

Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 31 March 2021





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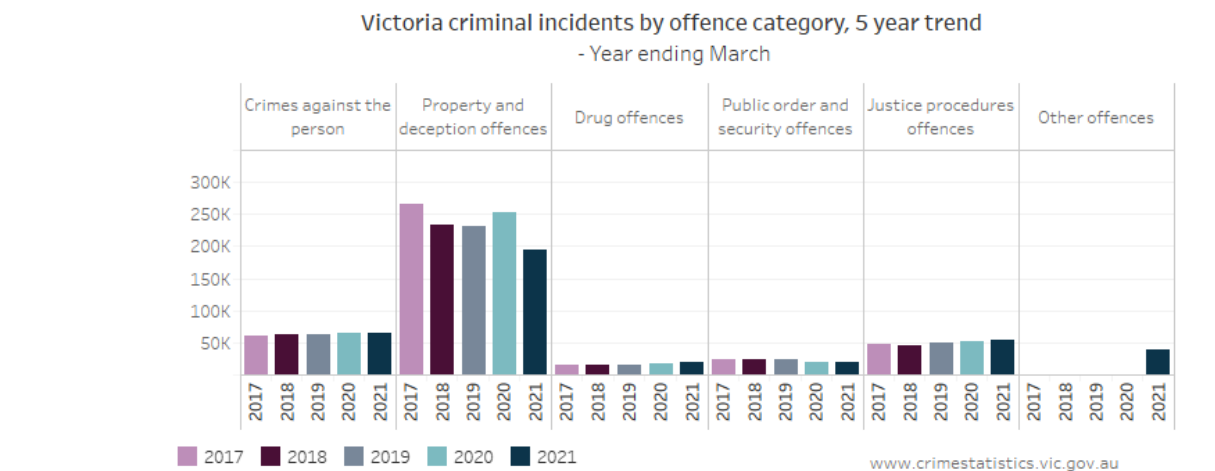
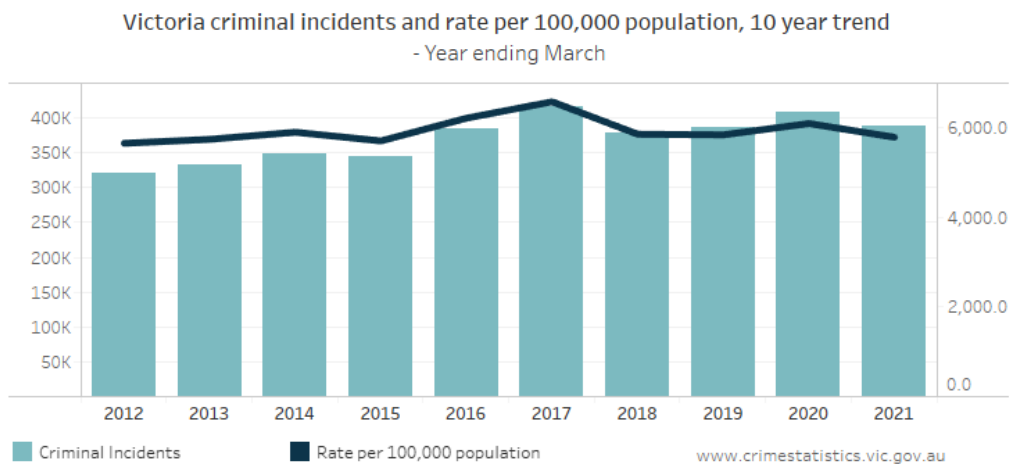
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1. Recorded criminal incidents

A recorded criminal incident is a criminal event that may include multiple offences, alleged offenders and/or victims that is recorded on the LEAP database on a single date and at one location. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Since early 2020 Victoria has been responding to the global COVID-19 pandemic through a range of health responses that have included periods of restrictions on people’s movements and daily activities. The health response was supported by the introduction of new COVID-19-related offences codes relating to breaches of Chief Health Officer (CHO) Directions the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*. The restrictions on movement and introduction of breaches of CHO directions had a flow on effect for Victorian recorded crime, and this differed by crime type. For more information about the impacts of COVID-19 on crime please see the CSA paper [Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to the end of December 2020](#).

