Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 31 December 2018

CRIME
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AGENCY

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Introduction

This publication presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, Victoria Police with a focus on the most recent 12 month period.

Quarterly crime statistics produced by the Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) are based on a rolling 12 month set of statistics that collate four quarters of data. As such, three quarters from the previous reference period are carried forward into the next 12 month period, with the addition of the most recent quarter. This means that changes that may occur within one quarter will be included in four different crime statistics releases (for more information see the Explanatory Notes).

Data was extracted from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database on the 18th day of the month after the reference period.

The publication presents an overview of:

- Recorded criminal incidents
- Recorded offences
- Alleged offender incidents
- Victim reports
- Family incidents.

This report highlights the incidents and offences recorded by Victoria Police, the number of times people have been recorded as alleged offenders or as having made a victim report by Victoria Police and the number of times a family incident has been recorded during the most recent reference periods.

The CSA would like to acknowledge the Victoria Police staff and officers who assisted in the provision of data and information.

1. Recorded criminal incidents

The information outlined in this section represents all criminal incidents recorded in the Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database, where Victoria Police have recorded a crime prohibited by criminal law. These include crimes that have been reported to police as well as those identified by police. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the Explanatory Notes.

1.1 Key movements in the number and rate of criminal incidents

	Year ending December					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Criminal incidents	345,185	369,666	420,230	379,491	386,938	2.0%	12.1%
Criminal incident rate per 100,000	5,848.6	6,127.4	6,800.7	6,001.2	5,981.3	-0.3%	2.3%

Victorian criminal incident rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
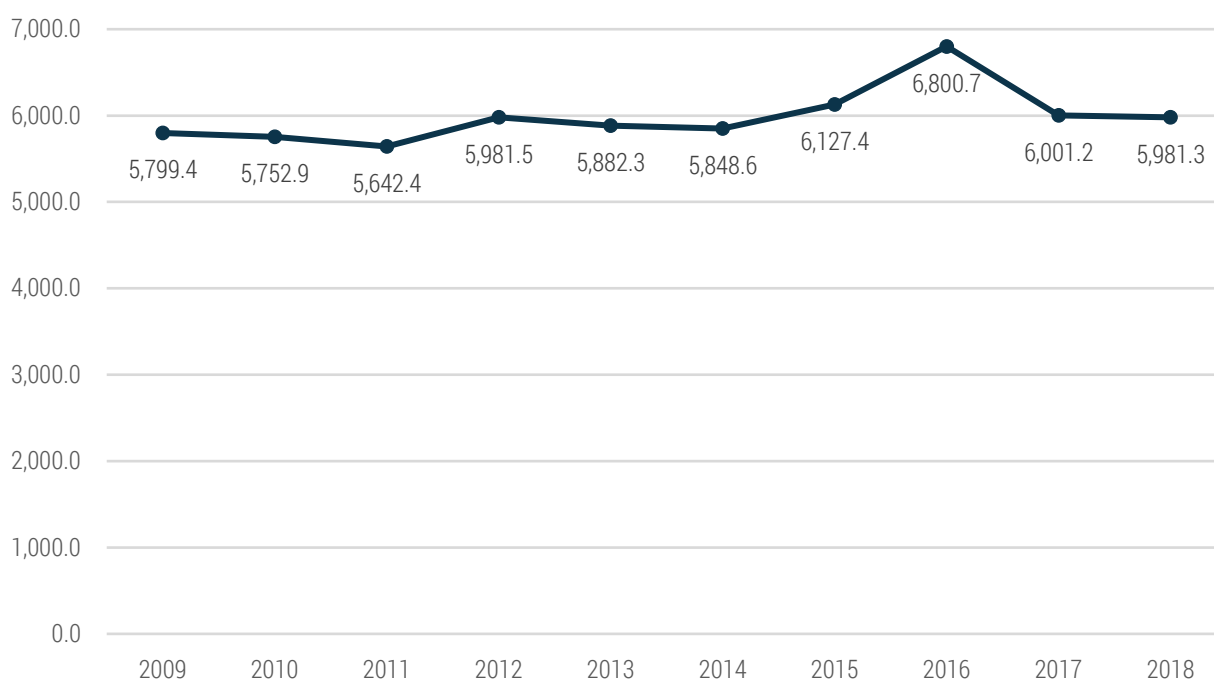
In the last 12 months the number of criminal incidents recorded increased (7,447 incidents) while the rate per 100,000 population decreased slightly. This is the lowest criminal incident rate since the year ending December 2014. Over the last 10 years the number of criminal incidents recorded by Victoria Police has increased 24.2% from 311,539, and the rate per 100,000 population has also increased, up by 3.1% from 5,799.4 in the year ending December 2009.

1.2 Number of criminal incidents by principal offence category

To best represent the type of offence associated with a criminal incident involving multiple offences, the most serious offence within an incident is determined and this becomes the principal offence to represent the incident. For criminal incidents the most serious charge laid is selected and, if no charges were laid, the most serious offence recorded will be selected. Further information on the derivation of a principal offence for a criminal incident can be found in the CSA paper *Offence Types – Differences between Recorded Offences and Criminal Incidents, Year ending 31 March 2018*.

24 month trend testing – criminal incidents

The CSA uses a 24 month trend test on each offence subdivision and Local Government Area to highlight changes that are statistically significant. The CSA uses the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards or downwards over the two years. For more information on the trend test see the Explanatory Notes and to see all offence categories, see the recorded criminal incident data tables in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

Over the last 24 months, the major principle offence categories that showed significant upward trends for criminal incidents were:

- Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (up 8.8%, from 6,775 to 7,370)

- Deception (up 7.3% from 20,451 to 21,947)

- Drug dealing and trafficking (up 9.6%, from 2,750 to 3,014)

- Drug use and possession (up 8.1% from 10,809 to 11,682)

- Weapons and explosives offences (up 9.3% from 8,709 to 9,522)

The major principal offence categories that showed significant downward trends for criminal incidents were:

- Burglary/Break and enter (down 12.8% from 43,867 to 38,235)

- Disorderly and offensive conduct (down 3.9%, 13,010 to 12,498)

All other major principal offence categories did not show a significant trend over the last 24 months.

Notable movements – criminal incidents

In the last 12 months criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* increased by 2.7% or 1,659 incidents. This was driven by a 2.7% (774 incidents) increase in Assault & related offence incidents, an 8.8% (595 incidents) increase in Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour incidents and an increase of 4.0% in Sexual offences incidents (331 incidents) in the year ending December 2018. Assault and related offences made up the largest proportion of *Crimes against the person incidents* (62.9%).

The number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* increased by 1,224 incidents or 0.5% in the last 12 months. This was primarily driven by a 5.3% (6,929 incidents) increase in Theft incidents. In contrast both Burglary/Break and enter (down 12.8%, 5,632 incidents) and Property Damage (down 4.4%, 1,571 incidents) decreased in the year ending December 2018.

Compared with the previous reference period the number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Justice procedures offences* increased by 6.5% (2,950 incidents).

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.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category and quarter in the past 12 months

	Jan – Mar 2018	Apr – Jun 2018	Jul – Sep 2018	Oct – Dec 2018	Total Jan – Dec 2018
Number					
Crimes against the person	16,308	14,956	15,360	16,739	63,363
Property and deception offences	60,213	59,089	56,130	59,307	234,739
Drug offences	3,759	3,978	3,992	4,026	15,755
Public order and security offences	6,573	6,067	5,481	5,958	24,079
Justice procedures offences	12,032	12,447	12,023	11,679	48,181
Other offences	209	188	189	235	821
Total	*99,094*	*96,725*	*93,175*	*97,944*	*386,938*
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	25.7%	23.6%	24.2%	26.4%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	25.7%	25.2%	23.9%	25.3%	100.0%
Drug offences	23.9%	25.2%	25.3%	25.6%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	27.3%	25.2%	22.8%	24.7%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	25.0%	25.8%	25.0%	24.2%	100.0%
Other offences	25.5%	22.9%	23.0%	28.6%	100.0%
Total	*25.6%*	*25.0%*	*24.1%*	*25.3%*	*100.0%*

5 year trend – criminal incidents

In the five years to December 2018 the number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* peaked in the year ending December 2016. Following a 14.0% (38,084 incidents) decrease to the year ending December 2017, this offence type increased 0.5% (1,224 incidents) in the last 12 months. Since the year ending December 2014 the number of criminal incidents with this principal offence type increased by 4.3% (9,601 incidents). In the year ending December 2018 the number of criminal incidents for Property Damage (34,267 incidents) and Burglary/Break & Enter (38,235 incidents) were the lowest in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category, 5 year trend
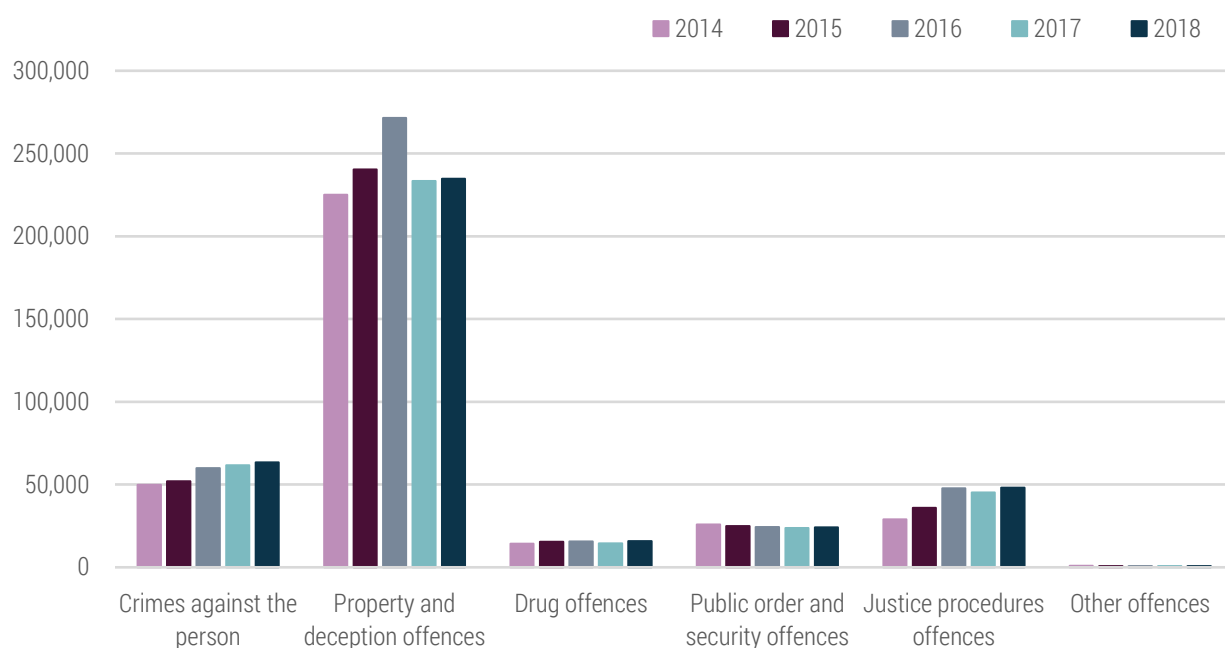
In the last five years the number of incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has continued to rise. This category has increased by 26.9% or 13,441 incidents since the year ending December 2014. In this same time period Assault and related offences has increased by 20.4% (6,762 incidents), Sexual Offences has increased by 47.5% (2,745 incidents), Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour has increased by 28.2% (1,620 incidents) and Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people has increased by 46.3% (1,344 incidents).

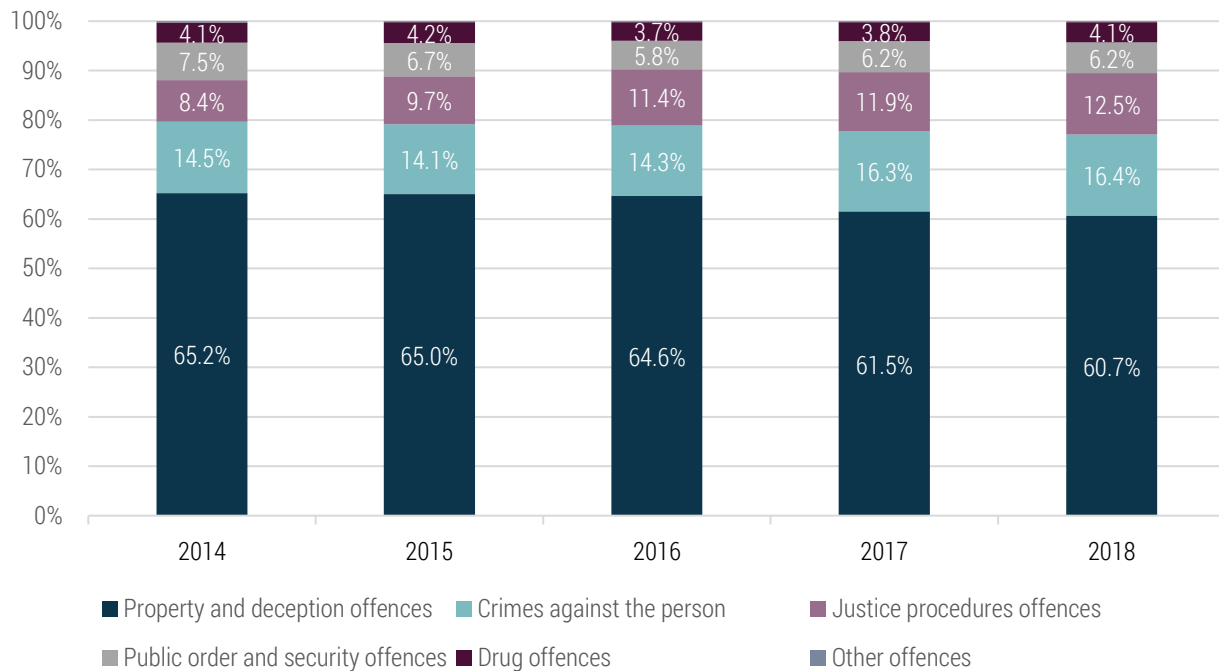**Proportion of Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category, 5 year trend**

In the five years to December 2018 the proportion of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* has decreased. The proportion of *Justice procedures offences* has steadily increased since the year ending December 2014, along with the counts, up 65.8% (19,121 incidents) to 48,181incidents in the year ending December 2018. Within the *Justice procedures offences* subdivision, the offence group Justice procedures increased by 154.5% (4,633 incidents) from the year ending December 2014 to 7,632 incidents in the year ending December 2018. Breaches of orders also increased, up by 55.6% (14,488 incidents) to 40,549 incidents in the current reference period.

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.

1.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of criminal incidents recorded in Victoria across two of the four police regions. The Western Region decreased (0.7%, 408 incidents), as did the Eastern Region (down 0.4%, 320 incidents). There was an increase in the number of criminal incidents recorded in the North West Metro Region (3.6%, 5,243 incidents) and the Southern Metro Region (3.4%, 2,927 incidents). The five Local Government Areas with the highest criminal incident rates were:

- Melbourne (15,474.6 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 6.7%)
- Latrobe (13,240.2 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 6.4%)
- Yarra (11,532.4 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 5.2%)
- Mildura (10,030.8 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 14.9%)
- Greater Shepparton (9,360.7 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 3.3%)

Further information on the number and types of incidents by Local Government Area is available in the Recorded Criminal Incidents data visualisation at www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au.

