,843.4	16,207	3,909.7	1.7	-5.7
Logan – Beaudesert	15,798	4,920.0	16,726	4,171.9	16,785	4,035.0	-3.3	-18.0
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	8,721	4,968.7	9,901	5,184.8	10,481	5,412.6	4.4	8.9
Moreton Bay – North	13,115	5,515.2	13,477	4,672.2	14,047	4,735.8	1.4	-14.1
Moreton Bay – South	4,173	2,169.6	4,551	1,943.1	4,881	2,045.8	5.3	-5.7
Queensland – Outback	11,053	13,057.2	12,579	15,287.2	12,830	15,538.4	1.6	19.0
Sunshine Coast	11,643	3,372.6	11,494	2,676.4	11,015	2,504.8	-6.4	-25.7
Toowoomba	8,669	5,747.9	8,716	5,061.1	9,139	5,219.8	3.1	-9.2
Townsville	14,712	6,309.8	19,133	7,793.4	22,244	8,934.6	14.6	41.6
Wide Bay	13,636	4,709.4	15,521	4,739.5	16,595	4,967.1	4.8	5.5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>219,495</b>	<b>4,622.2</b>	<b>238,464</b>	<b>4,318.3</b>	<b>256,553</b>	<b>4,544.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>

**Table 41 Drug offences**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	3,345	1,466.5	1,882	745.0	3,073	1,193.5	60.2	-18.6
Brisbane – North	2,012	956.6	2,328	977.6	2,562	1,053.6	7.8	10.1
Brisbane – South	3,909	1,121.9	2,205	550.2	2,803	682.2	24.0	-39.2
Brisbane – West	1,179	638.0	853	425.2	960	469.4	10.4	-26.4
Brisbane Inner City	6,258	2,444.2	6,648	2,046.6	8,068	2,409.9	17.7	-1.4
Cairns	4,985	2,047.1	3,677	1,375.2	3,936	1,450.2	5.5	-29.2
Central Queensland	4,033	1,776.0	3,961	1,650.6	4,637	1,904.3	15.4	7.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	3,184	2,478.3	1,716	1,289.8	2,187	1,629.8	26.4	-34.2
Gold Coast	10,629	1,863.2	9,513	1,378.2	11,251	1,594.1	15.7	-14.4
Ipswich	4,897	1,524.2	3,811	945.6	4,203	1,013.9	7.2	-33.5
Logan – Beaudesert	6,095	1,898.2	3,992	995.7	4,167	1,001.7	0.6	-47.2
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	3,250	1,851.7	2,607	1,365.2	2,728	1,408.8	3.2	-23.9
Moreton Bay – North	5,766	2,424.7	4,336	1,503.2	4,501	1,517.5	0.9	-37.4
Moreton Bay – South	1,595	829.3	1,404	599.4	1,594	668.1	11.5	-19.4
Queensland – Outback	1,921	2,269.3	1,710	2,078.2	2,163	2,619.6	26.1	15.4
Sunshine Coast	4,732	1,370.7	2,947	686.2	2,753	626.0	-8.8	-54.3
Toowoomba	3,347	2,219.2	2,550	1,480.7	2,948	1,683.8	13.7	-24.1
Townsville	4,565	1,957.9	4,834	1,969.0	7,020	2,819.7	43.2	44.0
Wide Bay	4,672	1,613.5	4,002	1,222.1	4,531	1,356.2	11.0	-15.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>80,778</b>	<b>1,701.1</b>	<b>65,691</b>	<b>1,189.6</b>	<b>76,756</b>	<b>1,359.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-20.1</b>

**Table 42 Breach of domestic violence order**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	496	217.4	1,875	742.2	2,273	882.8	18.9	306.0
Brisbane – North	411	195.4	1,559	654.7	1,802	741.0	13.2	279.2
Brisbane – South	480	137.8	1,976	493.0	2,319	564.4	14.5	309.7
Brisbane – West	148	80.1	533	265.7	688	336.4	26.6	320.0
Brisbane Inner City	417	162.9	1,882	579.4	2,102	627.9	8.4	285.5
Cairns	1,543	633.6	6,184	2,312.8	6,477	2,386.4	3.2	276.6
Central Queensland	1,358	598.0	5,245	2,185.7	6,373	2,617.2	19.7	337.6
Darling Downs – Maranoa	347	270.1	1,366	1,026.7	1,526	1,137.2	10.8	321.1
Gold Coast	1,268	222.3	5,672	821.7	5,539	784.8	-4.5	253.1
Ipswich	1,107	344.6	4,890	1,213.3	5,275	1,272.5	4.9	269.3
Logan – Beaudesert	1,377	428.8	6,505	1,622.5	6,436	1,547.2	-4.6	260.8
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	685	390.3	2,454	1,285.1	2,822	1,457.3	13.4	273.4
Moreton Bay – North	1,072	450.8	3,718	1,288.9	4,139	1,395.4	8.3	209.5
Moreton Bay – South	283	147.1	1,323	564.9	1,382	579.2	2.5	293.7
Queensland – Outback	1,420	1,677.5	5,173	6,286.7	5,206	6,305.0	0.3	275.9
Sunshine Coast	732	212.0	2,694	627.3	2,839	645.6	2.9	204.5
Toowoomba	539	357.4	1,508	875.6	1,927	1,100.6	25.7	208.0
Townsville	1,586	680.2	6,430	2,619.1	7,266	2,918.5	11.4	329.1
Wide Bay	1,111	383.7	4,289	1,309.7	4,492	1,344.5	2.7	250.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>345.3</b>	<b>65,362</b>	<b>1,183.6</b>	<b>71,006</b>	<b>1,257.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>264.3</b>

**Table 43 Weapons Act offences**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	231	101.3	225	89.1	249	96.7	8.6	-4.5
Brisbane – North	150	71.3	261	109.6	256	105.3	-3.9	47.6
Brisbane – South	232	66.6	323	80.6	331	80.6	0.0	21.0
Brisbane – West	68	36.8	96	47.9	99	48.4	1.1	31.5
Brisbane Inner City	331	129.3	741	228.1	774	231.2	1.3	78.8
Cairns	368	151.1	453	169.4	533	196.4	15.9	29.9
Central Queensland	406	178.8	544	226.7	598	245.6	8.3	37.4
Darling Downs – Maranoa	232	180.6	303	227.7	360	268.3	17.8	48.6
Gold Coast	694	121.7	946	137.0	969	137.3	0.2	12.9
Ipswich	426	132.6	563	139.7	556	134.1	-4.0	1.2
Logan – Beaudesert	575	179.1	630	157.1	644	154.8	-1.5	-13.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	223	127.1	294	154.0	387	199.9	29.8	57.3
Moreton Bay – North	468	196.8	543	188.2	515	173.6	-7.8	-11.8
Moreton Bay – South	102	53.0	135	57.6	182	76.3	32.3	43.8
Queensland – Outback	225	265.8	230	279.5	288	348.8	24.8	31.2
Sunshine Coast	253	73.3	351	81.7	395	89.8	9.9	22.6
Toowoomba	250	165.8	308	178.8	387	221.0	23.6	33.3
Townsville	371	159.1	562	228.9	603	242.2	5.8	52.2
Wide Bay	442	152.7	489	149.3	633	189.5	26.9	24.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>

**Table 44 Good order offences**

Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	1,666	730.4	923	365.4	832	323.1	-11.6	-55.8
Brisbane – North	1,483	705.1	905	380.0	887	364.8	-4.0	-48.3
Brisbane – South	1,956	561.4	1,287	321.1	1,382	336.4	4.8	-40.1
Brisbane – West	587	317.6	323	161.0	326	159.4	-1.0	-49.8
Brisbane Inner City	6,915	2,700.9	4,633	1,426.3	5,005	1,495.0	4.8	-44.6
Cairns	4,253	1,746.5	3,479	1,301.1	3,471	1,278.8	-1.7	-26.8
Central Queensland	4,140	1,823.2	2,793	1,163.9	2,655	1,090.3	-6.3	-40.2
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1,557	1,211.9	1,164	874.9	1,273	948.7	8.4	-21.7
Gold Coast	6,727	1,179.2	3,932	569.6	4,188	593.4	4.2	-49.7
Ipswich	3,402	1,058.9	2,126	527.5	1,930	465.6	-11.7	-56.0
Logan – Beaudesert	4,262	1,327.3	1,927	480.6	1,801	433.0	-9.9	-67.4
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	2,225	1,267.7	1,846	966.7	1,681	868.1	-10.2	-31.5
Moreton Bay – North	3,032	1,275.0	1,514	524.9	1,631	549.9	4.8	-56.9
Moreton Bay – South	1,131	588.0	574	245.1	499	209.1	-14.7	-64.4
Queensland – Outback	3,444	4,068.5	2,566	3,118.4	2,182	2,642.6	-15.3	-35.0
Sunshine Coast	2,736	792.5	1,984	462.0	1,729	393.2	-14.9	-50.4
Toowoomba	2,630	1,743.8	1,933	1,122.4	1,659	947.6	-15.6	-45.7
Townsville	4,268	1,830.5	3,247	1,322.6	3,297	1,324.3	0.1	-27.7
Wide Bay	3,579	1,236.1	2,526	771.3	2,422	724.9	-6.0	-41.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>60,066</b>	<b>1,264.9</b>	<b>39,758</b>	<b>720.0</b>	<b>38,922</b>	<b>689.4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-45.5</b>

**Table 45 Traffic and related offences**

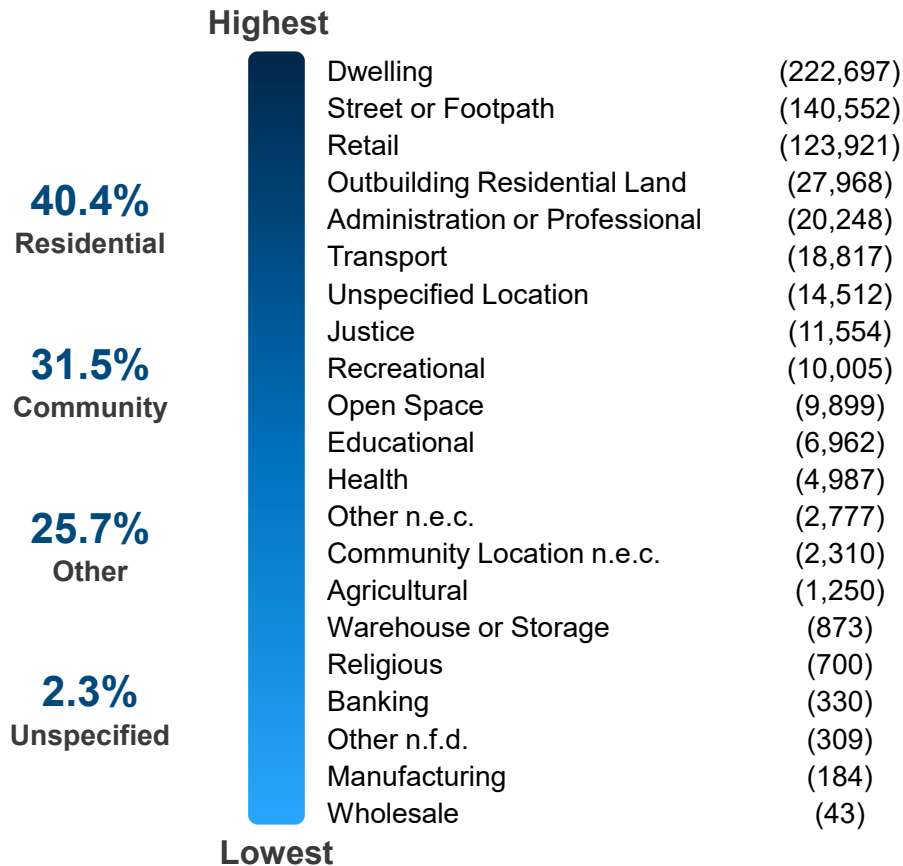
Statistical area level 4	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
Brisbane – East	1,207	529.2	1,346	532.8	1,268	492.5	-7.6	-6.9
Brisbane – North	1,015	482.6	1,652	693.7	1,559	641.1	-7.6	32.9
Brisbane – South	1,901	545.6	2,115	527.7	2,420	589.0	11.6	8.0
Brisbane – West	518	280.3	459	228.8	552	269.9	18.0	-3.7
Brisbane Inner City	1,858	725.7	1,945	598.8	2,161	645.5	7.8	-11.1
Cairns	3,123	1,282.5	2,973	1,111.9	3,292	1,212.9	9.1	-5.4
Central Queensland	2,945	1,296.9	2,649	1,103.9	3,085	1,266.9	14.8	-2.3
Darling Downs – Maranoa	1,458	1,134.8	2,173	1,633.3	2,261	1,684.9	3.2	48.5
Gold Coast	4,471	783.7	4,018	582.1	3,925	556.1	-4.5	-29.0
Ipswich	2,854	888.3	3,298	818.3	3,217	776.1	-5.2	-12.6
Logan – Beaudesert	2,885	898.5	2,841	708.6	2,671	642.1	-9.4	-28.5
Mackay – Isaac – Whitsunday	1,807	1,029.5	2,159	1,130.6	2,280	1,177.4	4.1	14.4
Moreton Bay – North	1,931	812.0	2,817	976.6	2,699	909.9	-6.8	12.1
Moreton Bay – South	729	379.0	907	387.2	957	401.1	3.6	5.8
Queensland – Outback	1,863	2,200.8	1,762	2,141.4	1,900	2,301.1	7.5	4.6
Sunshine Coast	2,610	756.0	2,683	624.7	2,639	600.1	-3.9	-20.6
Toowoomba	1,300	862.0	1,560	905.8	1,377	786.5	-13.2	-8.8
Townsville	2,189	938.8	2,696	1,098.2	2,427	974.8	-11.2	3.8
Wide Bay	2,537	876.2	3,336	1,018.7	3,501	1,047.9	2.9	19.6
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>39,294</b>	<b>827.5</b>	<b>43,510</b>	<b>787.9</b>	<b>44,320</b>	<b>785.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

## 4.4 Crime locations

This section provides a breakdown of recorded crime in 2024–25 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 *Glossary* for further information.

**Figure 4 Crime locations in Queensland in 2024–25**



nec not elsewhere classified

nfd not further disaggregated/defined

## 4.4.1 Offences against the person

**Table 46 Offences against the person, by crime location, 2024–25**

	Residential		Community							
	Dwelling	Residential land	Educational	Health	Justice	Open space	Religious	Street or footpath	Transport	Community location nec
	— count —		— count —							
<b>Homicide (murder)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other homicide</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Attempted murder	20	3	0	1	1	0	0	10	0	0
Conspiracy to murder	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
Manslaughter – unlawful striking cause death	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving causing death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
<b>Assault</b>	<b>38,886</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>250</b>
Grievous assault	567	22	15	6	17	43	0	258	30	5
Serious assault	17,488	374	581	285	505	709	19	4,496	768	99
Serious assault (no injury)	4,168	146	65	352	398	156	6	1,213	263	33
Common assault	16,663	274	553	332	447	509	18	3,806	697	113
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>7,818</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>40</b>
Rape and attempted rape	3,790	30	58	30	63	128	4	162	53	8
Other sexual offences	4,028	55	309	116	94	168	11	308	129	32
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>10</b>
Armed robbery	342	67	5	3	0	45	1	340	64	3
Unarmed robbery	200	43	10	4	2	54	2	444	111	7
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>19</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	464	15	6	6	3	17	0	98	25	2
Coercive control <sup>(a)</sup>	41	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Extortion	98	3	3	0	4	2	0	4	2	0
Stalking	1,659	59	29	11	44	43	2	280	24	7
Life endangering acts	2,531	191	112	46	32	66	0	1,010	107	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,085</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>319</b>

(a) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect on May 2025.

Table 46 continued Offences against the person, by crime location, 2024–25

	Other locations										Unspecified location
	Admin. or professional	Agricultural	Banking	Manufacturing	Recreational	Retail	Warehouse or storage	Wholesale	Other nfd	Other nec	
	— count —										count
<b>Homicide (murder)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other homicide</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2
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 cause death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving causing death	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assault</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>678</b>
Grievous assault	10	2	0	0	48	82	1	0	0	1	28
Serious assault	372	41	0	5	717	1,896	24	0	26	15	290
Serious assault (no injury)	190	8	0	2	133	511	4	0	9	9	75
Common assault	508	35	5	5	594	1,963	10	0	20	12	285
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>624</b>
Rape and attempted rape	20	2	0	0	104	153	0	0	7	3	169
Other sexual offences	118	13	0	1	254	344	4	0	8	17	455
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>
Armed robbery	51	0	2	0	75	395	1	2	1	0	10
Unarmed robbery	30	0	2	0	88	372	1	0	1	2	19
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,614</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	7	0	0	0	14	40	0	0	1	0	14
Coercive control <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Extortion	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Stalking	60	2	0	1	26	142	2	0	1	2	91
Life endangering acts	81	2	7	1	60	309	2	0	1	2	1,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,947</b>

(a) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

nec not elsewhere classified

nfd not further disaggregated/defined

### 4.4.2 Offences against property

**Table 47 Offences against property, by crime location, 2024-25**

	Residential		Community							
	Dwelling	Residential land	Educational	Health	Justice	Open space	Religious	Street or footpath	Transport	Community location nec
	— count —		— count —							
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>27,395</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>360</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	23,790	242	30	11	3	18	8	105	30	13
<i>Without violence</i>	22,818	231	30	10	3	16	8	94	29	11
<i>With violence</i>	972	11	0	1	0	2	0	11	1	2
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	17	10	23	20	1	4	4	6	4	7
Unlawful entry with intent – other	3,588	1,672	1,164	245	15	52	234	37	323	340
<b>Arson</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>19,227</b>	<b>4,403</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,218</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,933</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>13,837</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>13,238</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>331</b>
Stealing from dwellings	6,496	443	1	6	3	9	1	41	11	3
Shop stealing	42	3	12	10	18	8	1	144	34	14
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	3,420	9,540	218	181	14	582	40	9,440	2,005	69
Other stealing	3,879	3,704	1,176	582	75	1,937	92	3,613	1,799	245
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>19</b>
Fraud by computer	236	1	4	13	8	1	0	2	0	0
Fraud by cheque	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fraud by credit card	289	13	18	32	2	23	0	114	104	2
Identity fraud	528	6	2	7	9	11	0	22	0	0
Other fraud	2,670	163	42	90	111	33	1	618	78	17
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>16</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	598	35	9	11	110	57	8	1,039	256	10
Receiving stolen property	114	6	0	3	9	9	0	79	12	0
Possess etc. tainted property	1,155	146	10	20	74	39	2	1,005	206	6
Other handling stolen goods	9	3	0	0	1	3	0	42	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,544</b>	<b>23,901</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>26,979</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>1,144</b>

**Table 47 continued Offences against property, by crime location, 2024–25**

	Other locations										Unspecified location
	Admin. or professional	Agricultural	Banking	Manufacturing	Recreational	Retail	Warehouse or storage	Wholesale	Other nfd	Other nec	
	— count —										count
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>787</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	91	16	0	0	120	223	6	0	1	23	41
<i>Without violence</i>	90	14	0	0	112	212	6	0	1	23	38
<i>With violence</i>	1	2	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	697	2	2	7	37	2,913	34	5	0	9	35
Unlawful entry with intent – other	2,654	120	5	59	565	1,563	299	4	0	1,026	711
<b>Arson</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>517</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>83,632</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,614</b>
Stealing from dwellings	5	1	0	0	57	105	0	0	0	14	24
Shop stealing	841	0	1	0	26	37,941	42	3	0	1	59
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	1,642	79	1	11	475	2,373	70	3	10	270	413
Other stealing	2,271	251	92	29	1,701	43,213	112	6	23	742	1,118
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,837</b>
Fraud by computer	19	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	356
Fraud by cheque	6	0	6	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud by credit card	416	1	22	0	62	6,311	3	10	1	0	322
Identity fraud	93	0	40	0	4	68	1	0	0	1	250
Other fraud	1,085	21	69	2	79	2,303	28	2	0	12	1,908
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>133</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	95	3	0	0	23	337	2	0	0	10	39
Receiving stolen property	13	1	0	0	7	26	0	0	0	0	6
Possess etc. tainted property	198	6	4	5	49	409	8	0	6	8	85
Other handling stolen goods	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,211</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>102,538</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>6,156</b>

nec not elsewhere classified

nfd not further disaggregated/defined

## 4.4.3 Other offences

Table 48 Recorded other offences, by crime location, 2024–25

	Residential		Community							
	Dwelling	Residential land	Educational	Health	Justice	Open space	Religious	Street or footpath	Transport	Community location nec
	— count —		— count —							
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>28,083</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31,309</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>265</b>
Trafficking drugs	385	3	0	1	5	5	0	64	0	57
Possess drugs	10,971	330	201	507	1,382	613	12	14,524	1,938	79
Produce drugs	601	17	0	2	3	9	0	46	6	4
Sell/supply drugs	4,695	9	15	9	74	121	0	1,045	41	56
Other drug offences	11,431	304	122	242	827	643	6	15,630	2,069	69
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>55,045</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18,077</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>323</b>
Disobey move-on direction	14	7	1	21	19	22	1	333	18	3
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	2,494	121	51	221	3,337	263	14	8,844	526	178
Fare evasion	21	25	0	3	7	4	0	226	272	0
Public nuisance	928	163	145	552	251	657	23	8,674	1,101	142
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40,343</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>35</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	184	29	4	2	10	43	0	2,123	96	2
Drink/drug driving	205	37	3	21	291	194	1	26,941	635	25
Disqualified driving	195	35	2	3	112	50	1	11,265	413	8
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	14	3	0
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,068</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>101,113</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>847</b>

Table 48 continued Recorded other offences, by crime location, 2024-25

	Other locations										Unspecified location
	Admin. or professional	Agricultural	Banking	Manufacturing	Recreational	Retail	Warehouse or storage	Wholesale	Other nfd	Other nec	
	— count —										count
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,870</b>
Trafficking drugs	6	0	0	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	96
Possess drugs	438	51	3	4	501	1,905	28	0	36	34	454
Produce drugs	4	31	0	0	3	6	2	0	0	0	9
Sell/supply drugs	50	0	0	0	35	138	2	0	1	3	895
Other drug offences	356	47	0	1	321	1,617	19	0	47	14	416
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,695</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>721</b>
Disobey move-on direction	17	0	0	0	25	94	0	0	1	1	4
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	1,155	18	2	0	197	1,202	5	1	4	3	491
Fare evasion	5	0	0	0	2	20	1	0	0	0	15
Public nuisance	758	3	11	1	677	4,277	2	1	20	16	211
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>220</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	37	2	0	0	25	69	0	0	0	1	28
Drink/drug driving	51	10	0	2	48	181	0	0	8	3	120
Disqualified driving	105	3	0	1	23	560	1	0	3	1	70
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>15,167</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5,409</b>

nec not elsewhere classified

nfd not further disaggregated/defined

## 5.0 Offenders actioned by police

This chapter provides information on offenders by demographics, frequency of offending and type of offending. A distinction is made between unique offenders and offenders in this report, and it is important to consider the different counting rules associated with each concept when interpreting results. Offender counts (as opposed to unique offender counts) factor in offending frequency which explains the different trends observed for unique offenders and offenders. Other issues to consider include:

- An offender is any person aged 10 years or over who, through the clearance of an offence, is deemed to be responsible for committing that offence.
- The reference date used to generate offender statistics is the date a 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. Some matters actioned by police may relate to historical offences – an issue most relevant to 'sexual offences'.
- Caution should be used when comparing offender statistics in the *Crime report* with data published elsewhere by QGSO and/or others – differences in classification and scope of offences, counting rules, reference period, and/or dates of extraction are all possible.
- While some terminology has changed in this chapter to assist with the interpretation of statistics, no changes have been made to offender counting rules in this year's *Crime report* compared with previous editions.