	Criminal Incidents - Year ending March										1 year % change
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Criminal Incidents	319,710	331,743	348,086	343,913	383,894	416,314	378,692	385,687	408,423	387,793	-5.1%
Rate per 100,000 population	5,657.5	5,746.8	5,904.8	5,710.6	6,218.7	6,585.6	5,860.3	5,846.5	6,098.9	5,792.5	-5.0%



Please note that movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the [Explanatory Notes](#), refer to this information when comparing data over time.

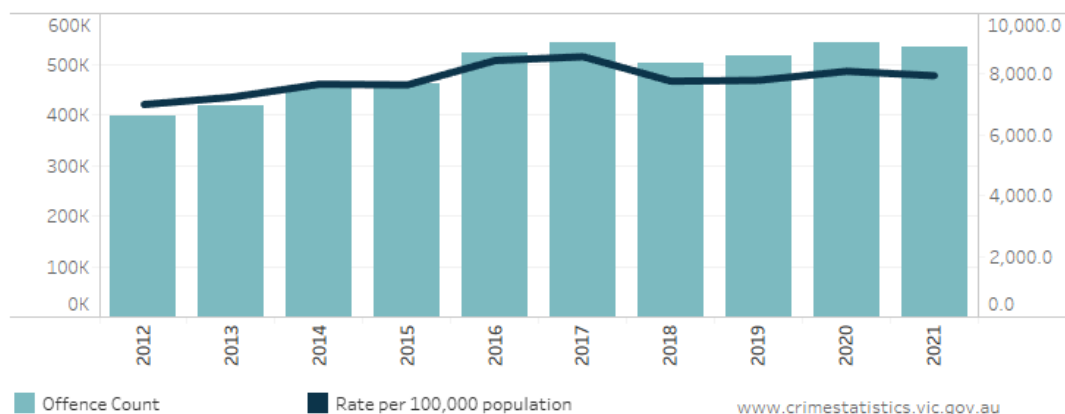
2. Recorded offences

Recorded offences include any criminal act or omission by a person or organisation for which a penalty could be imposed by the Victorian legal system. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

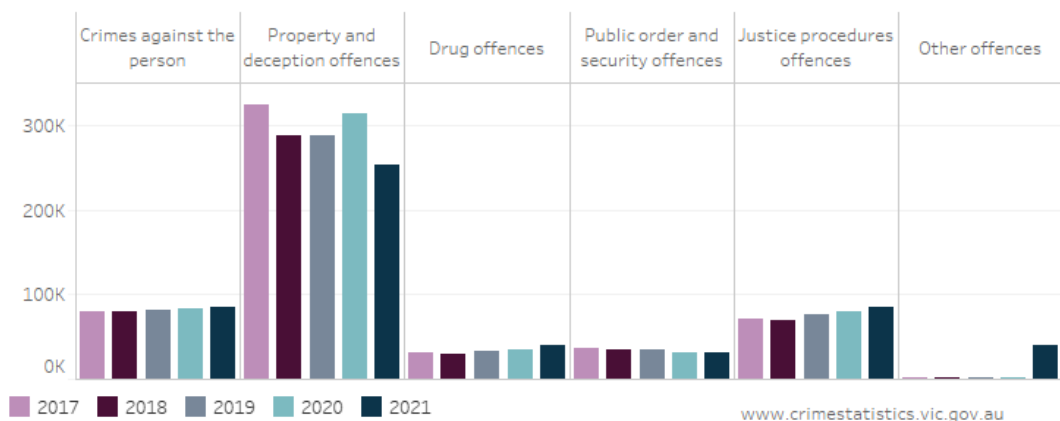
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	Recorded Offences - Year ending March										1 year % change
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Offence Count	395,696	418,090	452,204	460,677	521,777	542,197	502,120	514,542	542,138	532,271	-1.8%
Rate per 100,000 population	7,002.1	7,242.6	7,671.1	7,649.5	8,452.3	8,576.9	7,770.3	7,799.8	8,095.6	7,950.6	-1.8%

Victoria recorded offences and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
- Year ending March



Victoria offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
- Year ending March



Please note, movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational policing. Information about notable changes is in the [Explanatory Notes](#), refer to this when comparing data over time.