1.4 Criminal incidents arising in the context of family violence

A criminal incident is counted as having arisen in the context of family violence when Victoria Police have completed an L17 form and a criminal offence has also been recorded. The following graph highlights the number of criminal incidents that were and were not related to a recorded family incident over the past five years.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by whether family incident related, 5 year trend
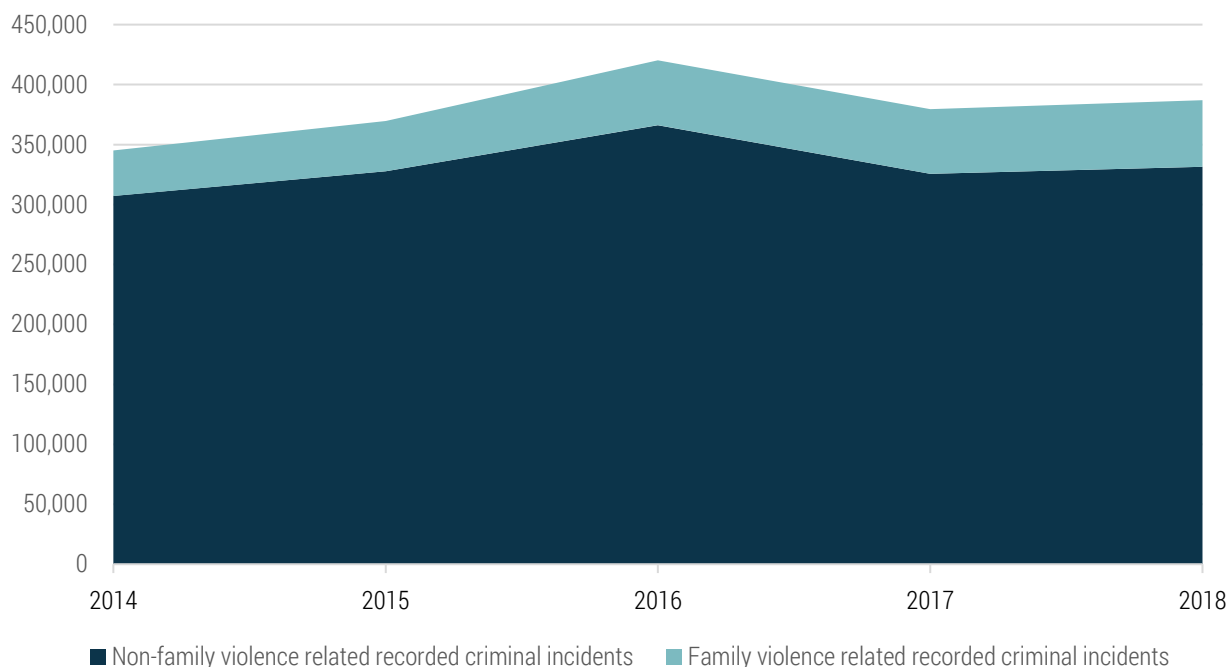
In the last 12 months the proportion of criminal incidents related to a family incident increased from 14.2% to 14.4%. The overall numbers increased 3.1% (1,665 incidents) from 53,926 to 55,591 family violence related criminal incidents.

1.5 Charge status

The charge status indicates when a charge has been laid by Victoria Police at the time these data were extracted from the LEAP database. In the event that no charges have been recorded the investigation status determines whether the incident is categorised as 'unsolved' or 'no charges laid'. The 'no charges laid' category represents all investigation statuses other than 'unsolved'. Both charge and investigation statuses represent information at a point in time and are subject to change. For more information, please refer to the Glossary and Data Dictionary.

A third of all incidents (35.8% or 138,334 incidents) recorded in the last 12 months resulted in charges being laid while half were unsolved (48.5% or 187,613 incidents).

A charge was laid for the majority (74.1%) of *Justice procedures offences* in the year ending December 2018 (35,711 incidents). The majority of (71.4%) of offences recorded in the category of *Property and deception offences* were Unsolved (167,634 incidents). Of the incidents recorded in the category of *Crimes against the person,* approximately half (48.5%) resulted in charges being laid (30,705 incidents).

For more information about counting rules, please refer to the Explanatory Notes.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by charge status, year ending December 2018

	Charge Laid	No Charge Laid	Unsolved	Total
Number				
Crimes against the person	30,705	19,978	12,680	63,363
Property and deception offences	51,745	15,360	167,634	234,739
Drug offences	9,943	5,140	672	15,755
Public order and security offences	9,828	13,163	1,088	24,079
Justice procedures offences	35,711	7,159	5,311	48,181
Other offences	402	191	228	821
Total	*138,334*	*60,991*	*187,613*	*386,938*
Proportion (%)				
Crimes against the person	48.5%	31.5%	20.0%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	22.0%	6.5%	71.4%	100.0%
Drug offences	63.1%	32.6%	4.3%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	40.8%	54.7%	4.5%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	74.1%	14.9%	11.0%	100.0%
Other offences	49.0%	23.3%	27.8%	100.0%
Total	*35.8%*	*15.8%*	*48.5%*	*100.0%*

2. Recorded offences

The information outlined in this section represents all offences recorded in the Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database, where Victoria Police have recorded a crime prohibited by criminal law. These include crimes that have been reported to police as well as those identified by police.

2.1 Key movements in the number and rate of offences

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	5 year % change
Number of offences	459,133	500,675	551,628	504,092	512,594	1.7%	11.6%
Offence rate per 100,000	7,779.3	8,299.0	8,927.1	7,971.6	7,923.7	-0.6%	1.9%

Victorian offence rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
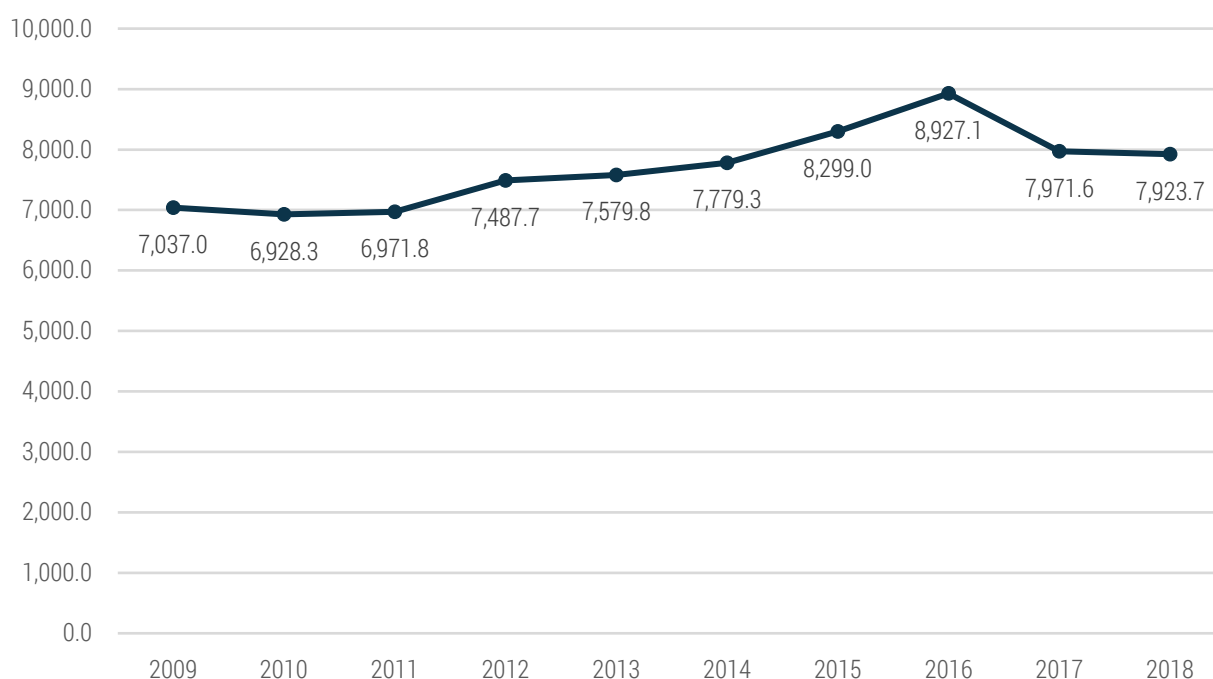
In the last 12 months the number of recorded offences increased by 8,502 offences while the rate per 100,000 population decreased by 0.6% to the lowest rate since December 2014. Over the last 10 years the number of recorded offences has increased 35.6% (134,573 offences) from 378,021 offences in the year ending December 2009.

2.2 Number of recorded offences by the type of offence

24 month trend testing – recorded offences

The CSA uses a 24 month trend test on each offence subdivision and Local Government Area to highlight changes that are statistically significant. The CSA uses the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards or downwards over the two years. For more information on the trend test please see the [Explanatory Notes](#) and for the full data set, please see the offences data tables in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

The major offence categories that showed significant upward trends for recorded offences were:

- Drug use and possession (up 12.3% from 22,637 to 25,415)

- Breaches of orders (up 8.5% from 57,092 to 61,964)

The major offence categories that showed significant downward trends for recorded offences were:

- Burglary/Break and enter (down 12.7% from 46,293 to 40,397)
- Disorderly and offensive conduct (down 2.9% from 16,147 to 15,683)

All other major offence categories did not show a significant trend over the last 24 months.

Notable movements – recorded offences

In the last 12 months recorded offences of *Crimes against the person* increased by 1.0% (775 offences) to 80,785 offences. This was driven by a 2.1% (910 offences) increase in Assault and related offences to 44,282 offences in the year ending December 2018. Assault and related offences made up the largest proportion of *Crimes against the person* offences (54.8%) followed by Sexual offences (17.4%) and Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (15.0%).

The number of *Property and deception offences* recorded decreased by 1,021 offences (0.4%) in the last 12 months. This was primarily driven by a 12.7% (5,896 offences) decrease in Burglary/Break and enter to 40,397 offences in the year ending December 2018. The overall counts of *Property and deception offences* are the lowest since the year ending December 2014.

Compared to the previous year, the number of recorded offences of *Drug offences* increased by 12.0% (3,390 offences) to 31,593 offences. This was driven by Drug use and possession which increased by 12.3% (2,778 offences) to 25,415 offences in the year ending December 2018.

The number of recorded offences of *Justice procedures offences* increased by 7.1% (4,936 offences) to 74,358 in the last 12 months. This was driven by an 8.5% (4,872 offences) increase in Breaches of orders to 61,964 offences.

Please note that movements in recorded crime data, especially at the offence code level, 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.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category and quarter

	Jan – Mar 2018	Apr – Jun 2018	Jul – Sep 2018	Oct – Dec 2018	Total Jan – Dec 2018
Number					
Crimes against the person	21,024	19,110	19,567	21,084	80,785
Property and deception offences	73,068	73,797	69,615	72,455	288,935
Drug offences	7,488	8,120	8,142	7,843	31,593
Public order and security offences	9,304	8,759	8,075	8,820	34,958
Justice procedures offences	18,043	18,914	18,725	18,676	74,358
Other offences	467	772	316	410	1,965
Total	*129,394*	*129,472*	*124,440*	*129,288*	*512,594*
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	26.0%	23.7%	24.2%	26.1%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	25.3%	25.5%	24.1%	25.1%	100.0%
Drug offences	23.7%	25.7%	25.8%	24.8%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	26.6%	25.1%	23.1%	25.2%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	24.3%	25.4%	25.2%	25.1%	100.0%
Other offences	23.8%	39.3%	16.1%	20.9%	100.0%
Total	*25.2%*	*25.3%*	*24.3%*	*25.2%*	*100.0%*

5 year trend – recorded offences

In the five years to December 2018 the number of recorded of *Property and deception offences* peaked in the year ending December 2016. While these offence types have decreased in the last two years the number of recorded offences has increased by 5.9% (16,162 offences) since the year ending December 2014. In the year ending December 2018 the number of offences recorded for Property Damage (40,036 offences) and Burglary/Break & Enter (40,397 offences) were the lowest in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
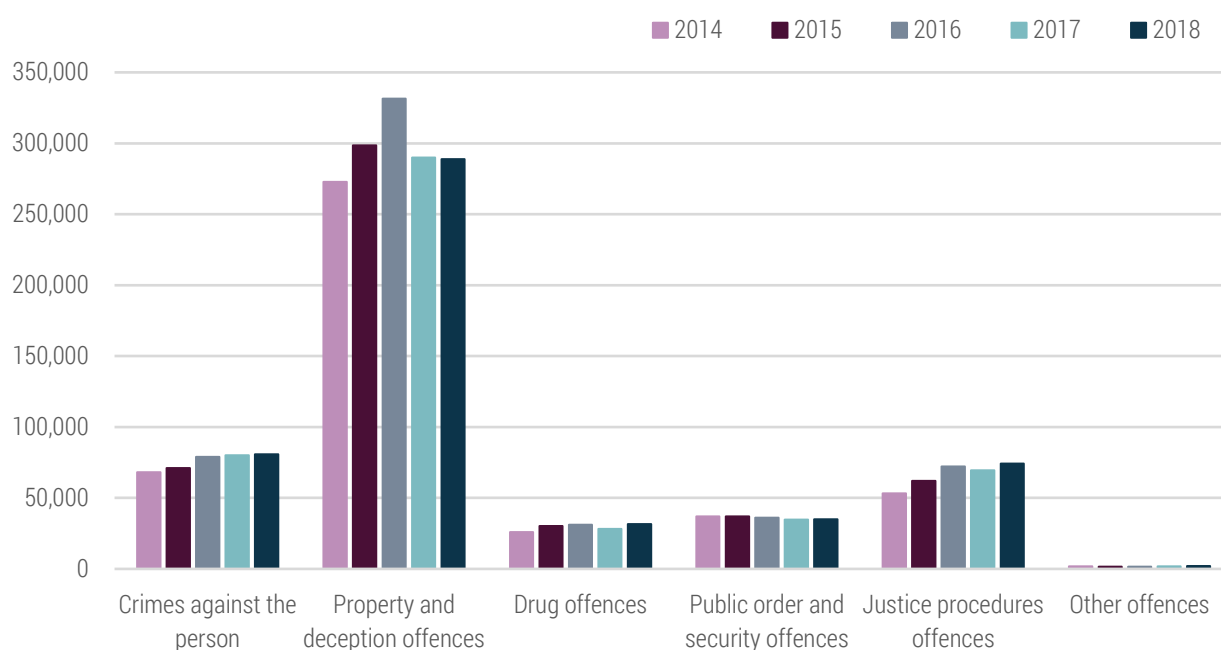
In the last five years the number of recorded offences of *Crimes against the person* has increased by 18.4% (12,549 offences). In this same time period Assault and related offences increased by 18.4% (6,868 offences), Sexual Offences increased by 24.0% (2,719 offences), Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people increased by 38.1% (1,639 offences) and Robbery increased by 30.8% (747 offences).

Proportion of Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
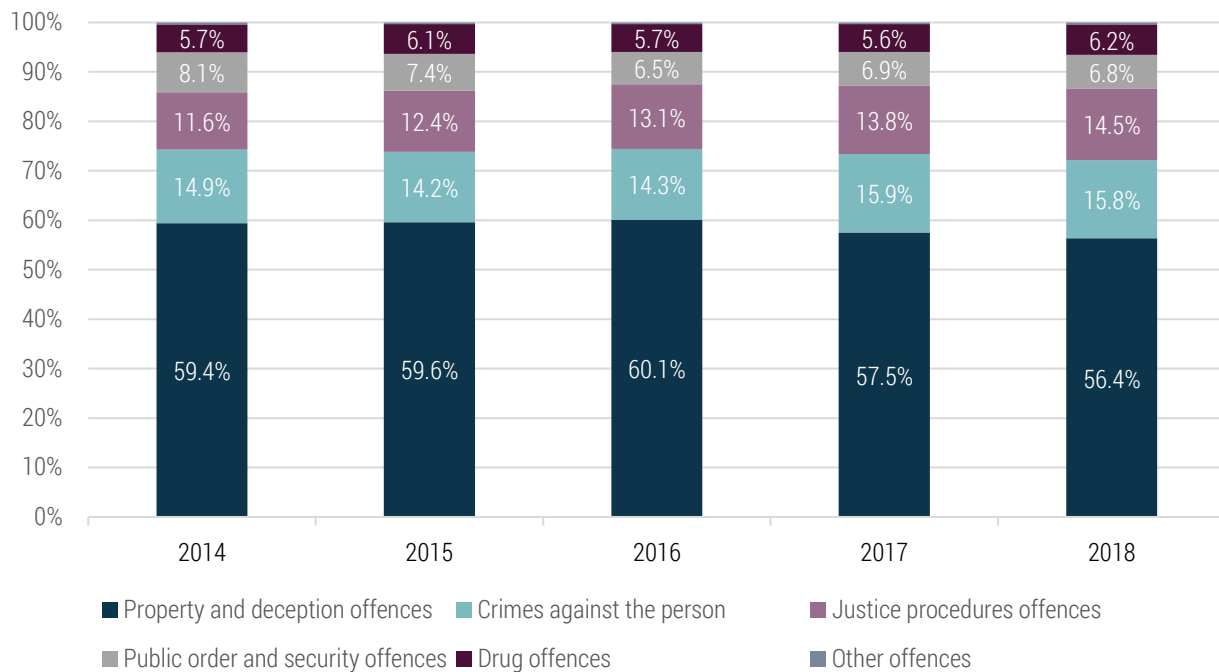
In the five years to December 2018 the proportion of recorded offences of *Property and deception offences* and *Public order and security offences* decreased while the proportion of *Justice procedures offences* and *Crimes against the person* have increased.

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.

## 2.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of offences recorded in Victoria across in all four police regions. The North West Region increased 2.7% (5,207 offences), Southern Metro Region increased by 1.8% (2,111 offences), Western Region increased by 0.6% (506 offences) and the Eastern region increased by 0.1% (154 offences).

