Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 30 June 2016



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# Introduction

This publication presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, Victoria Police from July 2011 to June 2016, with a focus on the 12 months from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

Data was extracted from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database on 18 July 2016.

The publication presents an overview of:

* Offences recorded;
* Alleged offender incidents;
* Victim reports; and
* Family incidents.

This report highlights the throughput of offences, offenders and victims, as well as the number of unique offenders and victims that have come into contact with police, and their frequency of contact.

The CSA would like to acknowledge the staff and officers from Victoria Police who assisted in the compilation of statistics for this publication.

# Overview of recorded crime statistics

The Crime Statistics Agency presents statistics about crimes recorded in Victoria based on information recorded by police, and these statistics can provide a number of different views of recorded crime. For example, statistics presented about offences recorded and incident types show information on the volume of crimes recorded by police within a given period, providing a picture of the throughput of these offences and incidents as they move from report or detection through to completion.

Data are also recorded about the characteristics of people who come into contact with police, irrespective of the number of offences they commit, or the number of incidents they are involved in as either a victim or an offender. Looking at recorded crime data from this perspective provides a profile of individuals who come into contact with police, their demographic characteristics, and how they compare to the Victorian population.

Below is an overview of the diagram that shows the relationship between offences, incidents and unique populations, to illustrate how statistics are presented in this publication, and provide context to each of the different data types.

**Recorded offences, person incidents and unique person populations in Victoria, July 2015 to June 2016**



# 1. Unique victims of crime in Victoria

In the year ending June 2016 there were 246,106 unique victims of crime recorded by Victoria Police. The number of victims of crime has increased 12% compared to the same period last financial year, but remains stable. Of this number, 202,263 (82.2%) of victims were people, and 43,843 (17.8%) were organisations.

Approximately 3 in every 100 people in Victoria were victims of crime in the year to June 2016, with a person victimisation rate of 3,341.3 per 100,000. The victimisation rate has increased by 9.7% compared to the previous year, and represents the highest victimisation rate for the past six years, increasing by 3.8% compared to the same period six years ago.

**Unique victims, July 2006 to June 2016**

## 1.1 Sex and age of unique victims

In the year ending 30 June 2016, of the 200,322 unique person victims where a sex was recorded, 113,563 (56.7%) were male and 86,759 (43.3%) were female. The proportional split between male and female victims has remained similar over time, the proportion of males increasing slightly in the year ending June 2016 56.7%, from 56.2% in the year to June 2015.

**Unique victims (excluding organisations), proportion of victims by sex, July 2011 to June 2016**

The average age of victims was 39.2 years, up slightly from 39.1 years in the year to June 2015. The age group with the highest number of unique victims in 2015–16 was 25–29 years. This age group accounted for 25,847 unique person victims (12.8%). This is consistent with the previous year when the highest proportion of victims was also between 25–29 years.

The average age for male victims was 39.8 years and the average age for females was 38.3 years. There were more male victims than females in every age group except for the 10–14 and 15–19 age groups where there were a higher number of female victims.

**Unique victims by sex and age, July 2015 to June 2016**

## 1.2 Family violence related victims

Of the 202,263 unique victims recorded in the year ending June 2016, 26,286 were involved in a family incident at least once within the reference period. This made up 13% of all unique victims, however, the proportion of victims who experienced family violence within the reference period differed depending on the sex of the victim. Male unique victims had a lower proportion of family related incidents within the financial year at 6.7%, whereas female victims who were involved in at least one family incident comprised 21.4% of all female unique victims.

**Unique victims involved in a family incident by sex, July 2011 to June 2016**

## 1.3 Youth victims

In the year ending June 2016, there were 10,700 unique victims aged under 18 years of age, up 18.4% compared to the same period last year. The proportion of all person victims under 18 has remained stable for the past five years, and currently represent 5.3% of all unique person victims.

Of the 10,700 unique youth victims, 48.9% (5,211) were male and 51.1% (5,465) were female, with the majority of youth victims aged between 14 and 17 years.