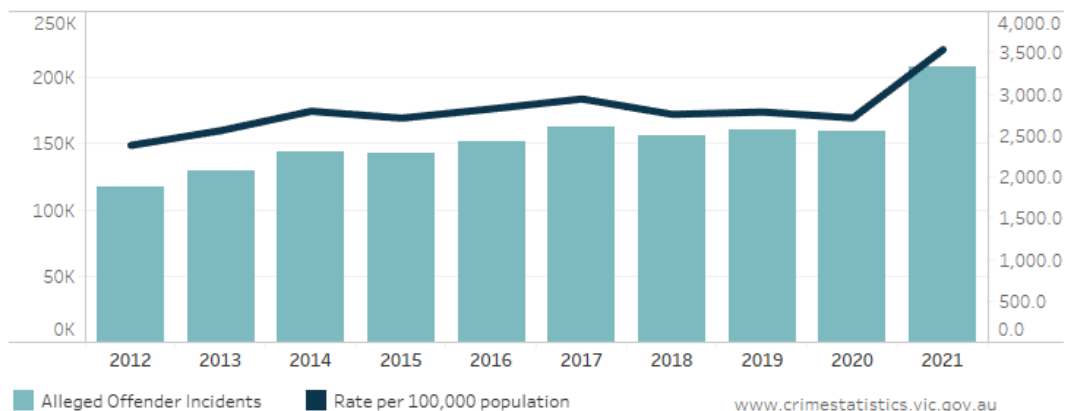
3. Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an event involving one or more offences where a person, business or organisation has been linked as an alleged offender. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

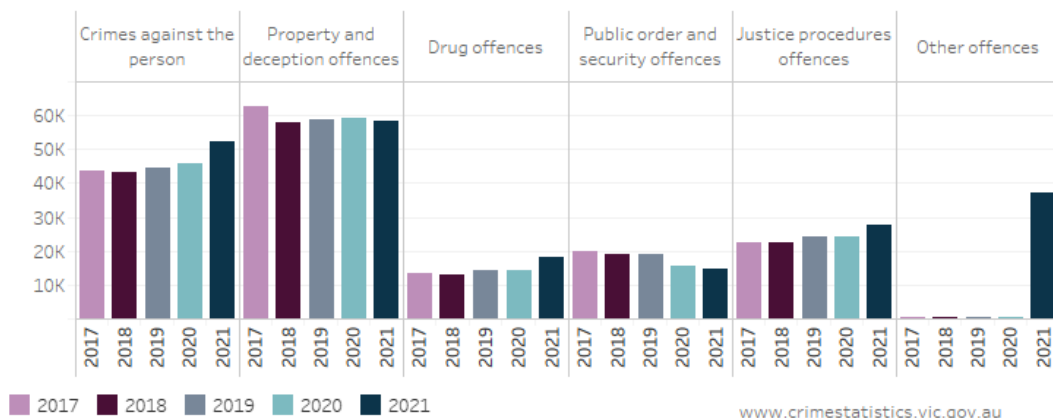
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	Alleged Offender Incidents - Year ending March										1 year % change
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Alleged Offender Incidents	117,758	129,191	143,864	142,482	151,976	162,396	155,718	160,913	159,438	208,294	30.6%
Rate per 100,000 population	2,380.5	2,559.7	2,793.4	2,710.0	2,822.4	2,941.9	2,755.5	2,784.2	2,712.4	3,539.4	30.5%

Victoria alleged offender incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
- Year ending March



Victoria alleged offender incidents by offence category, 5 year trend
- Year ending March



Please note that movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the [Explanatory Notes](#), refer to this information when comparing data over time.

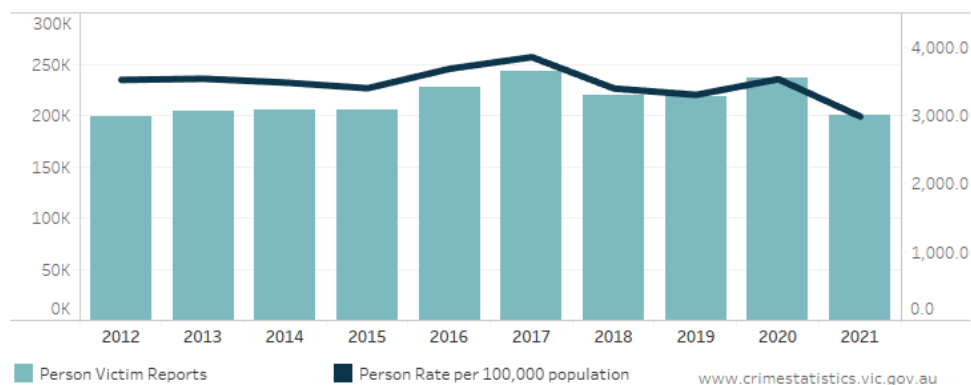
4. Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation is recorded on LEAP as being a victim of one or more criminal offences. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

