



Department of Police, Fire & Emergency Management

a safe & secure  
**Tasmania**

# 2024-25 Crime Statistics Supplement



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# 2024-25 Crime Statistics Supplement



The Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Crime Statistics Supplement 2024-25 provides a detailed breakdown of the offences reported or becoming known to police in the financial year ending 30 June 2025. Five-year trend data are included for many of the measures.

## Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

In 2024-25, Total Offences decreased by 4% to 34,609, which was above the previous five-year average.

Contributing to the reduction in crime were decreases in Offences Against Property (5%), Offences Against the Person (2%) and Fraud and Similar Offences (16%). Note that the five-year average was affected by COVID-19 restrictions.

The clearance rate for Total Offences increased to 53% in 2024-25, which is the highest rate recorded in at least 60 years.

The reduction in crime in 2024-25 followed 3 years of crime increases. Changes from the previous year are outlined below for offences recorded within the four major offence categories.

### Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

Major Offence Categories	2023-24*			2024-25			% Change (Recorded)
	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	
A. Offences Against the Person	6,680	5,389	80%	6,563	5,567	84%	-2%
B. Offences Against Property	28,001	11,602	41%	26,617	11,852	44%	-5%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	913	554	60%	764	397	51%	-16%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences**	593	440	74%	665	546	82%	12%
<b>Total Offences**</b>	<b>36,187</b>	<b>17,985</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>34,609</b>	<b>18,362</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

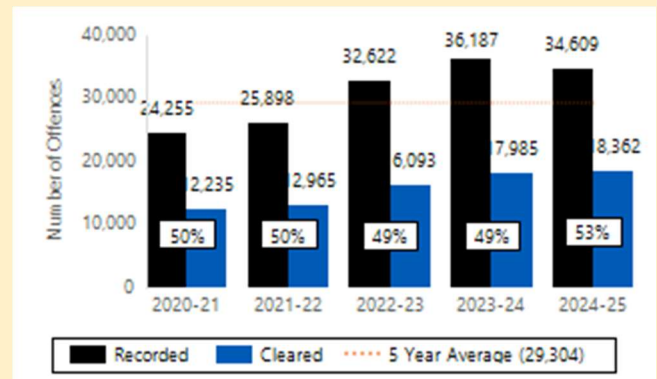
\* Revised 1 August 2025.

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

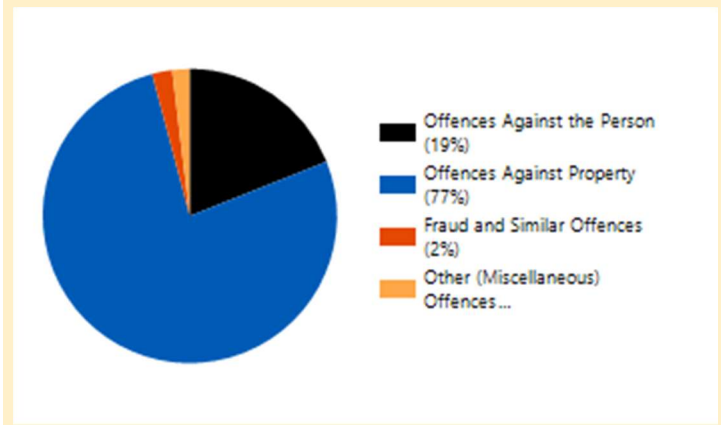
The Total Offences 2024-25 pie chart illustrates the distribution for the four major offence categories.

Offences Against Property accounted for 77% of Total Offences with Stealing (excluding Stolen Motor Vehicles), Injure/Destroy Property and Assault (excluding Assault a Police Officer) accounting for the majority of Total Offences Recorded.