### 5.1 Unique offenders

**Unique offender statistics** in this report provide an estimate of the number of **individual persons** actioned by police during the reference year for offending. As a unique offender, **an individual is counted once only in a reference year**, irrespective of how many incidents or offence types they were involved in or how many times they were proceeded against by police in that period.

	2023-24	2024-25	% change	
— count —				
<b>Unique offenders</b>	<b>105,072</b>	<b>103,375</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>↓</b>
Unique youth offenders <sup>(a)</sup>	11,022	10,056	-8.8	↓
Unique Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders	20,563	20,432	-0.6	↓
Unique female offenders	27,908	26,718	-4.3	↓
— rate —				
<b>Unique offenders<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>2,158.0</b>	<b>2,071.9</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>↓</b>
Unique youth offenders <sup>(a,b)</sup>	1,919.6	1,722.8	-10.3	↓
Unique Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders <sup>(b,c)</sup>	9,108.9	8,847.1	-2.9	↓
Unique female offenders <sup>(b)</sup>	1,130.0	1,055.9	-6.6	↓

(a) Unique offenders 10–17 years old.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).

(c) Crude rates are presented for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons.

### 5.1.1 Unique offenders – demographic profile

This section presents **unique offenders** by key demographics: age, sex and Indigenous status.

- Unique offender age at the time of police action is separated into adult (offenders 18 years and older) and youth (offenders aged 10–17 years) or otherwise grouped into age categories.
- This report presents offender sex in a binary format (male and female) as reflected in the type of information available in administrative data. Unique offenders whose sex is unrecorded or recorded as indeterminate are excluded from the data, except where they are included in overall totals, where appropriate.
- Indigenous status is presented as recorded by police at the time of action and rates are only calculated for unique offenders whose status has been recorded as either non-Indigenous or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Where non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates are presented together, age standardisation was applied to account for differences in the age structure of those two populations, unless indicated otherwise by referring to crude rates.

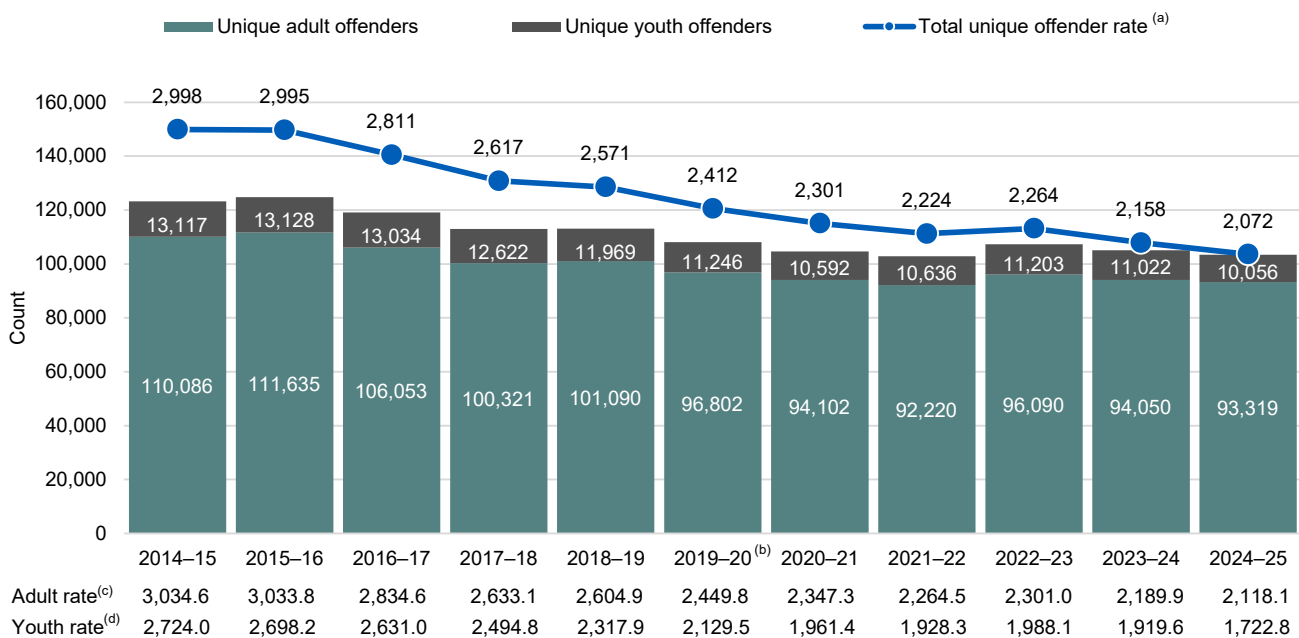
#### 5.1.1.1 Unique offenders by age and sex

The overall unique offender rate declined in 2024–25 to a time-series low of 2,071.9 unique offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and older. This represents a 4.0% decrease compared with 2023–24, and a 30.9% decrease compared with 2014–15.

During 2024–25, unique offender rates fell to their lowest levels in the time series for both adults (2,118.1 unique offenders per 100,000 persons) and youth (1,722.8 unique offenders per 100,000 persons) (Figure 5). Compared with 2014–15, the unique adult and youth offender rates were 30.2% and 36.8% lower in 2024–25, respectively. These rates were also lower than those recorded in 2021–22, a period when COVID-19 social restrictions were in place and declines in offender counts and rates were observed.

The count of unique youth offenders in 2024–25 was 10,056, a decrease of 966 (or 8.8%) compared with 2023–24. The count of unique adult offenders also declined slightly over the same period, by 731 (or 0.8%).

**Figure 5 Unique offender counts and rates, adults and youth, time-series**



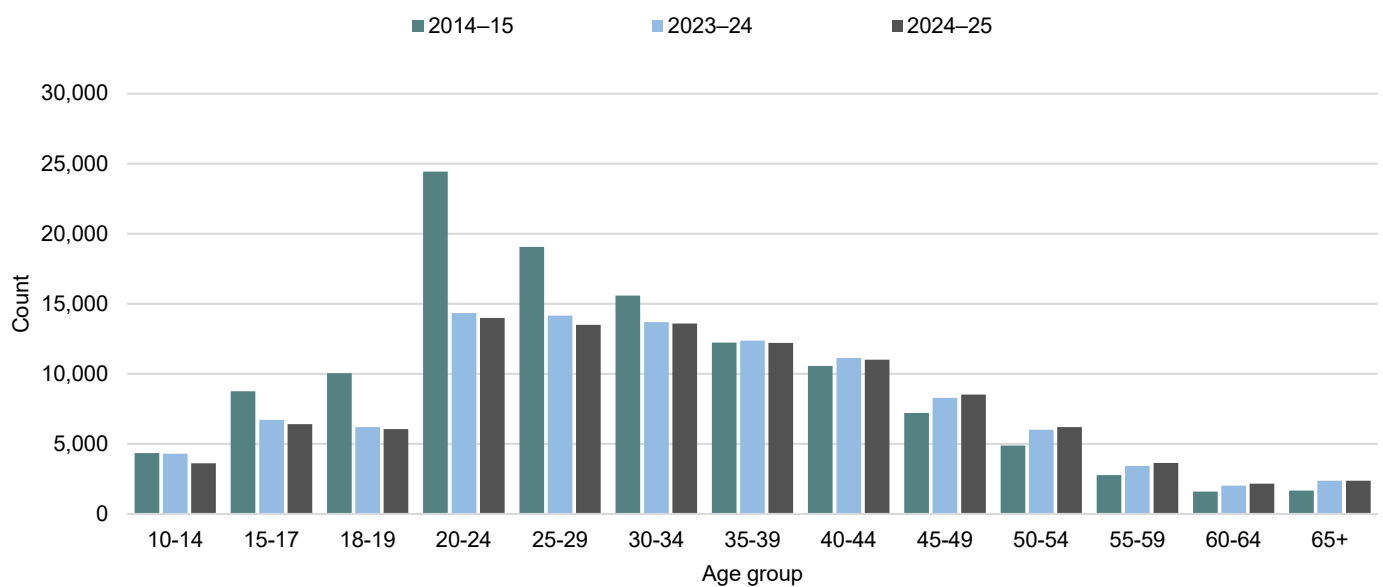
(a) Unique offenders per 100,000 estimated resident population aged 10 years and over.  
 (b) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and social restrictions continued throughout 2021–22.  
 (c) Unique adult offenders per 100,000 estimated resident population aged 18 years and over.  
 (d) Unique youth offenders per 100,000 estimated resident population aged 10–17 years.

Figure 6 shows the offender age profiles for the financial years 2014–15, 2023–24 and 2024–25. Overall, in 2024–25, unique offender counts saw a 1.6% year-on-year decrease (down 1,697) and a 16.1% decrease (down 19,828) compared with 2014–15. However, varying levels of change were observed across different age groups when comparing 2024–25 with these earlier years. These variations suggest an ageing offender population.

Individuals aged 20–24 years consistently accounted for the largest offender age cohort in all three years. However, in 2024–25 this group recorded the most significant decrease over the 10 years since 2014–15 (down 10,438 or 42.7%). Unique offender numbers declined across age groups between 10 and 39 years in 2024–25 compared with both 2023–24 and 2014–15. Those aged 40–44 years saw a decrease in 2024–25 compared with 2023–24 (down 111) but an increase compared with 2014–15 (up 446 unique offenders). Across age groups 45 years and over, unique offender counts have increased steadily since 2014–15.

Compared with 2023–24, the count of offenders aged 10–14 years decreased by 15.8%, from 4,310 to 3,631 unique offenders in 2024–25. This reduction accounted for almost the entire difference across 10 years for this age group (down 16.5%).

**Figure 6 Unique offender counts by age group**

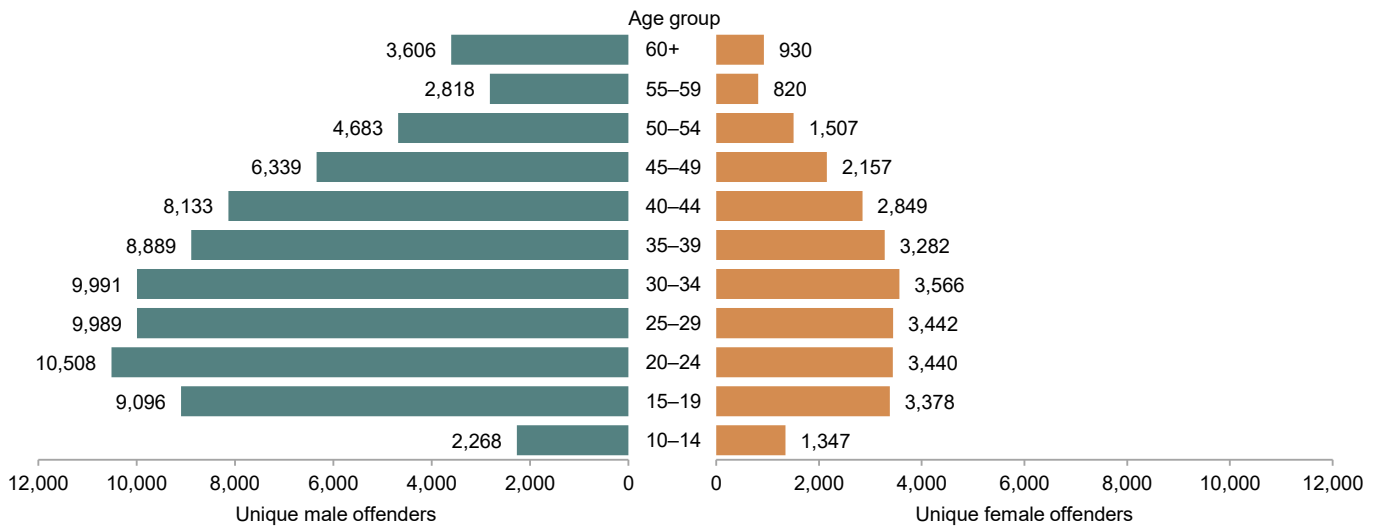


The distribution of unique offenders by five-year age group and sex is illustrated in Figure 7. Irrespective of age, there were more male than female unique offenders for each age group in 2024–25. However, the age group distribution pattern was similar for both male and female unique offenders, with individuals aged 20 to 34 years accounting for two out of five unique offenders among both sexes (39.1% for females and 39.9% for males).

For male unique offenders the most prevalent age group was 20–24 years (10,508 unique offenders), accounting for 13.8% of all male unique offenders. For female unique offenders, the most prevalent age group was 30–34 years (3,566), accounting for 13.3% of all female unique offenders. In 2024–25, about one in 20 male unique offenders (4.7%) and one in 25 (3.5%) female unique offenders was aged 60 years or older. Unique offenders 15–19 years old represented more than one in 10 unique offenders amongst both sexes, 12.6% of female unique offenders and 11.9% of male unique offenders.

There were approximately three males for every female unique offender for most five-year age groups, with ratios of males to females ranging from 2.7 to 3.4. The exceptions were those aged 10–14 years and those 60 years and older. The male to female unique offender ratio was 1.7 for the youngest age group (10–14 years) and 3.9 for those 60 years and older. The median age of male unique offenders was 33 years, while for female unique offenders it was 32 years.

**Figure 7 Unique offender counts five-year age groups, by sex<sup>(a)</sup>, 2024–25**



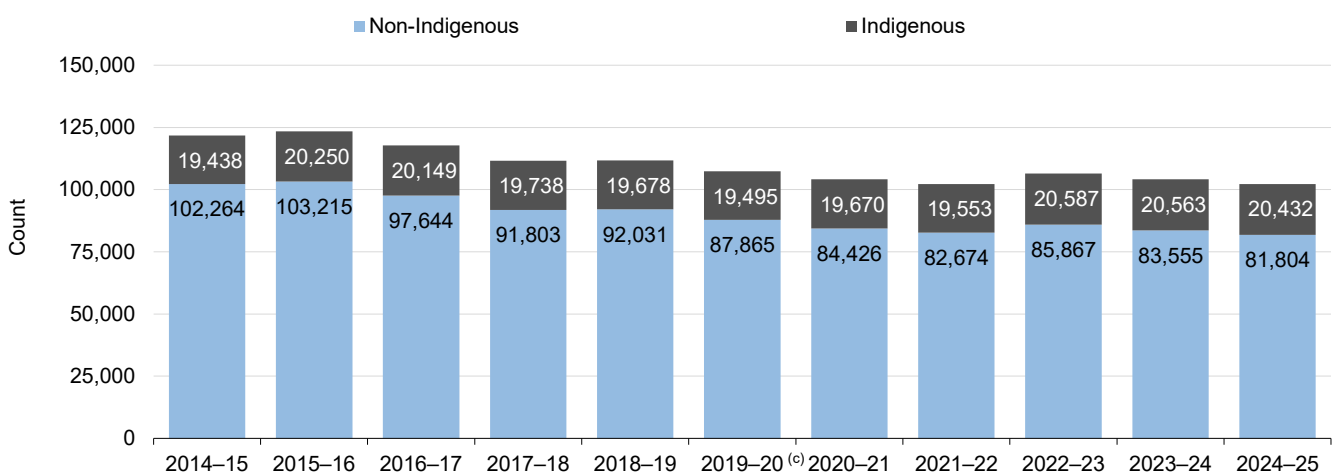
(a) Excludes 337 unique offenders whose sex was not recorded as either male or female.

### 5.1.1.2 Unique offenders by Indigenous status

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offender rate in 2024–25 was 8,456.5 per 100,000 persons, the second lowest in the time series after 2021–22 (8,406.9 per 100,000 persons) and 12.4% lower than in 2014–15 (Figure 8). The non-Indigenous unique offender rate reached a time series low of 1,863.8 per 100,000 persons in 2024-25, reflecting a 31.7% decrease since 2014-15. Compared with 2023–24, unique offender rates declined for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (down 1.5%) and non-Indigenous offenders (down 4.7%).

Overall, the count of unique offenders has trended downward across the time series, primarily driven by a decrease in non-Indigenous offenders (20,460 fewer in 2024–25 than in 2014–15). The count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders has remained relatively unchanged, ranging between 19,438 and 20,587 over the years shown. After reaching a time-series high of 20,587 in 2022–23, the count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders decreased for the second consecutive year in 2024–25, falling to 20,432.

**Figure 8 Counts and rates of unique offenders<sup>(a)</sup> by Indigenous status**



Non-Indigenous rate <sup>(b)</sup>	2,727.3	2,730.9	2,554.6	2,369.7	2,342.2	2,210.7	2,109.1	2,046.2	2,071.1	1,955.0	1,863.8
Indigenous rate <sup>(b)</sup>	9,657.8	9,850.5	9,576.6	9,157.4	8,899.8	8,698.4	8,676.7	8,406.9	8,730.5	8,585.7	8,456.5

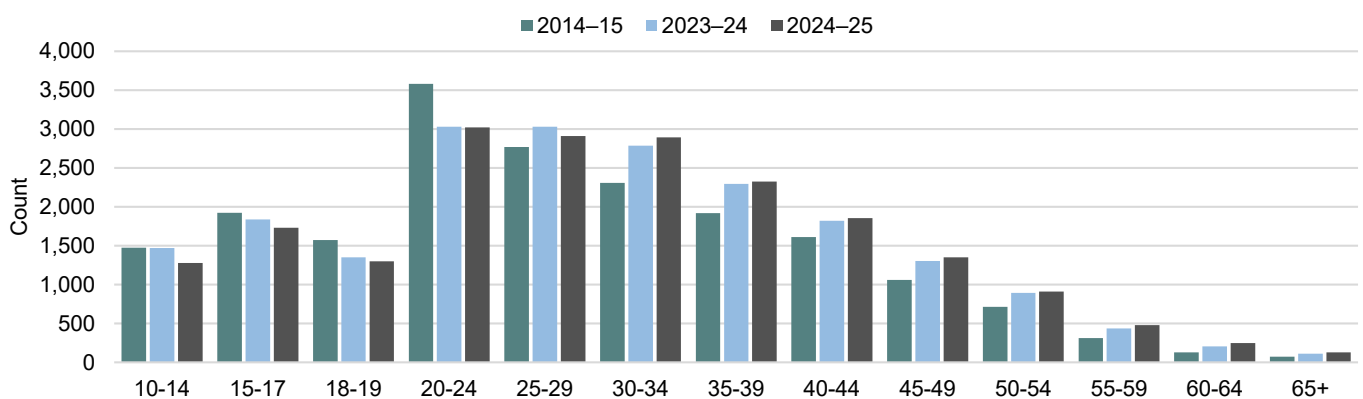
(a) Excludes 1,139 unique offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Unique offender rates per 100,000 persons have been age-standardised to account for differences in the age profiles of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations.

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

When comparing the count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous unique offenders in different age groups over time, varying levels of change can be observed (Figure 9 and Figure 10). The displayed age groups are the same as those used by the ABS in their *Recorded Crime – Offenders* publication. In 2024–25, the overall number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders decreased by 0.6% (down 131) compared with 2023–24 and increased by 5.1% (up 994) compared with 2014–15 (Figure 9). Unique offender counts declined across age groups between 10 and 24 years compared with both 2023–24 and 2014–15. In contrast, counts increased across age groups for those aged 30 and above. The group aged 25–29 years decreased compared with 2023–24 (down 120) while increasing compared with 2014–15 (up 140). Despite consistently being one of the largest offender cohorts across all three years displayed, the number of unique offenders aged 20–24 years was 558 fewer in 2024–25 than in 2014–15, representing a 15.6% decrease. Compared with 2023–24, the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders aged 10–14 years decreased by 13.0%, from 1,468 to 1,277 in 2024–25. This decline accounted for almost all the ten-year difference for this age group (down 13.5%). Although the count of unique offenders aged 60–64 years was small, it had the largest percentage increase, with 42 more since 2023–24 (up 20.2%) and 122 more than in 2014–15 (up 95.3%).

**Figure 9 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique offenders by age group**

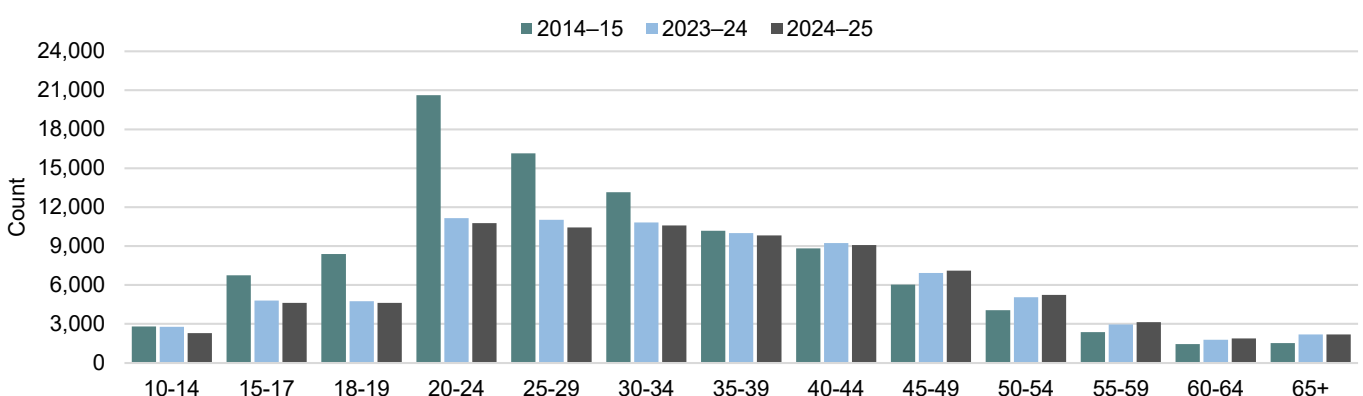


In 2024–25, the count of non-Indigenous unique offenders decreased by 2.1% overall compared with the previous year (down 1,751) and by 20.0% (down 20,460) compared with 2014–15 (Figure 10). Most older age groups recorded an increase since 2023–24, while unique offender counts among younger age groups declined.

The largest ten-year count and percentage decrease was among non-Indigenous unique offenders aged 20–24 years (down 9,860 offenders or 47.8%). The biggest percentage year-on-year decrease in 2024–25 was observed among those aged 10–14 years (down 17.5%), while the largest decrease in counts over the same period occurred in the 25–29 years age group (down 573 offenders). The largest unique offender cohort was aged 20–24 years in 2014–15, 2023–24, and 2024–25, despite the decline in counts.

For those aged 40 years and older, unique offender counts were higher in every age group compared with 2014–15. There were 671 more non-Indigenous unique offenders aged 65 years or older in 2024–25 compared with 2014–15, representing a 44.3% increase for that age group.