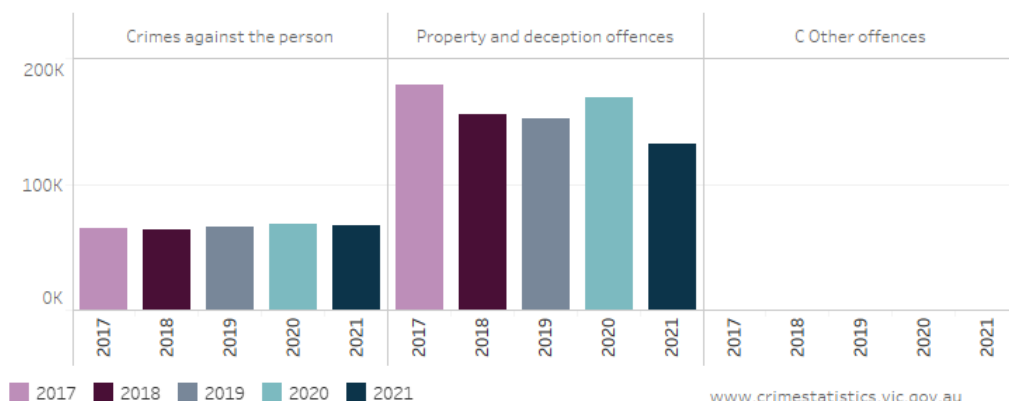
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	Victim Reports - Year ending March										1 year % change
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
People	198,862	204,131	205,118	204,570	227,279	243,500	219,268	217,717	236,375	199,647	-15.5%
Organisations	73,803	74,794	79,790	71,336	82,642	89,809	78,826	81,460	89,353	66,126	-26.0%
Total victims	272,665	278,925	284,908	275,906	309,921	333,309	298,094	299,177	325,728	265,773	-18.4%
Person rate	3,519.0	3,536.2	3,479.6	3,396.9	3,681.7	3,851.9	3,393.2	3,300.3	3,529.7	2,982.2	-15.5%

Victoria people victim reports and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
- Year ending March



Victoria people victim reports by offence category, 5 year trend
- Year ending March



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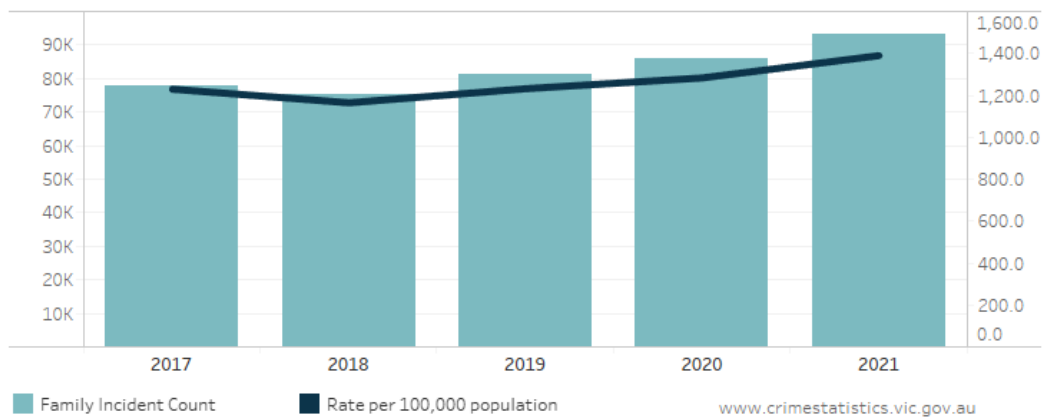
5. Family incidents

A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed and recorded on LEAP. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Since early 2020 Victoria has been responding to the global COVID-19 pandemic through a range of health responses that have included periods of restrictions on people's movements and daily activities. The health response was supported by the introduction of new COVID-19-related offences codes relating to breaches of Chief Health Officer (CHO) Directions the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*. The restrictions on movement had flow on effects for Victorian family violence incidents. For more information about the impacts of COVID-19 on crime please see the CSA paper [Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to the end of December 2020](#).