TOTAL OFFENCES: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/  
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



TOTAL OFFENCES 2024-25



## A. Offences Against the Person

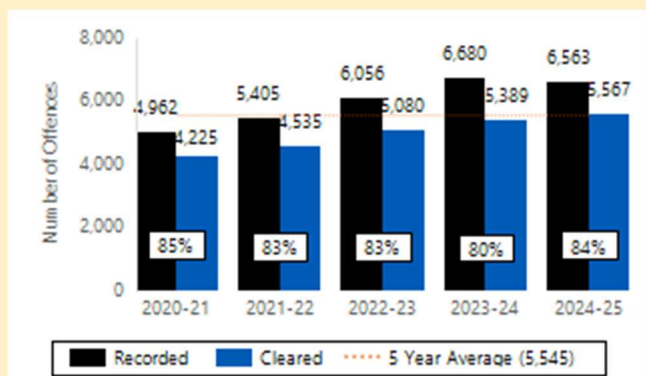
In 2024-25, Offences Against the Person fell by 2% to 6,563, which was above the previous five-year average.

The most notable decreases for this category were Sexual Assault (17%) and Total Robbery (9%).

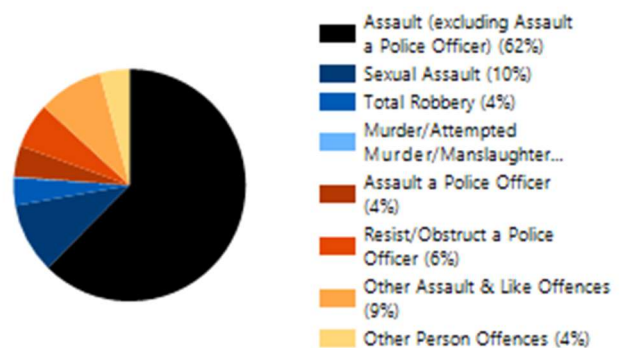
The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person increased to 84% in 2024-25.

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

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



OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON 2024-25



### Assault (excluding Assault a Police Officer)

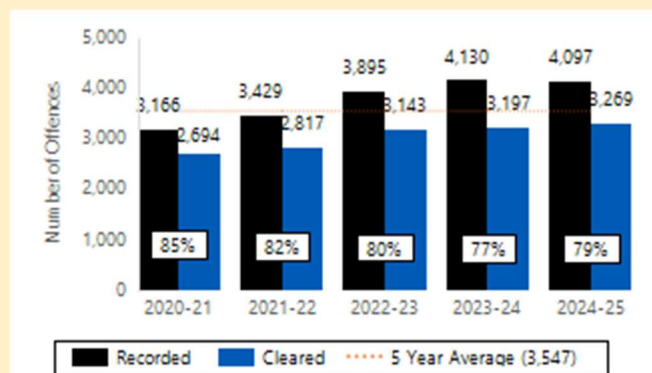
In 2024-25, assaults decreased by 1% to 4,097, which was above the previous five-year average.

In 2024-25, over half the assaults (57%) were committed at a residential location. 17% were committed in the street/footpath and 10% at a retail location.

The majority of assaults (79%) did not involve a weapon, 4% involved a knife and 2% involved a firearm.

The alleged offender was known to the victim in 75% of assaults. Females accounted for 54% of Assault victims.

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



## Sexual Assault

In 2024-25, sexual assaults decreased by 17% to 641, following a 26% increase the previous year. The 2024-25 result remained above the previous five-year average.

45% of sexual assaults reported in 2024-25 were committed a year or more before they were reported, some occurring several decades ago.

Sexual assaults reported in 2024-25 occurred most commonly at residential locations (74%). 98% of sexual assaults were committed without a weapon and females accounted for 84% of Sexual Assault victims.

The sexual assault clearance rate increased from 77% in 2023-24 to 94% in 2024-25.

## Total Robbery

In 2024-25, robberies decreased by 9% to 252, which was above the previous five-year average.

Armed and Aggravated Armed Robbery accounted for 25% of total robberies and fell by 11%. Stealing With Force reduced by 3% in 2024-25.

56% of robberies occurred in retail locations, 18% occurred on the street/footpath and 16% in residential locations.