**Unique youth victims by sex, July 2011 to June 2016**

## 1.4 Repeat victimisation

Repeat victimisation is defined as when people have had more than one victim report recorded on LEAP by Victoria Police within a 12 month financial year reference period. People who have been victimised across more than one financial year reference period will be counted in each of the reference periods that they reported being a victim.

Of the 202,263 person victims recorded in the year to June 2016, 91.5% (185,059) of victims only had one report recorded by police within the reference period, and there was very little variation between males and females. Of the remaining victims with multiple victimisation reports recorded, 14,117 (7%) victims had two victim reports within the reference period. There were also 3,088 victims with three or more incidents of victimisation recorded in the year ending June 2016.

Those who were most likely to experience repeat victimisation in the year ending June 2016 were females between 10–14 years. Of the 1,874 10–14 year old female victims, 11.8% (222) had more than one victim report recorded in the reference period, almost three percentage points higher than the proportion of 8.5% for all person victims with more than one victim report recorded.

**Proportion of multiple victim reports recorded within the reference period, July 2011 to June 2016**

Organisations had higher proportions of repeat victimisation recorded. There were 43,843 victims recorded in the year ending June 2016 that were identified as organisations, of which 12,305 (28.1%) reported being a victim on more than one occasion. There were also 2,756 organisation victims with five or more victim reports, comprising 6.3% of all organisation victims in 2015–16.

# 2. Unique alleged offenders in Victoria

In the year ending June 2016, there were 81,918 unique alleged offenders recorded by Victoria Police, up 3.3% (2,644 unique alleged offenders) compared to the same period last year.

The offender rate was 1,547.5 per 100,000 people, equating to approximately 1.5 unique alleged offenders for every 100 people across the state. The offender rate in the year to June 2016 increased by only 1.4% compared to the offender rate of 1,526.3 of the same period last year, and has remained stable over the past five years.

**Unique alleged offenders, July 2006 to June 2016**

## 2.1 Sex and age of unique alleged offenders

In the year ending June 2016, of the 81,648 alleged offenders where a sex was recorded, 63,439 (77.7%) were male and 18,209 (22.3%) were female. The proportional split between male and female alleged offenders has remained stable over time.

**Unique alleged, proportion of unique alleged offenders by sex, July 2011 to June 2016**

The average age for alleged offenders was 32.9 years, up slightly from 32.0 in the previous year. The age group with the highest number of alleged offenders in the year ending June 2016 was 20–24 years. This age group accounted for 13,450 unique alleged offenders (16.4%). This is consistent with the previous year when the highest proportion of alleged offenders was also between 20–24 years. There has been a strong trend over the last five years of a decreasing proportion of alleged offenders under the age of 24 and an increase in the proportion of older offenders.

**Unique alleged offenders, proportion of unique alleged offenders by age group, July 2011 to June 2016**

Males comprised 77.5% of all unique alleged person offenders in the year ending June 2016. The average age for male offenders was 33.0 years and the average age for females was 32.2 years. There were more male alleged offenders than females in every age group.

**Unique alleged offenders by sex and age, July 2015 to June 2016**

## 2.2 Family violence related unique offenders

Of the 81,909 person alleged offenders recorded, more than one quarter (23,077 or 28.2%) were involved as either an affected family member or other party in a family incident at least once within the reference period. The proportion of offenders who were involved in family incidents within the reference period differed slightly depending on the sex of the offender.

Male unique alleged offenders had a higher proportion of family related incidents within the reference period at 29.3%, whereas female offenders who were involved in at least one family incident comprised 24.2% of all female unique alleged offenders.

**Proportion of unique alleged offenders involved in a family incident by sex, July 2011 to June 2016**

## 2.3 Offenders under 25 years of age

In the year ending June 2016, there were 7,460 unique alleged offenders aged under 18 years, down 1% compared to the same period last year. Unique offenders aged 18 to 24 comprised 22.2% (18,155) of all offenders, and decreased by 5.2% compared to the same period last year. Offenders under 25 years of age comprised less than one third of all unique offenders in the year ending June 2016, and have been decreasing steadily as a proportion over the past five years. Compared to the year ending June 2011, the number of unique offenders under 25 has decreased by 16.2%, and is now at its lowest in five years.