The five Local Government Areas with the highest offence rates were:

- Melbourne (20,758.1 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 9.0%)
- Latrobe (19,470.2 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 8.9%)
- Horsham (15,167.1 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 25.7%)
- Yarra (13,932.1 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 1.1%)
- Mildura (13,224.2 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 12.1%).

Further information on the number and types of offences by Local Government Area is available in the Recorded Offences data visualisation at www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au.

2.4 Family violence related offences

A family incident is counted each time Victoria Police complete an L17 form and may or may not involve a criminal offence. For more information on a family incident see the Glossary located on the website. The following graph highlights the number of recorded offences that were related to a family incident and those that were not over the past five years. While a family incident may not involve any criminal offences, a single incident may also give rise to multiple offences.

Victorian offences recorded by whether family incident related, 5 year trend

■ Non-family incident related offences　■ Family incident related offences
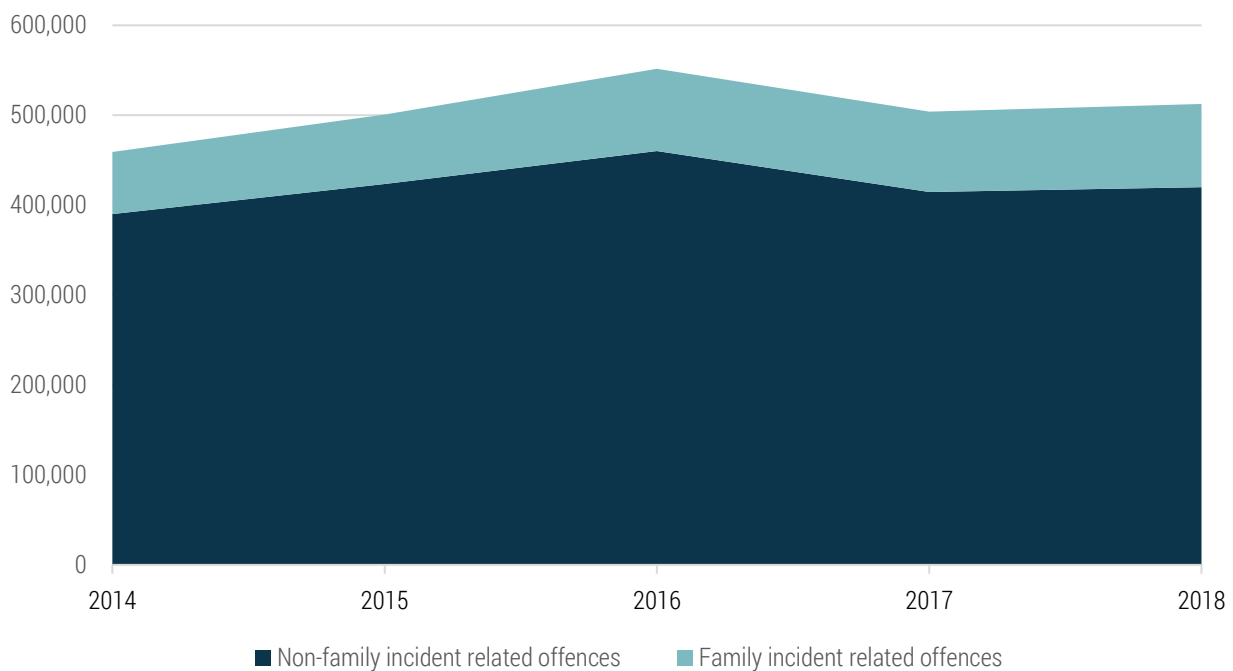
In the last 12 months the proportion of recorded offences related to a family incident increased from 17.8% to 18.1%. The overall number of family incidents recorded increased 3.5% (3,165 offences) from 89,494 to 92,659 family violence related offences.

2.5 Investigation status

Investigation status indicates how the offence has been dealt with by Victoria Police at the time data was extracted from the LEAP database. This status represents information at a point in time and is subject to change. For more information, please refer to the [Glossary and Data Dictionary](#).

Almost half of all offences recorded in the last 12 months (46.7% or 239,236 offences) had resulted in an Arrest/Summons while over a third were unsolved (39.2% or 201,183 offences) at the time of data extraction.

The majority (79.7%) of *Justice procedures offences* resulted in an Arrest/Summons in the year ending December 2018 (59,245 offences). In contrast almost two thirds (61.6%) of offences recorded in the category of *Property and deception offences* were Unsolved (178,024 offences). Of the offences recorded in the category of *Crimes against the person* over half resulted in an Arrest/Summons (43,109 offences).

Victorian offences recorded by investigation status, year ending December 2018

	Arrest/ Summons	Caution/ Official warning	Intent to Summons	Other	Unsolved	Total
Number						
Crimes against the person	43,109	570	16,429	6,759	13,918	80,785
Property and deception offences	90,965	3,139	11,474	5,333	178,024	288,935
Drug offences	24,622	4,668	1,093	68	1,142	31,593
Public order and security offences	19,835	635	1,343	11,711	1,434	34,958
Justice procedures offences	59,245	72	6,114	2,506	6,421	74,358
Other offences	1,460	47	158	56	244	1,965
Total	*239,236*	*9,131*	*36,611*	*26,433*	*201,183*	*512,594*
Proportion (%)						
Crimes against the person	53.4%	0.7%	20.3%	8.4%	17.2%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	31.5%	1.1%	4.0%	1.8%	61.6%	100.0%
Drug offences	77.9%	14.8%	3.5%	0.2%	3.6%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	56.7%	1.8%	3.8%	33.5%	4.1%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	79.7%	0.1%	8.2%	3.4%	8.6%	100.0%
Other offences	74.3%	2.4%	8.0%	2.8%	12.4%	100.0%
Total	*46.7%*	*1.8%*	*7.1%*	*5.2%*	*39.2%*	*100.0%*

Other includes: Penalty infringement notice, caution not authorised, complaint withdrawn, notice to appear, no offence disclosed, not authorised, offender processed, warrant issued, summons not authorised, presentment and other statuses.

3. Alleged offender incidents

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. An alleged offender incident represents one alleged offender but may involve multiple victims and offences. One incident may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one incident, it will have a count of one in the data presented in this section.

There may be multiple incidents within the reference period that involve the same individual, business or organisation as an offender, where this occurs they will be counted for each incident. If there are multiple alleged offenders related to a criminal event, each will have their alleged offender incident counted once in the figures.

Where there were multiple offences recorded within the one incident, the incident is assigned an offence category of the most serious offence in the incident, referred to as the principal offence.

3.1 Key movements in the number and rate of alleged offender incidents

	Year ending December					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Alleged offender incidents	154,104	159,886	172,454	168,911	176,459	4.5%	14.5%
Offender rate per 100,000	2,611.1	2,650.2	2,790.9	2,671.1	2,727.7	2.1%	4.5%

Alleged offender incidents, 10 year trend
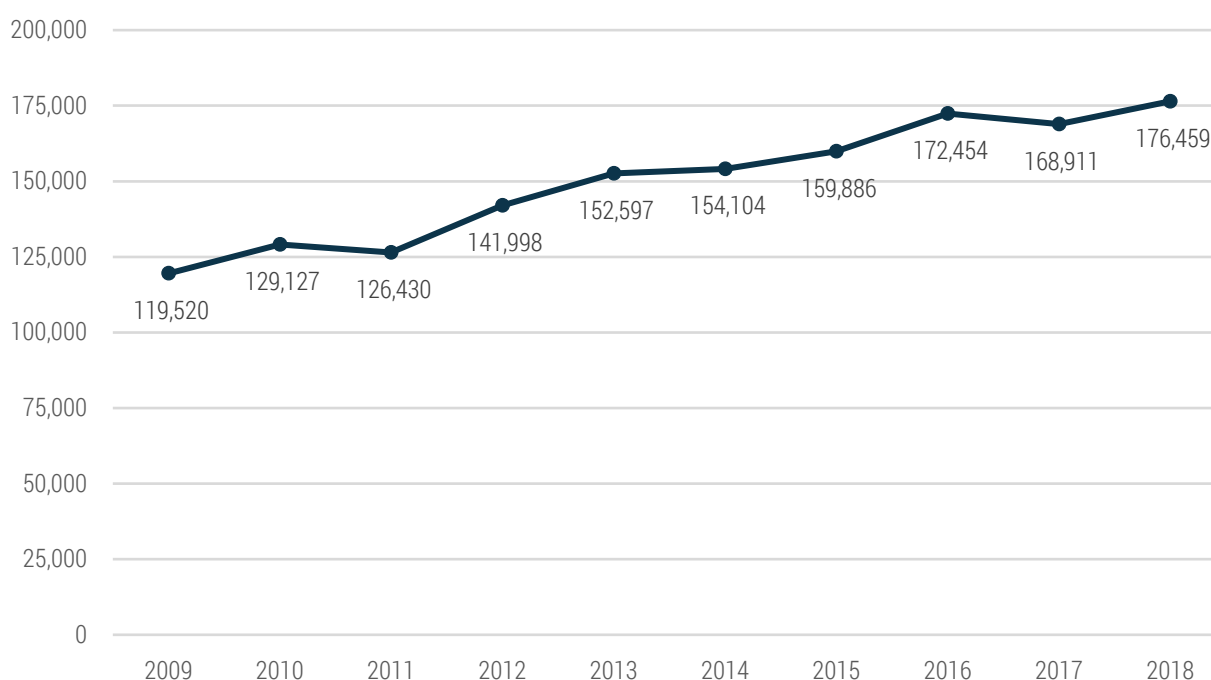
In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of alleged offender incidents (7,548 incidents) and a 47.6% increase (56,939 incidents) from 119,520 alleged offender incidents recorded in the year ending December 2009. The number of alleged offender incidents are the highest in CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004. The rate per 100,000 population also increased, by 2.1% in the last 12 months.

3.2 Number of alleged offender incidents by principal offence category

In order to best represent the type of offence associated with an incident involving multiple offences, the most serious offence within the incident is determined and this becomes the principal offence to represent the incident.

The number of alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has increased in the past 5 years, up 20.2% (8,163 incidents) from 40,367 alleged offender incidents. *Crimes against the person* increased 5.4% (2,486 incidents) to 48,530 incidents in the last 12 months and made up 27.5% of all alleged offender incidents.

By principal offence, the category that made up the largest proportion of alleged offender incidents was *Property and deception offences* (36.9% or 65,142 incidents), this category increased 2.0% (1,246 incidents) from previous year.

Alleged offender incidents by principal offence, 5 year trend
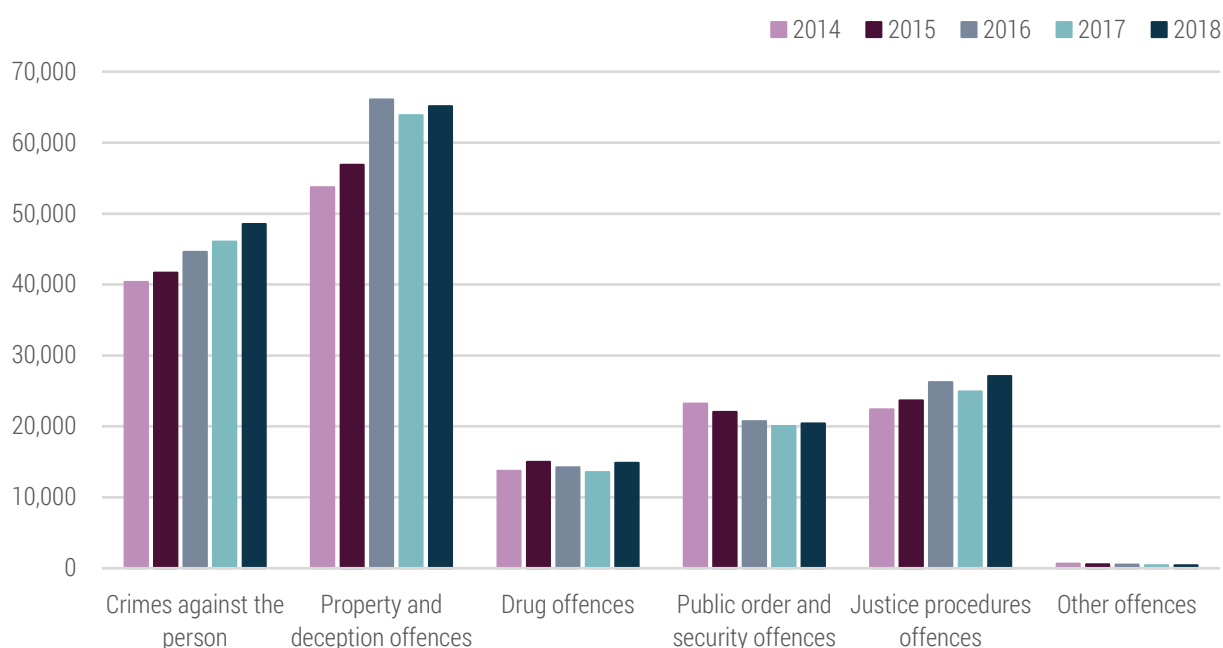
Alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* have increased 9.5% (1,295 incidents) in the past year, comprising 14,857 alleged offender incidents. This offence division made up 8.4% of all alleged offender incidents in the year ending December 2018.

In the past 12 months alleged offender incidents with a principal offence *Justice procedures offences* increased by 8.7% (2,157 incidents) to 27,086 incidents. Since the year ending December 2014 this category has increased 20.9% (4,691 incidents) up from 22,395 alleged offender incidents.

3.3 Sex and age of alleged offenders

Of the 176,459 alleged offender incidents recorded in the last 12 months, 176,439 incidents were person alleged offenders while the remainder were a business or organisation. Of the person alleged offender incidents 79.0% were a male offender and 21.0% were a female offender. The remaining alleged offenders had an unknown sex.

Overall person alleged offender incidents increased in the year ending December 2018, up 4.5% (7,541). The number of male alleged offender incidents increased by 3.6% (4,845 incidents) from the previous year, while female alleged offender incidents increased by 7.8% (2,686 incidents) from the previous year.

Alleged offender incidents by sex and age, year ending December 2018
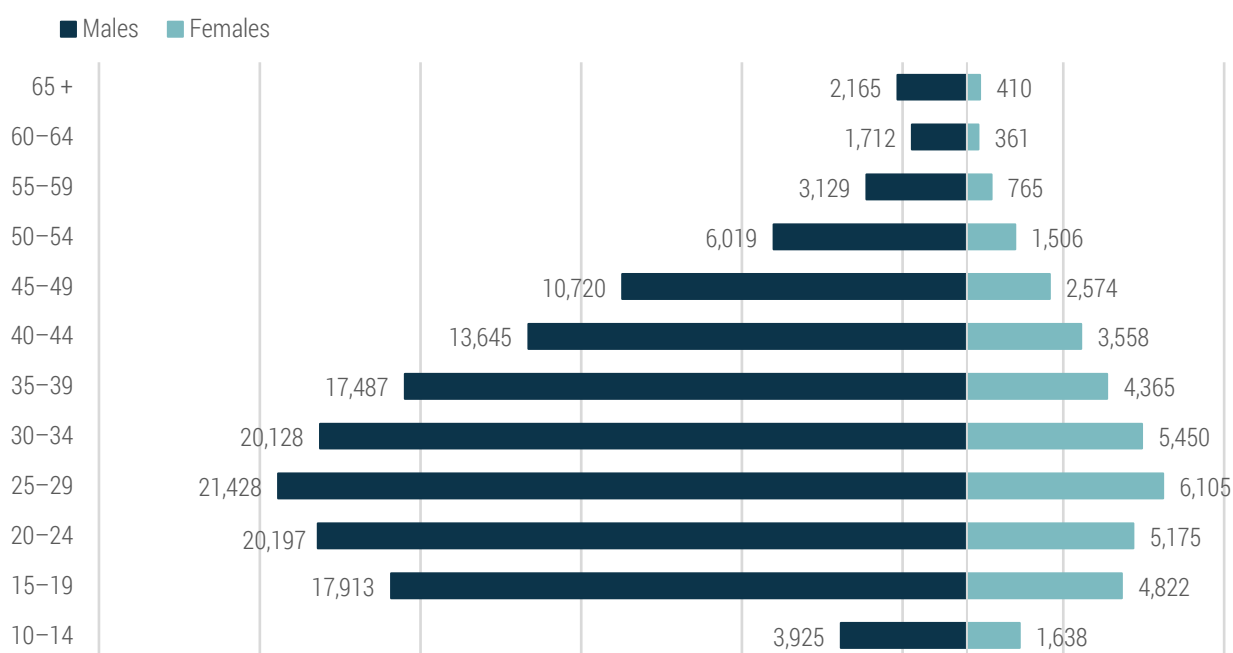
In the last 12 months alleged offenders aged between 10−19 years decreased 4.5% from 29,634 to 28,299 incidents. The proportion of alleged offenders aged between 10−19 years has decreased from 19.7% in December 2014 to 16.0% of the total alleged offender incidents in the last 12 months.