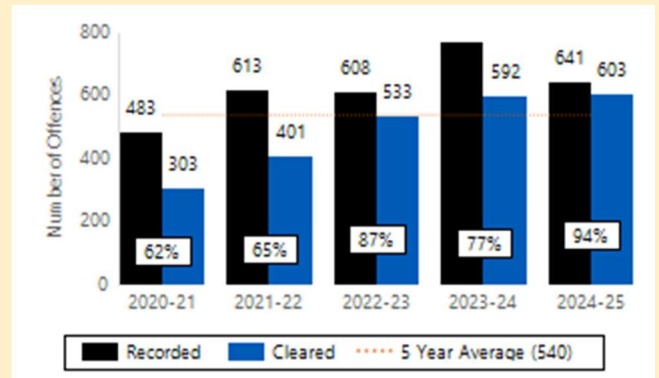
Knives were the predominant weapon used in armed robberies (53%) with firearms used in 15% of armed robberies (9 offences).

There were also 15 Carjacking or Aggravated Carjacking offences recorded in 2024-25.

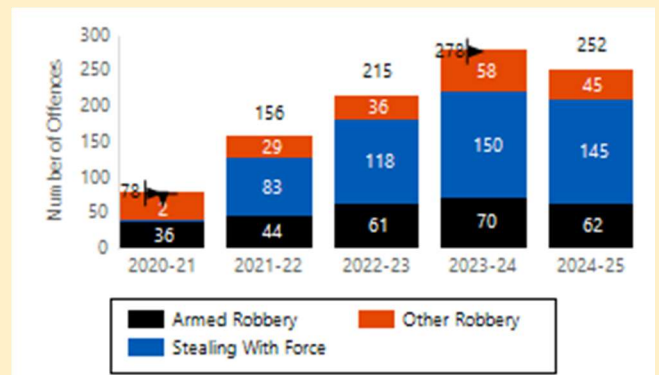
## Murder

There were 4 murders recorded in 2024-25, an increase of 1 offence from the previous year. The offender was confirmed known to the victim in 2 of the 4 murders. 3 of the murders recorded in 2024-25 were cleared in that year, alongside one murder from a previous year, resulting in a 100% clearance rate.

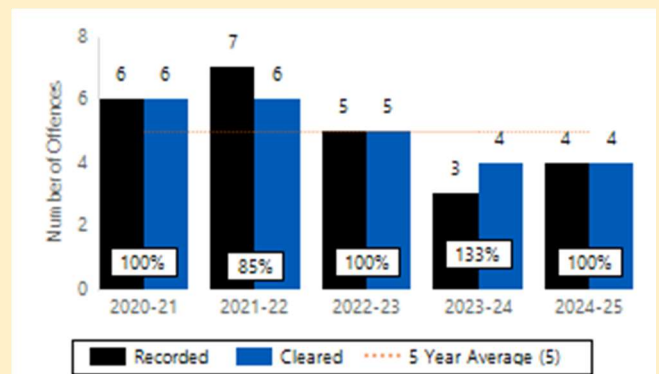
SEXUAL ASSAULT: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/  
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



TOTAL ROBBERY: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED BY TYPE



MURDER: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/  
PERCENTAGE CLEARED



## A. Offences Against Property

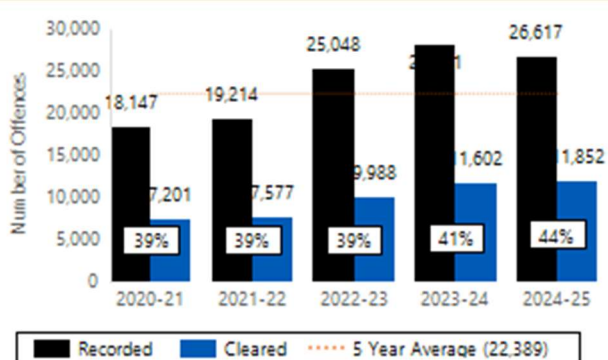
In 2024-25, Offences Against Property decreased by 5% to 26,617, which was above the previous five-year average.

The most notable decreases in this category were Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances (19%) and Burglary-Buildings (including Aggravated Burglary) (11%).