**Proportion of unique alleged offenders by age groups, July 2011 to June 2016**

Of the 7,460 offenders under 18, 72.2% (5,388) were male and 27.6% (2,059) were female, with the majority of youth offenders aged between 14 and 17 years.

## 2.4 Repeat offending

Repeat offending is defined as when people have been linked to more than one criminal incident within a 12-month financial year reference period. People who have been alleged offenders across financial year reference periods will only be counted in each of the relevant reference periods.

Of the 81,924 offenders recorded in the year ending June 2016, 67.2% (55,030) were only involved in one incident during the reference period. Males were more likely to have been involved in multiple incidents, with 34% of male offenders linked to more than one incident, compared to 29.1% of females. More than one in ten offenders were linked to four or more incidents, and of these repeat offenders, 82.2% (7,927) were males.

The age group with the highest proportion of repeat offenders in the year ending June 2016 was males between 30–34 years. Of the 7,509 male offenders aged 15–19 years, 37.1% (2,787) were involved in more than one offender incident within the reference period, almost five percentage points higher than the total proportion of 32.8%.

**Unique alleged offenders, number of repeat offender incidents by age group, July 2015 to June 2016**

# 3. Recorded offences

The offences outlined in this section represent all offences recorded in the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database between July 2011 and June 2016, where Victoria Police have recorded a crime prohibited by criminal law. These offences include crimes that have been reported to police as well as those identified by police. For the purposes of reporting, each specific offence belongs to a broader offence category which is used to describe and summarise each offence type.

## 3.1 Key movements in the number and rate of offences

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jul 2011 - Jun 2012 | Jul 2012 - Jun 2013 | Jul 2013 - Jun 2014 | Jul 2014 - Jun 2015 | Jul 2015 - Jun 2016 | % change Jun 2015 - Jun 2016 |
| Number of offences | 406,973 | 425,388 | 449,368 | 472,611 | 535,826 | 13.4% |
| Offence rate per 100,000 | 7,225.4 | 7,419.3 | 7,697.1 | 7,959.8 | 8,851.7 | 11.2% |

In the year ending June 2016, there were 535,826 offences recorded by Victoria Police, an increase of 13.4% from 472,611 offences in the previous year. This resulted in an offence rate of 8,851.7 offences per 100,000 people in Victoria, an increase of 11.2% from the year ending June 2015.

Over the past five years, the offence rate per 100,000 people in Victoria has been steadily increasing, with an average annual increase of 5.3%.

#### Victorian offence rate per 100,000 population, July 2011 to June 2016

### 24 month trend testing

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, downwards or has been stable over the two years.

The following table outlines the offence categories which had statistically significant movements from July 2013 to June 2016. All other offence categories remained stable during this period as indicated by the trend test. For more information on the trend test please see the Explanatory notes and for the full data set, please see the Offences data tables.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jul 2013 - Jun 2014 | Jul 2014 - Jun 2015 | Jul 2015 - Jun 2016 | % change Jun 2015 - Jun 2016 | Significance trend test over 24 months |
| A20 Assault and related offences | 37,632 | 37,633 | 41,806 | 11.1% | UP |
| A50 Robbery | 2,603 | 2,530 | 2,888 | 14.2% | UP |
| A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people | 4,195 | 4,338 | 5,341 | 23.1% | UP |
| B30 Burglary/Break and enter | 46,447 | 46,250 | 52,087 | 12.6% | UP |
| B40 Theft | 148,319 | 151,834 | 180,988 | 19.2% | UP |
| D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct | 21,423 | 19,387 | 17,018 | -12.2% | DOWN |
| D30 Public nuisance offences | 2,547 | 2,655 | 3,452 | 30.0% | UP |
| E10 Justice procedures | 6,346 | 6,887 | 12,854 | 86.6% | UP |
| E20 Breaches of orders | 36,498 | 51,525 | 57,794 | 12.2% | UP |
| F10 Regulatory driving offences | 27 | 30 | 18 | -40.0% | DOWN |
| F20 Transport regulation offences | 478 | 459 | 612 | 33.3% | UP |

## 3.2 Number of recorded offences by the type of offence

In the year ending June 2016, 59.8% of offences recorded were coded to the category of *Property and deception offences*, 14.3% were in the category of *Crimes against the person*, and 13.2% were a *Justice procedures offence*. *Public order and security offences* made up 6.8% of all offences and *Drug offences* accounted for 5.6%. The remaining 0.3% consisted of *Other offences* not classified elsewhere.