	Family Incidents - Year ending March					1 year % change
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Family Incidents	77,699	75,232	81,238	85,915	92,999	8.2%
Rate per 100,000 population	1,229.1	1,164.2	1,231.5	1,283.0	1,389.1	8.3%

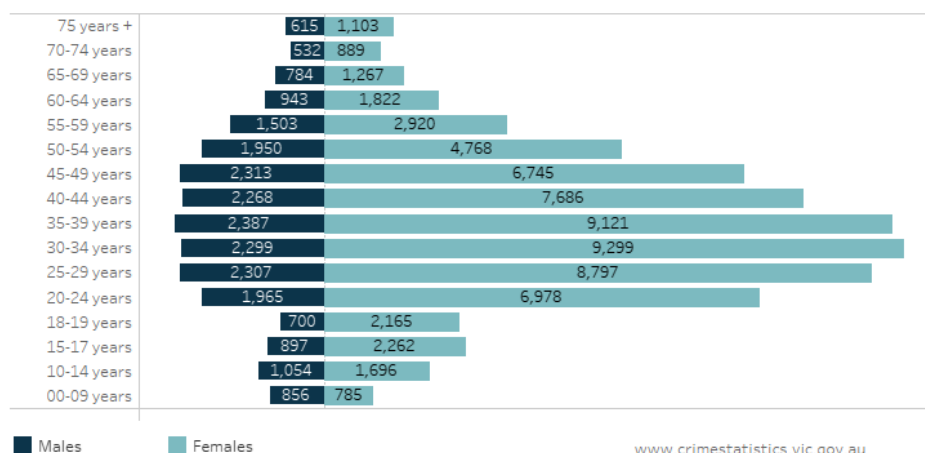
Victoria family incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 5 year trend
- Year ending March



Affected family members

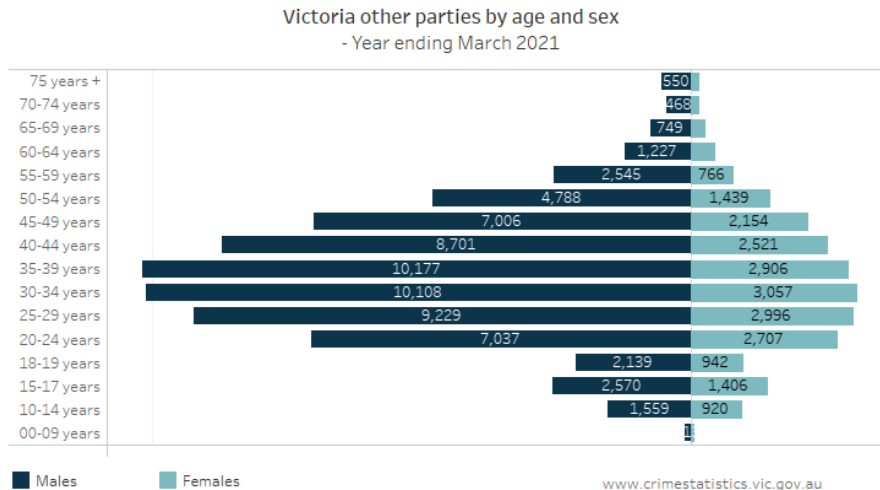
An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Victoria affected family members by age and sex
- Year ending March 2021



Other party

The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).



In response to COVID-19 Victoria Police commenced Operation Ribbon on 13 April 2020. Operation Ribbon focused specifically on active engagement with victim-survivors and known perpetrators of family violence. Operation Ribbon involved specialist detectives from the Family Violence Investigation Units across the state reaching out to Victorians perceived to be at greater risk of family violence due to the impacts of COVID-19 and associated public health measures, including restricted movement. Incidents relating to specific operations that are recorded in the LEAP database are often not easily identifiable. For more information about the impacts of COVID-19 on crime please see the CSA paper [Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to the end of December 2020](#).