While male alleged offenders aged 10−19 years decreased 7.0%, from 23,484 to 21,838 in the last year, female alleged offenders aged 10−19 years increased by 5.1% from 6,149 to 6,460. For female alleged offenders in this age group the 10−14 year age group decreased by 1.1% or 18 incidents in the last 12 months while those aged 15−19 years increased 7.3% from 4,493 to 4,822 incidents.

3.4 Outcome

There were two in five alleged offender incidents (39.3% or 69,325) recorded in the past 12 months resulted in an Arrest, while 45,839 (26.0%) resulted in a Summons and 37,880 (21.5%) in an Intent to Summons being recorded. There were 10,106 (5.7%) alleged offender incidents where a Caution or Official warning was issued.

An Intent to Summons is an interim investigation status and is not necessarily the final outcome of an incident. As the data is captured at a point in time, the investigation status of each incident is subject to change.

Alleged offender incidents by outcome, year ending December 2018
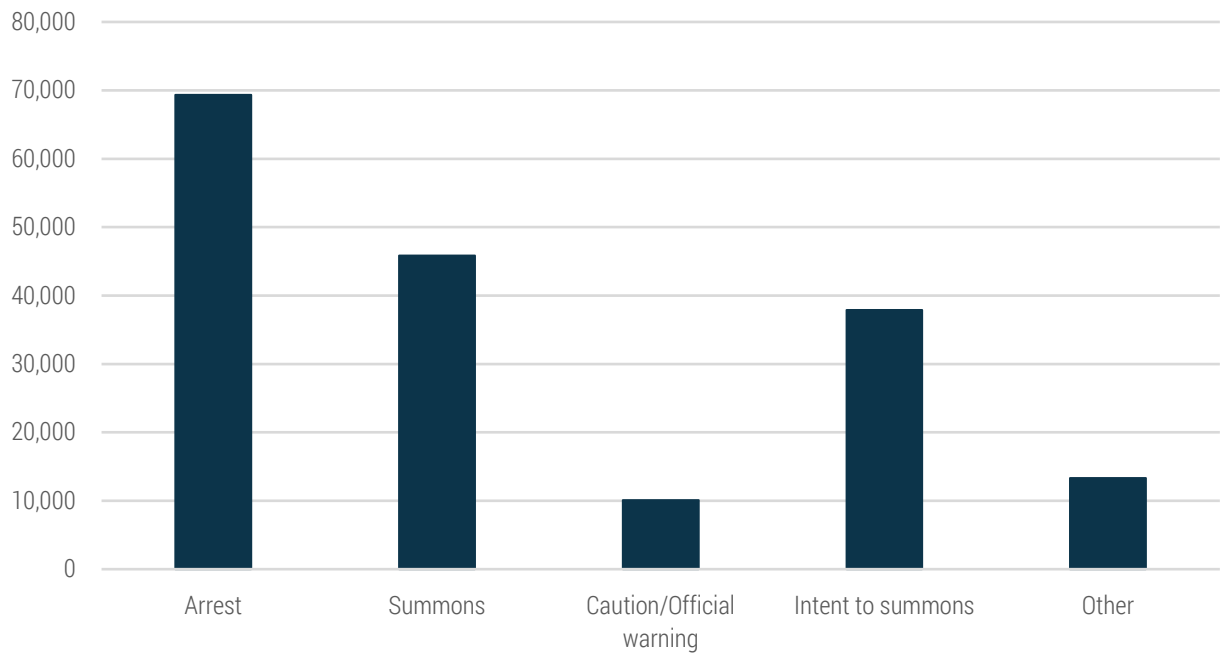
Other includes: Penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

3.5 Key movements in the number of alleged offender incidents by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status

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 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](). There has been a decline in the quality of recording of Indigenous status, with the number of offender incidents with an Unknown Indigenous status increasing by 64.3% in the last five years. This decline in quality may impact on trend analysis.

Alleged offender incidents by Indigenous status, 5 year trend

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	5 year % change
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	8,978	10,016	10,898	10,794	11,176	3.5%	24.5%
Non-Indigenous	122,636	124,378	132,200	124,773	128,355	2.9%	4.7%
Unknown	22,466	25,472	29,345	33,331	36,908	10.7%	64.3%
Total	154,080	159,866	172,443	168,898	176,439	4.5%	14.5%

Alleged offender incidents by Indigenous status[1] and age, year ending December 2018
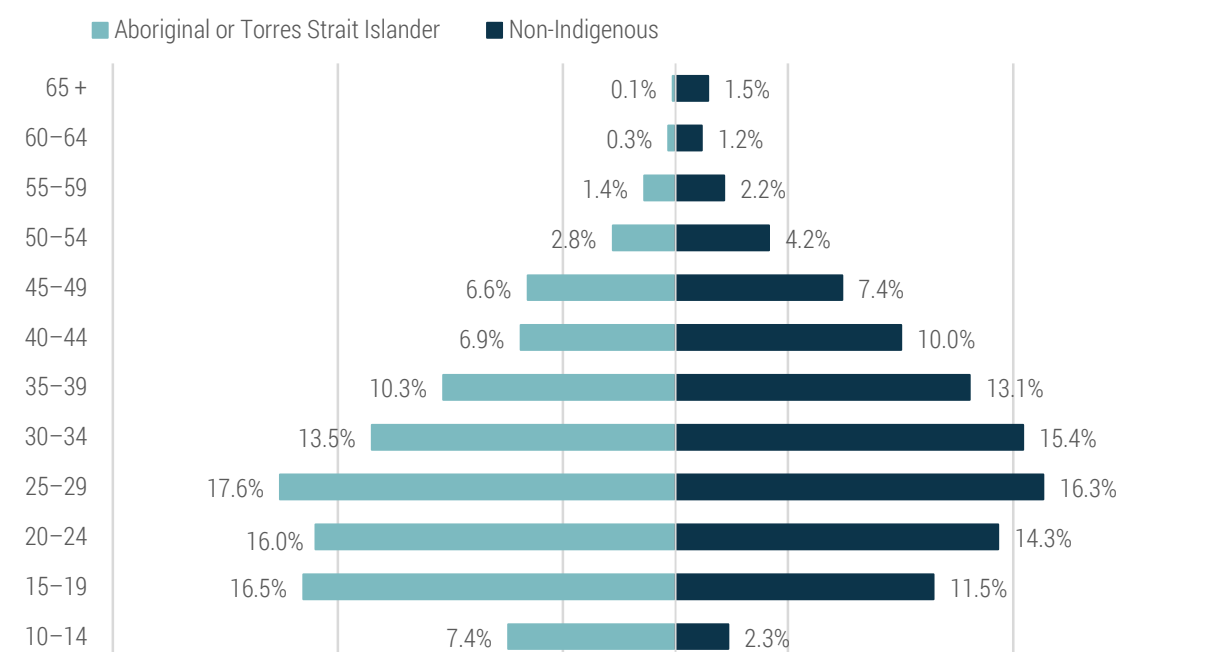
The age distribution for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people varies in comparison to non-Indigenous people in Australia. On average, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people tend to be younger than non-Indigenous people. For these statistics, the CSA has not controlled for these differing age populations.

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[1] Excludes alleged offenders where their Indigenous status is unknown.

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. A victim report involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders. One report may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one report it will have a count of one in the data presented in this section.

Where there were multiple offences recorded within the one victim report, the report is represented by an assigned offence category of the most serious offence, this is referred to as the principal offence.

4.1 Key movements in the number and rate of victim reports

	Year ending December					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Victim reports	278,781	298,247	338,656	298,959	300,952	0.7%	8.0%
Victimisation rate per 100,000	4,723.5	4,943.6	5,480.5	4,727.7	4,652.1	-1.6%	-1.5%

Victim reports, 10 year trend
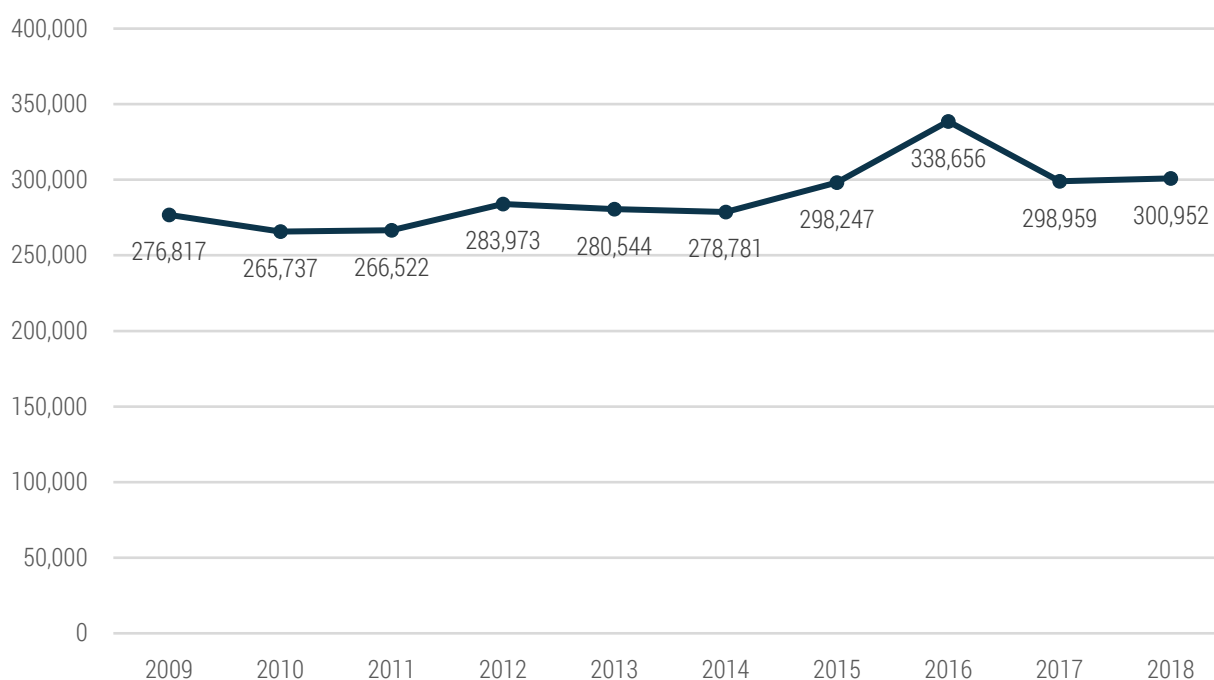
In the last 12 months there was an increase of 1,993 victim reports and an increase of 8.7% (24,135 victim reports) from 276,817 in the year ending December 2009. The rate per 100,000 population decreased by 1.6% in the last 12 months, the lowest in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

4.2 Number of victim reports by principal offence category

In order to assign an offence type to a victim report with multiple offences, the most serious offence within a report is determined and this becomes the principal offence for the victim report.

Of the 300,952 victim reports in the last 12 months, 235,240 (78.2%) had a principal offence of *Property and deception offences*, 65,599 reports (21.8%) were *Crimes against the person* and the remaining 113 victim reports were *Other offences*. The proportion of victim reports with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has increased in the last five years from 19.4% (54,117 victim reports) in the year ending December 2014.

4.3 Sex and age of victims

In the last 12 months, 219,431 victims were people (72.9%) and 81,521 victims were businesses or organisations (27.1%). These proportions have remained consistent over time. Over the last five years the number of person victims increased (6.7% or 13,751 victim reports) as did business or organisation victims (11.5% or 8,420 victim reports).

Of the 215,337 victim reports where sex was recorded, 55.2% (118,806 victim reports) were a male victim, while 44.8% (96,531 victim reports) were a female victim. In the last 12 months male victim reports increased 0.2% or 267 victim reports while female victim reports decreased 0.6% or 572 victim reports. Five year trends show that these numbers have increased, up from 110,662 for male victim reports (7.4%) and up from 89,004 for female victim reports (8.5%).

Victim reports by age group and sex, year ending December 2018
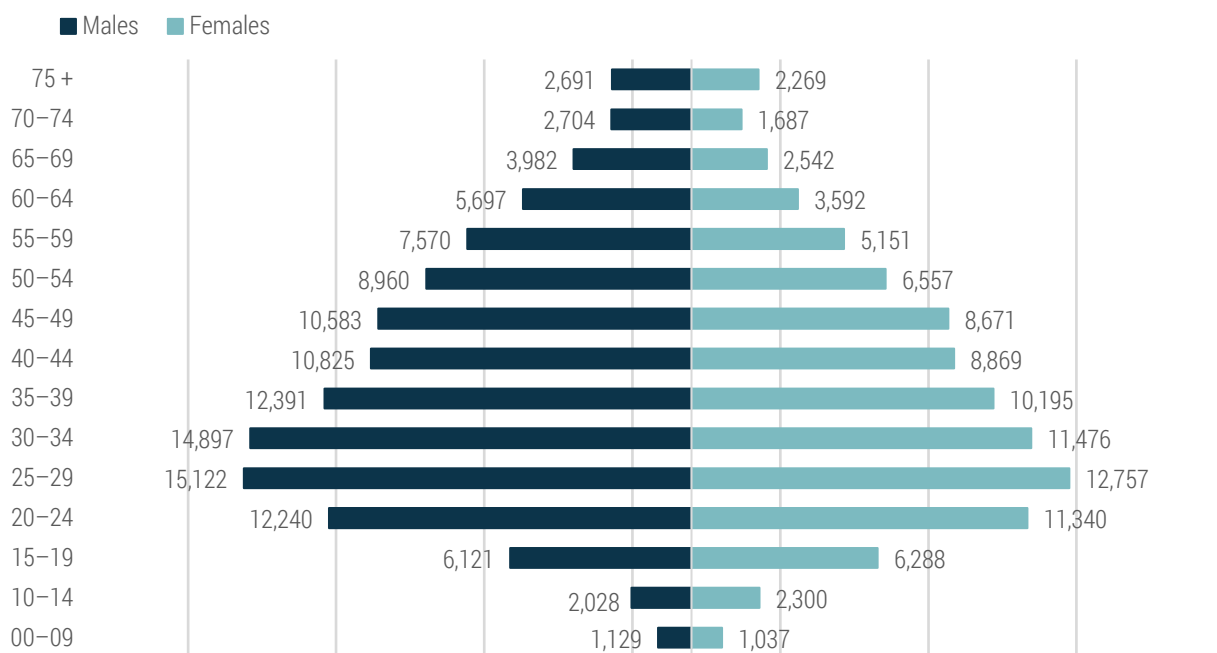
Age patterns are similar between males and females where a person victim report was recorded by Victoria Police. However proportionally, female victims are concentrated in the younger age groups with 21.7% of female victims below 25 years of age compared to 18.1% of males. There were slightly more male victims in the older age groups than females, with 35.5% of males aged 45 and over compared with 31.6% of females. These trends have remained consistent over the last 5 years.

Victims of a *Property and deception offence* were more likely to be males, making up 58.6% (90,255) of the victim reports in this offence category. For the offence category *Crimes against the person*, females were more likely than males to be victims with 54.1% (35,372) of this offence category.

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.

5.1 Key movements in the number and rate of family incidents

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	5 year % change
Family incidents	68,134	74,375	78,623	75,055	79,348	5.7%	16.5%
Family incident rate per 100,000	1,154.4	1,232.8	1,272.4	1,186.9	1,226.6	3.3%	6.2%

There was an increase of 4,293 family incidents in the last 12 months and an increase of 11,214 family incidents in the five years since the year ending December 2014. The rate per 100,000 population increased by 3.3% in the last 12 months.