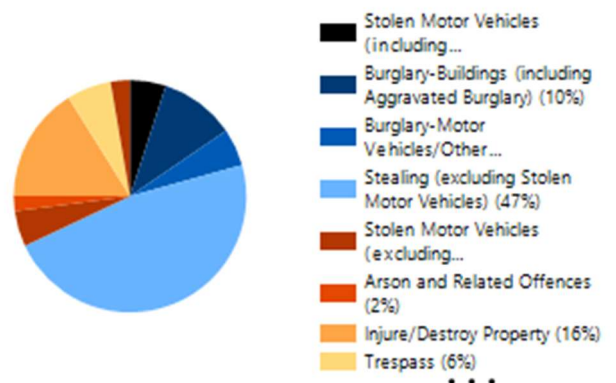
The clearance rate for Offences Against Property rose to 44% in 2024-25.

Stealing (excluding Stolen Motor Vehicles) and Injure/Destroy Property accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (67%). While Stealing decreased slightly (2%), Shoplifting increased (8%) and continued its significant upward trend.

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



OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY 2024-25



## Burglary

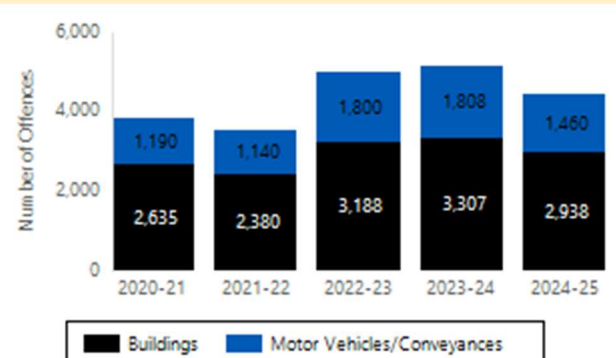
In 2024-25, burglary-building offences decreased by 11% to 2,938, which was below the previous five-year average.

The most common locations for Burglary-buildings in 2024-25 were residential locations (60%) and retail locations (17%).

In the same period, burglary-motor vehicles/other conveyance offences decreased by 19% to 1,460, which was below the previous five-year average.

The most common locations for Burglary-motor vehicles/other conveyances were residential locations (38%) and in the street (24%).

BURGLARY: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED BY TYPE





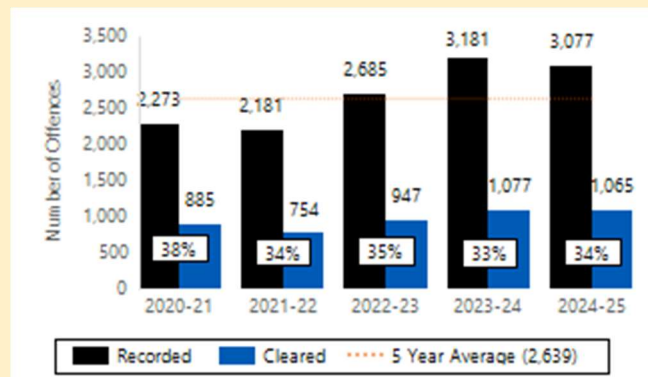
## Stealing-general

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

In 2024-25, stealing-general decreased by 3% to 3,077, which was above the previous five-year average.

The most frequent locations for Stealing-general were residential locations (34%), followed by retail locations (26%).

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



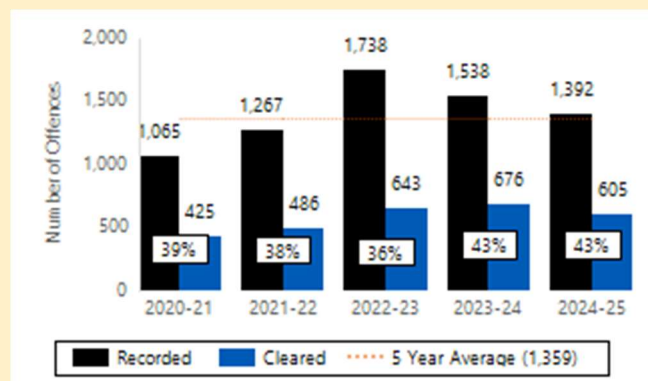
## Stolen Motor Vehicles (excluding attempts)

In 2024-25, stolen motor vehicles fell by 9% to 1,392, which was above the previous five-year average.