6. Alleged offender incidents by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences where an individual, business or organisation has been recorded as an alleged offender. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status for alleged offender incidents are based on the most frequent recording of the Indigenous status for each offender. Under this counting rule, a person has either a yes or no response to the Standard Indigenous Question (SIQ) on their record, then the most frequent recorded response is taken as correct. If the person only has one meaningful response, then that response stands across all records. If a person appears in the dataset two different times with a 'yes' and a 'no' in the records, a 'yes' response is taken over a 'no' response. For more information on how this counting rule operates see the [Explanatory Notes](#).

For the purposes of the presentation of these data the term Aboriginal refers to the most frequent response a person has provided to Victoria Police when the SIQ was asked (Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status).

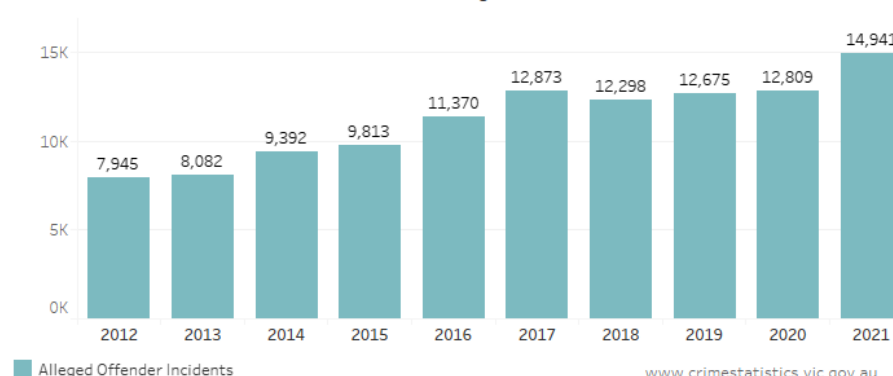
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	Alleged Offender Incidents by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										1 year % change
	- Year ending March										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Aboriginal	7,945	8,082	9,392	9,813	11,370	12,873	12,298	12,675	12,809	14,941	16.6%
Non-Indigenous	106,886	117,989	131,175	129,885	137,988	146,896	140,502	145,249	144,540	188,220	30.2%
Total People	117,693	129,157	143,842	142,459	151,964	162,383	155,706	160,895	159,433	208,252	30.6%

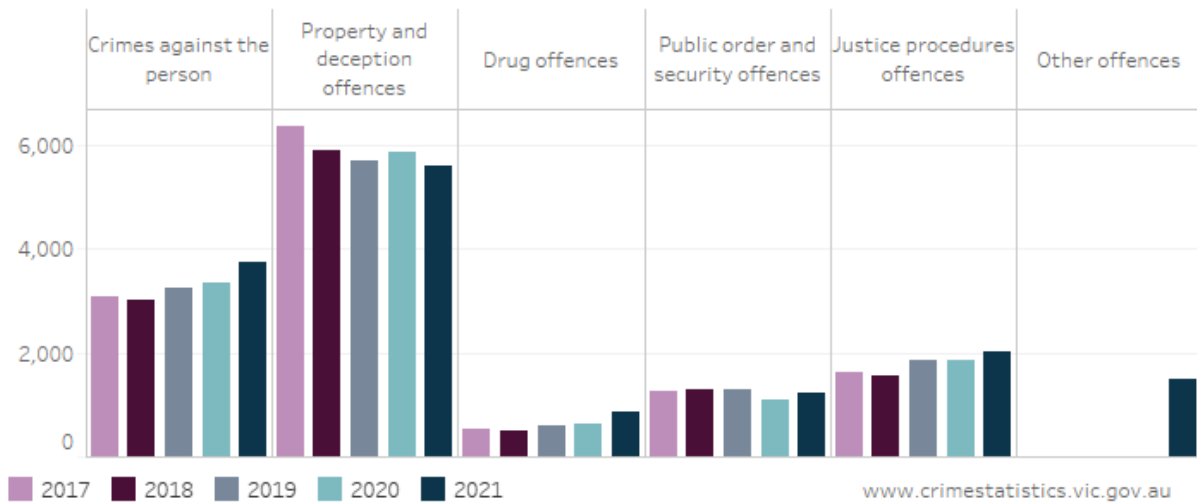
Select the **Indigenous Status** of interest from the following dropdown filter.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Victoria Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander alleged offender incidents, 10 year trend
- Year ending March



Victoria Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander alleged offender incidents by offence category, 5 year trend
 - Year ending March



Please note that movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the [Explanatory Notes](#), refer to this information when comparing data over time.