**Figure 10 Non-Indigenous unique offenders by age group**

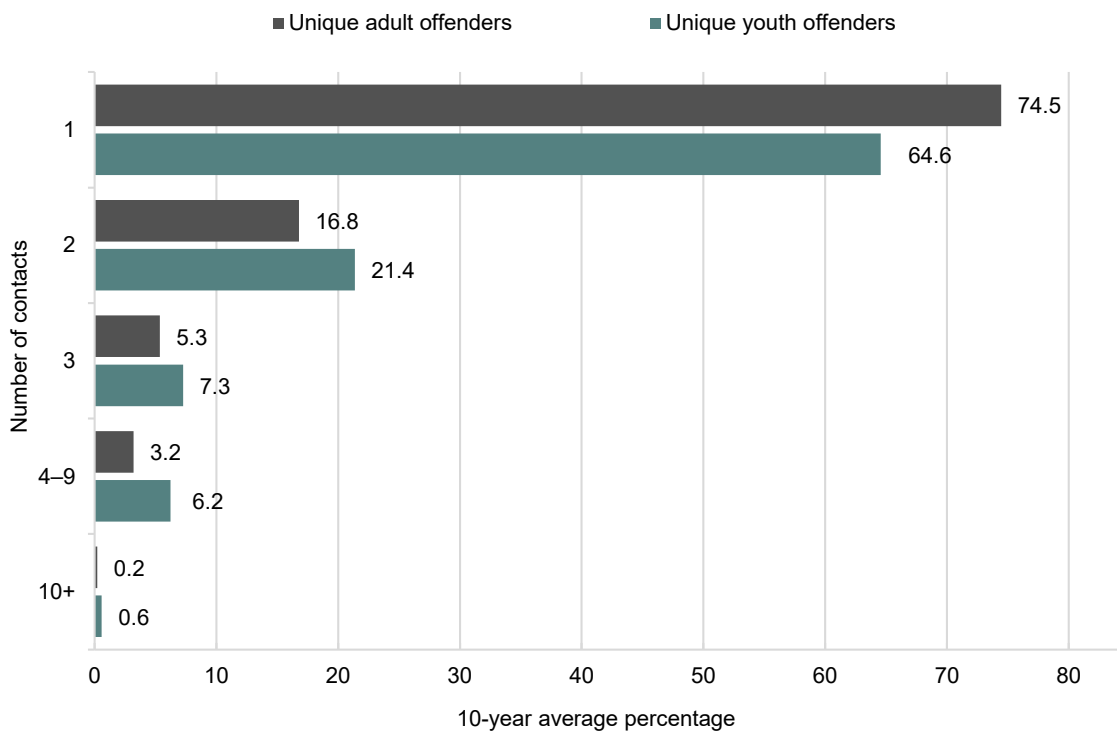


### 5.1.2 Unique offender contact with police

The number of **police contacts**, as discussed in this section, represents the number of days within a reference year on which an individual was proceeded against by police for one or more offending incidents on that day. While these statistics provide insight into the frequency of police contacts for unique offenders, they do not give an indication of how many offences the offender was actioned for at each contact. That is, an offender may be actioned for one or multiple offences during any given contact with police.

Figure 11 presents the calculated ten-year average percentage of unique offenders by number of police contacts. The average percentage of unique offenders differed between adult and youth unique offenders for each of the police contact frequencies shown. Data from the 10 years to 2024–25 indicate that young unique offenders experienced slightly more frequent police contact than adult unique offenders. Specifically, the ten-year average proportion of unique youth offenders having only one contact with police in a year was 9.9 percentage points lower than that of unique adult offenders with only one contact. A very small cohort was actioned by police on 10 or more separate days within a year— an average of 0.6% of youth unique offenders and 0.2% of adult unique offenders.

**Figure 11** Average percentage of unique offenders by number of police contacts<sup>(a)</sup> in a year, adults and youth, for 10 years to 2024–25



(a) The number of days in a reference year a unique offender was proceeded against by police for at least one offence.

Table 47 and Table 48 present the counts and rates of unique adult and youth offenders by the number of police contacts for the financial years 2014–15, 2023–24 and 2024–25. The increased frequency of police contacts observed over time, alongside the decline in counts and rates of unique offenders (Figure 5), suggests that fewer unique offenders are experiencing more frequent police contact than was previously the case.

For unique adult offenders, the decline in counts since 2014–15 was limited to those having one or two contacts with police in a reference year. In contrast, the counts of unique offenders with more frequent police contacts increased over the same period. The count of unique adult offenders with 4–9 police contacts in a year rose by 51.2% (up 1,258), while those with 10 or more contacts increased by 51.0% (up 78) since 2014-15. In 2024–25, 231 unique adult offenders had 10 or more police contacts in the year, representing just 0.2% of all unique adult offenders that year.

As with counts, the rate of unique adult offenders with one or two police contacts in a reference year was lower in 2024–25 compared with 2014–15. In contrast, the rate of unique adults with three contacts in a reference year decreased over time from 129.8 per 100,000 persons in 2014–15 to 117.1 in 2024–25. Rate increases were observed for those with four or more police contacts (up 24.5%) and 10 or more police contacts (up 24.3%).

Similar patterns as described for unique adult offenders were observed for unique youth offenders (Table 48). The counts and rates of unique offenders aged 10–17 years at the time of police action who had one, two, or three police contacts in the reference year decreased since 2014–15. Conversely, the counts and rates of unique youth offenders with more frequent police contact increased over the same period. Unique youth offenders with 10 or more police contacts in a reference year almost doubled, rising from 52 in 2014–15 to 102 in 2024–25. However, this cohort accounted for only 1.0% of all unique youth offenders in 2024–25.

**Table 47** Counts and rates<sup>(a)</sup> of unique adult offenders by number of police contacts<sup>(b)</sup> in a year

Number of police contacts	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
1	85,040	2,344.2	69,580	1,620.1	68,626	1,557.6	-3.9	-33.6
2	17,728	488.7	15,353	357.5	15,590	353.9	-1.0	-27.6
3	4,710	129.8	5,204	121.2	5,159	117.1	-3.4	-9.8
4–9	2,455	67.7	3,702	86.2	3,713	84.3	-2.2	24.5
10 or more	153	4.2	211	4.9	231	5.2	6.7	24.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>110,086</b>	<b>3,034.6</b>	<b>94,050</b>	<b>2,189.9</b>	<b>93,319</b>	<b>2,118.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-30.2</b>

(a) Unique adult offenders per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP) aged 18 years and over.

(b) The number of days a unique offender was proceeded against by police for at least one offence in the reference year.

**Table 48** Counts and rates<sup>(a)</sup> of unique youth offenders by number of police contacts<sup>(b)</sup> in a year

Number of police contacts	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change in rate	
	count	rate	count	rate	count	rate	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
1	8,925	1,853.4	6,925	1,206.1	6,368	1,090.9	-9.5	-41.1
2	2,737	568.4	2,303	401.1	2,150	368.3	-8.2	-35.2
3	877	182.1	833	145.1	705	120.8	-16.7	-33.7
4–9	526	109.2	861	150.0	731	125.2	-16.5	14.6
10 or more	52	10.8	100	17.4	102	17.5	0.3	61.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,117</b>	<b>2,724.0</b>	<b>11,022</b>	<b>1,919.6</b>	<b>10,056</b>	<b>1,722.8</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-36.9</b>

(a) Unique youth offenders per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP) aged 10–17 years.

(b) The number of days a unique offender was proceeded against by police for at least one offence in the reference year.

## 5.2 Offenders

**Offender statistics** in this section of the report are based on offence counts and do not refer to individuals. Rather, offender data refer to the number of offences cleared or solved through an action against an offender. As such, offender data does not equate to a unique offender count, nor does it equate to the number of offences cleared.

**An individual is counted multiple times** in offender statistics if they are proceeded against for different offences within the same incident, or multiple times within the reference year.

Throughout this section, offences where an offender was actioned by police is considered to fall into an **offender group**, referencing the appropriate offence category. For example, an offender who was actioned by police for a property offence is considered to fall into the 'property offender' group. An offender who was actioned by the police for multiple offences may be counted in multiple offender groups.

	2023-24	2024-25	% change	
— count —				
<b>Offenders<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>314,349</b>	<b>306,679</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>↓</b>
Personal offenders <sup>(a)</sup>	31,472	30,789	-2.2	↓
Property offenders <sup>(a)</sup>	103,393	91,731	-11.3	↓
Other offenders <sup>(a)</sup>	179,484	184,159	2.6	↑
— rate —				
<b>Offender rate<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>6,456.1</b>	<b>6,146.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>↓</b>
Personal offender rate <sup>(b)</sup>	646.4	617.1	-4.5	↓
Property offender rate <sup>(b)</sup>	2,123.5	1,838.5	-13.4	↓
Other offender rate <sup>(b)</sup>	3,686.3	3,691.0	0.1	↑

(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(b) Rate per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP) aged 10 years and over.

## 5.2.1 Offenders by offence category

In 2024–25 QPS actioned 306,679 offenders, of which 60.0% were **other offenders**, 29.9% were **property offenders** and 10.0% were **personal offenders** (Table 49). Compared with 2023–24 there were 11,662 fewer property offenders (down 11.3%), nevertheless the count was 21.2% higher than in 2014–15 when there were 75,695 property offenders. There was a year-on-year increase in other offenders (up 4,675 or 2.6%) and a decrease in personal offenders (down 683 or 2.2%).

The five most common offender groups in 2024–25 were 'drug' offenders (59,926), 'traffic and related' offenders (42,855), 'other theft (excl. unlawful entry)' offenders (42,118), 'breach of DVO' offenders (31,953) and 'good order' offenders (30,731). In combination, these five offender groups accounted for two in three (67.7%) of all offenders.

'Drug' offenders accounted for a smaller proportion (19.5%) of all offenders in 2024–25 than in 2014–15 (24.8%), nevertheless this type of offending remained highly prevalent. This offender group also experienced the largest year-on-year increase, with 6,250 or 11.6% more 'drug' offenders in 2024–25 than in 2023–24.

Increases were observed in the counts of 'traffic and related' offenders (up 911), 'Weapons Act' offenders (up 548 or 7.8%) and 'sexual' offenders (up 155 or 4.6%). In contrast, counts were lower than in 2023–24 for 'other theft (excl. unlawful entry)' (down 4,202 or 9.1%), 'unlawful entry' (down 2,375 or 12.8%), 'unlawful use of motor vehicle' (down 2,732 or 20.6%), 'good order' (down 2,422 or 7.3%) and 'other property damage' (down 788 or 6.4%) offenders.

**Table 49** Offenders<sup>(a)</sup> by offence category<sup>(b)</sup>

	2014–15		2023–24		2024–25		Change	
	count	% of total	count	% of total	count	% of total	1 year	10 years
							— % —	
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>206,292</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>179,484</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>184,159</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
Drug offences	74,481	24.8	53,676	17.1	59,926	19.5	11.6	-19.5
Traffic and related offences	38,571	12.8	41,944	13.3	42,855	14.0	2.2	11.1
Breach of DVO	16,124	5.4	31,975	10.2	31,953	10.4	-0.1	98.2
Good order offences	55,607	18.5	33,153	10.5	30,731	10.0	-7.3	-44.7
Weapons Act offences	5,707	1.9	7,007	2.2	7,555	2.5	7.8	32.4
Trespassing and vagrancy	5,371	1.8	5,630	1.8	5,633	1.8	<0.1	4.9
Miscellaneous offences	3,698	1.2	3,620	1.2	3,503	1.1	-3.2	-5.3
Liquor (excl. drunkenness)	6,733	2.2	2,479	0.8	2,003	0.7	-19.2	-70.3
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>75,695</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>103,393</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>91,731</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	31,495	10.5	46,320	14.7	42,118	13.7	-9.1	33.7
Unlawful entry	12,194	4.1	18,574	5.9	16,199	5.3	-12.8	32.8
Other property damage	11,092	3.7	12,304	3.9	11,516	3.8	-6.4	3.8
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5,371	1.8	13,264	4.2	10,532	3.4	-20.6	96.1
Fraud	10,361	3.4	6,837	2.2	5,507	1.8	-19.5	-46.8
Handling stolen goods	4,836	1.6	5,611	1.8	5,445	1.8	-3.0	12.6
Arson	346	0.1	483	0.2	414	0.1	-14.3	19.7
<b>Offences against the person</b>	<b>18,535</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>31,472</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>30,789</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>
Assault	12,645	4.2	21,732	6.9	21,290	6.9	-2.0	68.4
Other offences against the person	1,908	0.6	3,641	1.2	3,570	1.2	-2.0	87.1
Sexual offences	2,702	0.9	3,378	1.1	3,533	1.2	4.6	30.8
Robbery	1,132	0.4	2,575	0.8	2,270	0.7	-11.8	100.5
Other homicide	87	<0.1	90	<0.1	78	<0.1	-13.3	-10.3
Homicide (Murder)	61	<0.1	56	<0.1	48	<0.1	-14.3	-21.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>314,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>306,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(b) Ranked in order of offence category with greatest number of police actions in 2024–25.

## 5.2.2 Offenders demographic profile

This section presents offenders by age, sex and Indigenous status.

- Offender age at time of police action is separated into adult (offenders 18 years and older) and youth (offenders aged 10–17 years) or otherwise grouped into age categories. An offender can appear across multiple ages or age groups if they had a birthday in the reference period and be recorded in more than one offence category within the same reference year.
- This report presents offender sex in a binary format (male and female) as reflected in the type of information available in administrative data. Offenders whose sex is unrecorded or recorded as indeterminate have been excluded from the data, except where they are included in overall totals, where appropriate. An offender can appear across multiple sex categories if their documented sex changed between police incidents.
- Indigenous status is presented as recorded by police at the time of action and rates are only calculated for offenders whose status has been recorded as either non-Indigenous or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Where non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates are presented together, age standardisation was applied to account for differences in the age structure of those two populations, unless indicated otherwise by referring to crude rates. An offender can appear across multiple Indigenous status categories as it was documented by police at time of incident.

### 5.2.2.1 Offenders by age

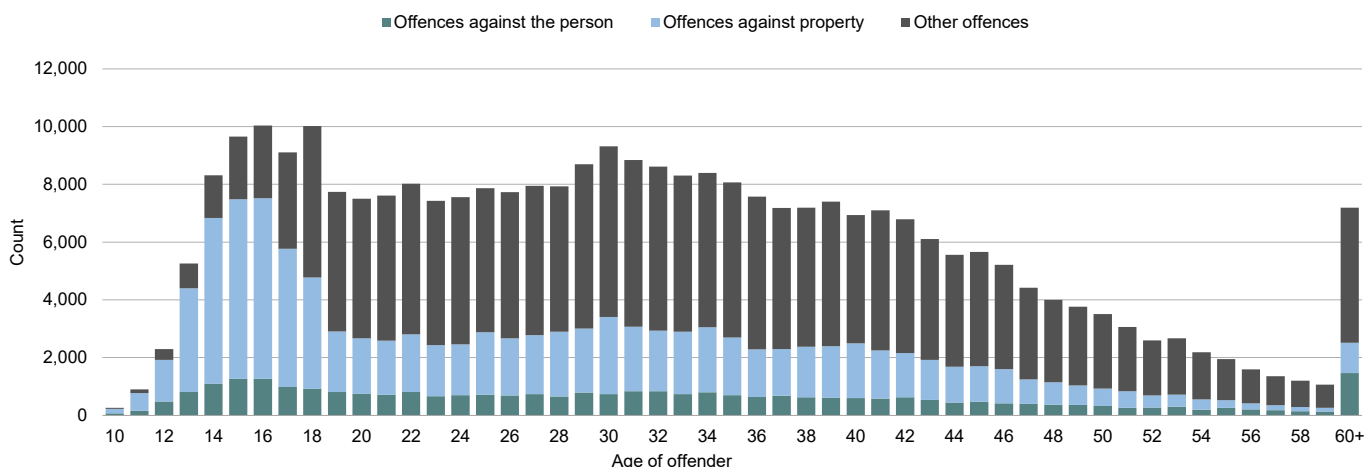
Figure 12 illustrates the count of offenders, broken down by age and offence category. Offenders aged 16 years old were the most prevalent offenders, with 10,034 offenders in 2024–25. They included a large count of property offenders (6,260 or 62.4%), followed by other offenders (2,512 or 25.0%) and personal offenders (1,262 or 12.6%).

Property offenders were the most prevalent among those aged 10 to 17 years in 2024–25. Proportions ranged from 52.6% of 17 year old offenders to 69.0% of 14 year old offenders. Just under half of all property offenders were younger than 30 years (54,746 or 48.8%), and one in five was aged 10–17 years (28,807 or 19.8%).

One in five personal offenders (6,121 or 19.9%) in 2024–25 was aged 10 to 17 years. One in four 10-year-old offenders was a personal offender (26.5% or 69), as was one in five 12-year-olds (20.8% or 476 offenders). One-fifth of offenders aged 60 years and older were actioned for offences against the person (20.4% or 1,465 offenders).

Offenders aged 18 years and older were predominantly actioned for other offences. The count of offenders in this offender group peaked at age 30 (5,911 offenders), accounting for almost two-thirds of all offenders at that age (63.4%). Youth other offenders (aged 10 to 17 years) made up only a small percentage of all offenders in this offender group in 2024–25 (5.9%).

**Figure 12** Offenders<sup>(a)</sup> by age and offence category, 2024–25



(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

Note 60+ represents offenders aged 60 years and all ages above, while all other data points represent a single year of age.

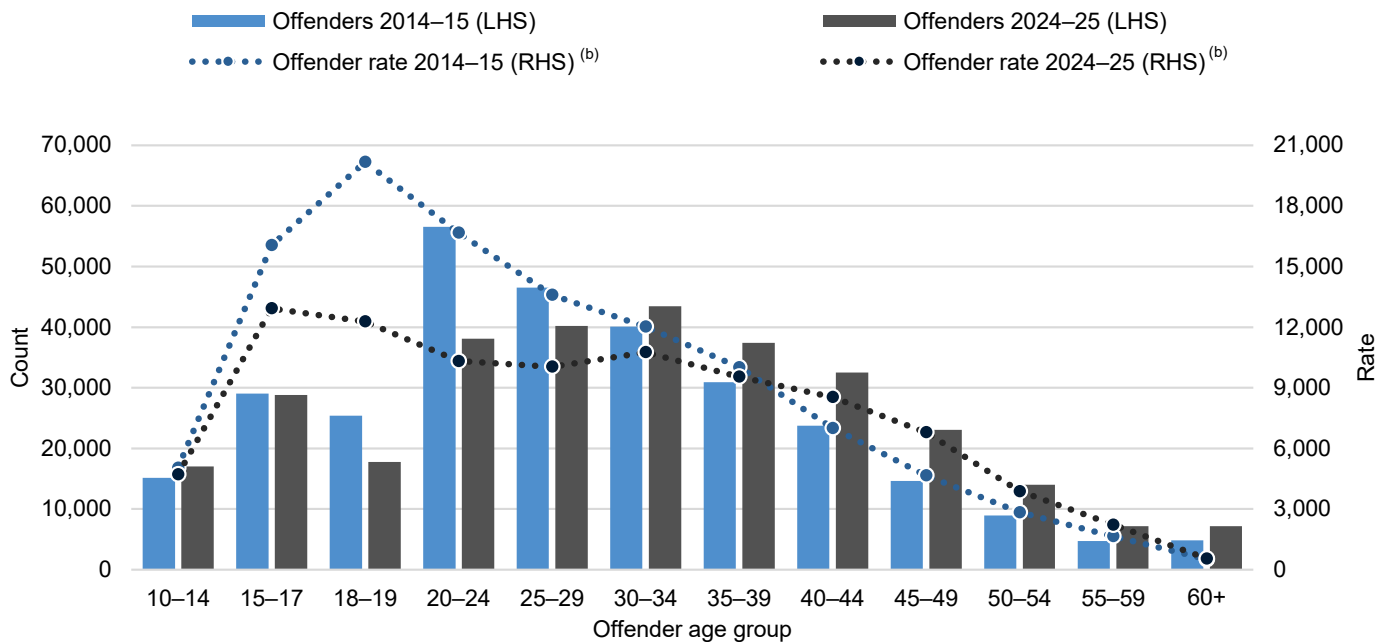
### 5.2.2.2 Offender age distribution

Offender counts and rates for relevant offender age groups are presented in Figure 13 for the years 2024–25 and 2014–15. Offenders in 2024–25 were generally older than in 2014–15, with a median offender age of 30 years in 2024–25 and 27 years in 2014–15.

Offender counts were higher in 2024–25 for all age groups from 30 years and above compared with 2014–15. In contrast, offender counts were lower for those aged 15 to 29 in 2024–25 compared to 2014–15. The age group 10–14 years was the only exception, with offender counts increasing by 1,851 or 12.2%. The highest offender rate in 2024–25 was observed for 15–17 year olds, with 12,929.1 offenders per 100,000 persons, while it was 18–19 year olds in 2014–15 (20,170.3 per 100,000 persons).

Since 2014–15, offender rates increased for all presented age groups 40 and over. The largest percentage rate increase was for 45–49 year old offenders (up 45.8%) reaching 8,537.3 per 100,000 persons. The second and third largest percentage increases in rate were for 50–54 (up 36.5%) and 55–59 (up 34.5%) year old offenders. The largest percentage decrease in the offender rate was for offenders aged 19–24 years (down 39.1%), falling to 12,929.1 offenders per 100,000 persons from 16,059.1 offenders per 100,000 in 2014–15. This was closely followed by a percentage decrease of 38.1% on the rate of offenders aged 20–24.

**Figure 13 Offender<sup>(a)</sup> counts and rates by age group, 2014–15 and 2024–25**



LHS left hand side

RHS right hand side

(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(b) Rate per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP) aged 10 years and over.

### 5.2.2.3 Offenders by age and sex

The demographics of the 306,679 offenders in 2024–25 varied across offence categories. Offender counts by offender age group and sex are summarised in the tables below for personal, property, and other offenders by respective offence categories.

**Table 50** Offenders<sup>(a)</sup> actioned for offences against the person by age and sex, 2024–25

	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
	— count —		— count —											
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	≤3	≤3	4	≤3	6	≤3	10	5	9	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3
<b>Other homicide</b>	4	≤3	12	≤3	10	4	17	≤3	12	4	4	0	4	≤3
<b>Assault</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>184</b>
Grievous assault	88	35	135	39	95	15	151	33	73	27	21	6	14	≤3
Serious assault (injury)	985	986	1,436	440	1,107	274	2,118	505	1,330	275	540	116	233	57
Serious assault (no injury)	476	180	370	201	207	125	490	200	313	133	161	70	142	46
Common assault	698	664	704	400	574	215	1,102	484	895	361	422	153	261	79
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>6</b>
Rape and attempted rape	96	4	167	4	145	4	266	≤3	195	≤3	121	4	114	≤3
Other sexual offences	286	42	303	18	189	13	465	17	407	15	282	11	346	4
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Armed robbery	434	90	293	30	98	14	110	28	42	13	11	≤3	≤3	0
Unarmed robbery	380	222	148	50	60	13	114	37	46	7	16	≤3	4	0
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>21</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	38	11	83	6	67	4	123	15	70	8	27	≤3	7	≤3
Coercive control <sup>(b)</sup>	0	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	6	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	0	0
Extortion	12	≤3	4	≤3	9	≤3	13	7	≤3	4	4	0	0	0
Stalking	32	16	100	16	97	14	289	54	215	25	103	29	59	10
Life endangering acts	261	69	297	77	152	59	403	117	244	58	133	29	59	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>215</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(b) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect on May 2025.