Family incidents, 5 year trend
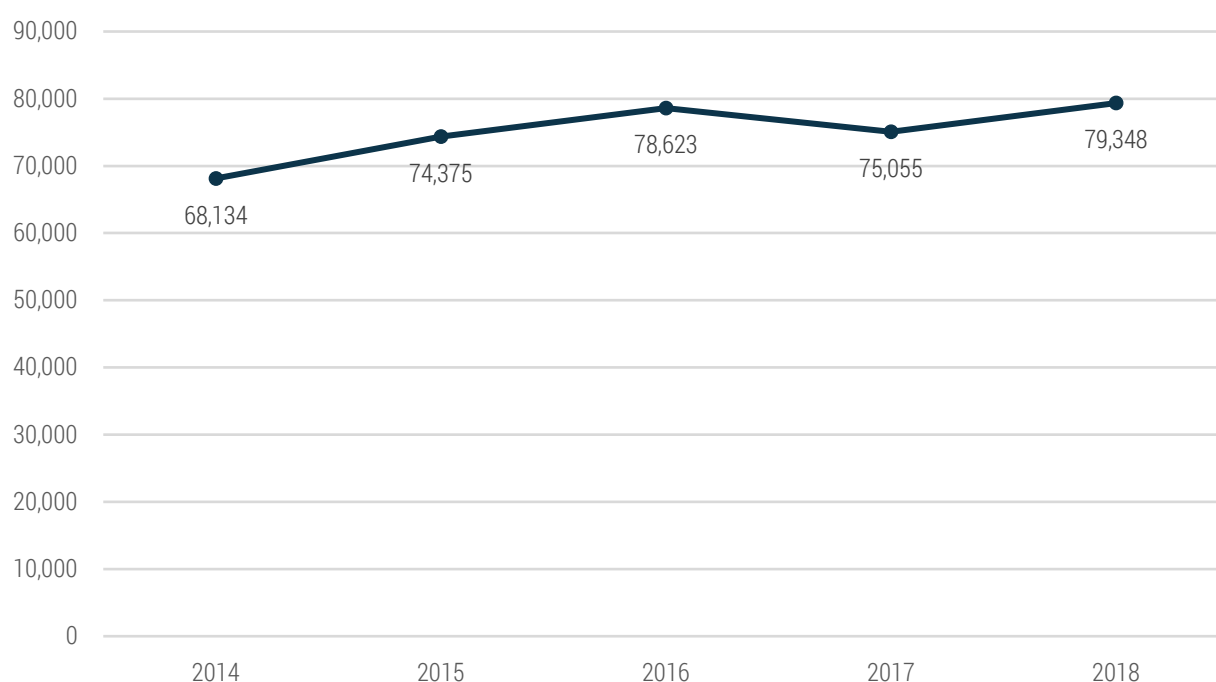
For more information on family incident rates by Local Government Area, please see the family incident data tables on the CSA website.

Family incidents, 5 year trend by month
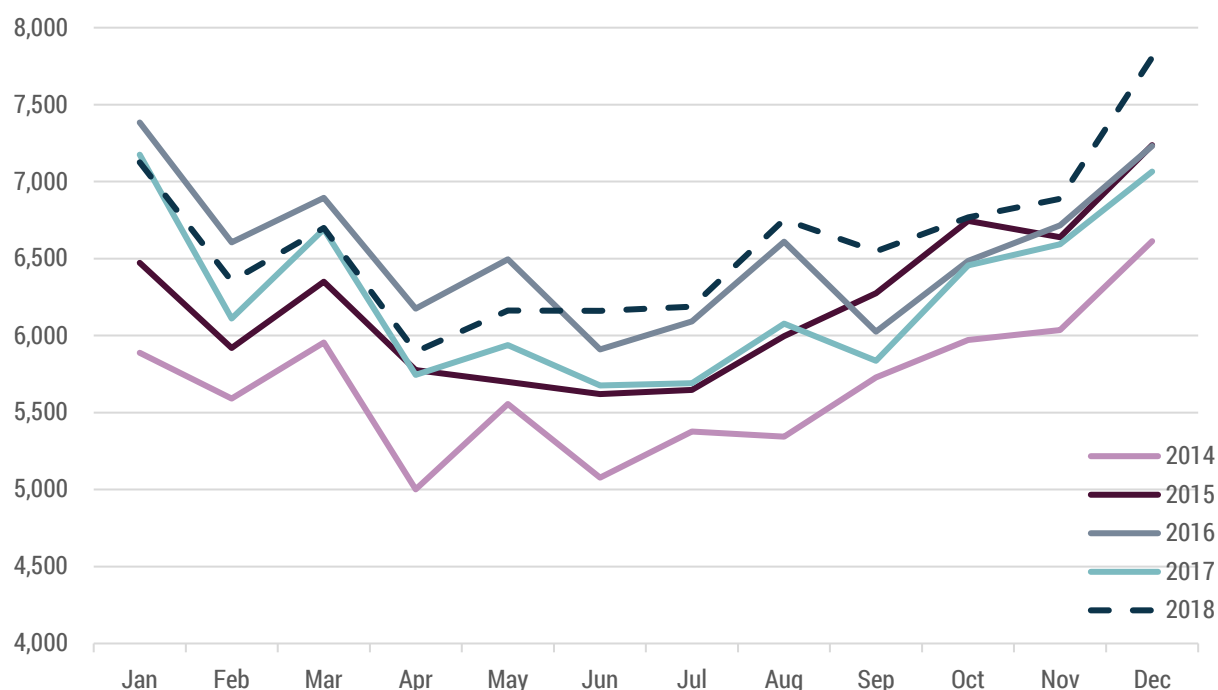
Over the last 12 months, there were between 5,895 and 7,807 family incidents recorded per month. In the last five years, the months with the highest number of recorded family incidents were December 2018 (7,807 incidents) and January 2016 (7,384 incidents), aligning with usual seasonal trend.

5.2. Demographic characteristics of affected family members

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. Where an individual is involved in multiple family incidents within the reference period they will be counted for each incident that they are involved in.

Where more than one affected family member has been affected by one other party within a family incident, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves three affected family members and one other party, each affected family member will be counted separately, making a count of three.

Where an affected family member has been affected by more than one other party within a family incident, they will be counted for each involvement. For example if there is one affected family member and two other parties the affected family member will be counted twice, once for each involvement.

In the last 12 months, 75.1% (59,586) of the 79,348 affected family members were female, while 24.7% (19,632) were male. Of the female affected family members, just over one quarter (26.6%, 15,862) were aged between 30−39 years compared to 3,839 males (19.6%). Males aged over 50 years and over made up a quarter (24.1% or 4,736) of male affected family members compared with only 16.7% of females (9,946).

The number of female affected family members increased 6.2% in the last 12 months and 15.8% since the year ending December 2014. Similarly the number of male affected family members increased 4.2% in the last 12 months and 18.5% since the year ending December 2014. In the last 12 months the numbers of male affected family members aged 0−9 years decreased 18.6% (211) to 926 and female affected members decreased 13.8% (126) to 784.

Affected family members by age and sex, year ending December 2018

■ Males ■ Females

Age	Males	Females
75 +	399	777
70–74	405	696
65–69	586	1,051
60–64	747	1,415
55–59	1,072	2,244
50–54	1,527	3,763
45–49	2,041	5,872
40–44	1,907	6,485
35–39	1,945	7,828
30–34	1,894	8,034
25–29	1,847	7,775
20–24	1,677	6,747
15–19	1,417	3,863
10–14	1,011	1,451
05–09	667	527
00–04	259	257

5.3 Demographic characteristics of other parties

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. Where the other party is involved with multiple affected family members, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves three affected family members and one other party, the other party will be counted separately for each affected family member, making a count of three.

Where more than one other party is involved with one affected family member, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves one affected family member and two other parties, each other party will be counted separately, making a count of two.

Where an individual is involved in multiple family incidents within the reference period they will be counted for each incident that they are involved in.
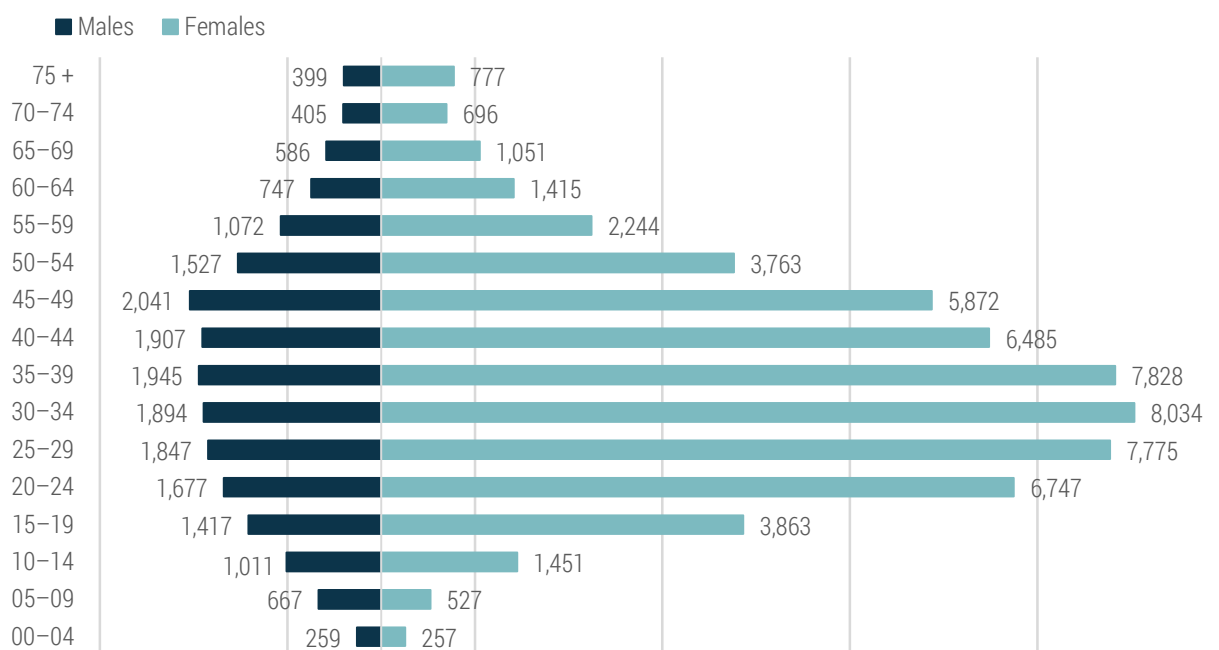
In the last 12 months there were 79,349 other parties recorded, of which 75.9% (60,259) were male and 23.7% (18,805) were female. The number of female other parties increased 6.8% in the last 12 months and 22.7% since the year ending December 2014. Similarly the number of male other parties increased 5.5% in the last 12 months and 14.7% since the year ending December 2014.

Other parties by age and sex, year ending December 2018

■ Males ■ Females

Age	Males	Females
75 +	438	92
70−74	405	107
65−69	566	137
60−64	1,010	273
55−59	1,848	544
50−54	3,769	1,095
45−49	6,182	1,763
40−44	7,721	2,181
35−39	8,695	2,295
30−34	8,641	2,534
25−29	8,097	2,594
20−24	6,780	2,296
15−19	4,246	1,885
10−14	1,180	701
00−09	108	29
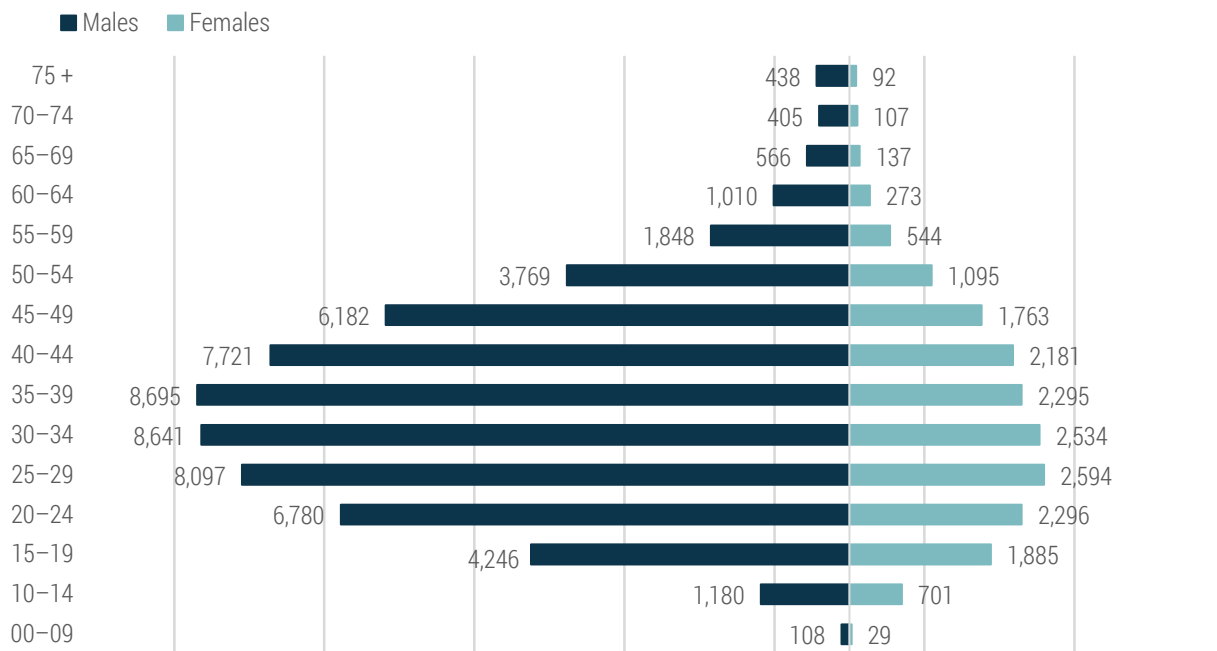
In the last 12 months the numbers of male other parties aged 50−54 years increased 14.2% (469) to 3,769 and female other parties aged 50−54 years increased 14.3% (137) to 1,095.

For both male and female other parties, almost two-thirds were aged between 20−44 years (66.3%, or 39,934 males, and 63.3%, or 11,900 females). These proportions have remained stable over the last 5 years.

Appendix 1. Explanatory notes

The Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) presents statistics about the characteristics of crime recorded on the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP). The following explanatory notes are designed to provide additional information about the data the CSA receives from Victoria Police, how it is processed and how to interpret the summary statistics.

Data source

The crime statistics produced by the CSA are derived from administrative information recorded by Victoria Police and extracted from the LEAP database. Victoria Police provides this information to the CSA 18 days after the end of the reference period.

As the LEAP database is a live operational crime recording system and updated regularly, the data presented reflects only the information in the database at the date and time of data extraction. This means that as additional quarters of data are released by the CSA, the data relating to previous periods may change as data are updated in LEAP, investigations progress and cases are completed by Victoria Police.

Previously published data should be considered superseded by subsequent releases of statistics.

Scope and coverage

The CSA recorded crime collection includes all offences that are reported to, and detected by, Victoria Police and recorded on the LEAP database. The scope and coverage of the data, however, is not representative of all crime that occurs in Victoria. Some crimes may not be recorded on LEAP, not be reported to police, or the responsibility for responding to certain offences may lie with another agency.

The following data are not available to the CSA and are not included in these statistics:
- missing person details;
- police custody information;
- traffic infringements;
- regulatory activity not directly undertaken by Victoria Police, including infringement issuing and management;
- Victoria Police staff and human resource management information (including financial and asset information);
- information about Victoria Police operations and taskforces;
- areas of Victoria managed by federal agencies, such as crown land and Melbourne airport, which are under the jurisdiction of the Australian Federal Police;
- investigations managed by Australian Government agencies, such as the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission; and
- information related to prosecutions.

Data in the CSA Crime by location tool excludes offences that are recorded in LEAP but were committed at "Other locations in Victoria" such as Unincorporated Victoria or Justice institutions and immigration facilities, outside Victoria, and where a Local Government Area (LGA) is not recorded. This is because these offences cannot be meaningfully rendered on the map of Victoria.

Comparisons between Victoria Police and Crime Statistics Agency statistics

The following outlines differences in the scope and counting rules of recorded crime statistics produced by Victoria Police until 31 December 2014 and from 1 January 2015 by the CSA. Crime statistics previously produced by Victoria Police excluded the following Penalty Infringement Notices (PINs) which are now included in CSA counts:

- 549MP - CONTRAVENE POLICE DIRECTION TO MOVE ON
- 596A - DRUNK IN PUBLIC PLACE
- 596B - DRUNK AND DISORDERLY IN PUBLIC PLACE
- 599HC - BEHAVE IN DISORDERLY MANNER PUBLIC PLACE

Where a single offence has multiple weapons recorded against it, Victoria Police historically selected the first weapon to appear in the dataset for the particular offence, based upon how the data had been entered. The CSA selects the most serious weapon that appears on the record (for example, a handgun will be selected over a knife, and so on).

Offence categories

The CSA developed an offence classification for statistical output purposes. This offence classification has been mapped to all raw offences recorded by Victoria Police. In comparison with the categories used historically by Victoria Police for statistical reporting, the CSA offence classification contains more detailed categories and reduced the number of offences mapped to Other, Missing and Unknown categories.