7. Family incidents by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed and recorded on LEAP. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status for affected family members and other parties are based on the most frequent recording of the Indigenous status for each offender. Under this counting rule, a person has either a yes or no response to the Standard Indigenous Question (SIQ) on their record, then the most frequent recorded response is taken as correct. If the person only has one meaningful response, then that response stands across all records. If a person appears in the dataset two different times with a 'yes' and a 'no' in the records, a 'yes' response is taken over a 'no' response. For more information on how this counting rule operates see the [Explanatory Notes](#).

For the purposes of the presentation of these data the term Aboriginal refers to the most frequent response a person has provided to Victoria Police when the SIQ was asked (Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status).

Since early 2020 Victoria has been responding to the global COVID-19 pandemic through a range of health responses that have included periods of restrictions on people's movements and daily activities. The health response was supported by the introduction of new COVID-19-related offences codes relating to breaches of Chief Health Officer (CHO) Directions the [Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008](#). The restrictions on movement and introduction of breaches of CHO directions had a flow on effects for Victorian family violence incidents. For more information about the impacts of COVID-19 on crime please see the CSA paper [Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to the end of December 2020](#).

Affected family members by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

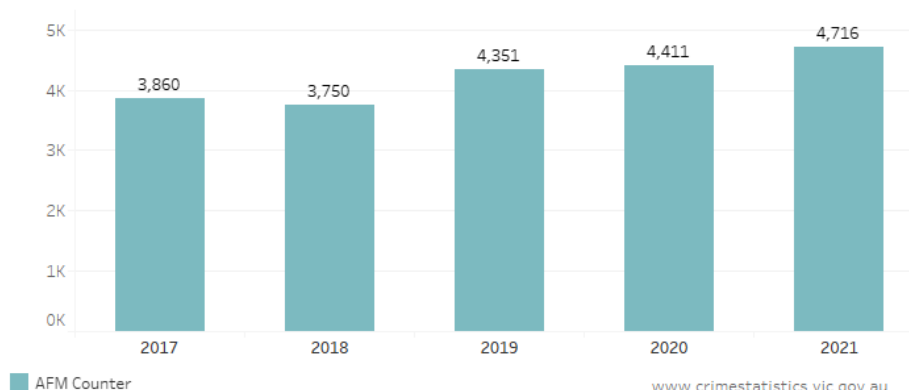
An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

	Affected family members by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status					1 year % change
	Year ending March					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Aboriginal	3,860	3,750	4,351	4,411	4,716	6.9%
Non-Indigenous	67,079	64,300	69,328	76,073	82,617	8.6%
Total People	77,700	75,233	81,238	85,916	93,006	8.3%

Select the **Indigenous Status** of interest from the following dropdown filter.

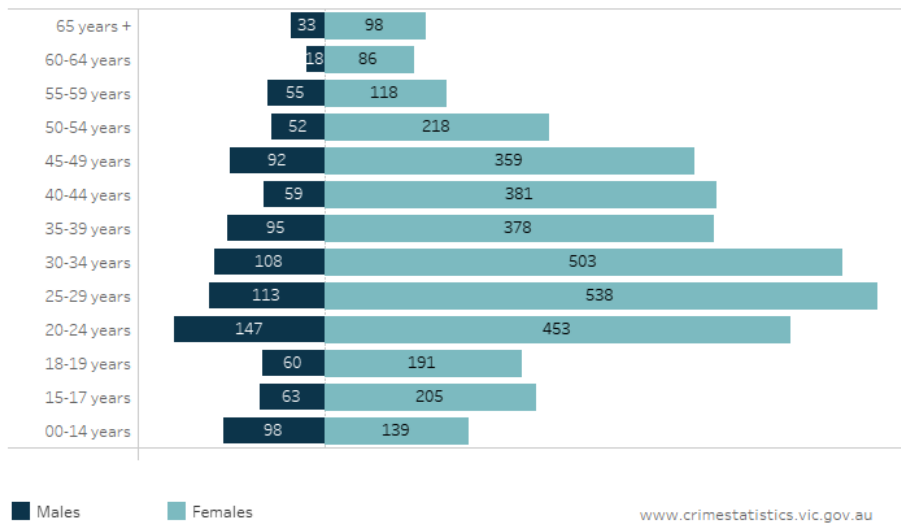
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Victoria Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander affected family members, 5 year trend
- Year ending March