**Table 51 Offenders<sup>(a)</sup> actioned for offences against property by age and sex, 2024–25**

	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
	— count —		— count —											
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	4,288	507	1,579	169	493	114	824	173	456	102	88	20	17	≤3
<i>Without violence</i>	4,141	477	1,455	135	412	95	716	149	384	84	75	13	10	≤3
<i>With violence</i>	147	30	124	34	81	19	108	24	72	18	13	7	7	0
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	1,116	112	464	31	165	10	225	26	156	13	29	≤3	≤3	0
Unlawful entry with intent – other	1,504	259	690	105	454	71	971	132	607	83	107	7	16	≤3
<b>Arson</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>≤3</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>≤3</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>6,991</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>216</b>
Stealing from dwellings	148	63	111	52	98	35	152	47	111	53	38	15	7	5
Shop stealing	3,354	3,806	1,932	1,766	1,951	1,082	3,597	2,242	2,348	1,306	691	359	210	147
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	1,288	173	745	92	456	93	727	146	453	44	86	4	20	≤3
Other stealing	1,778	554	1,286	422	1,160	458	2,515	910	1,727	447	400	126	90	62
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>33</b>
Fraud by computer	4	0	7	6	7	≤3	23	5	≤3	10	≤3	5	≤3	0
Fraud by cheque	0	0	0	0	4	≤3	4	4	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	0	0
Fraud by credit card	281	113	267	132	242	137	403	162	498	172	99	23	17	11
Identity fraud	11	0	13	8	15	14	36	31	47	12	5	5	6	≤3
Other fraud	85	22	249	144	230	119	654	355	356	136	94	81	92	20
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	230	128	206	96	242	76	454	165	361	95	96	17	12	6
Receiving stolen property	39	9	29	19	20	6	64	15	44	8	10	0	≤3	0
Possess etc. tainted property	287	76	357	111	331	114	710	228	436	113	94	39	30	12
Other handling stolen goods	6	≤3	8	≤3	≤3	≤3	11	≤3	6	≤3	≤3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,066</b>	<b>7,709</b>	<b>11,347</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>7,739</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>14,711</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>9,397</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>322</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

**Table 52 Offenders<sup>(a)</sup> actioned for other offences by age and sex, 2024–25**

	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
	— count —		— count —											
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>12,168</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>186</b>
Trafficking drugs	12	4	88	24	58	20	111	50	70	27	23	7	9	5
Possess drugs	1,522	550	4,180	1,497	2,762	1,177	5,776	2,458	4,439	1,663	1,818	496	366	90
Produce drugs	12	0	55	12	51	16	141	38	171	31	93	16	37	7
Sell/supply drugs	68	23	271	59	156	59	294	130	177	94	70	27	22	8
Other drug offences	1,429	555	3,528	1,523	2,633	1,320	5,846	2,760	4,336	1,795	1,708	498	336	76
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>6,655</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>129</b>
Disobey move-on direction	21	4	128	19	70	8	94	28	101	27	34	13	19	≤3
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	776	285	2,223	752	1,427	513	2,778	1,039	1,827	642	652	222	151	39
Fare evasion	41	30	52	23	32	24	53	30	39	10	20	≤3	≤3	≤3
Public nuisance	868	463	2,945	926	1,594	493	2,919	1,117	2,402	682	1,237	309	379	86
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>9,078</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>302</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	320	34	416	50	190	33	356	71	157	34	51	12	30	6
Drink/drug driving	249	44	4,485	1,175	3,137	993	5,803	1,997	4,524	1,594	2,396	731	1,000	252
Disqualified driving	54	14	2,275	651	1,630	540	2,917	1,007	1,743	582	680	187	217	44
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	0
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>26,871</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>40,018</b>	<b>13,305</b>	<b>29,358</b>	<b>8,886</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>805</b>

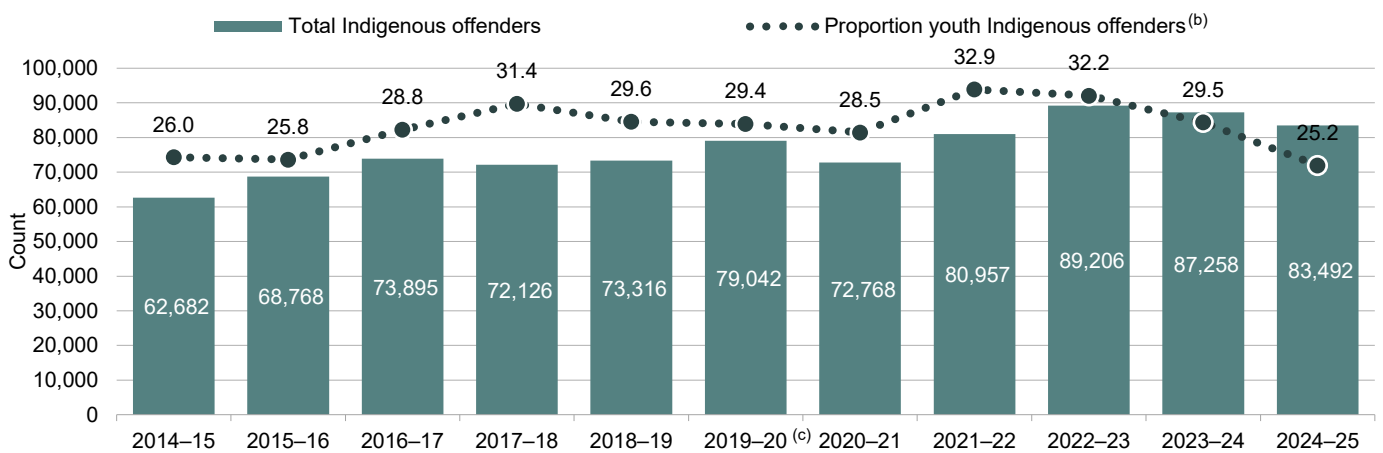
(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

### 5.2.2.4 Offenders by Indigenous status

In 2024–25, there were 83,492 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders in total. This was a decrease of 3,766 (or 4.3%) compared to 2023–24 and a decrease of 5,714 (or 6.4%) compared to 2022–23 when numbers peaked. However, despite counts declining for two consecutive years, there was an increase of 33.2% in the count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders in 2024–25 compared to 2014–15. Among all offenders with known Indigenous status, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders decreased marginally from 27.9% in 2023–24 to 27.3% in 2024–25 (data not shown).

The recent decrease in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender counts was largely driven by a year-on-year decrease in the count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth offenders (down 4,735 offenders or 18.4%). In 2024–25, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth offenders accounted for a quarter of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (25.2%), the lowest percentage in the time series.

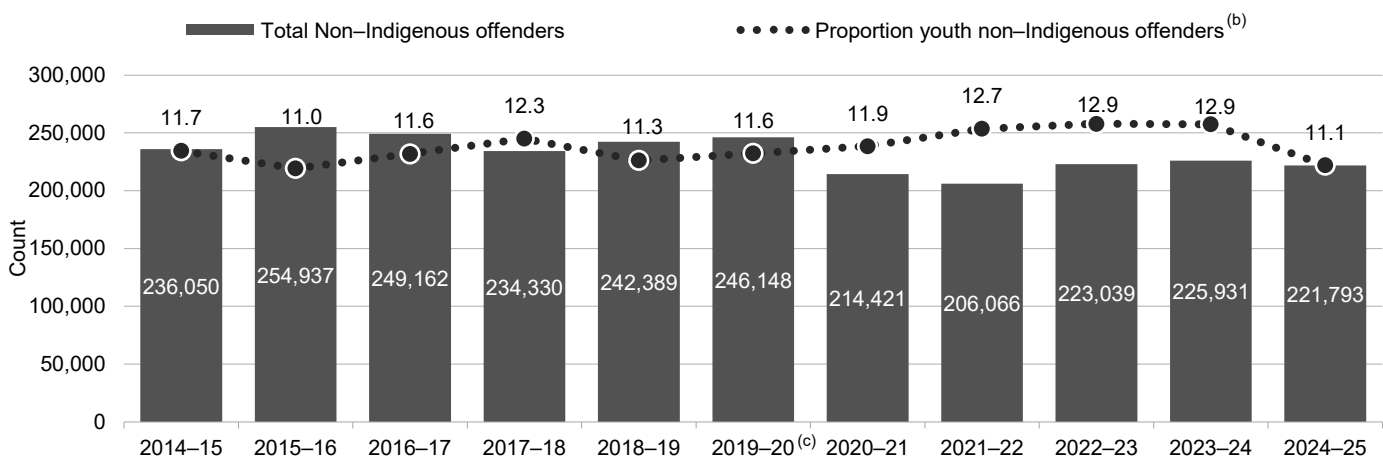
**Figure 14 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders<sup>(a)</sup>, time-series**



- (a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Represents Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth offenders aged 10–17 years old at police action.
- (c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and social restrictions continued throughout 2021–22.

There were 221,793 non-Indigenous offenders in 2024–25, a decrease of 4,138 (or 1.8%) compared with 2023–24, and a decrease of 14,257 (or 6.0%) compared with 2014–15 (Figure 15). The year-on-year decline was mostly due to a drop in non-Indigenous youth offenders. Compared with 2023–24, there were 4,473 fewer non-Indigenous youth offenders (down 15.4%), with the count reaching a time series low of 24,621 after peaking in 2023–24. The proportion of non-Indigenous offenders in 2024–25 who were youth offenders was noticeably lower than in the previous three years, at 11.1%.

**Figure 15 Non-Indigenous offenders<sup>(a)</sup>, time-series**



- (a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Represents non-Indigenous youth offenders aged 10–17 years old at police action.
- (c) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and social restrictions continued throughout 2021–22.

### 5.2.2.5 Offenders by Indigenous status and police actions

This section shows the type of **police action** taken against adult and youth offenders, broken down by Indigenous status, for different offence categories. Police actions are grouped into those which progressed to a criminal court and those which did not. 'Other' police actions include, but are not limited to, drug and graffiti diversions as well as drug warnings.

Irrespective of offender Indigenous status and age (adult or youth), 'arrest' was the most prevalent action taken by police against offenders across all the personal (Table 53 and Table 54) and property (Table 55 and Table 56) offence categories. 'Arrest' was also the most common police action taken against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders for other offences (Table 57). Among non-Indigenous offenders actioned for other offences (Table 58), the action taken against 43.4% (or 58,543) of adult offenders was 'notice to appear', while 'caution' was the most common action taken against youth offenders (37.0% or 2,779) (Table 58).

**Table 53 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander<sup>(a)</sup> offenders<sup>(b)</sup>, adults and youth, by police action – offences against the person, 2024–25**

	Actions to court								Actions not to court						
	Arrest		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Caution		Community conference		Other <sup>(c)</sup>		
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	
	— count —														
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	≤3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other homicide</b>	≤3	8	0	4	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assault</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>323</b>	
Grievous assault	33	180	≤3	28	0	0	≤3	20	6	0	13	≤3	≤3	4	
Serious assault	296	2,134	102	463	0	0	17	144	305	36	52	0	40	133	
Serious assault (no injury)	144	642	139	201	0	0	8	31	60	18	10	0	≤3	18	
Common assault	236	1,240	107	391	0	0	10	57	175	48	18	0	21	168	
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	
Rape and attempted rape	9	123	≤3	20	0	0	0	14	≤3	≤3	10	0	0	11	
Other sexual offences	18	235	8	45	0	0	0	31	25	11	6	0	14	14	
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>≤3</b>	
Armed robbery	208	135	11	15	0	0	25	34	22	≤3	11	0	0	≤3	
Unarmed robbery	128	122	20	16	0	0	15	28	39	≤3	20	0	≤3	0	
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>369</b>	

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Excludes 281 offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(c) Other action includes 'drug warning', a new police action introduced in May 2024.

Note that totals for may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

**Table 54 Non-Indigenous<sup>(a)</sup> offenders<sup>(b)</sup>, adults and youth, by police action – offences against the person, 2024–25**

	Actions to court								Actions not to court					
	Arrest		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Cautions		Community conference		Other <sup>(c)</sup>	
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
	— count —													
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	≤3	34	0	≤3	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	≤3
<b>Other homicide</b>	4	37	0	22	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	≤3
<b>Assault</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,426</b>
Grievous assault	28	298	0	36	0	0	≤3	29	8	≤3	21	0	≤3	11
Serious assault	259	3,261	121	1,116	0	0	7	278	570	216	80	9	108	594
Serious assault (no injury)	130	940	52	335	0	0	≤3	46	75	88	12	≤3	18	131
Common assault	176	1,763	87	754	0	≤3	≤3	86	391	403	23	5	111	690
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>126</b>
Rape and attempted rape	30	679	≤3	61	0	≤3	0	66	7	0	30	≤3	10	26
Other sexual offences	28	1,162	6	250	0	0	0	98	114	65	45	11	55	100
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>12</b>
Armed robbery	161	383	12	27	0	0	5	37	41	≤3	26	0	0	5
Unarmed robbery	189	242	27	38	0	0	13	34	101	≤3	45	≤3	≤3	7
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>10,410</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,676</b>

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as non-Indigenous. Excludes 281 offenders whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated'.

(b) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(c) Other action includes 'drug warning', a new police action introduced in May 2024.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

**Table 55 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander<sup>(a)</sup> offenders<sup>(b)</sup>, adults and youth, by police action – offences against property, 2024–25**

	Actions to court								Actions not to court					
	Arrest		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Cautions		Community conference		Other <sup>(c)</sup>	
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
	— count —													
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	2,115	1,269	368	262	0	0	292	276	355	16	48	0	7	27
<i>Without violence</i>	2,030	1,130	366	237	0	0	281	255	349	14	43	0	7	25
<i>With violence</i>	85	139	≤3	25	0	0	11	21	6	≤3	5	0	0	≤3
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	601	179	83	50	0	0	33	50	87	0	10	0	7	≤3
Unlawful entry with intent – other	561	485	114	161	0	0	39	171	313	9	31	0	0	10
<b>Arson</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>106</b>
Stealing from dwellings	40	154	13	47	0	0	≤3	17	33	5	7	0	0	8
Shop stealing	1,067	2,098	972	2,361	0	0	96	363	691	76	51	0	13	53
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	418	448	87	189	0	0	65	111	147	5	18	0	5	6
Other stealing	602	1,018	244	754	0	0	119	274	208	30	21	0	10	39
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
Fraud by computer	0	≤3	0	4	0	0	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	0
Fraud by credit card	63	271	19	203	0	0	18	195	52	5	≤3	0	0	7
Identity fraud	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	≤3
Other fraud	10	88	≤3	80	0	0	≤3	62	8	8	0	4	0	10
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	65	241	47	151	0	0	≤3	13	14	0	≤3	0	4	≤3
Receiving stolen property	7	21	5	20	0	0	≤3	≤3	5	0	0	0	0	0
Possess etc. tainted property	89	287	16	164	0	0	10	36	20	≤3	≤3	0	0	≤3
Other handling stolen goods	0	6	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,290</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>236</b>

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Excludes 264 offenders whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated'.

(b) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(c) Other action includes 'drug warning', a new police action introduced in May 2024.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

**Table 56 Non-Indigenous<sup>(a)</sup> offenders<sup>(b)</sup>, adults and youth, by police action – offences against property, 2024-25**

	Actions to court								Actions not to court					
	Arrest		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Caution		Community conference		Other <sup>(c)</sup>	
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
	— count —													
<b>Unlawful entry</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>93</b>
Unlawful entry with intent – dwelling	989	1,501	148	341	0	0	94	241	312	50	54	4	8	51
<i>Without violence</i>	950	1,241	146	314	0	0	92	217	294	48	49	≤3	8	45
<i>With violence</i>	39	260	≤3	27	0	0	≤3	24	18	≤3	5	≤3	0	6
Unlawful entry with intent – shop	263	589	42	162	0	0	5	69	79	15	8	≤3	9	6
Unlawful entry with intent – other	252	1,406	73	584	0	0	10	289	337	87	30	≤3	≤3	36
<b>Arson</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Other property damage</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Unlawful use of motor vehicle</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>9,192</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>419</b>
Stealing from dwellings	29	238	11	148	0	0	≤3	60	66	28	5	0	≤3	15
Shop stealing	1,251	4,463	1,252	6,756	0	≤3	28	480	1,603	874	113	≤3	31	118
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	345	1,243	110	581	0	0	51	205	172	43	41	≤3	≤3	38
Other stealing	447	3,248	252	3,169	0	0	37	586	351	254	34	8	6	248
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>132</b>
Fraud by computer	0	22	≤3	17	0	0	0	5	≤3	10	0	0	0	7
Fraud by cheque	0	8	0	10	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud by credit card	61	585	39	583	5	0	31	216	93	75	12	0	0	9
Identity fraud	≤3	86	0	46	0	0	0	15	6	20	≤3	0	0	7
Other fraud	20	751	13	873	0	0	0	319	50	190	≤3	4	2	109
<b>Handling stolen goods</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>31</b>
Possess property suspected stolen	88	737	58	617	0	0	4	26	68	32	7	0	≤3	10
Receiving stolen property	13	106	10	53	0	0	≤3	7	6	6	0	0	0	≤3
Possess etc. tainted property	125	1,125	38	740	0	0	≤3	89	55	103	6	0	0	19
Other handling stolen goods	≤3	16	0	9	0	0	0	4	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>21,735</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>17,249</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>958</b>

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as non-Indigenous. Excludes 264 offenders whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated'.

(b) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(c) Other action includes 'drug warning', a new police action introduced in May 2024.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

**Table 57 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander<sup>(a)</sup> offenders<sup>(b)</sup>, adults and youth, by police action – other offences, 2024–25**

	Actions to court								Actions not to court					
	Arrest		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Caution		Community conference		Other <sup>(c)</sup>	
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
	— count —													
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>4,580</b>
Trafficking drugs	0	39	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	≤3	0	0	0
Possess drugs	122	1,345	35	1,172	0	≤3	≤3	29	95	13	≤3	0	228	2,139
Produce drugs	≤3	23	≤3	38	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	0	≤3
Sell/supply drugs	≤3	113	≤3	86	0	0	0	8	5	0	≤3	0	0	12
Other drug offences	104	1,414	42	1,320	0	0	≤3	30	79	24	≤3	0	238	2,427
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>7,748</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,946</b>
Disobey move-on direction	0	59	≤3	62	0	0	0	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	38
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	223	1,976	71	1,000	0	≤3	4	75	69	30	4	0	5	408
Fare evasion	≤3	26	12	22	0	0	0	≤3	6	≤3	0	0	0	19
Public nuisance	195	2,116	133	1,075	0	0	≤3	16	218	84	9	0	13	1,481
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>44</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	102	182	10	51	0	≤3	6	23	22	≤3	0	0	≤3	9
Drink/drug driving	0	274	25	2,725	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	16
Disqualified driving	6	329	9	1,651	0	0	≤3	43	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	19
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>17,335</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>7,071</b>

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Excludes 849 offenders whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated'.

(b) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(c) Other action includes 'drug warning', a new police action introduced in May 2024.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

**Table 58 Non-Indigenous<sup>(a)</sup> offenders<sup>(b)</sup>, adults and youth, by police action – other offences, 2024–25**

	Actions to court								Actions not to court					
	Arrest		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Caution		Community conference		Other <sup>(c)</sup>	
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
	— count —													
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>12,873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>19,740</b>
Trafficking drugs	5	294	≤3	127	0	0	0	19	6	0	≤3	0	≤3	≤3
Possess drugs	171	5,716	98	5,978	0	0	4	116	357	115	12	0	941	10,051
Produce drugs	≤3	244	0	320	0	0	0	6	4	5	0	0	≤3	23
Sell/supply drugs	10	577	12	516	0	0	0	36	49	≤3	6	0	≤3	16
Other drug offences	150	5,311	105	5,932	0	0	7	126	355	130	8	0	888	9,648
<b>Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>513</b>
<b>Breach of DVO</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>15,169</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,263</b>
<b>Trespassing and vagrancy</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>269</b>
<b>Weapons Act offences</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Good order offences</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>8,306</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6,013</b>
Disobey move-on direction	14	167	≤3	46	0	0	0	≤3	4	6	0	0	≤3	153
Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	296	4,196	104	2,889	0	≤3	≤3	173	260	155	10	0	12	1,320
Fare evasion	≤3	65	14	104	0	0	0	4	34	15	0	0	≤3	29
Public nuisance	218	3,878	123	1,420	0	0	5	29	355	224	17	≤3	37	4,511
<b>Traffic and related offences</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>32,712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>424</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	95	542	30	421	0	0	≤3	57	80	13	4	0	≤3	100
Drink/drug driving	15	1,471	212	23,415	0	0	0	43	27	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	127
Disqualified driving	≤3	1,288	33	8,872	0	0	0	116	11	14	0	0	≤3	195
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	≤3	0	0	0	≤3
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>≤3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>43,765</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>58,543</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>28,458</b>

(a) Includes only those offenders who identified as non-Indigenous. Excludes 849 offenders whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated'.

(b) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

(c) Other action includes 'drug warning', a new police action introduced in May 2024.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

### 5.2.3 Adult offenders

In this report, **adult offenders** are those aged **18 years and older** at the time police action commenced against them, across all reference years.

An individual may be recorded as an adult offender **more than once** in the reference period.

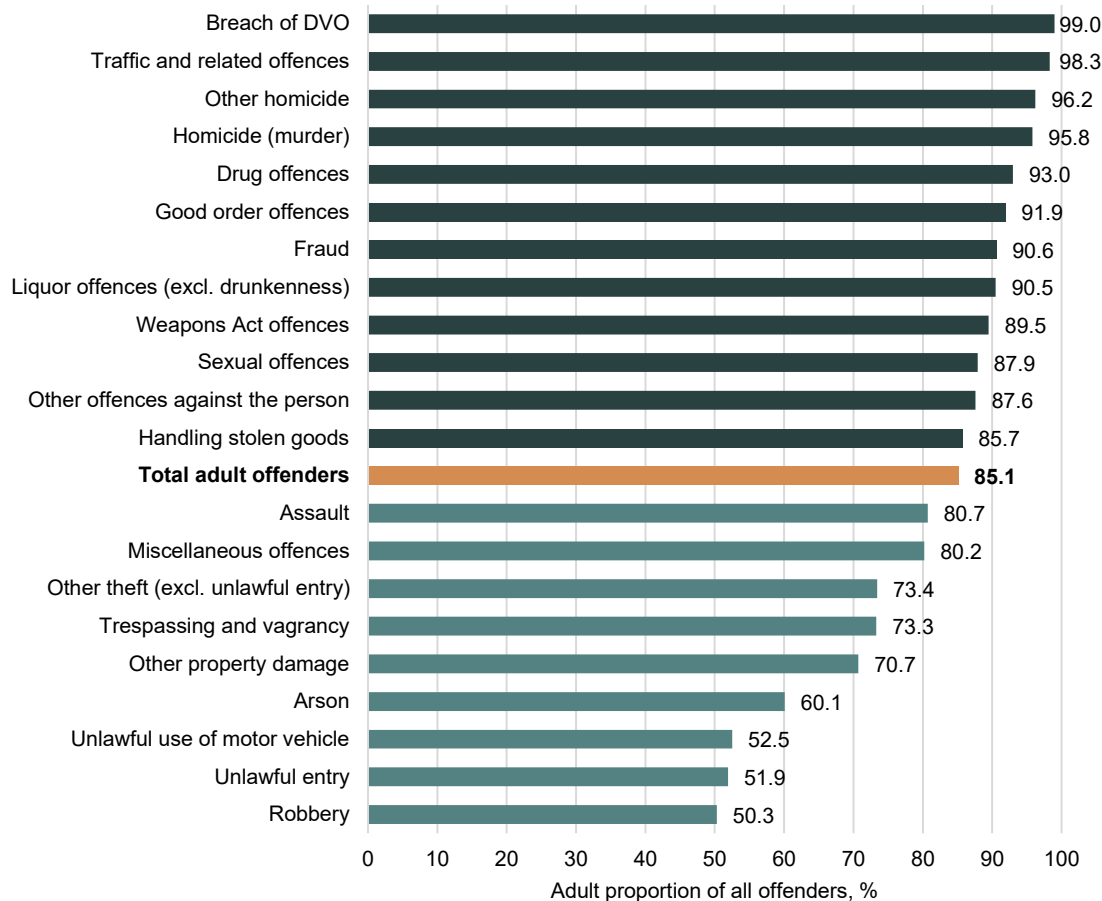
This section focuses on offenders who were 18 years or older at time of police action. Figures and commentary outline adult offending patterns and highlight changes that have occurred over time. Adult offenders accounted for 85.1% (260,859) of all offenders in 2024–25. This was a slightly higher proportion than in both 2023–24 (up 0.6%) and 2014–15 (up 1.8%).

More than two out of three property offenders (68.6% or 62,924), four out of five personal offenders (80.1% or 24,668), and the majority of all other offenders (94.1% or 173,267) were adult offenders.