Due to these differences and additional changes to the calculation of rates, the CSA advises that data previously published by Victoria Police should not be compared with CSA recorded crime statistics.

Reference periods

The reference period is the length of time that the statistics relate to. The CSA will produce three quarterly year-to-date statistical reports each year, and one annual statistical report for the financial year. Each report is based primarily on 12 months of data with different reference periods. This is outlined in the table below:

Report title	Reference period	Month of release
Year ending 31 December	1 January to 31 December	March
Year ending 31 March	1 April to 31 March	June
Annual report to 30 June	1 July to 30 June	September
Year ending 30 September	1 October to 30 September	December

The 'Latest crime data' section of the website shows the most recently published statistics. Links to previous data are available from the 'Historical crime data' section of the website. The data presented in the crime by location map covers 10 years of statistics at the local government area level. Data about specific suburbs or towns are available in the data visualisation for both Recorded criminal incidents and Recorded offences.

Composition of quarterly data for statistical reporting

Quarterly crime statistics produced by the CSA are based on a rolling 12 month set of statistics that collate four quarters of data. As such, three quarters from the previous reference period are carried forward into the next 12 month period, with the addition of the most recent quarter. This means that changes that may occur within one quarter will be included in four different crime statistics releases.

The reference period is different depending on the period of time that the rolling 12 months of data cover. For example, data for the January to December reference period refers to the 12 month period beginning on the 1st of January through to the 31st of December of that year. In the March to April reference period that directly follows the January to December period, nine months of data from the previous reference period (March to December) is used with three months of new data (January to March) to compile a 12 month time period for analysis. This is outlined in the diagram below:

	2018				2019			
	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December
Jan - Dec 2018	■	■	■	■				
Apr 2018 - Mar 2019		■	■	■	■			
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019			■	■	■	■		
Oct 2018 - Sep 2019				■	■	■	■	
Jan - Dec 2019					■	■	■	■

Reference periods based on the date records are created

The reference periods are based on the date that information is created in LEAP, regardless of when the offence occurred or when it was reported to police. The date the record was created is used because it is the date most consistently recorded on LEAP.

Counting methodology

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.

Any incidents where Victoria Police have deemed that no offence occurred, or where no further police action is required (such as caution not authorised or summons not authorised) are excluded from the criminal incident counts. The exception to this are incidents that have occurred and been recorded by police, but where a person later withdraws their complaint. As these still represent a criminal incident, they will continue to be included in the recorded crime statistics.

Where there were multiple offences or charges recorded within one criminal incident, a single offence or charge is assigned to represent the most serious crime committed for statistical purposes, known as the principal offence (see Principal variable calculations).

Date of record creation

Recorded criminal incident data are compiled on the basis of the date that the principal offence was created on the LEAP database, rather than the date the principal offence was detected by, or reported to police. The record create date may differ from the date when the incident occurred, or the date when the incident came to the attention of police.

The date the principal offence was created is used because it is the date most consistently recorded on LEAP, and cannot be edited or updated. The date an offence was reported and the date an offence was committed can both be updated and changed at any stage of an investigation.

Offences recorded

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 the purposes of CSA statistics, an offence is counted and included in the data where it:

- was reported to, or detected by, Victoria Police; and,
- was first recorded in LEAP within the reference period.

The exception to this is those offences that are out of scope of the data collected by the CSA.

Depending on the type of offence committed and the outcomes of investigation, police may either initiate a court or non-court legal action against an offender. Non-court legal actions comprise legal actions such as informal or formal cautions or warnings and the issuing of penalty notices, which do not require an appearance in court.

Offences that are recorded but remain unsolved at the date the data was extracted are included in the CSA dataset.

Date of record creation

Recorded offence data are compiled on the basis of the date that the offence was created on the LEAP database, rather than the date the offence was detected by, or reported to police. The create date may not be the date when the offence occurred, or the date when the offence came to the attention of police.

The date the record was created is used because it is the date most consistently recorded on LEAP, and cannot be edited or updated. The date the offence was reported and the date the offence was committed can both be updated and changed at any stage of an investigation.

The date the offence was reported is included on the LEAP dataset provided to the CSA, but after conducting a quality assessment, the CSA has determined that the coverage of report date information in the data is of insufficient quality to support reliable calculation of the offence population on this date. The use of report date for statistical purposes will continue and be reviewed in the future as coverage and data quality improves.

Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences where a person, business or organisation has been linked as an alleged offender. An alleged offender incident represents one alleged offender but may involve multiple victims and offences. One incident may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one incident it will have a count of one in the data presented in this section. If there are multiple alleged offenders related to a criminal event, each will have their alleged offender incident counted once in the published figures.

There may be multiple incidents within the reference period that involve the same individual, business or organisation as an offender. Where there were multiple offences recorded within the one incident, the incident is assigned an offence category of the most serious offence in the incident for statistical purposes, known as the principal offence (see Principal variable calculations).

Date of result

Alleged offender incidents are compiled on the basis of the date that a result was recorded on the LEAP database. The date of result is used because it is the most consistent date recorded on LEAP and directly corresponds to the status of investigation relating to the incident.

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. A victim report count involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders. One report may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one report it will have a count of one in the published figures. If there are multiple victims related to a criminal event, each will have their victim report counted once in the published figures.

An individual, business or organisation can be counted as a victim more than once within the reference period, if they have made more than one separate report to Victoria Police.

Where there were multiple offences recorded within the one victim report, the report is represented for statistical purposes by an assigned offence category of the most serious offence. This is known as the principal offence (see Principal variable calculations).

Date of record creation

Victim reports data are compiled on the basis of the date that the principal offence was created on the LEAP database, rather than the date the principal offence was detected by, or reported to police. The record create date may not be the date when the offence occurred, or the date when the offence came to the attention of police.

The date the principal offence was created is used because it is the date most consistently recorded on LEAP, and cannot be edited or updated. The date an offence was reported and the date an offence was committed can both be updated and changed at any stage of an investigation.

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. Please note that Victoria Police is trialling new L17 forms in select locations, see Operational changes affecting recorded crime statistics for further details.

A family incident can involve one or more affected family members and/or one or more other parties. For statistical purposes, these are counted as one incident but may appear multiple times in demographic counts.

The overall increase in the number of recorded family incidents in the past five years has in part been due to improved recording of incidents. Since 2011, initiatives such as the Family Violence Code of Practice have been put in place by Victoria Police to improve the recording of family incidents, the individuals involved and the offences committed.

Demographic characteristics of affected family members and other parties

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. 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.

Where more than one affected family member has been affected by one other party within a family incident, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves three affected family members and one other party, the other party will be counted separately for each affected family member, making a count of three.

Where more than one other party is involved with one affected family member, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves one affected family member and two other parties, each other party will be counted separately, making a count of two.

Where an individual is involved in multiple family incidents within the reference period they will be counted for each incident that they are involved in.

Date of record creation

Family incidents data are compiled on the basis of the date that the incident was created on the LEAP database, rather than the date the incident was detected by, or reported to police. The record create date may differ from the date when the incident occurred, or the date when the incident came to the attention of police.

The date the record was created is used because it is the date most consistently recorded on LEAP, and cannot be edited or updated. The date the offence was reported and the date the offence was committed can both be updated and changed at any stage of an investigation.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status 'most frequent' rule

A 'most frequent' rule has been adopted as the primary counting rule for the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status of offenders in CSA recorded crime statistics. Under this counting rule, a person has either a yes or no response to the Standard Indigenous Question (SIQ), then the most frequently appearing response is taken as correct. If the person only has one meaningful response ('yes' or 'no'), 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. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate how this counting rule operates in two different scenarios.

A most frequent response may be less susceptible to data entry error, as a person with a number of appearances would require multiple incorrect responses in the dataset to be incorrectly assigned. The more entries a person has in the dataset, the greater the likelihood that their data is correct. The only exception to this would be where a person wishes to change the way they identify and respond to the question over time. This would not be recognised until the majority of a person's entries in the database reflected their current status. This rule is also dependent upon the SIQ being asked and recorded on each occasion.

Figure 1. Illustrative example of the application of a 'most frequent' derivation rule to output from the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status variable relating to an offender
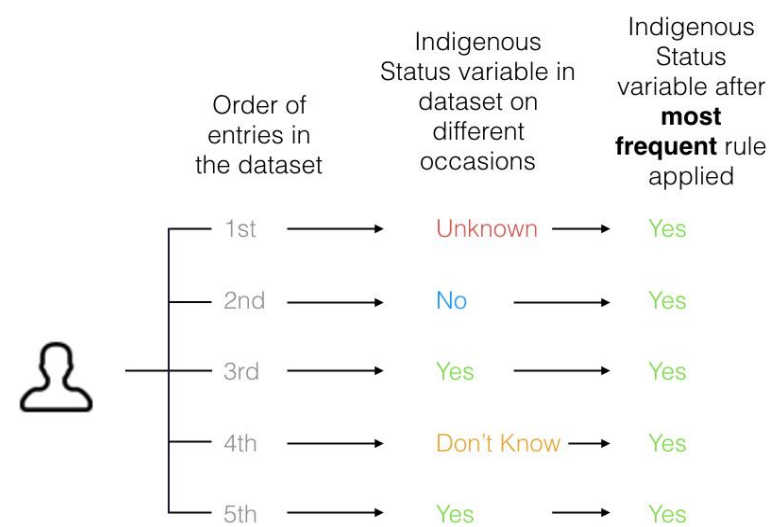
Figure 2. Illustrative example of the application of a 'most frequent' derivation rule to output from the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status variable relating to an offender
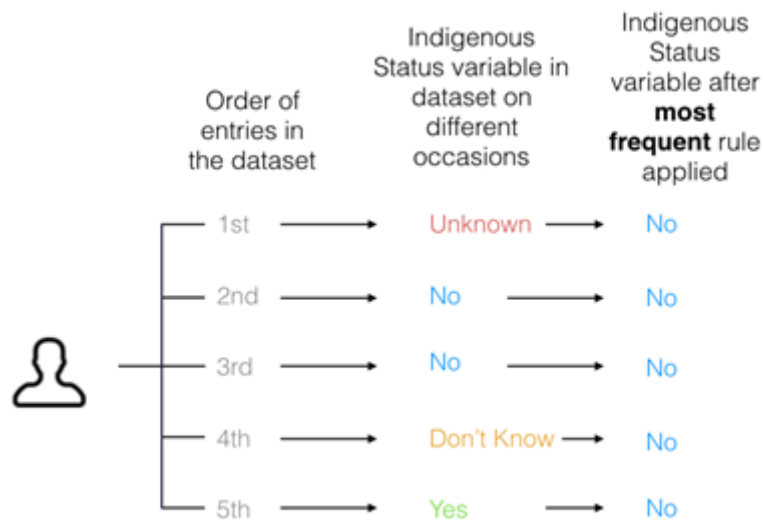
Principal variable calculations

Some variables in the recorded crime dataset may legitimately have more than one item recorded against them. To represent this data in a summary form, the multiple responses are ordered using hierarchical classifications, which allow the CSA to select a principal response to represent each record.

Principal offence

Offence categories presented in the criminal incidents, alleged offender incidents and victim report tables refer to the principal offence representing the incident. Where there is only a single offence attached to a unique incident, that offence is the principal offence by default. Where multiple offences are recorded within the same incident, a principal offence is assigned using the CSA Offence Index.

For criminal incidents, the CSA will represent the incident by displaying the most serious charge laid. If no charges were laid, the most serious offence recorded will be presented.

CSA Offence Index

The CSA Offence Index is a tool by which the seriousness of offence types can be ranked against each other in order to calculate the most serious offence (principal offence). The CSA Offence Index was largely adapted from the Australian Bureau of Statistics National Offence Index (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001). The diagram below describes examples of how the principal offence is determined based on seriousness.
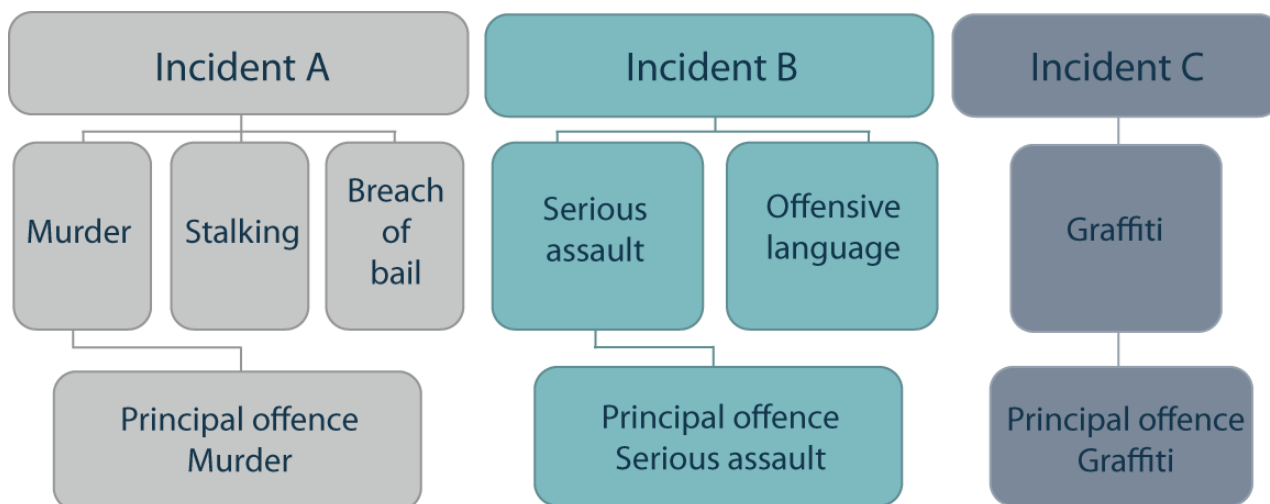
Example Incident A: Where an incident involves one offence of Murder, one offence of Stalking and one offence of Breach of bail, the principal offence would be presented as Murder.

Example Incident B: Where an incident involves one offence of Serious assault and one offence of Offensive language, the principal offence would be presented as Serious assault.

Example Incident C: Where an incident involves only one offence of Graffiti, then the principal offence would be presented as Graffiti by default.

Location type

For offences where more than one location type is recorded, the location type is selected based on the following hierarchy:

1. Residential location
2. Community location
3. Other location

For more information on the location type index, please see the location type classification.

Relationship of victim to alleged offender

For victim reports where more than one relationship type is recorded, the relationship type is selected based on the following hierarchy:

1. Current partner
2. Former partner
3. Family member
4. Non family member
5. Not related/associated
6. Cannot be determined

For more information on the relationship type index, please see the relationship type classification.

Regional statistics

Recorded crime statistics for offences, criminal incidents, alleged offender incidents, victim reports and family incidents are presented by Police Region and LGA. The CSA also presents offences and criminal incidents data by postcode and suburb in the offences and recorded incidents data visualisations. For more information on the geographic locations used in the CSA data please see the geographic location hierarchy.

Improved location information

The CSA has analysed the recording of geographic data in LEAP and has found that there are some inconsistencies which impact the overall quality of location-specific information. The CSA has used a combination of different location variables received from Victoria Police to improve the quality of location data, which better represents where a specific incident occurred. This work has improved the quality of location-based information to inform the public about where crime occurs across the state, and has been implemented for offences and recorded incidents data. These changes are visible in the data published in the year ending June 2017 release onwards.

Justice and Immigration Institutional Facilities

For the purposes of statistical reporting, a number of facilities are now counted separately from the LGA, postcode or locality in which they are located. These include correctional facilities, youth justice facilities and immigration detention centres, and are categorised as 'Justice institution or immigration facility'. These facilities are counted separately from the year ending June 2017 release onwards.

The CSA identifies justice institutions or immigration facilities by using a combination of street address, location type and location description variables. If there is uncertainty about where an incident occurs, the CSA will continue to show the offence in the crime counts for the area (at LGA, postcode or suburb/town level).

For the year ending September 2018 release the CSA reviewed and updated this counting methodology to better identify incidents that occur in justice institutions and separate them from the community counts. The update had the largest impact on the number of records that occurred in the Youth Justice Precincts of Malmsbury and Parkville. Police recording practices varied in these Youth Justice Precincts, the updated methodology now captures all observed variations.

As all data from the year ending September 2018 onwards has been revised with the updated methodology comparison with previously released CSA data is not recommended.