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Victoria Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander affected family members by age and sex
- Year ending March 2021



Other parties by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

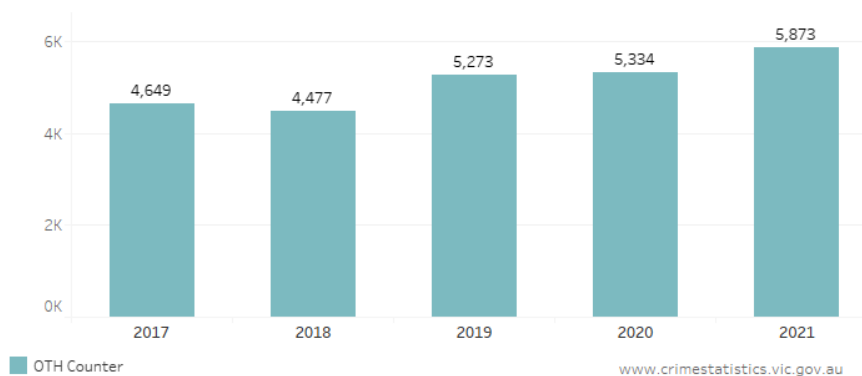
The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

	Other parties by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status					1 year % change
	Year ending March					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Aboriginal	4,649	4,477	5,273	5,334	5,873	10.1%
Non-Indigenous	69,710	67,179	72,133	77,497	83,600	7.9%
Total People	77,700	75,233	81,238	85,915	93,005	8.3%

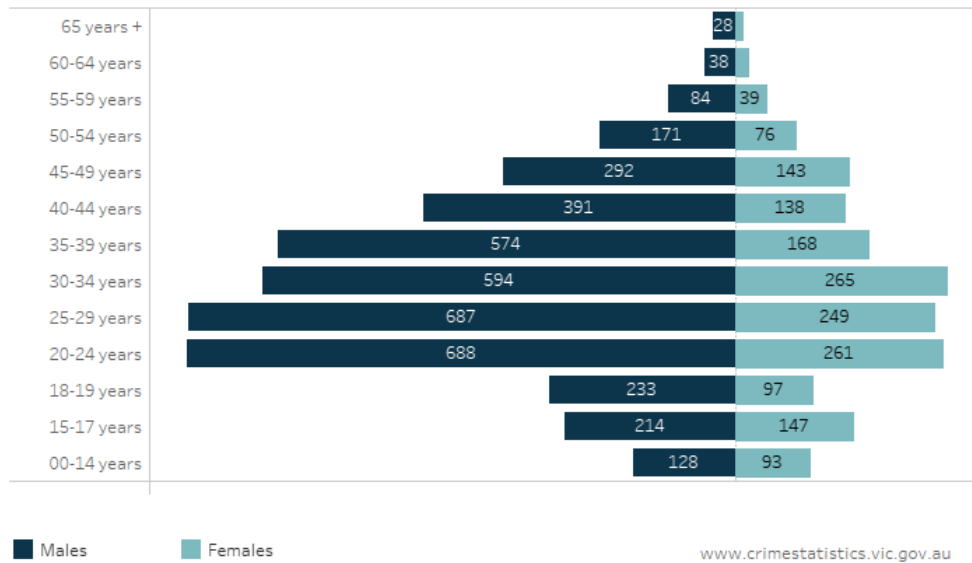
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Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Victoria Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander other parties, 5 year trend - Year ending March



Victoria Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander other parties by age and sex
 - Year ending March 2021



In response to COVID-19 Victoria Police commenced Operation Ribbon on 13 April 2020. Operation Ribbon focused specifically on active engagement with victim-survivors and known perpetrators of family violence. Operation Ribbon involved specialist detectives from the Family Violence Investigation Units across the state reaching out to Victorians perceived to be at greater risk of family violence due to the impacts of COVID-19 and associated public health measures, including restricted movement. Incidents relating to specific operations that are recorded in the LEAP database are often not easily identifiable. For more information about the impacts of COVID-19 on crime please see the CSA paper [Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to the end of December 2020](#).