#### Victorian offences recorded by offence category, July 2011 to June 2016

In the year ending June 2016, the number of offences within the category of *Crimes against the person* increased by 10.6% (7,327 offences) from the year ending June 2015. This was driven by an increase in Assault and related offences of 11.1% (4,173 offences), which was a statistically significant upward trend. Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people and Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour offences also increased by 23.1% (1,003 offences) and 5.2% (636 offences) respectively, contributing to the overall increase in this category. Assault offences continue to be the largest offence type in this category, making up over half (54.6%) of all *Crimes against the person* offences with 41,806 offences recorded.

The number of *Property and deception offences* increased by 15.4% (42,642 offences) in the year ending June 2016. There were statistically significant upward trends in Burglary/Break and enter and Theft offences. Theft offences increased by 19.2% (29,154 offences) to 180,988 offences, while Burglary/Break and enter offences increased by 12.6% (5,837 offences) to 52,087 offences and together made up 72.8% of all *Property and deception offences*.

#### Victorian offences recorded by offence category, July 2013 to June 2016

There were no statistically significant trends in *Drug offences* in the year to June 2016. Drug dealing and trafficking (2.2%, 112 offences) and Drug use and possession offences (5.7%, 1,245 offences) drove the overall rise in *Drug offences* (4.1%, 1,195 offences). Drug use and possession offences made up three quarters of the total *Drug offences* (77%, 23,216 offences).

Two of the four subdivisions making up *Public order and security offences* showed statistically significant trends in year ending June 2016. Disorderly and offensive conduct offences decreased by 12.2% (2,369 offences), while Public nuisance offences increased by 30% (797 offences).

From the year ending June 2015 to June 2016, there was an increase of 20.9% (12,236 offences) in the number of *Justice procedures offences* recorded and both subdivisions had statistically significant upward trends. Justice procedures increased 86.6% (5,967 offences) and Breach of orders increased 12.2% (6,269 offences).

Breach of orders has been increasing significantly over the past two years following the introduction of new offence codes under amendments to the Bail Act 1977, which came into effect in December 2013. Additionally, in April 2013, another two new offence codes for breaches of family violence orders came into effect under amendments to the Family Violence Protection Act 2008.

Recorded offences for Breaches of orders[[1]](#footnote-1), July 2011 to June 2016

## 3.3 Regional profile

Between the year ending June 2015 and 2016, there was an increase in the number of offences recorded in Victoria across all police regions. The Eastern and Western regions increased by 13.1% and 13.5% respectively, and the North West Metro and Southern Metro regions increased by 12.9% and 14.2% respectively.

#### Offences recorded by Victorian Police Region, July 2013 to June 2016

The increase in offences was fairly evenly dispersed across police regions in the year ending June 2016. Across all four regions, *Property and deception offences* accounted for the majority of all offences.

Further information on the number and types of offences by Local Government Area is available in the Crime by location tool at [www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au](http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au).

## 3.4 Investigation status

As at 18 July 2016, 28.4% of offences in the category of *Crimes against the person* had resulted in an Arrest (21,717 offences). There were 24.1% of offences resulting in a Summons (18,470 offences) and 16.4% remained Unsolved (12,588 offences). For 21% (16,083 offences) an Intent to summons in the future had been recorded and the remaining 10% (7,685 offences) resulted in either a Caution/Official warning, Penalty Infringement Notice or Other outcome.

The majority of *Property and deception offences* 63.7% (204,101 offences) remained Unsolved as at 18 July 2016, while 22.9% (73,415 offences) had resulted in an Arrest.

There were 66.9% of *Drug offences* resulting in an Arrest (20,166 offences), while the next most common outcome was a Caution/Official warning 14.3% (4,318 offences).

*Public order and security offences* were most likely to result in an Arrest 35.8% (13,071 offences), followed by a Penalty Infringement Notice 34.4% (12,569 offences).