The following are included in the 'Justice institution or immigration facility' category:

- Barwon Prison (inc. Grevilla Youth Justice Precinct)
- Beechworth Correctional Centre
- Dame Phyllis Frost Centre
- Dhurringile Prison
- Fulham Correctional Centre
- Hopkins Correctional Centre (inc. Corrella Place)
- Judy Lazarus Transition Centre
- Langi Kal Kal Prison (inc. Emu Creek)
- Loddon Prison (including the Middleton Annexe)

- Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre
- Maribyrnong Immigration Detention Centre
- Marngoneet Correctional Centre (inc. the Kareenga Annexe)
- Melbourne Assessment Prison
- Melbourne Youth Justice Centre (Parkville)
- Metropolitan Remand Centre
- Port Phillip Prison
- Ravenhall Correctional Centre
- Tarrengower Prison

The Grevillea Youth Justice Precinct was gazetted from 17 November 2016 to 23 May 2017 and shared the same street address as Barwon Prison. Criminal incidents recorded by Victoria Police that occurred at the Precinct during its operation are unable to be separately identified, and are included in the counts for Barwon Prison.

Incidents that occur at facilities such as Corella Place or Emu Creek are included in this category, as the CSA cannot effectively distinguish between these locations and the adjacent prison using the location recorded by Victoria Police.

The following locations have been excluded from this category:

- Melbourne Custody Centre – This centre cannot be distinguished from the courts in the data, and is not deemed a justice institution that permanently holds prisoners. However, convicted or unconvicted persons may be detained temporarily in these facilities.
- Thomas Embling Hospital – This hospital is a partially secure facility that treats patients from within the criminal justice system and the mental health system, however not all patients within this facility are serving correctional sentences.
- Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place –this is a transitional facility for offenders on Community Corrections orders and is used to provide services such as employment, education and life skills.
- Police cells – as police cells are managed by Victoria Police and do not permanently hold convicted offenders, these are not considered justice institutions or immigration facilities. However, convicted or unconvicted persons may be detained for a short period of time in these facilities.

Any incidents that occur at these locations will still be included in localised crime counts.

Rates per 100,000 population

Rates per 100,000 population in Victoria are calculated for offences, criminal incidents, alleged offender incidents, victim reports and family incidents.

Rates per 100,000 population are derived using the incident, report or offence count for the reference period and the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data.

Rates are calculated using the following formulae:

- Offence rate = (Offence count/ERP count) *100,000
- Criminal incident rate = (Criminal incident count/ERP count) *100,000
- Alleged offender rate = (Alleged offender incident count/ERP count) *100,000
- Victimisation rate = (Victim report count/ERP count) *100,000
- Family incident rate = (Family incident count/ERP count) *100,000

ERPs for both Victoria and Local Government Areas are based on populations provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. ERPs for the data in the current reference period are based on population projection estimates developed by the Victorian Government's 'Victoria in Future' program (VIF unpublished data[2]). For years prior to the current reference period, the ERP used to calculate offence rates is the ABS ERP.

ABS ERP data comes from two publications:

- ERP by age and sex are collected from 3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics, Sept 2017 (Released at 11:30AM (Canberra time) 22 March 2018 – downloaded 24 April 2018).
- ERP by LGA are collected from 3218.0 - Regional Population Growth, Australia 2016-17 (Released at 11:30AM (Canberra time) 24 March 2018 - downloaded 24 April 2018).

Victorian population figures used for year ending December 2018 publication

ABS - Australian Demographic Statistics				Victoria in Future
Jan – Dec 2014	Jan – Dec 2015	Jan – Dec 2016	Jan – Dec 2017	Jan – Dec 2018
5,901,970	6,032,968	6,179,249	6,323,606	Unpublished[2]

24 month trend test – Kendall's tau

The trend test presented in the data tables highlights movement in data that is of a consistent and continuing nature over the previous 24 months. The CSA uses the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau) to determine whether a series is trending upwards or downwards over the specified time period. The procedure that the CSA uses is to conduct the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation on the monthly total number of offences, the monthly total number of criminal incidents for each principal offence, and LGA over the previous 24 months.

[2] The VIF program have a revised set of projections which incorporate data from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing (the previous edition of the projections, used in the previous CSA quarterly statistics release, used data based on the 2011 Census). At the time of preparing this publication the VIF projections are yet to be publicly released.

From the year ending June 2017 release onwards, the CSA also applies a threshold that involves the satisfaction of one of two criteria, in order for the trend test to be conducted. If a category fails both sets of criteria, then the significance test will not be conducted.

1. Less than 30 incidents/offences in any month – This approximates to one incident/offence per day and ensures that there is sufficient data of a sufficient quality before it is analysed.

2. Percentage Proportion threshold (<0.1% of all recorded incidents/offences) – To ensure that the data for a particular category contributes a meaningful proportion of the overall before it is analysed.

This two-pronged threshold, means that Offence categories and LGA's will only be excluded if the number of incidents/offences recorded are less than 30 in any given month and the proportion of overall criminal incidents/offences is less than 0.1%. Note that in very few circumstances, the significance test will show a significant trend, even when the yearly percentage change is very low or in the opposite direction. In other cases, the test will be nonsignificant, even when the yearly percentage change is very high. This can occur in cases where there are seasonal or non-linear variations in the data, or if extreme spikes in the data are present. Kendall's Rank Order Correlation test is not robust against these variations, and is only sensitive to generally increasing and decreasing trends.

Confidentialisation

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

Alleged offender incidents, victim reports and family incidents data contain person-based variables and include demographic information. Therefore, these datasets 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.

The CSA will confidentialise cells in a table that range from 1 to 3. This is denoted in the tables by the value "≤ 3" appearing in cells with small numbers.

For the purpose of calculating row and column totals, each cell from 1 to 3 is assigned a value of 2, regardless of the true number of that cell. This methodology allows for totals to be calculated in tables with small cells, but this does mean that totals for certain variables may not be the same across tables within a publication or set of data cubes. This process is applied prior to the release of statistical data by the CSA.

Legislative changes affecting recorded crime statistics

Sexual Offences

In July 2017 the *Crimes Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2016* came into effect. This act created new offences and expanded existing child pornography offences, and also introduced the new broader term 'child abuse material'. The act also introduced the new offence of 'sexual activity directed at another person' which covers a broader range of intimidating behaviour occurring in public or private, expanding on the existing wilful and obscene exposure offences (currently recorded under D23 Offensive conduct).

In December 2016 following amendments to section 79 of the *Crimes Act 1958* which created new offences for carjacking offences. The offence codes that the CSA have recorded offences include:

- 211F - Aggravated carjacking - firearm
- 211G - Aggravated carjacking - imitation firearm
- 211H - Aggravated carjacking - offensive weapon
- 211K - Aggravated carjacking - cause injury person
- 211L - Attempted aggravated carjacking
- 211M - Attempted aggravated carjacking - firearm
- 212B - Carjacking (use force steal vehicle)
- 212C - Carjacking (fear - force steal vehicle)
- 212G - Attempted carjacking

From December 2016 this new legislation has resulted in the use of a number of new offence codes relating to these offences. Due to limited availability of time-series data, the CSA advises that comparisons over time are not recommended.

Home Invasion

In December 2016 the *Crimes Act 1958* was amended to create new offences for Home invasion (section 77A) and Aggravated home invasion (section 77B). The offence codes that the CSA have recorded offences include:

- 310AC - Home invasion (steal) - person present
- 310AD - Home invasion (assault) - with firearm
- 310AF - Home invasion (assault) - offensive weapon
- 310AE – Home invasion (assault) - imitat/n firearm
- 310AH - Home invasion (damage) - with firearm
- 310AJ - Home invasion (damage) - offensive weapon
- 310AM - Home invasion (steal) - with firearm
- 310AN - Aggravated home invasion (steal) - imitation firearm
- 310AO - Aggravated home invasion (steal) - offensive weapon
- 310AR - Aggravated home invasion (assault) - with firearm
- 310AS - Aggravated home invasion (assault) - imitation firearm
- 310AT - Aggravated home invasion (assault) - offensive weapon
- 310AV - Attempted home invasion
- 310AW - Attempted aggravated home invasion
- 310Q - Home invasion (assault) - person present
- 310T - Home invasion (damage) - offensive weapon
- 310W - Home invasion (damage) - person present
- 310X - Home invasion (steal) - with firearm
- 310Z - Home invasion (steal) - offensive weapon

From December 2016 this new legislation has resulted in the use of a number of new offence codes relating to these offences. Due to limited availability of time-series data, the CSA advises that comparisons over time are not recommended.

<u>Breach of bail conditions</u>

Amendments to the *Bail Act 1977* which were introduced in December 2013 inserted the following sections into the act:

- S30A Offence to contravene certain conduct conditions
- S30B Offence to commit indictable offence whilst on bail

These amendments resulted in the introduction of two new offence codes on LEAP. There has subsequently been an increase in the number of offences recorded against the category Breach of bail conditions.

For further information, refer to the [Spotlight: Breaches of orders – The Impact of Legislative Changes](#) on the website.

<u>Breach of family violence orders</u>

The *Justice Legislation Amendment (Family Violence and Other Matters) Act 2012* inserted the following sections into the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008*:

- S37A Contravention of notice intending to cause harm or fear for safety
- S123A Contravention of order intending to cause harm or fear for safety
- S125A Persistent contravention of notices and orders

Sections 37A and 123A make it an indictable offence to contravene a Family Violence Safety Notice or Family Violence Intervention Order where there was intention to cause harm or fear of safety to the person protected by the notice or order.

Section 125A makes it an indictable offence to persistently contravene Family Violence Safety Notices or Family Violence Intervention Orders.

The above amendments came into effect in April 2013 and resulted in the introduction of three new offence codes on LEAP. There has been a subsequent increase in the number of offences recorded against the category Breach of family violence orders.

Operational changes affecting recorded crime statistics

<u>Victoria Police Trial of pilot L17 Form</u>

From 9 June 2016, Victoria Police commenced a trial of a new L17 form in response to recommendations from the Royal Commission into Family Violence. The trial is taking place in police divisions ND2 and ND3 (Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Wyndham, Brimbank and Melton), and primarily affects data collected in these areas. These new forms collect information about presence of alcohol or drugs and a number of other items in a different way to the original L17 form. Until the trial is complete the CSA will continue to output information based on the original L17 form. This results in an undercount of these items at a family incident in Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Wyndham, Brimbank and Melton.

The number of children present was also captured differently by the trial L17 forms in these LGAs. This change in recording practice resulted in an undercount of children present at a family incident in Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Wyndham, Brimbank and Melton. From the year ending September 2018 data release the CSA methodology used to determine if a child was present changed for these LGAs to accurately reflect the Victoria Police recording of child present. These changes are now reflected in the current figures produced by the CSA, found in Table 1 of the 'Family

incidents data table'. As the data has been revised from the year ending September 2018 comparison with previously released CSA data is not recommended.

Victoria Police recording practice at Youth Justice Institutions

The CSA has noted that Victoria Police recording practices show variability in Youth Justice Precincts of Malmsbury and Parkville. The CSA has updated its methodology that identifies these incidents that occur at these locations to capture this variation. For more detail please refer to the section on Justice and Immigration Institutional Facilities.

Recording of 'Fail to stop' offences

From 13 July 2015, Victoria police changed their operational procedures in relation to 'Fail to stop' offences. These changes have led to these offences now being recorded in LEAP and included in the extract of recorded crime data provided to the CSA. This previously resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded against the following Road Safety Act (1986) offences:

- 749AUC Fail to stop vehicle on direction
- 749XM Fail to stop vehicle on request.

As a result, there has been an increase in the CSA offence category 'E13 Resist or hinder officer' since October 2015. For the current reference period there were only offences recorded for '749AUC Fail to stop vehicle on direction'.

Commit indictable offence whilst on bail

In November 2014, Victoria Police changed their operational procedures for the recording of some breach of bail charges, affecting the way these offences are captured for recorded crime statistics. This change has impacted the number of offences recorded for '527Z Commit indictable offence whilst on bail', and as a result the number of offences recorded in this category may be understated.

This change has not had any impact on the recording of other breach of bail offences in LEAP. The CSA is assessing the impact of this change for future releases.

For further information, refer to the Spotlight: Breaches of orders – The Impact of Legislative Changes on the website.

Abbreviations used in the data

For ease of reading, some CSA offence terms have been abbreviated throughout this publication. The term 'and related offences' has been omitted from the following CSA offence category names:

- Homicide and related offences
- Assault and related offences
- Abduction and related offences

In addition, the following CSA offence terms have been abbreviated as follows:

- Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour appears as 'Stalking/harassment'
- Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons appears as 'Dangerous/negligent acts'

For further information, refer to the CSA offence classifications or the glossary and data dictionary section of the website.

Revisions

Where required, the CSA may revise historical data in the most recent statistical releases to reflect the most up to date information recorded.

Additional data

Quarterly statistical releases are designed to provide a summary of recorded crime trends. Special tabulations may be able to be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information contact the Crime Statistics Agency by email at info@crimestatistics.vic.gov.au.

Appendix 2. Recorded criminal incidents by principal offence – Jan 2014 to Dec 2018

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	153	165	178	189	168	-11.1%	-
A20 Assault and related offences	33,119	34,169	38,683	39,107	39,881	2.0%	NS
A30 Sexual offences	5,779	6,061	7,136	8,193	8,524	4.0%	NS
A40 Abduction and related offences	352	376	462	403	453	12.4%	NS
A50 Robbery	1,744	1,929	2,418	2,569	2,544	-1.0%	NS
A60 Blackmail and extortion	122	129	139	125	176	40.8%	-
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	5,750	6,015	6,777	6,775	7,370	8.8%	UP
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	2,903	3,248	4,142	4,343	4,247	-2.2%	NS
Sub total	*49,922*	*52,092*	*59,935*	*61,704*	*63,363*	*2.7%*	
Property and Deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,342	3,373	3,733	3,039	3,041	0.1%	NS
B20 Property damage	36,271	36,074	37,822	35,838	34,267	-4.4%	NS
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	43,477	47,627	52,021	43,867	38,235	-12.8%	DOWN
B40 Theft	125,805	135,958	156,924	130,316	137,245	5.3%	NS
B50 Deception	16,229	17,345	21,095	20,451	21,947	7.3%	UP
B60 Bribery	14	10	4	4	4	0.0%	-
Sub total	*225,138*	*240,387*	*271,599*	*233,515*	*234,739*	*0.5%*	
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	2,827	3,202	3,125	2,750	3,014	9.6%	UP
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,097	1,222	1,104	990	1,045	5.6%	NS
C30 Drug use and possession	10,319	11,003	11,481	10,809	11,682	8.1%	UP
C90 Other drug offences	13	7	9	15	14	-6.7%	-
Sub total	*14,256*	*15,434*	*15,719*	*14,564*	*15,755*	*8.2%*	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	7,452	8,696	9,329	8,709	9,522	9.3%	UP
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	17,164	14,635	13,054	13,010	12,498	-3.9%	DOWN
D30 Public nuisance offences	1,298	1,532	1,965	1,942	2,039	5.0%	NS
D40 Public security offences	29	26	30	53	20	-62.3%	-
Sub total	*25,943*	*24,889*	*24,378*	*23,714*	*24,079*	*1.5%*	

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	2,999	4,745	9,008	7,353	7,632	3.8%	NS
E20 Breaches of orders	26,061	31,285	38,762	37,878	40,549	7.1%	NS
Sub total	*29,060*	*36,030*	*47,770*	*45,231*	*48,181*	*6.5%*	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	27	16	9	7	2	-71.4%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	250	245	364	315	268	-14.9%	-
F30 Other government regulatory offences	318	306	268	227	259	14.1%	-
F90 Miscellaneous offences	271	267	188	214	292	36.4%	-
Sub total	866	834	829	763	821	7.6%	
Total incidents	*345,185*	*369,666*	*420,230*	*379,491*	*386,938*	*2.0%*	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2019 and is subject to variation

[1] The trend test serves as a guide to highlight changes that are statistically significant. For more information, please see the Explanatory Notes.

[2] Not significant (NS) denotes that the 24 month trend was neither significantly increasing nor significantly decreasing.