The recovery rate for stolen motor vehicles rose from 74% in 2023-24 to 76% in 2024-25.

Motor vehicles were most frequently stolen from residential locations (53%) and in the street (24%).

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/  
PERCENTAGE CLEARED

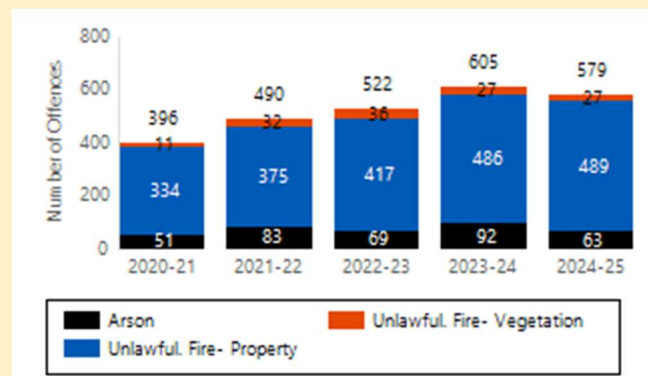


## Arson and Related Offences

In 2024-25, stolen motor vehicles fell by 4% to 579, which was above the previous five-year average.

Unlawfully Setting Fire to Property accounted for 84% of Arson and Related Offences, while Arson comprised 11%

ARSON AND RELATED OFFENCES: TASMANIA  
OFFENCES RECORDED BY TYPE

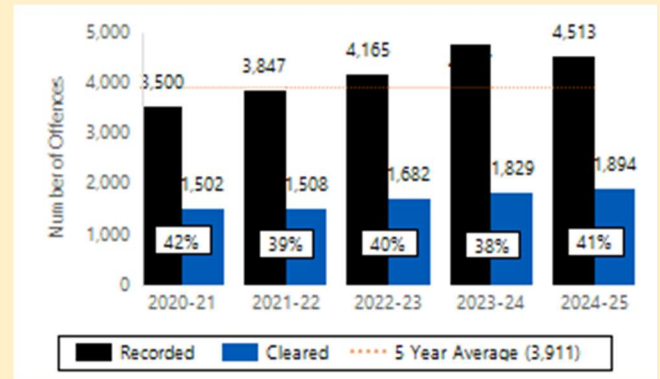


## Injure/Destroy Property

In 2024-25, injure/destroy property offences fell by 100% to 4,513, which was above the previous five-year average.

Injure/Destroy Property offences recorded in 2024-25 occurred most frequently at a residential location (50%), followed by a retail location (12%)

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

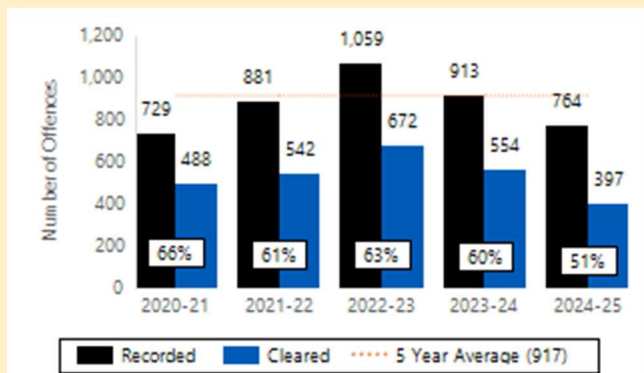


## C. Fraud and Similar Offences

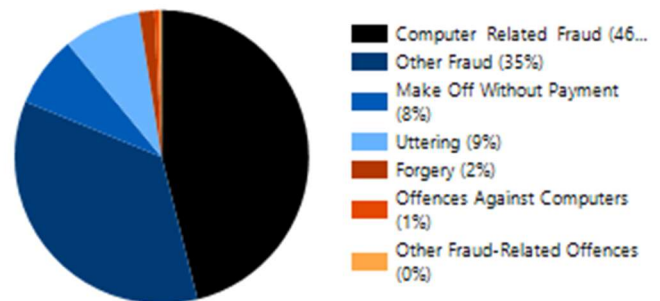
In 2024-25, Fraud and Similar Offences reduced by 16% to 764, which was below the previous five-year average.