As at 18 July 2016, just over half of all *Justice procedures offences* had resulted in an Arrest 50.3% (35,566 offences) while 26.9% of offences had resulted in a Summons (19,036 offences).

#### Offences recorded by offence category and outcome, July 2015 to June 2016

# 4. Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences to which an individual, 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.

There may be multiple incidents within the reference period that involve the same individual, business or organisation. 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, known as the principal offence.

## 4.1 Key movements in the number and rate of alleged offender incidents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jul 2011 - Jun 2012 | Jul 2012 - Jun 2013 | Jul 2013 - Jun 2014 | Jul 2014 - Jun 2015 | Jul 2015 - Jun 2016 | % change Jun 2015 - Jun 2016 |
| Alleged offender incidents | 132,454 | 147,057 | 151,916 | 157,130 | 174,705 | 11.2% |
| Offender rate per 100,000 | 2,351.6 | 2,564.9 | 2,602.1 | 2,646.4 | 2,886.1 | 9.1% |

In the year ending June 2016 there were 174,705 alleged offender incidents. This represented an increase of 11.2% (17,575 incidents) from the previous year.

The offender rate increased by 9.1%, from 2,646.4 incidents per 100,000 people in Victoria in the year ending June 2015 to 2,886.1 in the year ending June 2016.

#### Alleged offender incidents, July 2011 to June 2016

## 4.2 Sex and age of alleged offenders

Of the 174,705 alleged offender incidents recorded in the year ending June 2016, 174,692 of the alleged offenders were people.

In the same year there were 139,848 incidents involving a male offender, making up 80.1% of all person offenders, while 34,505 incidents involved a female offender, making up 19.8% of person offenders. The remaining alleged offenders had an unknown sex.

#### Alleged offenders by sex and age, July 2015 to June 2016

The number of offender incidents involving a male increased in the year ending June 2016 by 11% (13,842 incidents) from the previous year. Incidents involving a female offender increased by 12% (3,699 incidents) from the previous year.

Male offenders between 15 and 29 years of age accounted for just under half of all male offenders in the year ending June 2016 (46.7% or 65,372 incidents). For female offenders, the same proportion (46.6% or 16,079 incidents) were between 20 and 34 years of age.

## 4.3 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 an incident is determined and this becomes the principal offence to represent the incident.

By principal offence, the category that made up the largest proportion of offender incidents was *Property and deception offences*. These offences made up 36.9% (64,541 incidents) of all offender incidents, which was an 20.3% (10,871 incidents) increase from the previous year.

#### Alleged offender incidents by principal offence, July 2013 to June 2016

In the past three years, the number of alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has been steadily increasing. In the year ending June 2016, *Crimes against the person* made up 26.6% of all offender incidents.

Incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* have remained stable in the past two years comprising 14,780 offender incidents. This offence division made up 8.5% of all offender incidents.

Offender incidents with a principal offence category of *Justice procedures offences* rose in the past three years to 26,482 in the year ending June 2016. This was driven by increases in incidents involving a breach of bail conditions and those involving a breach of family violence order. In December 2013, two new offence codes came into effect resulting in a large increase in the number of breach of bail conditions incidents. Additionally, in October 2013, two new offence codes for breaches of family violence orders came into effect leading to an increase in these incidents.

## 4.4 Investigation status

As at 18 July 2016, over a third (39.5% or 68,973) of all offender incidents recorded in the year ending June 2016 resulted in an Arrest, while 46,882 (26.8%) resulted in a Summons and 34,131 (19.5%) in an Intent to Summons being recorded. There were 9,731 (5.6%) offender incidents where a Caution or Official warning being 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 status of investigation, July 2015 to June 2016

Other includes: Penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

# 5. Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation reports that they have been a victim of one or more criminal offences to Victoria Police and a record is made in LEAP. 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.

An individual, business or organisation can be counted as a victim more than once within the reference period. If there are multiple victims related to a criminal event, each will have their victim report counted once in the figures.

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 known as the principal offence.