As illustrated in Figure 16, police actions for 12 of the 21 offence categories were predominately taken against adult offenders. In contrast, adult offenders made up a substantially smaller proportion of unlawful use of a motor vehicle (52.5%), unlawful entry (51.9%), and robbery (50.3%) offenders.

Furthermore, breach of DVO (99.0%), traffic and related offences (98.3%) and homicide-related (95.8% of homicide (murder) and 96.2% of other homicide offences) offenders were almost exclusively adult offenders.

**Figure 16 Adult offenders<sup>(a)</sup> as a proportion of all offenders, by offence category, 2024–25**



(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

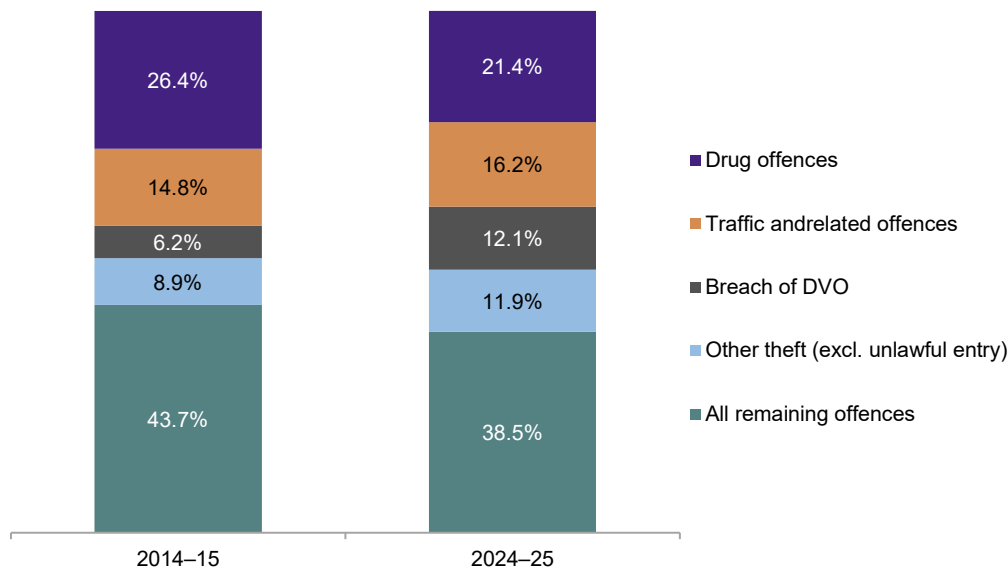
Figure 17 details the four largest adult offender groups, in terms of the offence categories they were actioned for, in 2024–25, compared with the same groups ten years earlier, in 2014–15. The most prevalent groups in 2024–25 were 'drug', 'traffic and related', 'breach of DVO' and 'other theft (excl. unlawful entry)' offenders. Since 2014–15, the combined proportion of those four adult offender groups increased 5.2 percentage points, from 56.3% to 61.5%.

Despite declining in both count and proportion, 'drug' offenders continued to be the most prevalent adult offender group, accounting for one in five (21.4%) of all adult offenders in 2024–25, five percentage points lower and 11,967 fewer adult offenders than in 2014–15.

'Traffic and related' offenders were the second-most prevalent adult offender group in 2024–25, accounting for 16.2% of all adult offenders, an increase of 1.4 percentage points compared with 2014–15. 'Breach of DVO' offenders were the third-most prevalent group, accounting for 12.1% of all adult offenders, a rise of 5.9 percentage points over the same period.

'Other theft (excluding unlawful entry)' offenders ranked fourth in 2024–25, with the percentage increasing to 11.9% compared with 8.9% in 2014–15.

**Figure 17** Top 4 adult offender<sup>(a)</sup> groups as a proportion of all adult offenders in 2024–25, compared with same groups in 2014–15



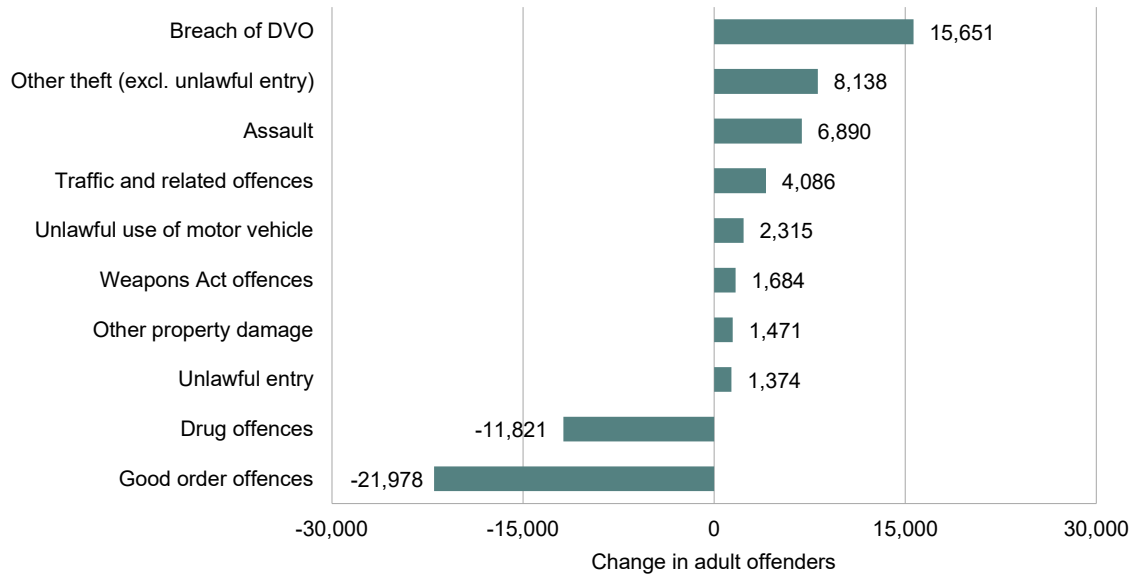
(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

Adult offending in 2024–25 was different to that in 2014–15. Figure 18 shows the ten-year change in adult offender counts for offence categories the QPS actioned 5,000 or more adult offenders for in 2024–25. Over this period, the number of adult offenders for those selected offence categories increased 3.4% overall, rising from 226,893 to 234,703 offenders.

At a more detailed level, the count of adult 'breach of DVO' offenders almost doubled (up 98.0%), increasing from 15,977 to 31,628. Similarly, since 2014–15, increases were recorded in the counts of 'unlawful use of motor vehicle' (from 3,216 to 5,531, or up 72.0%) and 'assault' (from 10,281 to 17,171, or up 67.0%) adult offenders.

Conversely, over the same period, adult 'good order' offender counts nearly halved (down 43.8%), decreasing to 28,242 from 50,220. A decline was also observed in the count of adult 'drug' offenders, dropping to 55,742 in 2024–25 from 67,563 in 2014–15 (down 17.5%).

**Figure 18 Change in count of adult offenders<sup>(a)</sup> for selected offence categories<sup>(b)</sup>, 2014–15 to 2024–25**



- (a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Excludes offence categories for which fewer than 5,000 adult offenders were actioned by police in 2024–25.

### 5.2.4 Youth offenders

In this report, **youth offenders** are those aged 10–17 years at time police action commenced against them, across all reference years.

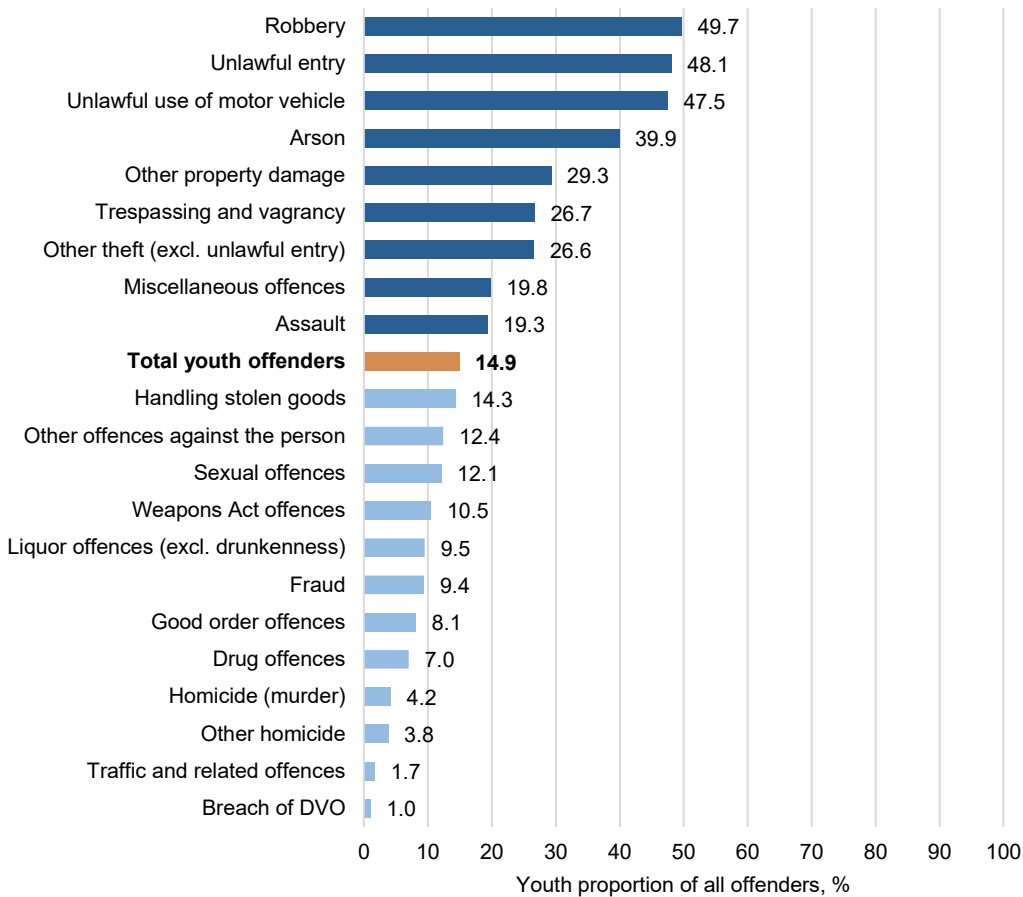
An individual may be recorded as a youth offender **more than once** in the reference period.

While young people aged 10–17 years make up 12.2% of Queensland's estimated resident population, they accounted for 14.9% (or 45,820) of all offenders in 2024–25. This represents 9,207 or 16.7% fewer youth offenders than in 2023–24, when youth offenders accounted for 17.5% of offenders. This marks the second consecutive decrease in the proportion of youth offenders, following a peak of 18.4% in both 2021–22 and 2022–23.

Youth offenders accounted for almost a third (28,807 or 31.4%) of all property offenders in 2024–25, a slight decline from 34.5% in the previous year. Similarly, youth offenders accounted for a lower proportion of all personal offenders (down 1.7 percentage points to 19.9%) and all other offenders (down 1.1 percentage points to 5.9%).

As shown in Figure 19, for nine of the 21 offence categories the proportions of actioned youth offenders were higher than the total youth offender representation (14.9%). 'Robbery' (49.7%), 'unlawful entry' (48.1%), and 'unlawful use of a motor vehicle' (47.5%) youth offenders were more than three times the overall proportion of youth offenders.

**Figure 19 Youth offenders<sup>(a)</sup> as a proportion of all offenders, by offence category, 2024–25**



(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

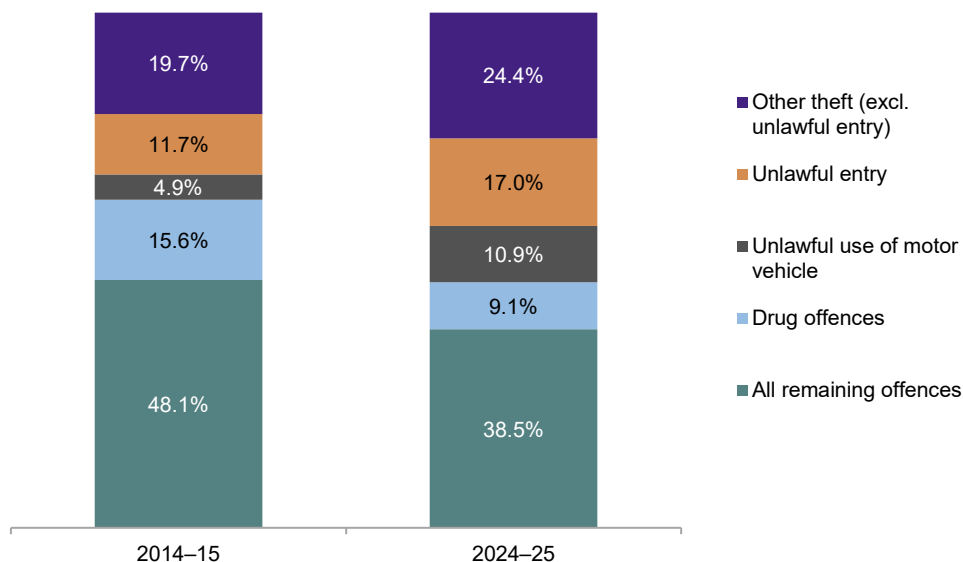
Figure 20 details the four largest youth offender groups, in terms of the offence categories they were actioned for, in 2024–25, compared with the same groups ten years earlier, in 2014–15. The top four most prevalent youth offender groups were 'other theft (excl. unlawful entry)', 'unlawful entry', 'unlawful use of motor vehicle' and 'drug' offenders. These four groups combined accounted for 61.5% of all youth offenders in 2024-25, compared with 51.9% in 2014–15.

Since 2014–15, the largest youth offender group has consistently been 'other theft (excluding unlawful entry)' offenders, peaking at 24.4% in 2024–25. In 2024–25, the combined proportion of 'unlawful entry' and 'unlawful use of motor vehicle' offenders accounted for almost three in ten youth offenders (27.9%), 11.3 percentage points more than in 2014–15.

In 2014–15, 'drug' youth offenders accounted for 15.6% of all youth offenders, making it the second-most prevalent offender group among youth offenders for that year. Since then, there were steady declines until a recent small increase to 9.1% of youth offenders in 2024–25, which is 0.7 percentage points higher than in the previous year.

Although not shown, it is notable that the proportion of young 'assault' offenders in 2024–25 represents a time-series high of 9.0%.

**Figure 20** Top four youth offender<sup>(a)</sup> groups as a proportion of all youth offenders in 2024–25, compared with same groups in 2014–15

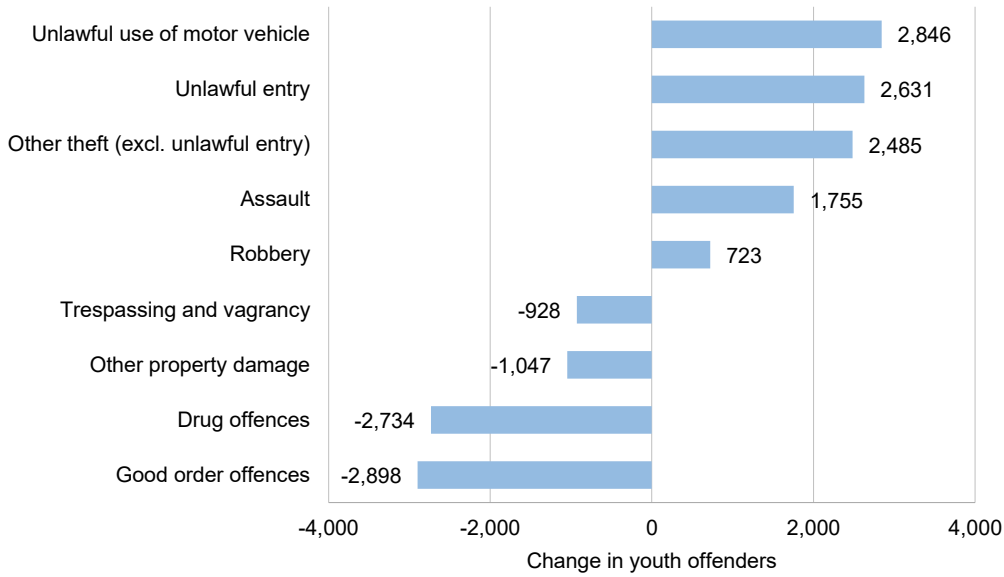


(a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.

The ten-year change in youth offender counts in Figure 21 is shown for offence categories for which 1,000 or more youth offenders were actioned by police in 2024–25. Shifts in young offender counts varied across offence categories.

The largest increases were observed in the counts of young 'unlawful use of motor vehicle' offenders (up 2,846, or 132.1%), 'unlawful entry' offenders (up 2,631, or 51.0%) and 'other theft (excl unlawful entry)' offenders (up 2,485, or 28.6%). Conversely, decreases were observed in the counts of 'good order' (down 2,898 or 53.8%) and 'drug' offenders (down 2,734, or 39.5%). Since 2014–15, there has been a sharp rise in the count of 'assault' offenders (up 1,755, or 74.2%) and 'robbery' offenders (up 723, or 178.5%).

**Figure 21** Change in number of youth offenders<sup>(a)</sup> actioned for selected offences<sup>(b)</sup>, 2014–15 to 2024–25



- (a) An individual may be recorded as an offender more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Excludes offence categories for which fewer than 1,000 youth offenders were proceeded against by police in 2024–25.

## 6.0 Victims of offences against the person

This chapter provides information on recorded victims of personal offences by demographics and type of victimisation. A distinction is made between unique victims and victims, and it is important to consider the different counting rules associated with these different concepts when interpreting results. Other issues to consider include:

- Victim statistics in this report relate to offences against the person only, and they relate only to those offences reported to or detected by police and where the victim is an individual person.
- The reference date used to generate victim statistics is the date an offence was reported to or detected by police, irrespective 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.
- Caution should be used when comparing offender statistics in the *Crime report* with data published elsewhere by QGSO and/or others – differences in classification and scope of offences, counting rules, reference period, and/or dates of extraction are all possible.
- While some terminology has changed in this chapter to assist with the interpretation of statistics, no changes have been made to victim counting rules in this year's *Crime report* compared with previous editions.

### 6.1 Unique personal offence victims

**Unique personal offence 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. As a unique victim, **an individual is counted once only in a reference year**, irrespective of how many times they were recorded by police in that period as a victim of a personal offence.

	2023–24	2024–25	% change	
— count —				
<b>Unique personal offence victims</b>	<b>65,072</b>	<b>66,296</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>↑</b>
Unique child victims <sup>(a)</sup>	12,048	11,504	-4.5	↓
Unique Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims	10,453	10,581	1.2	↑
Unique female victims	36,572	37,109	1.5	↑
Unique male victims	28,308	28,978	2.4	↑
— rate —				
<b>Unique personal offence victim rate<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>1,180.8</b>	<b>1,177.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>↓</b>
Unique child victims <sup>(a, b)</sup>	937.6	885.6	-5.5	↓
Unique Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims <sup>(b, c)</sup>	3,843.6	3,830.4	-1.1	↓
Unique female victims <sup>(b)</sup>	1,314.8	1,305.4	-0.7	↓
Unique male victims <sup>(b)</sup>	1,037.2	1,038.7	0.2	↑

(a) Represents unique victims aged 0–17 years.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).

(c) Crude rates are presented for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

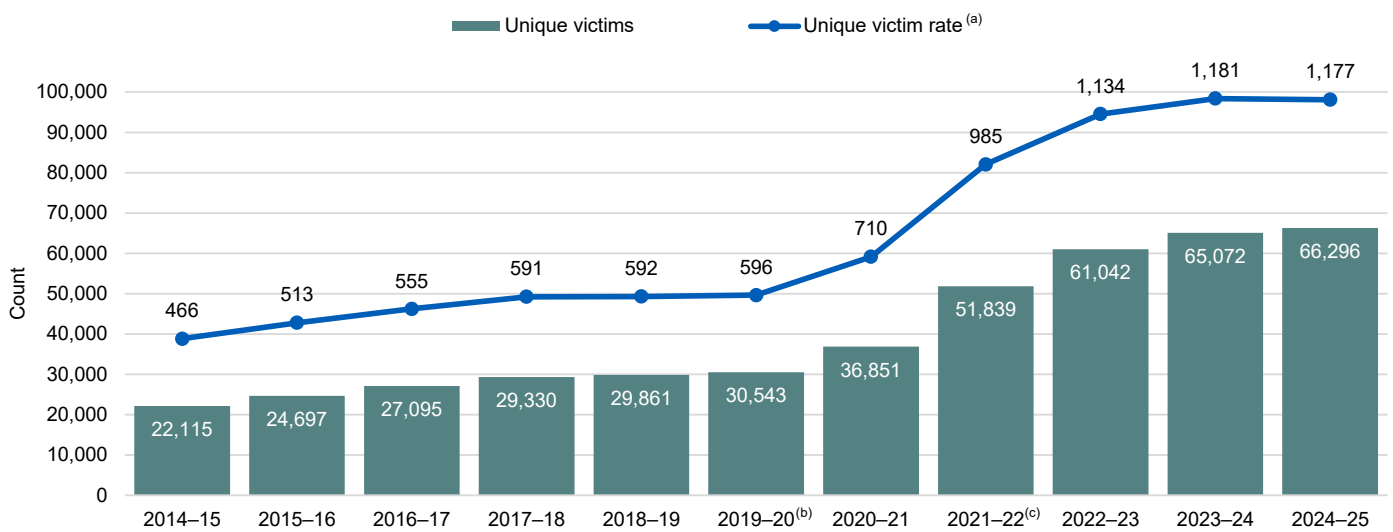
In 2024–25, QPS recorded 66,296 **unique personal offence victims**, reflecting a 1.9% increase on the previous year (1,224 more victims) and marking the highest figure in the presented time series (Figure 22). When adjusted for population, the year-on-year unique victim rate decreased marginally to 1,177.0 victims per 100,000 persons (down 0.3%) in 2024–25.

As depicted in Figure 22, changes in police recording practices, implemented from 1 July 2021, coincided with a substantial increase in recorded personal offence victims. The count of unique victims rose by 27.9% between 2021–22 and 2024–25 and tripled (up 199.8%) since the start of the time series in 2014–15. The unique victim rate per 100,000 persons increased by 19.5% compared with 2021–22, and more than doubled (up 152.7%) since 2014–15.

From July 2021, a **change in police practice** was implemented requiring police to record all criminal offences associated with DFV-related investigations coinciding with substantial increases in some recorded offences and victims from 2021–22 onward.

**Such increases should be interpreted with caution when analysing time series data.**

**Figure 22** Counts and rates of unique personal offence victims, time series



(a) Unique victims per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).

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

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations.

### 6.1.1 Unique personal offence victims demographic profile

This section presents unique personal offence victims by by age, sex and Indigenous status.

- Unique victim age at time of offence recording is grouped into age categories.
- This report presents victim sex in a binary format (male and female) as reflected in the type of information available in administrative data. Unique victims whose sex is unrecorded or recorded as indeterminate have been excluded from the data, except where they are included in overall totals, where appropriate.
- Indigenous status is presented as collected by police at the time of offence recording and rates are only calculated for unique victims whose status has been recorded as either non-Indigenous or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Where non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates are presented together, age standardisation was applied to account for differences in the age structure of those two populations, unless indicated otherwise by referring to crude rates.