The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences fell to 51% in 2024-25.

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



FRAUD AND SIMILAR OFFENCES 2024-25





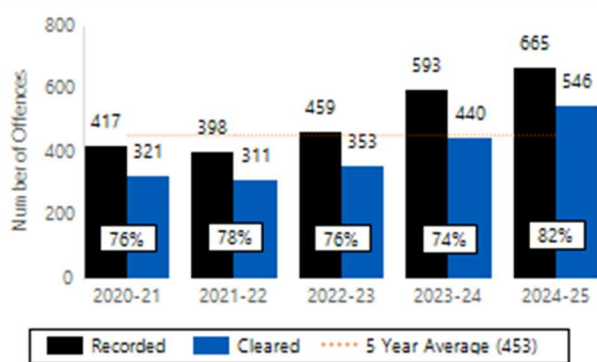
## D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

In 2024-25, Other (Miscellaneous) Offences increased by 12% to 665, which was above the previous five-year average.

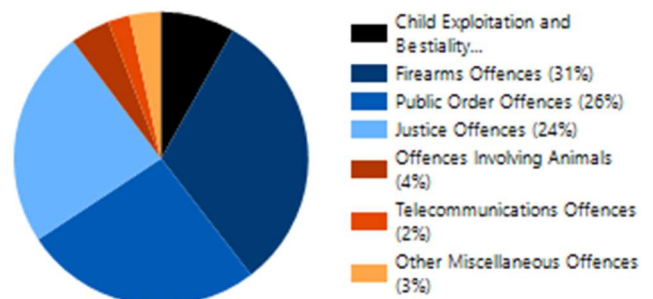
The most significant change in this category was an increase of 52 offences in Justice Offences. The 2024-25 pie chart distribution is provided. Most of these offences detailed are only considered crime in specific circumstances. Thus, the numbers reported for these are not comprehensive.

The clearance rate for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences rose to 82% in 2024-25.

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



OTHER (MISCELLANEOUS) OFFENCES 2024-25



## Explanatory Notes

The statistics referred to in this supplement have been derived from criminal offences reported to or detected by police during the financial year ending 30 June 2025. Note that drug, traffic and other non-crime-related offences are not included. All 2023-24 statistics have been revised as at 1 August 2025. Cleared offences from years prior to 2023-24 may have been revised in some cases.

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

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

## Offences Recorded

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

## Offences Cleared

The term 'cleared' used by police refers to the solution of a crime, and not to the trial by court and final disposition. Offences 'cleared' refers to all offences which have resulted in one of the following outcomes:

- Court proceedings: a police action against a person to facilitate a court appearances to answer charges.
- Community conference: a person is directed to attend a meeting with the victim and other persons affected, where their behaviour and its consequences are discussed. A conference may impose one or more undertakings.
- Formal caution: a person is formally warned that engaging in the specified conduct is against the law and that there are various sanctions that can be applied by the police to prevent and punish such conduct.
- Informal caution: a person is informally warned that engaging in such conduct is against the law.
- Infringement notice: a person is issued an infringement notice (excluding cautions) with a statutory penalty, which may incur a fine.
- Infringement notice caution: a person is issued an infringement notice as a caution, in which case the statutory penalty is not applied or enforced.
- Instruction of the prosecuting authority: the prosecuting authority deems that there is no likelihood of conviction, for example death or other absence of the victim.
- Lapsed: time limitations or a statute bar have meant that an identified offender could not be proceeded against.

- Unable to proceed: one or more offenders have been identified but no action is able to be taken due to: diplomatic immunity, incompetence of the alleged offender(s), death of the alleged offender, imprisonment or age of the offender.
- Unfounded: upon attendance or investigation, police are unable to establish whether or not the reported offence occurred.
- Withdrawn: the complainant/victim does not wish for the matter to proceed, and will not cooperate further with police, even though an offence has occurred. The victim's decision not to proceed is made before any proceedings against an identified offender commence.

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

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

## Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Offence Reporting System 2 of the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management on 1 August 2025. 2023-24 data have been revised.

## Reference Period

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

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

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

## Counting Methodology

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