Appendix 3. Recorded criminal incidents by region and local government area — Jan 2014 to Dec 2018

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	6,808	6,859	7,485	7,433	7,174	-3.5%	NS
Brimbank	13,726	14,827	15,094	13,251	14,594	10.1%	UP
Darebin	10,977	11,474	13,228	11,451	11,621	1.5%	NS
Hobsons Bay	5,563	5,361	5,344	4,913	4,821	-1.9%	NS
Hume	13,225	14,888	17,668	15,056	15,595	3.6%	UP
Maribyrnong	6,576	6,907	7,192	6,466	6,947	7.4%	NS
Melbourne	23,731	24,859	28,252	26,531	26,954	1.6%	NS
Melton	7,527	8,374	9,074	8,044	8,068	0.3%	NS
Moonee Valley	6,447	6,958	7,743	6,679	6,695	0.2%	NS
Moreland	10,289	11,156	12,117	10,513	11,615	10.5%	UP
Nillumbik	1,584	1,942	2,262	1,845	1,655	-10.3%	NS
Whittlesea	10,240	10,378	13,078	11,343	11,816	4.2%	NS
Wyndham	10,161	11,331	12,373	10,862	11,306	4.1%	NS
Yarra	9,959	10,052	11,300	10,563	11,332	7.3%	NS
Sub total	136,813	145,366	162,210	144,950	150,193	3.6%	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	278	356	267	310	394	27.1%	-
Bass Coast	1,996	1,930	2,069	1,935	1,664	-14.0%	NS
Baw Baw	2,279	2,491	2,922	2,765	3,179	15.0%	NS
Benalla	819	810	1019	975	877	-10.1%	NS
Boroondara	5,683	5,896	7,057	5,742	5,604	-2.4%	NS
East Gippsland	2,922	3,148	3,096	2,974	3,195	7.4%	NS
Greater Shepparton	5,631	5,499	6,330	5,941	6,205	4.4%	UP
Indigo	329	382	322	377	342	-9.3%	-
Knox	7,162	7,356	9,173	8,432	8,090	-4.1%	NS
Latrobe	7,815	9,024	10,453	9,285	9,927	6.9%	NS
Manningham	3,130	3,354	3,961	3,699	3,352	-9.4%	DOWN
Mansfield	388	339	481	494	333	-32.6%	DOWN
Maroondah	5,875	5,795	6,764	6,306	5,919	-6.1%	NS
Mitchell	2,145	2,659	3,229	3,060	3,014	-1.5%	NS
Moira	1,083	1,103	1,369	1,451	1,568	8.1%	NS
Monash	6,886	7,520	8,961	8,177	8,245	0.8%	NS
Murrindindi	516	509	547	546	574	5.1%	NS
South Gippsland	901	906	1140	1,005	1,023	1.8%	NS
Strathbogie	341	359	479	438	440	0.5%	NS

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Towong	148	167	176	174	181	4.0%	-
Wangaratta	1,690	1,627	1,809	1,780	1,750	-1.7%	NS
Wellington	2,900	2,962	3,318	2,723	2,828	3.9%	NS
Whitehorse	5,703	5,785	6,358	6,515	6,269	-3.8%	NS
Wodonga	2,431	2,619	2,497	2,425	2,394	-1.3%	NS
Yarra Ranges	5,351	5,440	6,453	5,719	5,561	-2.8%	NS
Sub total	74,402	78,036	90,250	83,248	82,928	-0.4%	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	3,232	3,645	4,207	3,832	3,701	-3.4%	NS
Cardinia	3,862	4,680	5,386	4,341	4,515	4.0%	NS
Casey	12,928	15,160	18,201	15,082	16,004	6.1%	NS
Frankston	10,630	10,926	12,495	10,707	11,308	5.6%	NS
Glen Eira	4,329	5,141	5,676	5,348	4,986	-6.8%	DOWN
Greater Dandenong	12,061	13,525	15,491	13,668	14,119	3.3%	NS
Kingston	7,173	8,067	8,644	7,693	8,531	10.9%	UP
Mornington Peninsula	7,685	8,137	9,120	8,470	8,160	-3.7%	NS
Port Phillip	9,082	9,807	10,491	9,682	9,967	2.9%	NS
Stonnington	7,158	7,775	9,174	7,890	8,349	5.8%	NS
Sub total	*78,140*	*86,863*	*98,885*	*86,713*	*89,640*	*3.4%*	
Western Region							
Ararat	798	912	868	913	900	-1.4%	NS
Ballarat	7,533	8,729	9,475	8,960	8,084	-9.8%	DOWN
Buloke	180	178	169	158	182	15.2%	-
Campaspe	2,330	2,332	2,815	2,507	2,843	13.4%	UP
Central Goldfields	805	846	1013	859	972	13.2%	NS
Colac-Otway	1,100	1,194	1,444	1,382	1,272	-8.0%	NS
Corangamite	474	505	735	709	541	-23.7%	DOWN
Gannawarra	427	456	491	445	523	17.5%	NS
Glenelg	1,400	1,228	1,376	1,243	1,035	-16.7%	DOWN
Golden Plains	466	543	646	497	507	2.0%	NS
Greater Bendigo	6,185	6,349	7,932	7,206	7,755	7.6%	UP
Greater Geelong	15,080	15,474	18,635	17,132	16,059	-6.3%	NS
Hepburn	494	584	729	660	603	-8.6%	NS
Hindmarsh	147	162	235	278	256	-7.9%	-
Horsham	1,577	1,972	1,880	1,575	1,577	0.1%	NS
Loddon	237	313	382	293	390	33.1%	-
Macedon Ranges	1,476	1,516	1,647	1,599	1,664	4.1%	NS
Mildura	4,661	4,681	5,091	4,806	5,569	15.9%	UP
Moorabool	1,456	1,603	2,003	1,738	1,767	1.7%	NS
Mount Alexander	689	743	963	771	696	-9.7%	DOWN

46 Recorded criminal incidents by region and local government area – Jan 2014 to Dec 2018

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Moyne	469	408	488	465	428	-8.0%	NS
Northern Grampians	697	811	936	842	769	-8.7%	DOWN
Pyrenees	347	357	391	359	340	-5.3%	-
Queenscliffe	102	154	124	126	101	-19.8%	-
Southern Grampians	706	799	988	984	1117	13.5%	NS
Surf Coast	972	1140	1,089	984	877	-10.9%	NS
Swan Hill	1,629	1,617	1,735	1,773	1,783	0.6%	NS
Warrnambool	1,987	2,159	2,494	2,653	2,916	9.9%	NS
West Wimmera	99	103	108	126	128	1.6%	-
Yarriambiack	189	315	330	355	336	-5.4%	-
Sub total	*54,712*	*58,183*	*67,212*	*62,398*	*61,990*	*-0.7%*	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	100	94	121	119	96	-19.3%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities[3]	704	754	999	1,469	1,505	2.5%	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2019 and is subject to variation

[1] The trend test serves as a guide to highlight changes that are statistically significant. For more information, please see the Explanatory Notes.

[2] Not significant (NS) denotes that the 24 month trend was neither significantly increasing nor significantly decreasing.

[3] The Justice institutions and immigration facilities data have been revised from the year ending September 2018, comparison with previously released CSA data is not recommended. For more information, please see the Explanatory Notes.

Appendix 4. Recorded offences by offence category — Jan 2014 to Dec 2018

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	188	190	193	249	203	-18.5%	-
A20 Assault and related offences	37,414	38,870	43,300	43,372	44,282	2.1%	NS
A30 Sexual offences	11,316	11,866	12,908	14,507	14,035	-3.3%	NS
A40 Abduction and related offences	690	735	799	720	748	3.9%	NS
A50 Robbery	2,424	2,571	3,212	3,283	3,171	-3.4%	NS
A60 Blackmail and extortion	217	209	201	185	250	35.1%	-
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	11,686	11,938	12,453	11,681	12,156	4.1%	NS
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	4,301	4,793	5,820	6,013	5,940	-1.2%	NS
Sub total	68,236	71,172	78,886	80,010	80,785	1.0%	
Property and deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,597	3,689	4,266	3,227	3,237	0.3%	NS
B20 Property damage	42,468	42,927	43,835	41,296	40,036	-3.1%	NS
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	45,546	49,729	54,755	46,293	40,397	-12.7%	DOWN
B40 Theft	147,789	165,424	191,656	164,400	169,948	3.4%	NS
B50 Deception	33,334	36,755	37,058	34,735	35,309	1.7%	NS
B60 Bribery	39	11	21	5	8	60.0%	-
Sub total	*272,773*	*298,535*	*331,591*	*289,956*	*288,935*	*-0.4%*	
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	4,500	5,320	5,003	4,179	4,682	12.0%	NS
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,665	1,767	1,594	1,357	1,432	5.5%	NS
C30 Drug use and possession	19,753	22,994	24,588	22,637	25,415	12.3%	UP
C90 Other drug offences	34	261	15	30	64	113.3%	-
Sub total	*25,952*	*30,342*	*31,200*	*28,203*	*31,593*	*12.0%*	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	13,480	15,834	16,024	14,744	15,611	5.9%	NS
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	20,946	18,027	16,410	16,147	15,683	-2.9%	DOWN
D30 Public nuisance offences	2,580	3,028	3,562	3,726	3,605	-3.2%	NS
D40 Public security offences	85	192	70	135	59	-56.3%	-
Sub total	*37,091*	*37,081*	*36,066*	*34,752*	*34,958*	*0.6%*	

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1, 2]
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	6,512	9,149	13,865	12,330	12,394	0.5%	NS
E20 Breaches of orders	46,801	52,806	58,338	57,092	61,964	8.5%	UP
Sub total	*53,313*	*61,955*	*72,203*	*69,422*	*74,358*	*7.1%*	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	34	24	12	24	11	-54.2%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	497	481	678	608	652	7.2%	NS
F30 Other government regulatory offences	764	617	595	780	867	11.2%	NS
F90 Miscellaneous offences	473	468	397	337	435	29.1%	-
Sub total	*1,768*	*1,590*	*1,682*	*1,749*	*1,965*	*12.3%*	
Total offences	*459,133*	*500,675*	*551,628*	*504,092*	*512,594*	*1.7%*	

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Appendix 5. Recorded offences by region and local government area – Jan 2014 to Dec 2018

	Year ending December						Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	8,935	9,234	10,088	9,656	9,420	-2.4%	NS
Brimbank	17,368	19,236	19,140	17,150	19,045	11.0%	UP
Darebin	14,484	15,343	16,854	14,797	15,250	3.1%	NS
Hobsons Bay	7,031	6,899	6,708	6,076	6,238	2.7%	NS
Hume	17,763	20,505	23,660	20,228	20,713	2.4%	NS
Maribyrnong	8,156	8,678	9,141	8,021	8,434	5.1%	NS
Melbourne	33,049	34,403	37,847	36,484	36,157	-0.9%	NS
Melton	9,835	11,017	12,066	10,629	10,682	0.5%	NS
Moonee Valley	8,485	9,626	9,624	8,619	8,620	0.0%	NS
Moreland	12,689	14,035	14,861	12,736	14,555	14.3%	UP
Nillumbik	2,049	3,033	3,172	2,325	2,110	-9.2%	NS
Whittlesea	13,590	13,727	16,668	15,578	15,627	0.3%	NS
Wyndham	12,979	14,325	15,390	14,236	14,485	1.7%	NS
Yarra	12,857	12,956	14,012	13,284	13,690	3.1%	NS
Sub total	179,270	193,017	209,231	189,819	195,026	2.7%	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	467	488	387	454	580	27.8%	UP
Bass Coast	2,572	2,791	2,947	2,574	2,211	-14.1%	NS
Baw Baw	3,811	3,772	4,144	3,749	4,500	20.0%	UP
Benalla	1,164	1,150	1,604	1,296	1,193	-7.9%	NS
Boroondara	6,783	7,458	8,392	7,316	6,932	-5.2%	NS
East Gippsland	3,916	4,193	4,157	3,965	4,529	14.2%	UP
Greater Shepparton	7,263	7,669	8,400	8,048	8,755	8.8%	UP
Indigo	441	518	399	491	450	-8.4%	-
Knox	9,541	10,123	12,145	11,283	10,810	-4.2%	NS
Latrobe	11,885	13,276	14,482	13,341	14,598	9.4%	NS
Manningham	4,026	4,382	5,015	4,902	4,364	-11.0%	DOWN
Mansfield	571	414	618	664	479	-27.9%	DOWN
Maroondah	7,765	7,782	9,186	8,296	8,108	-2.3%	NS
Mitchell	3,289	4,121	4,708	4,399	4,326	-1.7%	NS
Moira	1,423	1,536	1,946	1,926	2,119	10.0%	NS
Monash	9,148	10,089	12,540	11,116	10,337	-7.0%	NS
Murrindindi	670	647	715	717	719	0.3%	NS
South Gippsland	1,201	1,343	1,504	1,442	1,447	0.3%	NS

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Strathbogie	494	506	678	567	604	6.5%	NS
Towong	196	194	243	217	212	-2.3%	-
Wangaratta	2,512	2,407	2,592	2,346	2,395	2.1%	NS
Wellington	3,902	4,397	4,747	3,669	4,004	9.1%	NS
Whitehorse	7,333	8,365	7,992	8,305	8,205	-1.2%	NS
Wodonga	3,174	3,558	3,311	3,299	3,211	-2.7%	NS
Yarra Ranges	7,053	7,908	8,916	8,208	7,656	-6.7%	DOWN
Sub total	100,600	109,087	121,768	112,590	112,744	0.1%	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	4,261	4,509	5,396	4,763	4,680	-1.7%	NS
Cardinia	5,595	7,322	7,236	5,818	6,064	4.2%	NS
Casey	17,616	21,034	24,079	21,237	21,020	-1.0%	NS
Frankston	14,905	14,850	16,917	14,279	14,880	4.2%	NS
Glen Eira	5,350	6,488	7,522	6,820	6,478	-5.0%	NS
Greater Dandenong	15,963	19,503	20,664	18,099	18,314	1.2%	NS
Kingston	9,469	11,025	11,553	10,707	10,997	2.7%	UP
Mornington Peninsula	10,446	11,052	12,009	10,920	10,817	-0.9%	NS
Port Phillip	11,891	12,453	13,633	12,523	13,129	4.8%	NS
Stonnington	9,611	10,105	11,586	9,877	10,775	9.1%	NS
Sub total	*105,107*	*118,341*	*130,595*	*115,043*	*117,154*	*1.8%*	
Western Region							
Ararat	1,019	1,259	1,181	1,253	1,349	7.7%	NS
Ballarat	10,221	11,306	12,097	11,590	10,885	-6.1%	NS
Buloke	216	222	230	199	236	18.6%	-
Campaspe	2,948	3,069	3,850	3,382	3,811	12.7%	UP
Central Goldfields	1,097	1,264	1,508	1,452	1,297	-10.7%	NS
Colac-Otway	1,535	1,678	1,995	1,743	1,598	-8.3%	NS
Corangamite	671	681	961	1029	733	-28.8%	DOWN
Gannawarra	546	587	612	569	750	31.8%	NS
Glenelg	1,730	1,585	1,677	1,639	1,348	-17.8%	DOWN
Golden Plains	576	672	866	687	683	-0.6%	NS
Greater Bendigo	8,643	8,413	10,854	9,721	10,566	8.7%	NS
Greater Geelong	18,536	20,888	22,971	22,962	20,849	-9.2%	NS
Hepburn	616	825	917	886	739	-16.6%	NS
Hindmarsh	228	219	370	385	351	-8.8%	-
Horsham	2,379	3,043	2,824	2,393	3,021	26.2%	NS
Loddon	531	424	478	345	492	42.6%	-
Macedon Ranges	2,089	2,126	2,457	2,132	2,321	8.9%	NS
Mildura	5,940	6,177	6,518	6,499	7,342	13.0%	UP
Moorabool	1,928	2,178	2,532	2,146	2,439	13.7%	NS

	Year ending December						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Mount Alexander	1041	1,031	1,289	1,010	884	-12.5%	DOWN
Moyne	645	587	642	622	524	-15.8%	NS
Northern Grampians	936	1150	1,349	1,054	985	-6.5%	NS
Pyrenees	452	498	561	529	501	-5.3%	NS
Queenscliffe	126	175	143	133	302	127.1%	-
Southern Grampians	953	1149	1,351	1,279	1,568	22.6%	UP
Surf Coast	1,398	1,517	1,347	1,153	1,139	-1.2%	NS
Swan Hill	2,197	2,271	2,224	2,414	2,527	4.7%	NS
Warrnambool	3,002	2,800	3,249	3,487	3,959	13.5%	NS
West Wimmera	194	157	187	188	166	-11.7%	-
Yarriambiack	355	459	440	478	500	4.6%	-
Sub total	72,748	78,410	87,680	83,359	83,865	0.6%	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	116	119	137	136	121	-11.0%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities[3]	954	1262	1,633	2,528	2,848	12.7%	

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[3] The Justice institutions and immigration facilities data have been revised from the year ending September 2018, comparison with previously released CSA data is not recommended. For more information, please see the Explanatory Notes.