### 6.1.1.1 Unique personal offence victims by age and sex

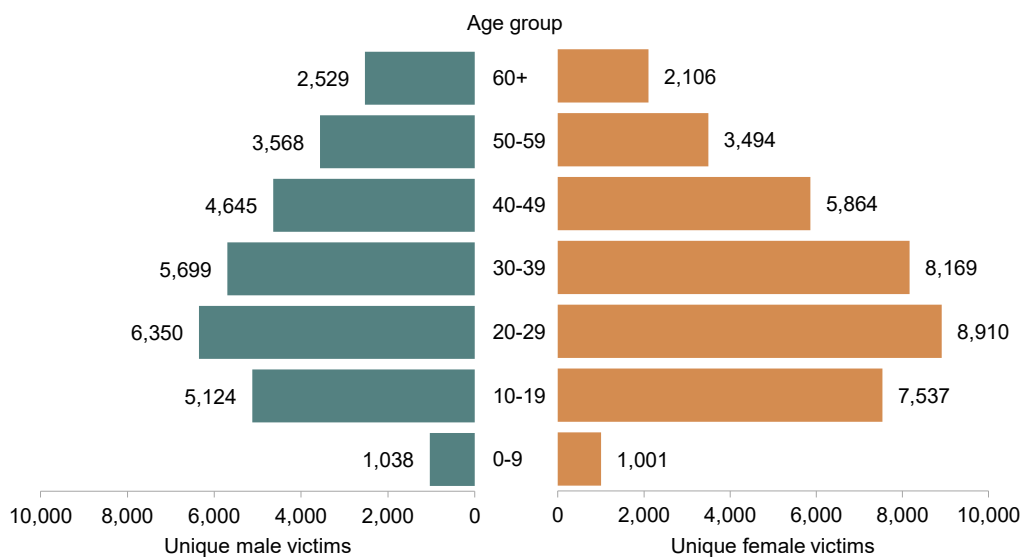
Figure 23 and Figure 24 depict ten-year age groups for male and female unique victims of offences against the person in 2024–25 and 2014–15.

Between 2014–15 and 2024–25, the number of unique male personal offence victims increased by 17,616 (up 155.4%) reaching 28,953, while the number of unique female personal offence victims grew by 26,375 (up 246.4%) reaching 37,081. This shift altered the female-to-male victim ratio from 0.9 in 2014–15 to 1.3 in 2024–25. This indicates the number of female victims has increased at a faster rate relative to male victims.

Since 2014–15, the count of unique personal offence victims has increased across all age groups, irrespective of sex. The most significant percentage increase was observed in victims aged 60 years and older, whose numbers increased almost five-fold (up 398.9% or 3,706 victims). Conversely, the smallest percentage increase occurred in victims aged 0–9 years, with counts increasing by 39.5% (or 577 victims). Victims aged between 20 and 39 years accounted for nearly half of the overall increase in personal offence victims (up 19,641 victims or 44.6%) since 2014–15.

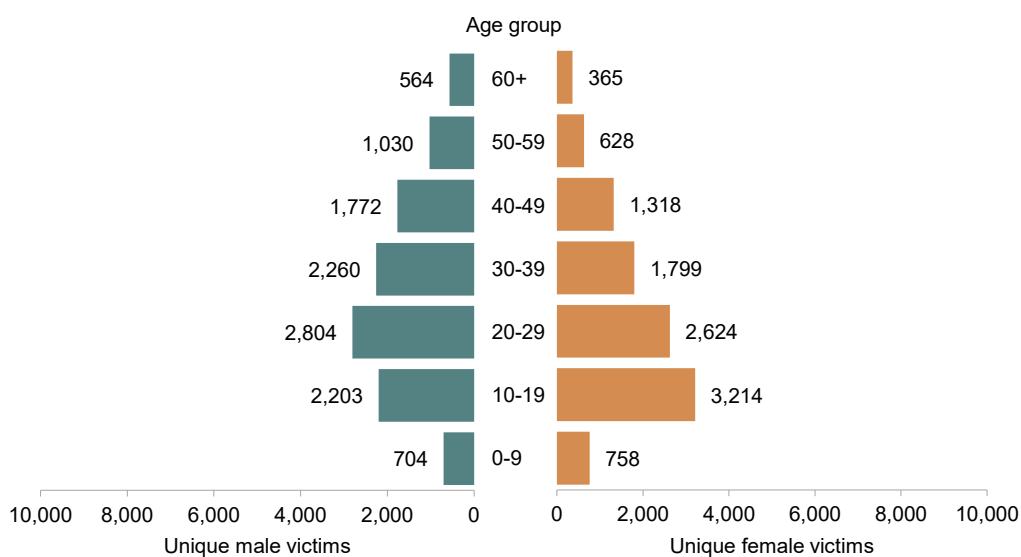
Personal offence victims aged 0–9 years were the only age group where males experienced a higher percentage increase in counts than females. Male victim counts in this group increased by 47.4% (or 334 victims), compared with an increase of 32.1% (or 243) for female victims.

**Figure 23 Unique victims of offences against the person, by age and sex<sup>(a)</sup>, 2024–25**



(a) Excludes 209 unique victims whose sex and/or age was recorded as not stated.

**Figure 24 Unique victims, offences against the person, by age and sex<sup>(a)</sup>, 2014–15**



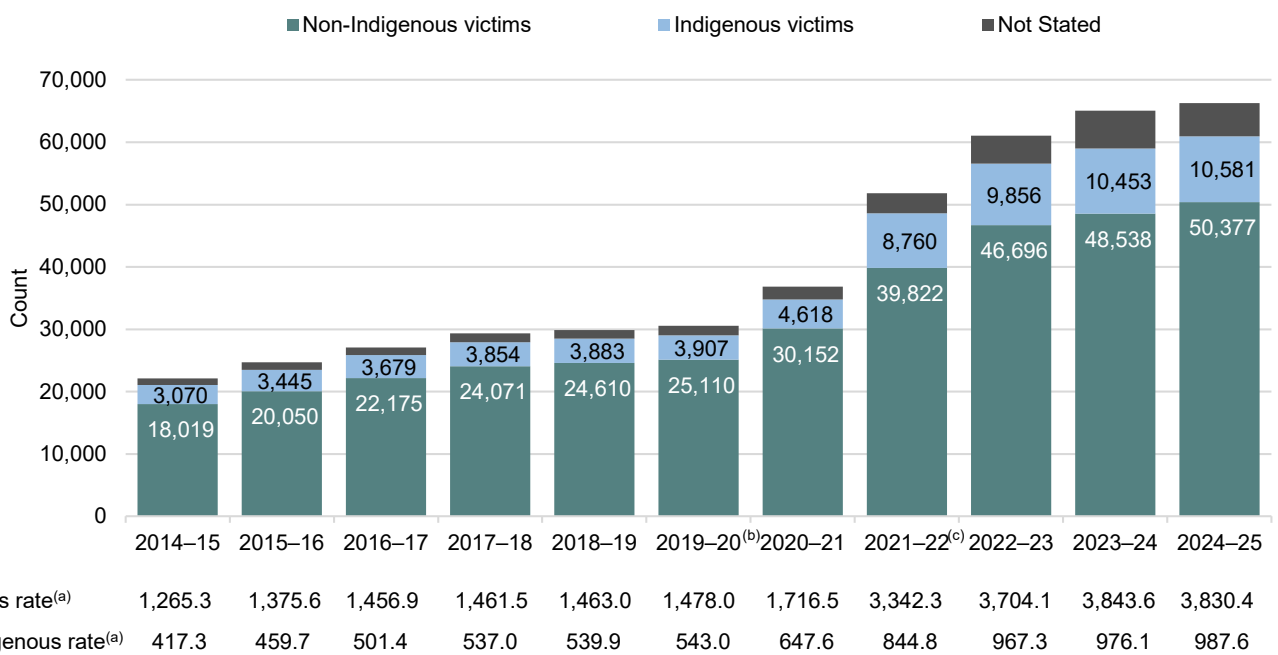
(a) Excludes 34 unique victims whose sex and/or age was not stated.

### 6.1.1.2 Unique personal offence victims by Indigenous status

In 2024–25, QPS recorded 10,581 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and 50,377 non-Indigenous unique personal offence victims. Indigenous status was recorded as *not stated* for 8.1% of unique victims. The year-on-year increase in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique victims was the smallest since the change in recording practices in 2020–21, with 128 more unique victims recorded than in 2023–24 (up 1.2%). The year-on-year percentage increase of non-Indigenous unique victims (up 3.8%) was comparable to the increase observed in the previous financial year (up 3.9%).

Compared with 2023–24, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unique personal offence victims decreased marginally, to 3,830.4 per 100,000 persons (down 0.3%) in 2024–25. Year-on-year, the non-Indigenous unique victim rate increased by 1.2%, reaching 987.6 unique victims per 100,000 persons in 2024–25.

**Figure 25** Counts and rates of unique victims by Indigenous status, offences against the person



(a) Rates per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP) 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 are excluded from these calculations.

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

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations.

## 6.2 Personal offence victims

In this report, victim statistics by offence type are **compiled on the basis of one victim per personal offence type within a single incident recorded by police in the reference year**. Statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence was reported to/detected by police, irrespective 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's age is calculated as at the date the offence became known to police. An individual may be recorded as a victim multiple times in a reference period as a victim of offences which occurred within or before the presented period.

**DFV-related victims** presented in this report represent those offences against the person where victims indicated to police they were in a domestic or family relationship with the alleged offender. That is, if the victim reported their perceived relationship at the time of the incident to be a spouse, ex-partner, parent, child or relative. Victims relate only to offences against the person and do not take into account DFV-related property or other offences that can occur (e.g. **breach of DVO**).

	2023–24	2024–25	% change	
— count —				
<b>Personal offence victims<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>83,088</b>	<b>85,097</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>↑</b>
DFV personal offence victims <sup>(a)</sup>	39,990	40,670	1.7	↑
Assault victims <sup>(a)</sup>	62,933	64,438	2.4	↑
Sexual offences victims <sup>(a)</sup>	8,790	9,789	11.4	↑
— rate —				
<b>Personal offence victim rate<sup>(a,b)</sup></b>	<b>1,507.7</b>	<b>1,510.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>↑</b>
DFV personal offence victim rate <sup>(a,b)</sup>	725.6	722.1	-0.5	↓
Assault victim rate <sup>(a,b)</sup>	1,142.0	1,144.1	0.2	↑
Sexual offences victim rate <sup>(a,b)</sup>	159.5	173.8	9.0	↑

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).

Queensland police recorded a total of 85,097 **personal offence victims** in 2024–25, a 2.4% increase (up 2,009) on the previous financial year. In 2024–25, the overall victim rate increased slightly (up 0.2%), to 1,510.8 victims per 100,000 persons from 1,507.7 in 2023–24. The change in police recording practices implemented from 1 July 2021<sup>2</sup> coincides with larger than usual increases in victim counts and rates.

'Assault' victims constituted the majority of personal offence victims (75.7%), with most 'assault' victims experiencing 'serious assault' (44.5%) and/or 'common assault' (41.8%). Victims of 'sexual offences' (9,789 or 11.5% of victims) and 'other offences against the person' (8,432 or 9.9% of victims) formed the second and third largest personal offence victim cohorts in 2024–25.

**Assault**  
accounted for  
**3 in 4**  
recorded  
personal offence  
victims  
in 2024–25

## 6.2.1 Personal offence victims demographic profile

This section presents personal offence victims by age, sex and Indigenous status.

- Victim age at time of offence recording is grouped into age categories. A victim can appear across multiple ages or age categories if they had a birthday in the reference period.
- Victims whose sex is unrecorded or recorded as indeterminate have been excluded from the data, except where they are included in overall totals, where appropriate. A victim can appear across multiple sex categories if their documented sex changed between police incidents.
- Indigenous status is presented as collected by police at the time of offence recording and rates are only calculated for victims whose status has been recorded as either non-Indigenous or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Where non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates are presented together, age standardisation was applied to account for differences in the age structure of those two populations, unless indicated otherwise by referring to crude rates. A victim can appear across multiple Indigenous status categories as it was documented by police at time of incident.

### 6.2.1.1 Personal offence victims by offence category, Indigenous status and sex

Personal offence victim counts by Indigenous status and sex for the different personal offence categories are presented in Table 59. In 2024–25, 18.9% of all victims were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and about two in three (60.1%) victims were female.

The proportion of 'assault' victims varied by sex and Indigenous status. Female victims represented a larger share of total 'assault' victims (57.0%) than males (42.8%). Among non-Indigenous victims of 'assault', the proportions of males (46.6%) and females (53.1%) were similar in 2024–25. In contrast, 71.4% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims of 'assault' were female in 2024–25.

Female victims of 'sexual offences' and 'other offences against the person' outnumbered male victims in both offence categories, accounting for 85.1% of 'sexual offences' victims and 63.2% of victims of 'other offences against the person'. Among all 'sexual offence' victims, more than four in five were female, and less than one in 10 victims of 'rape and attempted rape' were male (8.0%). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims represented just over one in 10 victims of 'sexual offences' (12.0%) and 'other offences against the person' (13.2%).

'Robbery' victims showed a different pattern, with male victims outnumbering female victims overall (67.0% males, 32.2% females) in 2024–25. Among non-Indigenous victims of 'robbery', this trend persisted, with 1,222 male (67.9%) and 565 female victims (31.4%) recorded. However, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims of 'robbery', females (74 victims or 52.5%) slightly outnumbered males (67 victims or 47.5%). Among 'homicide (murder)' victims, females accounted for just over half (54.1%) of all victims, while males were more prevalent among victims of 'other homicide' offences, accounting for almost three in four (72.9%).

<sup>2</sup> 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 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.

**Table 59** Victims<sup>(a)</sup> of offences against the person by offence category, Indigenous status and sex, 2024–25

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Total <sup>(b)</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total <sup>(c)</sup>	Male	Female	Total <sup>(c)</sup>	Male	Female	Total <sup>(b,c)</sup>
	— count —								
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	≤3	≤3	4	6	10	16	17	20	37
<b>Other homicide</b>	≤3	≤3	4	31	7	38	51	19	70
<b>Assault</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>13,633</b>	<b>21,932</b>	<b>24,985</b>	<b>47,047</b>	<b>27,579</b>	<b>36,703</b>	<b>64,438</b>
Grievous assault	187	128	316	587	179	768	815	319	1,138
Serious assault	1,607	4,630	6,248	9,132	11,858	21,052	11,324	17,291	28,689
Serious assault (no injury)	538	932	1,470	3,578	2,239	5,824	4,388	3,357	7,754
Common assault	1,542	4,050	5,599	8,635	10,709	19,403	11,052	15,736	26,857
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>8,335</b>	<b>9,789</b>
Rape and attempted rape	34	504	539	277	3,138	3,430	334	3,846	4,196
Other sexual offences	118	516	634	827	3,606	4,453	1,080	4,489	5,593
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>2,332</b>
Armed robbery	36	26	62	645	257	907	821	325	1,152
Unarmed robbery	31	48	79	577	308	892	742	427	1,180
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>8,432</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>11,677</b>	<b>16,074</b>	<b>26,671</b>	<b>36,320</b>	<b>63,182</b>	<b>33,702</b>	<b>51,156</b>	<b>85,098</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.

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

(c) Includes victims whose sex was not stated.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

### 6.2.1.2 Personal offence victims by offence category, age and sex

Personal offence victim tables have been subjected to confidentialisation where cell values range from 1 to 3.

All such cells ( $\leq 3$ ) are assigned a nominal value of 2.

Cells with a value of zero remain unaltered.

The count of victims varies across different personal offences and depends on the victim's sex and age. In 2024–25, 'assault' victims accounted for the highest number of personal offence victims across all age groups, irrespective of sex. 'Sexual offence' victim counts were higher for females than males across all age groups, with female to male ratios ranging from 8.1 (15–19 year old victims) to 3.5 (0–14 year old victims).

**Table 60** Victims<sup>(a)</sup> of offences against the person, by offence category, by age and sex<sup>(b)</sup>, 2024–25

	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
	— count —															
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	$\leq 3$	5	$\leq 3$	$\leq 3$	$\leq 3$	$\leq 3$	0	$\leq 3$	$\leq 3$	$\leq 3$	$\leq 3$	5	$\leq 3$	0	6	4
<b>Other homicide</b>	4	$\leq 3$	4	0	5	4	4	$\leq 3$	10	6	12	0	6	$\leq 3$	10	7
<b>Assault</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>9,127</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>1,864</b>
Grievous assault	24	30	71	33	106	38	106	39	187	90	148	45	117	29	56	15
Serious assault	1,012	1,064	1,132	1,887	1,289	2,373	1,222	2,330	2,234	4,534	1,932	2,984	1,487	1,444	1,008	671
Serious assault (no injury)	131	84	215	204	343	303	536	368	950	687	662	542	445	313	1,103	856
Common assault	1,113	1,155	1,163	1,852	1,239	1,937	1,368	2,044	2,505	3,816	1,979	2,914	1,418	1,690	261	322
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>193</b>
Rape and attempted rape	70	410	51	813	39	526	37	482	62	845	48	497	20	204	6	68
Other sexual offences	428	1,338	183	1,081	103	470	87	393	114	551	87	344	49	177	28	125
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>75</b>
Armed robbery	84	25	162	43	98	37	99	31	139	63	110	49	72	28	56	49
Unarmed robbery	124	46	173	64	90	74	61	52	89	71	79	58	63	36	62	26
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>255</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	27	32	15	77	15	96	19	84	21	171	19	74	15	24	12	8
Coercive control <sup>(c)</sup>	0	0	0	4	0	4	$\leq 3$	7	$\leq 3$	16	$\leq 3$	9	0	$\leq 3$	0	0
Extortion	5	4	13	8	8	6	8	6	16	8	12	10	9	$\leq 3$	10	$\leq 3$
Stalking	14	29	32	216	38	268	47	264	125	559	101	344	84	223	54	78
Life endangering acts	354	367	360	279	309	315	218	312	375	569	292	411	278	266	163	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>6,563</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>11,988</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>8,286</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>2,398</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in a reference period.

(b) Excludes 294 victims whose age and/or sex were not stated or whose sex was recorded as 'indeterminate'.

(c) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within the report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

## 6.2.2 Victims of selected personal offences

When analysing the change of personal offence victim counts over time for selected personal offences (Table 61) certain patterns become apparent. The upward trend in 'assault' victim counts which coincided with the change in police recording practices for DFV-related offences in 2021 has been driven primarily by increases in victims of 'serious assault' and 'common assault'. In 2024–25 victims of 'strangulation in a domestic setting' offences—an offence introduced in May 2016—accounted for 12.4% of recorded victims within the 'serious assault' category.

Across the time series, the combined count of victims of 'serious assault' and 'common assault' accounted for at least four in five recorded 'assault' victims. Since 2014–15, the count of 'sexual offences' victims more than doubled, from 4,389 victims to 9,789 victims in 2024–25. Similar to 'assault' victims, more than half of this increase occurred in the most recent four years (63.7%) since 2021–22.

At a disaggregated level, 'rape and attempted rape' victim counts tripled (up 216.2% or 2,869), while counts of victims of 'other sexual offences' rose by 2,531 (up 82.7%) since 2014–15. Among 'other sexual offences', 'indecent treatment of children' has consistently been the most commonly recorded offence, with proportions fluctuating between 55.8% in 2014–15 and 39.9% in 2024–25.

Within victims of 'other offences against the person', victim counts increased steeply since 2014–15 for victims of 'life endangering acts' (up 3,762 or 289.4%) and 'stalking' (up 1,960 or 375.5%). The rise in victims of 'life endangering acts' offences was primarily driven by increases in 'cyber threats/harassment' offences, which grew from 110 victims in 2014–15 to 1,751 victims in 2024–25, and victims of 'life endangering acts (other)', which increased from 615 victims in 2014–15 to 2,150 victims in 2024–25. The increase in 'stalking' victims was primarily in those experiencing 'protracted stalking' (prolonged stalking), which rose from 460 victims in 2014–15 to 2,292 victims in 2024–25, accounting for 92.3% of all 'stalking' victims that year.

**Table 61** Victims<sup>(a)</sup> of selected offences against the person – time series

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20 <sup>(b)</sup>	2020–21	2021–22 <sup>(c)</sup>	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	— count —										
<b>Assault</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>22,335</b>	<b>23,737</b>	<b>24,657</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>31,402</b>	<b>50,487</b>	<b>58,735</b>	<b>62,933</b>	<b>64,438</b>
Grievous assault	792	906	889	920	954	934	1,109	1,157	1,152	1,125	1,138
Serious assault	8,368	9,369	10,859	11,603	12,261	12,163	14,510	22,579	26,714	28,216	28,689
Serious assault (no injury)	2,624	2,941	3,268	3,075	3,320	3,781	4,251	6,053	6,761	7,529	7,754
Common assault	5,973	6,803	7,319	8,139	8,122	8,319	11,532	20,698	24,108	26,063	26,857
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>5,234</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>8,263</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>9,789</b>
Rape and attempted rape	1,327	1,400	1,636	1,832	1,888	1,941	2,371	2,913	3,364	3,655	4,196
Other sexual offences	3,062	3,439	3,157	3,356	3,307	3,293	3,977	4,510	4,899	5,135	5,593
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>7,206</b>	<b>8,664</b>	<b>8,432</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	253	301	339	310	355	342	395	379	565	632	713
Coercive control <sup>(d)</sup>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	46
Extortion	68	66	82	91	74	84	76	114	158	149	129
Stalking	522	611	648	687	651	685	859	1,072	2,007	2,638	2,482
Life endangering acts	1,300	1,451	1,510	1,720	1,763	1,852	2,098	2,531	4,476	5,245	5,062

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.

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

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations.

(d) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

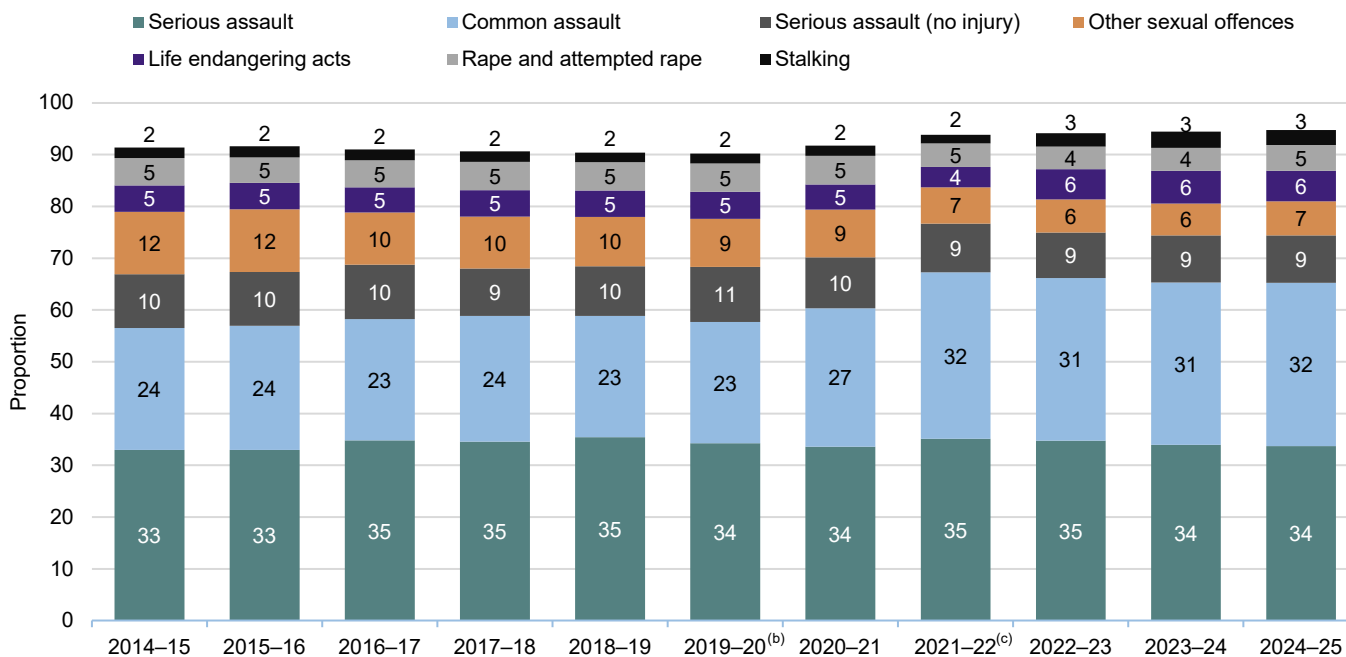
*na not applicable*

Figure 26 presents a time series of victims of selected personal offence categories as a proportion of all personal offence victims.