## 5.1 Key movements in the number and rate of victim reports

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jul 2011 - Jun 2012 | Jul 2012 - Jun 2013 | Jul 2013 - Jun 2014 | Jul 2014 - Jun 2015 | Jul 2015 - Jun 2016 | % change Jun 2015 - Jun 2016 |
| Number of victim reports | 278,273 | 276,206 | 283,947 | 281,857 | 321,738 | 14.1% |
| Victimisation rate per 100,000 population | 4,940.5 | 4,817.4 | 4,863.7 | 4,747.1 | 5,315.0 | 12.0% |

In the year ending June 2016, there were 321,738 reports from victims recorded by Victoria Police. This represented an increase of 14.1% (39,881 victim reports) from the previous year.

The victimisation rate increased by 12% from 4,747.1 reports per 100,000 people in the year ending June 2015 to 5,315.0 in 2016.

#### Victim reports, July 2011 to June 2016

## 5.2 Sex and age of victims

In the year ending June 2016, 235,748 victims were people and 85,990 victims were businesses or organisations.

The section below outlines the demographic characteristics where the victim is a person and where this information was recorded by Victoria Police.

Of the 227,668 victim reports where a sex was recorded, 55.8% (127,138 victim reports) involved a male victim, while 44.2% (100,530 victim reports) involved a female victim.

In the year ending June 2016, the average age for victims was 39.0 years, up slightly from 38.9 in the previous year. For both male and female victims, the age group with the highest number of reports was 25–29 years. This age group accounted for 13% of victim reports where a sex was recorded (29,504 reports).

The average age for male victims was 39.8 years and the average age for females was 37.9 years. There were more male victims than female in every age group except for 10–14 years and 15–19 years, where there were more female victims.

#### Victim reports by age group and sex by, July 2015 to June 2016

Patterns of age are similar between men and women who made a victim report with Victoria Police, however, female victims are concentrated in the younger age groups with 21.4% of female victims below 25 years of age compared to 17.1% of males. There were slightly more male victims in the older age groups than females, with 35.7% of males aged 45 and over compared with 31.2% of women.

Victims of a *Property and deception offence*, were more likely to be males, making up 57.6% (100,615) of the victim reports in this offence category. For the offence category *Crime against the person*, females were more likely to be victims with 52.7% (31,988) of this offence category.

## 5.3 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 321,738 victim reports in the year ending June 2016, 260,175 (80.9%) had a principal offence of *Property and deception offences*, 61,033 reports (19.0%) were *Crimes against the person* and *Other offence*s made up the remainder of all victim reports.

#### Proportion of all victim reports by offence category, July 2011 to June 2016

The proportion of victim reports by principal offence has remained stable over the past five years.

Between July 2012 and June 2016 the proportion of victim reports with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has remained stable, ranging between 19% and 19.4% of all victim reports. In the year ending June 2016 the proportion of reports for *Crimes against the person* dropped slightly to 19.0% of all victim reports.

Equally, the proportion of victim reports with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* ranged from 80.5% to 80.9% between July 2012 and June 2016, with 80.9% in the most recent year.

# 6. 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.

## 6.1 Key movements in the number and rate of family incidents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jul 2011 - Jun 2012 | Jul 2012 - Jun 2013 | Jul 2013 - Jun 2014 | Jul 2014 - Jun 2015 | Jul 2015 - Jun 2016 | % change Jun 2015 - Jun 2016 |
| Number of family incidents | 49,943 | 60,546 | 65,179 | 70,902 | 78,012 | 10.0% |
| Family incident rate per 100,000 | 886.7 | 1,056.0 | 1,116.4 | 1,194.1 | 1,288.7 | 7.9% |

In the year ending June 2016, there were 78,012 family incidents recorded by Victoria Police, rising by 10% from 70,902 incidents in the year ending June 2015. This resulted in a family incident rate of 1,288.7 per 100,000 people in Victoria, an increase of 7.9% from the previous year, and an increase of 45.3% from the year ending June 2012.

#### Family incidents, July 2011 to June 2016

For more information on family incident rates by Local Government Area, please see the family incident data tables.

#### Family incidents by month, July 2015 to June 2016

Over the year ending June 2016, there were between 5,648 and 7,384 family incidents recorded per month. The months with the highest number of recorded family incidents were January 2016 (7,384 incidents), December 2015 (7,237 incidents) and March 2016 (6,895 incidents).