Victims of 'serious assault' consistently accounted for approximately one-third of all personal offence victims since 2014–15, ranging from 33.0% to 35.4%. The proportion of 'common assault' victims increased in 2020–21 and has maintained a level of over 30.0% since 2021–22. Despite the increases in victims of 'stalking' and 'life endangering acts', the combined proportion remained below 10.0% of all victims.

The proportions of 'rape and attempted rape' victims and victims of 'other sexual offences' increased in 2024–25. Together they accounted for 11.5% of all victims in 2024–25 compared with 10.6% in 2023–24.

**Figure 26** Victims<sup>(a)</sup> of selected offences against the person as % of all victims, time series



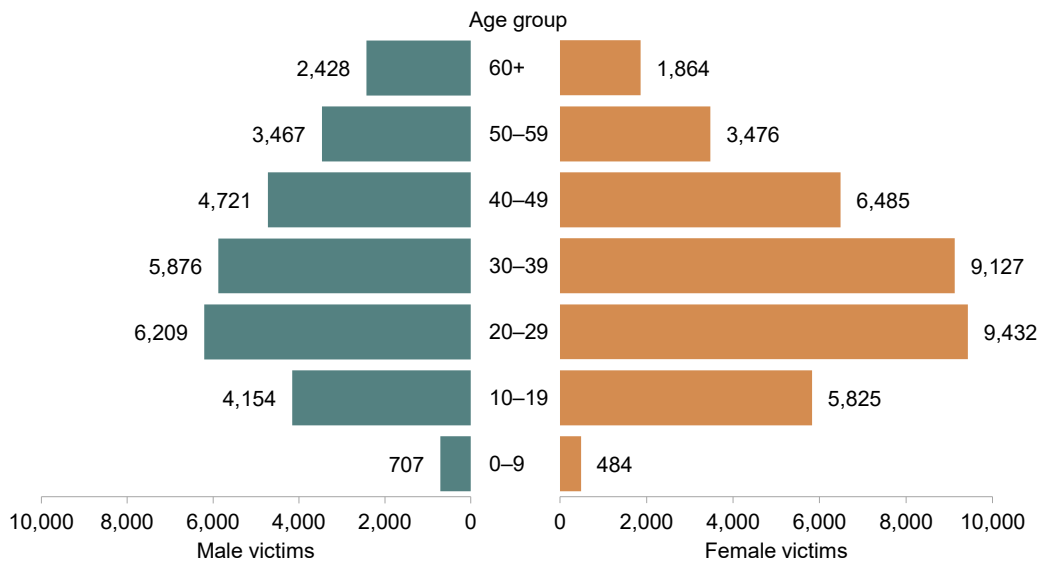
(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.  
 (b) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and social restrictions continued throughout 2021–22.  
 (c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations.

### 6.2.2.1 Personal offence victims of selected person offences by age and sex

**Personal offence victim age** is as at the date the offence was reported to or detected by police, not at the date the offence occurred. In some instances, particularly *homicide* and *sexual offences*, the time difference between the offence and reporting may be considerable.

The age and sex profiles of personal offence victims in 2024–25 vary depending on the offence category, as illustrated in Figure 27 ('assault'), Figure 28 ('sexual offences') and Figure 29 ('other offences against the person'). In 2024–25, over half (57.1%) of all 'assault' victims were female, compared with 42.9% males. However, the distribution patterns across age groups were similar for both sexes (Figure 27). For both, male and female 'assault' victims, the most prevalent age group was 20–29 years, with 9,432 female victims and 6,209 male victims recorded in 2024–25. The second largest age group was 30–39 years, with 9,127 female victims and 5,876 male victims. Combined, these two ten-year age groups (20–39 years) accounted for half (50.6%) of all female and 43.8% of all male 'assault' victims. In both the youngest (0–9 years) and oldest (60 years and older) age groups, there were more male than female victims of 'assault'.

**Figure 27** Victims<sup>(a,b)</sup> of assault, by age, 2024–25



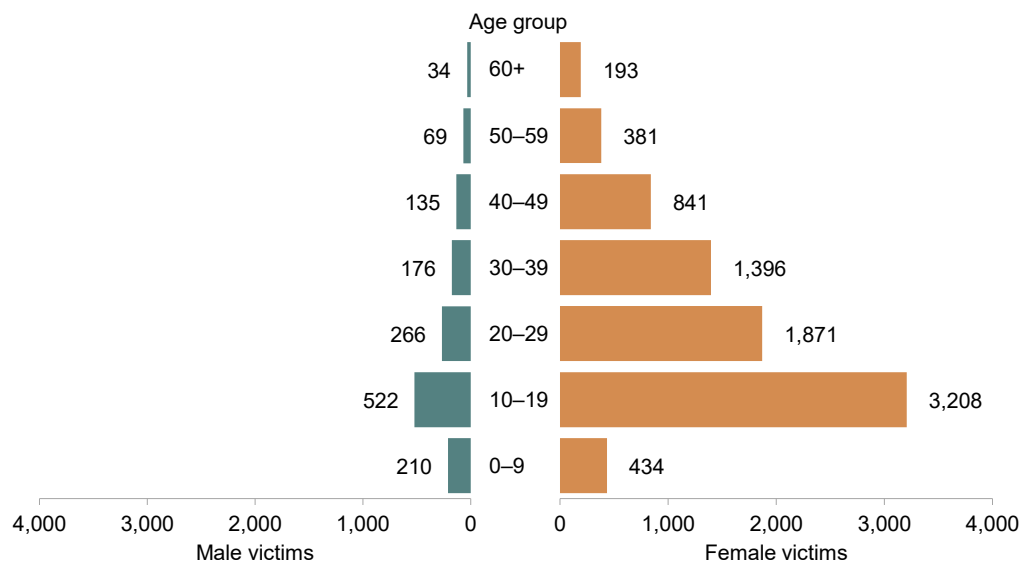
2 in 5 'sexual offences' victims were aged between 10 and 19 years.

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.  
 (b) Excludes 156 recorded victims whose age and/or sex was not stated and those whose sex was recorded as 'indeterminate'.

In 2024–25, victims of 'sexual offences' were predominantly female, comprising 85.5% of all recorded 'sexual offences' victims. Almost half (43.8%) of all female 'sexual offences' victims were aged 19 years or younger (Figure 28). Across the ten-year age groups, females were between 2.1 and 7.9 times more likely than males to be recorded as victims of 'sexual offences'.

Irrespective of sex, two in five victims of 'sexual offences' were aged 10–19 years at the time the offence was reported, highlighting the prevalence of this type of victimisation among younger age groups.

**Figure 28** Victims<sup>(a,b)</sup> of sexual offences, by age, 2024–25



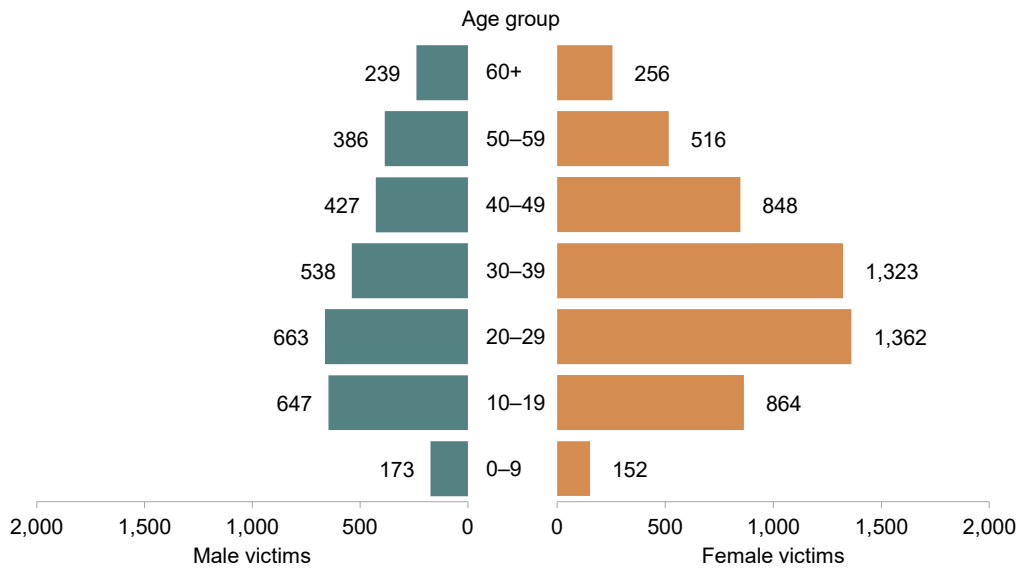
Victims of assault were concentrated in the 20–39 years age bracket for both males and females.

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.  
 (b) Excludes 40 recorded victims whose age and/or sex was not stated and those whose sex was recorded as 'indeterminate'.

Similar to 'sexual offences' victims, victims of 'other offences against the person' in 2024–25 were predominantly female across all age groups except for those aged 0–9 years. In this youngest age group, male victims slightly outnumbered female victims, with 53.2% male victims and 46.8% female victims (Figure 29).

For victims of 'other offences against the person', 20–29 years was the most prevalent age group, irrespective of sex. Of all victims of 'other offences against the person', 48.3% of male victims and 44.7% of female victims were under 30 years old at the time the offence was recorded. This highlights the concentration of victimisation among young adults for this offence category.

**Figure 29** Victims<sup>(a,b)</sup> of other offences against the person<sup>(c)</sup>, by age, 2024–25



- (a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Excludes 27 recorded victims whose age and/or sex was not stated and those whose sex was recorded as indeterminate.
- (c) Includes 'kidnapping, abduction etc.'; 'coercive control' (since May 2025); 'extortion'; 'stalking'; 'life endangering acts'.

### 6.2.2.2 Personal offence victim rates for selected offences by Indigenous status and sex

Figure 30 presents victim rates per 100,000 persons for **selected offences against the person** and selected subcategories ('assault'—'serious assault' and 'common assault', 'sexual offences'—'rape and attempted rape' and 'other sexual offences' and 'other offences against the person'—'stalking' and 'life endangering acts'), disaggregated by victim sex and victim Indigenous status. Rate ratios were calculated from crude victim rates to compare Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims with non-Indigenous victims by sex within each offence category. Crude victim rates in 2024–25 varied significantly depending on the victim's sex and Indigenous status.

Personal offence victim rates were higher for both female and male Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when compared with their non-Indigenous counterparts across selected offences, except for 'stalking'. For 'stalking' offences, the rate for non-Indigenous males was slightly higher than for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males. Across all personal offence categories, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females experienced the highest victim rates, while non-Indigenous males had the lowest rates, with 'stalking' the only exception.

For 'assault' victims, the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females was 6,562 victims per 100,000 persons, which was 7.1 times higher than for non-Indigenous females, with a rate of 927 victims per 100,000 persons. This rate ratio for female victims was consistent across the two 'assault' offence categories shown in Figure 30, with a ratio of 7.1 for 'serious assault' and 6.9 for 'common assault'. These rate ratios were the highest among the selected offences. There were 3.2 times more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male victims of 'assault' than non-Indigenous male victims. Similar to females, the rate ratios for males were nearly identical for the two 'assault' subcategories, with a ratio of 3.1 for 'serious assault' and 3.2 for 'common assault'. These rate ratios highlight a significant disparity in the rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous 'assault' victims.

For 'sexual offence' victims, rates were higher for females than males, irrespective of Indigenous status. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were 2.8 times more likely to be victims of 'sexual offences' than non-Indigenous females. Moreover, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males were 2.1 times more likely than non-Indigenous males to be victims of 'rape and attempted rape'.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females also had the highest victim rate for 'other offences against the person', at 564 victims per 100,000 persons. They were also 5.4 times more likely than non-Indigenous females to be victims of 'life-endangering act offences' (which include offences such as 'driving causing grievous bodily harm', 'ill-treatment of children', 'cyber threats/harassment', 'endangering lives involving transport', and more), and 1.4 times more likely to be victims of 'stalking'.

**Figure 30** Victim rates<sup>(a)</sup> by Indigenous status and sex, selected offences against the person, 2024–25



♂ males      ♀ females

- (a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Crude rates are presented without adjusting for age. Rate ratio represents the crude victim rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population subgroup divided by the crude victim rate for the equivalent non-Indigenous population subgroup. Rate ratios have been calculated using unrounded numbers.
- (c) Untransformed rate values are presented using logarithmic scale to overcome large numeric differences in rates.

### 6.2.3 Relationship of offender to personal offence victim

This section presents the relationship between the alleged offender and the personal offence victim as reported by the latter at the time of the incident. For incidents involving multiple offenders with different relationships to the same victim, the relationship type is selected based on the following hierarchy: Partner, ex-partner, family member, non-family member (but known to victim), stranger and then relationship unknown/not stated.

The data below represents a count of personal victims by offence category, it does not count offenders or relationships. An individual may be counted multiple times if they were recorded as a victim of more than one personal offence and/or offence type in the reference year and/or in more than one relationship type. Recorded victims of all offences against the person are included, irrespective of the cleared/solved status of the offence. Relationship is as at the time the offence was recorded, and relationship classifications are derived from those used by the ABS in *Recorded crime – Victims, Australia*.

#### 6.2.3.1 Personal offence victims by relationship and sex

**Table 62** Victims<sup>(a)</sup> of offences against the person by offence category, sex<sup>(b)</sup> and offender's relationship to victim, 2024–25

	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	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
— count —																
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	0	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	≤3	4	5	7	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	5	≤3	≤3
<b>Other homicide</b>	≤3	≤3	0	0	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	10	≤3	16	10	15	4	4	≤3
<b>Assault</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>12,132</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>800</b>
Grievous assault	77	93	10	23	15	8	67	56	167	47	228	38	225	48	26	6
Serious assault	1,337	6,740	338	1,948	490	609	1,674	2,395	2,171	1,998	3,734	1,821	1,112	1,485	468	295
Serious assault (no injury)	415	598	89	166	96	134	510	792	986	555	1,725	757	267	232	300	123
Common assault	1,879	4,701	497	1,246	600	877	1,792	3,100	1,775	1,892	3,066	1,983	937	1,561	506	376
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>495</b>
Rape and attempted rape	34	1,212	7	376	14	113	61	303	115	991	56	356	28	335	19	160
Other sexual offences	35	412	28	214	66	263	195	745	333	1,272	231	902	80	346	112	335
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>
Armed robbery	≤3	6	4	6	0	≤3	4	6	139	46	534	207	129	43	9	10
Unarmed robbery	≤3	33	4	25	0	≤3	4	17	130	79	471	211	101	46	30	15
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>981</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>14,751</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>10,636</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>2,305</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.

(b) Excludes 240 personal offence incidents where victim's sex was not stated or was recorded as indeterminate.

Note that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within this report, because of confidentialising small value cells.

### 6.2.3.2 Victims of selected personal offences by relationship, sex and Indigenous status

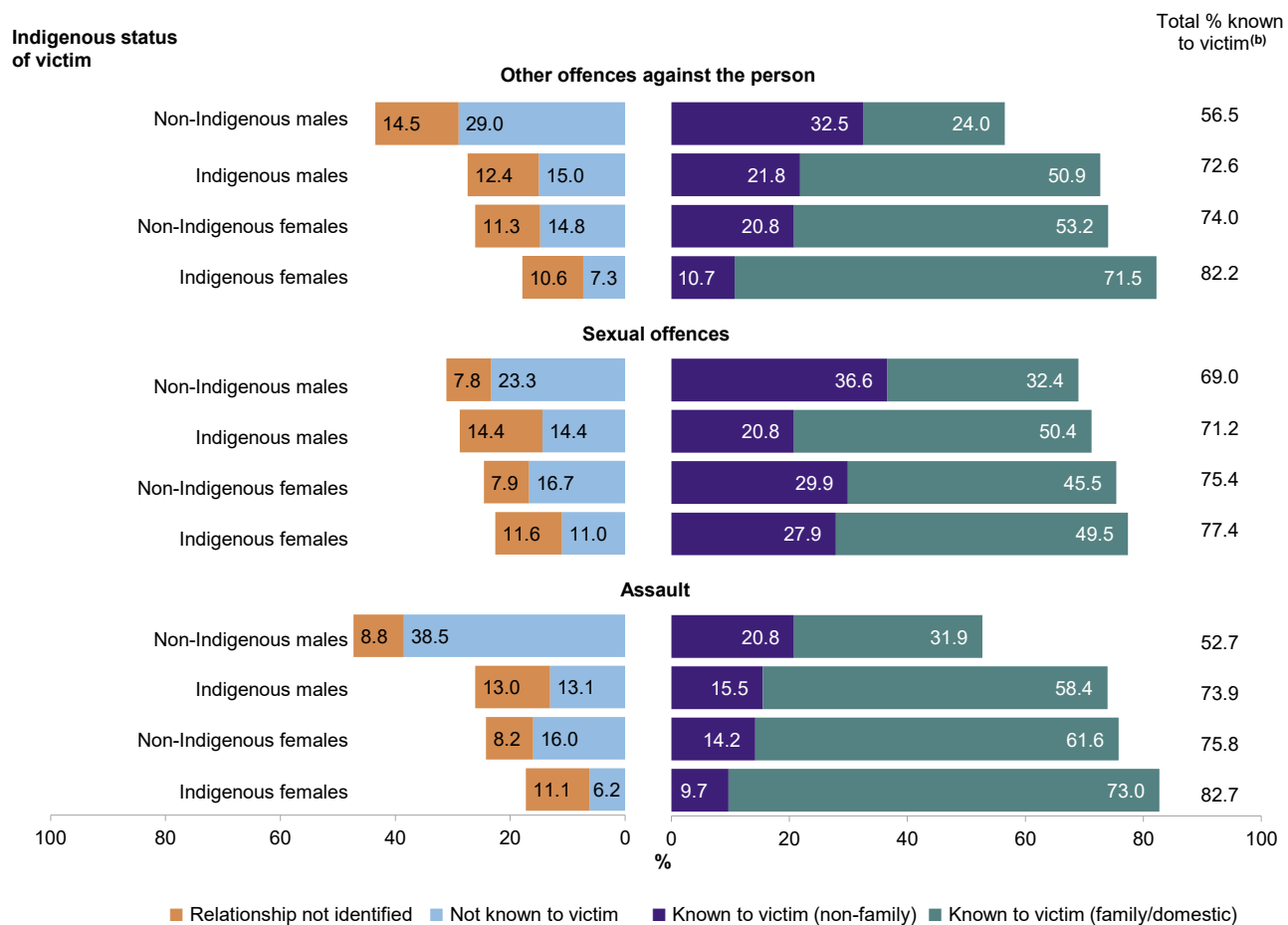
In 2024–25, across all **offences against the person** where the offender–victim relationship was recorded, just under two-thirds of victims (64.5% or 54,848) knew their offender, and almost half (47.8% or 40,670) were in a 'domestic or family relationship' with their offender. The nature of the relationship varied depending on the victim's Indigenous status, sex, and the type of offence (Figure 31).

For all victims of 'other offences against the person', 46.4% were in a 'domestic or family relationship' with their offender (not shown). This proportion was higher among non-Indigenous females (53.2%), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females (71.5%), and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males (50.9%). Among non-Indigenous male victims of 'other offences against the person', just over half (56.5%) knew their offender(s).

Three in four victims of 'sexual offences' (74.4%) knew their offender, and 44.7% of all 'sexual offence' victims were in a 'domestic or family relationship' with them (not shown). Almost half of all female 'sexual offences' victims (46.4%) reported a 'domestic or family relationship' with their offender, 49.5% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and 45.5% of non-Indigenous female victims. Similarly, 50.4% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male victims of 'sexual offences' were victimised by a family member. In contrast, non-Indigenous males were mostly sexually victimised by someone they knew outside their family (36.6%) and were also more likely than the other referenced victim cohorts to be sexually victimised by a stranger (23.3%).

For 'assault' victims overall, just over half (53.7%) were in a 'domestic or family relationship' with their offender (not shown). This proportion was higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims, with 73.0% of female 'assault' victims and 58.4% of male 'assault' victims being victimised by a family member. Non-Indigenous female victims also experienced a higher percentage of family-related 'assault' (61.6%). Conversely, almost two in five (38.5%) non-Indigenous male 'assault' victims were victimised by a stranger in 2024–25.

**Figure 31 Relationship of offender to victim<sup>(a)</sup>, by victim's Indigenous status and sex, selected offences against the person, 2024–25**



(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.  
 (b) 'Total % known to victim' have been calculated on unrounded figures.

## 6.2.4 Victims of DFV related personal offences

Data on the relationship between offenders and victims is a key source for identifying **victims of DFV-related personal offences** within this report. In 2024–25, information about the offender–victim relationship was available for 85.1% of victims of **offences against the person**. The outstanding, missing information about offender–victim relationships, along with other factors outlined in the report's introduction, suggests that the data likely under-represent the true extent of DFV-related personal offending in Queensland.

Most of the increase in victims of DFV-related personal offences shown in Table 63 coincided with the change in police recording practice in 2021–22, with the count of DFV victims more than doubling (up 132.4% or 15,911 more victims) in 2024–25 compared with 2020–21. Due to this break in time series, DFV-related victim counts in the most recent years are not comparable with those recorded before the practice change. Since 2021–22, victims of DFV-related offences increased by 45.6% to 40,670 victims in 2024–25. However, the year-on-year increase compared with 2023–24 was the lowest in the time series, both before and after the change in recording practice, with 680 more recorded DFV victims (up 1.7%).

Victims of DFV-related 'assaults' accounted for four in five (82.3%) DFV victims, with almost half (46.5%) of those victims having experienced 'serious assault' in 2024–25. After continuous growth in counts each year since 2014–15, there were eight fewer DFV victims of 'assault' recorded in 2024–25 than in 2023–24.

Victims of DFV-related 'sexual offences' accounted for one in 10 (10.1%) DFV victims in 2024–25. There were 555 more victims of DFV-related 'sexual offences' this year than in 2023–24, a 15.7% increase. In 2023–24 and 2024–25 victims of DFV-related 'rape and attempted rape' accounted for half of all DFV-related 'sexual offences' victims (50.4% and 52.1%, respectively), while it was less than that in the years before (applies to years shown).

In 2024–25 counts for victims of DFV-related 'other offences against the person' almost tripled (up 1,889 victims or 172.7%) relative to 2021–22. The main drivers were substantial increases in victims of DFV-related 'stalking' (up 844 victims or 264.6%) and DFV-related 'life endangering act' offences (up 762 victims or 128.5%).

**Table 63** Victims<sup>(a)</sup> of DFV-related offences against the person – time series

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20 <sup>(b)</sup>	2020–21	2021–22 <sup>(c)</sup>	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	— count —										
<b>Homicide (Murder)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Other homicide</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Assault</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>6,679</b>	<b>7,424</b>	<b>7,474</b>	<b>9,147</b>	<b>24,089</b>	<b>30,502</b>	<b>33,462</b>	<b>33,454</b>
Grievous assault	207	241	276	247	271	257	259	341	350	347	350
Serious assault	2,389	3,026	3,654	3,898	4,469	4,482	5,338	11,416	14,486	15,637	15,572
Serious assault (no injury)	259	342	412	375	457	456	526	1,802	2,372	2,736	2,802
Common assault	1,186	1,660	2,021	2,159	2,227	2,279	3,024	10,530	13,294	14,742	14,730
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>4,092</b>
Rape and attempted rape	469	535	600	682	684	816	828	1,156	1,465	1,781	2,130
Other sexual offences	910	1,165	1,085	1,083	1,109	1,179	1,279	1,490	1,700	1,756	1,962
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>115</b>
Armed robbery	9	4	10	10	5	14	8	16	24	32	29
Unarmed robbery	10	26	22	27	20	29	26	64	65	103	86
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>2,983</b>
Kidnapping, abduction etc.	72	97	139	113	122	134	147	177	308	356	404
Coercive control <sup>(d)</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	42
Extortion	4	≤3	≤3	≤3	4	≤3	6	5	13	21	19
Stalking	71	100	109	107	132	131	182	319	899	1,220	1,163
Life endangering acts	296	276	357	365	331	283	375	593	983	1,219	1,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>8,722</b>	<b>9,094</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>10,091</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>27,933</b>	<b>35,989</b>	<b>39,991</b>	<b>40,670</b>

(a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.