Between July and September 2015, the number of family incidents dropped slightly with an average of 5,973 family incidents recorded per month, within that period.

## 6.2. Demographic characteristics of affected family members

An ‘affected family member’ is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during the family incident. 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, 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.

In the year ending June 2016, 74.8% (58,356) of the 78,014 affected family members were female, while 24.8% (19,368) were male.

#### Affected family members by age and sex, July 2015 to June 2016

Of the 58,356 female affected family members, 13.5% (7,906) were aged between 25–29 years and another 13.5% (7,867) were aged between 30–34 years. Females aged between 20–44 years made up 63.2% (36,889) of female affected family members.

The largest age group of male affected family members was 40–44 years which accounted for 10.5% (2,033) of all male affected family members.

## 6.3 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 one affected family member and two other parties, each other party will be counted separately, making a count of two.

In the year ending June 2016 there were 78,012 other parties recorded, of which 76.6% (59,769) were male and 22.8% (17,799) were female.

#### Other party by age and sex, July 2015 to June 2016

Of the male other parties, 68.5% (40,942) were aged between 20 and 44 years. Females aged between 20 to 44 years made up 64.7% (11,523) of all female other parties.

For more information on the demographic characteristics of affected family members and other parties, please see the family incident data tables.

## 6.4 Offences related to family incidents

A family incident is counted as each time Victoria Police complete an L17 form and may or may not involve a criminal offence. The following graph highlights the number of offences that were related to a family incident and those that weren’t 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.

**Offences recorded by whether family incident related, July 2011 to June 2016**

In the year ending June 2016, 16.1% (86,269 offences) of the 535,826 offences recorded in the year were related to a family incident, while the other 83.9% (449,557 offences) were not related to a family incident.

# 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 reference period.

As the LEAP database is a live operational data system and updated regularly, the data presented reflects only the information in the database at the date and time of 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.

## 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 Crime Commission; and
* information related to prosecutions.

Data in the CSA Crime by location tool excludes offences that are recorded in LEAP but were committed outside Victoria, and where an 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 and 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 on the dataset for the particular offence. 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. The table below shows a comparison between previously used Victoria Police categories and the Crime Statistics Agency classification.

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.

#### Comparison of high level offence mappings, Crime Statistics Agency and Victoria Police

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Victoria Police Offence Category |  | CSA Offence Category | Percentage difference in recorded offences July 2015-June 2016 | Reasons for difference |
| Crimes against the person | A Crimes against the person | 12.2% | Personal offences including stalking and harassment offences which were previously coded to 'Other' are now included in this CSA offence category. |
| Crimes against property | B Property and deception offences | 0.7% | Some offences, in particular fraud and deception offences, were previously coded to ‘Other’ but are now in this CSA category. |
| Drug offences | C Drug offences | 0.9% | Some offences, in particular selling drug paraphernalia and possession of scheduled poisons, were previously coded to ‘Other’ but are now in this CSA category. |
|   | D Public order and security offences | - | These offences were previously in the 'Other' category and have now been assigned a specific offence division. |
|   | E Justice procedures offences | - | These offences were previously in the 'Other' category and have now been assigned a specific offence division. |
| Other | F Other offences | -98.6% | Significantly reduced due to offences moving out of this category and into others, namely 'public order and security' and 'justice procedures'. |
| Missing |   | - | The CSA has no offence codes with ‘Missing’ offence categories |
| Unknown |   | - | The CSA has no offence codes in ‘Unknown’ offence categories |
| **Total** | **Total** | **0.0%** |   |

## 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 a year, and one annual statistical report for the financial year. Each report is based on 12 months of data with different reference periods. This is outlined in the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Report title** | **Reference period** | **Month of release** |
| Annual report to 30 June | 1 July to 30 June | September |
| Year ending 30 September(Quarterly statistics) | 1 October to 30 September | December |
| Year ending 31 December(Quarterly statistics) | 1 January to 31 December | March |
| Year ending 31 March(Quarterly statistics) | 1 April to 31 March | June |

The ‘Latest crime data’ section of the website shows the most recently published statistics, and links to the previous three quarters. The data presented in the crime by location map covers the most recent three years of statistics.