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

(c) Since 1 July 2021, police officers are required to record all criminal offences associated with DFV investigations.

(d) 'Coercive control' was declared a criminal offence in legislation which came into effect in May 2025.

na not applicable

### 6.2.4.1 Victim rates for DFV-related personal offences by Indigenous status, sex and age

Data on the offender–victim relationship as well as victim sex and Indigenous status was available for 74,526 personal offence victims (87.6% of all victims) in 2024–25. Of those, half (50.3% or 37,514) were in a 'domestic or family relationship' with the offender(s). This proportion was higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims (67.0%) than for non-Indigenous victims (45.9%). For more than a third (37.3%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims, the offender was their current partner or an ex-partner, while for one in three (29.8%), the offender was a parent or family member. For non-Indigenous personal offence victims, 29.4% were victimised by a current partner or ex-partner and 16.5% by a parent or family member.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 35–39 years were the cohort most likely to experience personal offences perpetrated by someone within their family and/or domestic relationships.

Differences were also observed between sexes. There were more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female than male victims of DFV-related personal offences (70.8% and 56.9% respectively). A similar pattern was observed for non-Indigenous victims, with 57.2% of female and 30.0% of male victims having experienced DFV-related offending.

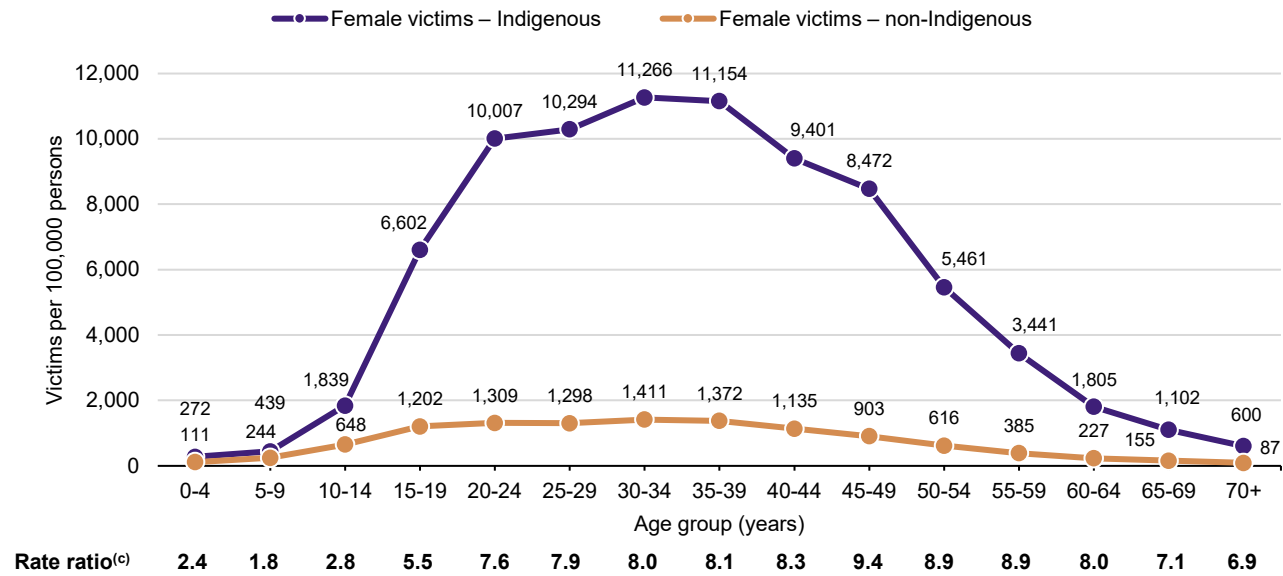
Figure 32 and Figure 33 display the DFV-related personal offence victim rates in 2024–25 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous females and males by age group. Among the youngest age groups (0–4 and 5–9 years), the victim rates were twice as high for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons as for non-Indigenous persons, irrespective of sex. For age groups from 10–14 years onwards, the DFV-related personal offence victim rates diverged substantially when comparing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander with non-Indigenous persons. The rate differences between the two populations ranged from 2.8 to 9.4 times higher for females and 2.7 to 8.6 times higher for males. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 5–9 years the DFV-related personal offence victim rate for boys was 459.4 compared with 439.4 per 100,000 persons for girls. For all other age groups, the victim rates were consistently higher for females than for males, regardless of Indigenous status.

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females, the DFV-related personal offence victim rate increased steeply after the 5–9 years age group, reaching a peak of 11,265.7 victims per 100,000 persons in the 30–34 years age group. The victim rate then declined with each successive age group to a low of 600.3 victims per 100,000 persons for those aged 70 years and older. The largest victim rate difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous females was observed in the 50–54 years age group (rate ratio of 8.9), while the 5–9 years age group had the lowest ratio at 1.8.

The DFV-related personal offence victim rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males peaked in the 35–39 years age group, at 3,272.3 victims per 100,000 persons. The largest victim rate difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous males was also in the 35–39 years age group (ratio of 8.6). As for females, the lowest victim rate ratio was observed among younger males, with a ratio of 2.1 for those aged 5–9 years.

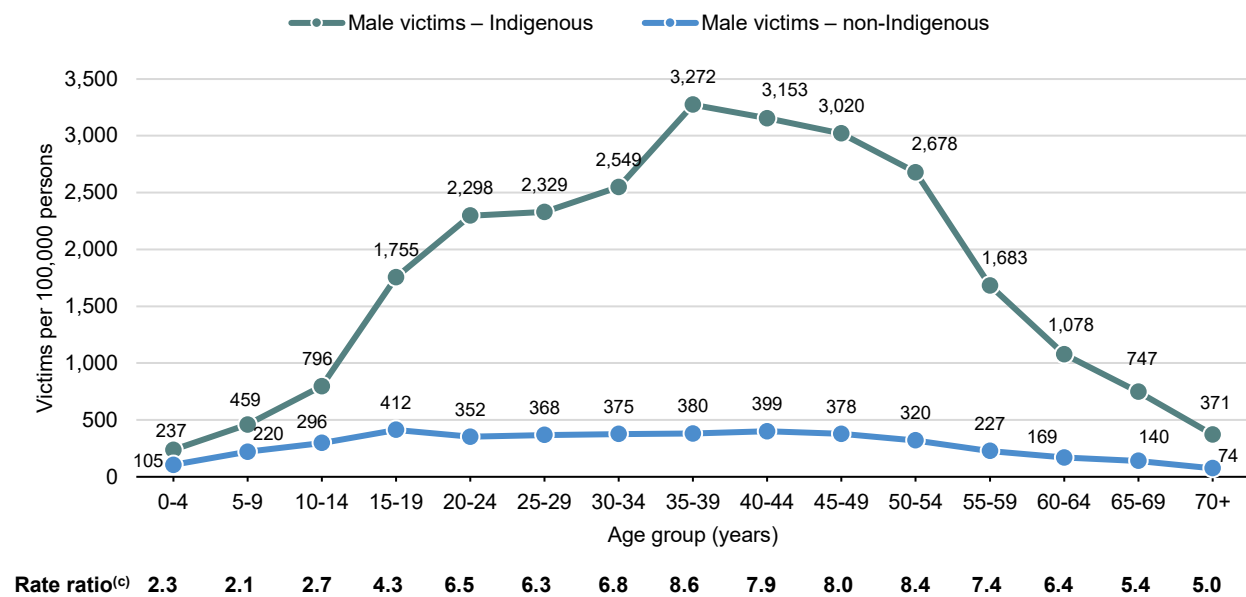
There was no clear peak in the DFV-related personal offence victim rates of non-Indigenous males and females. For non-Indigenous females, the two highest victim rates were observed in the 30–34 years (1,411 victims per 100,000 persons) and 35–39 years (1,372 victims per 100,000 persons) age groups. For non-Indigenous males, victim rates remained relatively unchanged between the ages of 20 and 49 years, ranging from 352.0 to 399.2 victims per 100,000 persons. The highest victim rate among non-Indigenous males was observed for those aged 15–19 years, at 411.7 victims per 100,000 persons.

**Figure 32 Female victim rates<sup>(a,b)</sup> for DFV-related offences against the person, by age and Indigenous status, 2024-25**



- (a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).
- (c) Rate ratio represents the crude victim rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population subgroup divided by the crude victim rate for the equivalent non-Indigenous population subgroup. Rate ratios have been calculated on unrounded rates.

**Figure 33 Male victim rates<sup>(a,b)</sup> for DFV-related offences, by age and Indigenous status, 2024-25**



- (a) An individual may be recorded as a victim more than once in the reference period.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population (ERP).
- (c) Rate ratio represents the crude victim rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population subgroup divided by the crude victim rate for the equivalent non-Indigenous population subgroup. Rate ratios have been calculated on unrounded rates.

## 7.0 Explanatory notes and glossary

### Abbreviations and symbols

na	not available
nc	not calculated
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
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 \*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.

**\*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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Other:** The offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process. Also includes diversions, for drug diversion:

**Minor drugs offence warning:** A one-off warning given to an eligible person by a police officer as an alternative to a notice to appear in court for a drug possession offence. If the person accepts the warning, they agree to forfeit the drugs/utensils to the state for destruction.

**Police Drug Diversion Assessment Program:** A legislated program that allows police to offer an eligible person the opportunity to accept a police diversion as an alternative to prosecution. If the person accepts the referral, they sign an agreement to participate in and complete a Program appointment and agree to forfeit the drugs/utensils to the state for destruction

**Confidentialisation:** A change made to small-value cells ( $\leq 3$ ) 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 and are further disaggregated and grouped:

**Offences against the person:** Includes homicide offences, assault, sexual offences, robbery and other offences against the person (which include kidnapping, extortion, stalking, coercive control and life endangering acts). Definitions for selected offences in this category:

**Coercive control:** Became a criminal offence in May 2025. A DFV offence involving the use of a pattern of abusive behaviours by a person towards a current, or former, intimate partner, family member, or informal (unpaid) carer over time that hurt, humiliate, isolate, frighten, or threaten in order to control or dominate them.

**Grievous assault:** Assault resulting in grievous bodily harm

**Life endangering acts:** Includes ill treatment of child; bomb threat; threats/harassment–cyber; driving causing grievous bodily harm; endanger lives on transport; and other acts that endanger the life of others.

**Other sexual offences:** Sexual offences other than rape, including indecent treatment of children; incest; indecent assault; bestiality; wilful obscene exposure; and other offences of a sexual nature.

**Serious assault:** Assault resulting in injury, excluding grievous bodily harm. Includes strangulation.

**Serious assault (no injury):** Serious assault not resulting in injury, e.g. against a vulnerable person.

**Offences against property:** Include unlawful entry, arson, other property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, other theft, fraud, handling stolen goods. Definitions for selected offences in this category:

**Other fraud:** Fraud offences other than those listed, e.g. may include counterfeit currency; forgery; insurance fraud; obtain refund for stolen goods; falsification of records; fraudulent trade practices, etc.

**Other property damage:** Represents property damage other than arson.

**Other stealing:** Includes theft other than from a shop, dwelling or vehicle, e.g. may include theft of public property; fare evasion; theft of goods in transit, etc.

**Other offences:** Include drug offences, breach of DV protection order, trespassing and vagrancy, Weapons Act offences, good order offences, traffic and related offences, miscellaneous offences. Definitions for selected offences in this category:

**Breach domestic violence order (DVO):** Represents contravention of a condition(s) of a domestic violence order. (If the breach includes commission of a criminal offence, that offence and the breach offence will both be recorded.)

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

**Other drug offences:** Drug offences other than those listed, e.g. possess drug utensils; permit premises to be used for drug offences, etc.

**Weapons Act offences – other:** Any offence under the *Weapons Act 1990* other than those listed, e.g. misuse of a registered weapon.

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

**Youth offender:** An alleged offender aged 10 to 17 years on the date police action commenced against them.

**Population subgroup:** 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 comparisons 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 only applied to aggregated data 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 ' $\leq 3$ ' 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, irrespective of the true value of that cell. This methodology allows for totals to be calculated in tables with small value cells, but this means 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.

**Exclusions:** Breaches of justice orders are excluded from this report, except where such breaches are a criminal offence, e.g. Breach of DVO. Breaches of bail are also excluded from this report.

**Offender:** An offender is counted once for each offence type committed within a single incident that is cleared or solved through police action against that offender within the reference year. An individual offender is therefore counted multiple times during a reference period if they were proceeded against for multiple offence types within the same incident or multiple times within the reference period.

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

**Victim:** 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 offence type). Only victims of offences against the person are presented in this report.

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

**Geography:** All data are presented at state (Queensland) level. Count 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 2024–25 Crime report, all data are presented by Queensland Police Service administrative regions (comprising 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:** (See *Glossary* for definitions of age-standardised 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 and those travelling for other purposes are not factored into the ERP for any given region. 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:

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

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 2024–25 financial year, the mid-point ERP is calculated by dividing by two the sum of the ERP as at 30 June 2024 and the ERP as at 30 June 2025.

**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 years (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 from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2025.

**Variables not stated:** In 2024–25 there were:

- 5,843 recorded victims for whom Indigenous status was not stated, 240 recorded victims for whom sex was not stated, and 61 recorded victims for whom age was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated)
- 5,338 unique victims for whom Indigenous status was not stated, 209 unique victims for whom sex was not stated, and 60 unique victims for whom age was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated).
- 1,394 recorded offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated and 672 recorded offenders whose sex was not stated (note, some records had more than one variable not stated)
- 1,139 unique offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated and 337 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.

## Classification – Offences against the person

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence	
Homicide (murder)	Homicide (murder)	Murder	
Other homicide	Attempted murder	Attempted murder	
	Conspiracy to murder	Conspiracy to murder	
	Manslaughter (excl. by driving and striking)	Manslaughter (excluding driving causing death)	
	Driving causing death	Driving causing death	
	Unlawful striking causing death	Unlawful striking causing death	
Assault	Grievous assault	Grievous bodily harm	
	Serious assault	Assault occasioning bodily harm	
	Serious assault (no injury)	Assault, serious (no injury)	
	Common assault		Assault, police (PPRA)
			Assault, minor (not elsewhere classified)
			Assault, common
			Assault, aggravated (non-sexual)
Sexual Offences	Rape and Attempted Rape	Rape	
		Rape-Attempted	
	Other sexual offences		Indecent assaults on adults
			Indecent treatment of children
			Assault with intent to commit rape
			Sexual assault (other)
			Unlawful carnal knowledge
			Incest
			Sexual offences-consent prescribed (other)
			Bestiality
			Indecent acts
			Wilful obscene exposure (Crim. Code)
			Sexual offences (other) 18 and over
			Sexual offences (other) child under 18
			Wilful obscene exposure
Robbery	Armed Robbery	Robbery, armed	
	Unarmed Robbery	Robbery, unarmed	
		Robbery, unarmed, in company	
		Demand property with menaces with intent to steal	
		Assault with intent to steal	
Other offences against the person	Kidnapping, abduction etc.	Kidnapping	
		Deprivation of liberty	
		Kidnapping for ransom or gain	
		Offences against liberty (other)	
		Attempted abduction	
	Coercive control	Coercive control	
Other offences against the person	Extortion	Extortion-demand property, benefit or service, with threats, with intent to extort	
	Extortion	Other extortion (not elsewhere classified)	

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence
Other offences against the person	Stalking	Stalking-protracted
		Stalking-non protracted
	Life endangering acts	Threats/harassment-cyber
		Bomb threat/hoax
		Fireworks (possess or use)
		Suspect mail
		Driving causing grievous bodily harm
		Failure to protect a child from sexual abuse
		Failure to report child sexual offence
		Offences against children-ill treatment of children
		Offences against children-ill treatment of children-abandoned
		Offences against children-ill treatment of children-deserted
		Offences against children-ill treatment of children-exposure
		Offences against children-ill treatment of children-neglect
		Child protection-breach of offender prohibition order
		Endanger lives on aircraft, high jacking
		Endanger lives on railways, obstructions
		Endanger lives involving transport (other)
		Carry/send dangerous goods in a vehicle
		Defamation/libel
		Armed so as to cause fear or alarm
		Armed with intent (summary offences act)
		Contamination of goods
		Offences against the person/life endangering acts (other)

## Classification – Offences against property

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence
Unlawful entry	Unlawful entry without violence-dwelling	Burglary, with breaking
		Burglary
	Unlawful entry with violence-dwelling	Burglary, with violence or threats, with breaking
		Burglary, with violence or threats
	Unlawful entry with intent-shop	Enter with intent, shop, with breaking
		Enter with intent, shop
	Unlawful entry with intent-other	Enter with intent, other premises, with breaking
Enter with intent, other premises		
Break and enter-unspecified building		
Arson	Arson	Fire-building or structure-deliberate/suspicious
		Fire-aircraft or motor vehicle-deliberate/suspicious
		Fire-vegetation-deliberate/suspicious
		Fire-mine/stack-deliberate/suspicious
Other property damage	Other property damage	Wilfully kill, maim, wound animals (excluding stock with intent to steal)
		Fire-damage to property (not elsewhere classified)-deliberate/suspicious
		Graffiti
		Wilful damage (not elsewhere classified)
		Unlawful damage to property including graffiti (community by-law)
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	Unlawful use of motor vehicle	Motor vehicle-steal, unlawfully use, possess
		Motor vehicle-attempted steal/unlawfully use
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	Other stealing	Bicycle-steal, unlawfully use
		Vessel-steal, unlawfully use, remove from mooring
		Aircraft-steal, unlawfully use
		Vehicles-other, steal, unlawfully use
	Stealing from dwellings	Stealing from dwelling houses
	Shop stealing	Shop stealing, unlawfully take away goods
	Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)	Vehicles-stealing from/enter with intent
Fraud	Fraud by computer	Hacking/misuse-cyber
		Fraud computer crime offences
	Fraud by cheque	Fraud involving valueless cheques
	Fraud by credit card	Fraud involving bank cards, credit cards, etc. (excluding ATM transactions)
	Identity fraud	Possess false identity documents
Use of another identity		
Use of fictitious identity		
Fraud	Identity fraud	Identity takeover
	Other fraud	Forge, utter (other)

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence
Fraud	Other fraud	Fraud involving refunds for stolen goods
		Fraudulent falsification of records
		Frauds on insurance companies
		Fraudulent use of passbooks, withdrawal slips
		Fraudulent disposition of encumbered goods
		Fraud-card skimming
		Fraud-card skimming device
		Fraud involving counterfeit cards
		Fraud-possess implements of forgery
		Fraud-possess personal financial information without reasonable excuse
		Fraud-possess device to record personal financial information without reasonable excuse
		Steal as a clerk or servant
		Fraudulent disposition of trust property
		Fraud-embezzlement by officers of companies
		Steal by agent, collector, or as a bailee
		Counterfeit currency offences
		Fraud, imposition (other)
		Stock-fraud
		Fraud, imposition (not elsewhere classified)
		Misappropriation (other)
Auction fraud-cyber		
Fraud general-cyber		
Handling stolen goods	Possess property suspected stolen	Possession of property suspected stolen
	Receiving stolen property	Receiving stolen property
	Possess etc. tainted property	Possess, receive, dispose of tainted property (including money laundering)
		Money laundering-cyber
	Other handling stolen goods	Possession of skin or carcass suspected stolen
Bring stolen goods into Queensland		

## Classification – Other offences

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence	
Drug Offences	Trafficking drugs	Trafficking in dangerous drugs	
	Possess Drugs	Possess and/or use dangerous drugs	
	Produce drugs	Produce dangerous drugs	
	Sell/supply drugs	Supply dangerous drugs	
	Other drug offences	Import/export dangerous drugs	Import/export dangerous drugs
		Permit premises to be used	Permit premises to be used
Possess things for use, or used in the administration, consumption, smoking of a dangerous drug		Possess things for use, or used in the administration, consumption, smoking of a dangerous drug	
Receive/possess property obtained from trafficking or supplying dangerous drugs	Receive/possess property obtained from trafficking or supplying dangerous drugs		
Drugs offences (other)	Drugs offences (other)		
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	Liquor Act offences/other liquor offences	
Breach of Domestic violence order (DVO)	Breach DVO	Contravene DVO	
		Domestic and family violence (DFV) - engaging in DFV or associated DFV to aid respondent	
Trespassing and vagrancy	Trespassing and vagrancy	G20 Trespass/entry offences	
		Begging in a public place-Summary Offences Act	
		Unlawfully on premises/trespassing	
		Begging alms	
		Insufficient or no visible means of support	
		Vagrancy offences (other)	
		Summary Offences Act (other)	
Trespass (community by-law)			
Weapons Act offences	Unlawful possession of concealed firearm	Unlawful possession of concealable firearm	
	Unlawful possession firearm-other	Unlawful possession of firearm (other)	
	Bomb possession and/or use of	Bomb (possess or use)	
	Possession and/or use other weapons; restricted items	Possession of dangerous articles (community by-law)	
		Possession of a firearm or weapon (community by-law)	
Weapons Act Offences-other	Weapons Act offences (other) Weapons Act 1990		
Good order offences	Disobey move-on direction	Fail to comply with a lawful direction (community by-law)	
		Disobey move on direction	
	Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	Resist arrest, incite, hinder, obstruct police	
		Evade police – pursuit policy	
Good order offences	Resist, incite, hinder, obstruct	Police pursuit – pursuit policy	
		Assault/obstruct police (community by-law)	
		G20 assault/obstruct	

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence
Good order offences	Fare evasion	Fare evasion, refuse to pay
		Public nuisance
	Public nuisance	Public Nuisance–Summary Offences Act
		Wilful Exposure–Summary Offences Act
		Disorderly behaviour
		Indecent behaviour
		Obscene, insulting, offensive, etc. language
		Offences against good order (other)
		Offences under the vagrants, gaming & other offences
		Disorderly
		Offensive
		Threatening (includes threatening behaviour toward Police)
		Violent
		Language offences directed toward Police
		Obscene language/offensive behaviour (community by-law)
		Participants in criminal organisation
Habitual consorting		
Consorting		
Out of control event		
Public urination		
Traffic and related offences	Dangerous operation of a vehicle	Dangerous operation of a vehicle
		Racing/speed trials on a road
	Drink/drug driving	Drink driving
		Drink driving – fail to provide specimen of breath or blood
		Drug driving
	Drug driving – fail to provide specimen of saliva or blood	
	Disqualified driving	Driving whilst disqualified or restricted
Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	Interfere with mechanism of motor vehicle	
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous offences	Involving child in making child exploitation material
		Making, distributing, possessing child exploitation material
		Use internet to procure/expose child to indecent act or matter
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous offences	Perjury
		Possession of things for unlawful entry
		Privacy and obscene publications offence–cyber
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous offences	Federal computer crime offences–cyber
		Prostitution
		Gaming, racing and betting offences
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous offences	Official corruption
		Escape lawful custody

Offence category 2	Offence category 3	Offence
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous offences	Pervert the course of justice (other) Impersonate Police Conspiracy (not elsewhere classified) Bribery False representation causing investigation Offences against public health Sale of potentially harmful things Possession of graffiti instrument

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