### 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

### 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

Offence level 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.

### Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation reports that they have been a victim of one or more criminal offences to Victoria Police and a record is subsequently made in LEAP. 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 offence was 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.

### Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences to which 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.

#### 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.

### 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.

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 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 the 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 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, 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 the other party is involved with multiple affected family members, 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 came to the attention of police. The 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.

## 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 alleged offender incidents, victim report and family incident 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.

#### 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 known to victim (stranger)
6. Unknown or not recorded relationship

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

## Regional statistics

Recorded crime statistics for offences, alleged offender incidents, victim reports and family incidents are presented by Police region and Local Government Area. The CSA also presents offences data by postcode in the Crime by location tool.

For offences where more than one geographic location is recorded, the location associated with the first record is presented in the data. For more information on the geographic locations used in the CSA data please see the [geographic location hierarchy](http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/classifications/geographic%2Bclassification).

## Rates per 100,000 population

Rates per 100,000 people in Victoria are calculated for offences, 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
* 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. 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:

* Estimated Resident Populations by age and sex are collected from the Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).
* Estimated Resident Populations by Local Government Area are collected from the Regional Population Growth (3218.0).

For more information about the ABS estimated resident population, refer to the [ABS website](http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/explanatory%2Bnotes/www.abs.gov.au).

For more information about the ‘Victoria in Future’ report, refer to the [Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources website](http://www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/).

### Victorian population figures used for year ending 30 June 2016 publication

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ABS - Australian Demographic Statistics | ****Victoria in Future**** |
| **Jul – Jun 2012** | **Jul – Jun 2013** | **Jul – Jun 2014** | **Jul – Jun 2015** | **Jul – Jun 2016** |
| **5,632,521** | **5,733,545** | **5,838,110** | **5,937,481** | **6,053,355** |

## 24 month trend test

The 24 month trend test presented in the data tables highlights 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, downwards or is stable[[2]](#footnote-2) over the two years.

The Kendall's tau-b test returns a correlation coefficient. The value of the correlation coefficient can range from -1.00 to 1.00, and indicates the strength and direction of any significant trend observed in the data. The significance level associated with the correlation coefficient determines whether any movement in the data over time represents a significant trend.

A significance level equal to or less than 0.05 represents a significant trend, indicating that any upward or downward pattern observed in the data is not just a result of random variation.

## 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 are between 1 and 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 between 1 and 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

Breach of bail conditions

Amendments to the *Bail Act 1997* 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.

Breach of family violence orders

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

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.

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 results in an increase in the number of offences recorded against the following Road Safety Act (1986) offences:

* 749AUC Fail to stop on direction
* 749XM Fail to stop on request

As a result, there has been an increase in the CSA offence category ‘E13 Resist or hinder officer’ since July 2015, and these additional offences comprise 58% of the total offences recorded in this category for the current reference period.

## 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 about CSA offence classifications, refer to the [CSA offence classification](http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/classifications/offence%2Bclassification) or the [glossary and data dictionary](http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/data%2Bdictionary/) 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. Glossary

## A

### Abduction and related offences

Acts that unlawfully deprive another person of their freedom of movement, that are against that person’s will or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.

Includes:

* Abduction
* False imprisonment
* Slavery and sexual servitude offences

###  Affected family member

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

### Age

The age of the alleged offender, victim, affected family member and other party represents the age the individual was on the date their record was created in LEAP (Law Enforcement Assistance Program).

### Alleged offender incident

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences to which an individual, business or organisation has been linked as an alleged offender.

For the purposes of reporting crime statistics, an alleged offender incident:

* involves only one offender (where two individuals have participated in the same incident two alleged offender incidents will be recorded)
* can involve one or more victims
* can involve offences that occur over a period of time but have been processed by Victoria Police as the same incident.

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.

### Alleged offender incident investigation status

The investigation status is the status indicating how an alleged offender has been dealt with by Victoria Police at the time the data was extracted from LEAP. The investigation status of an alleged offender incident is derived from the principal offence. This variable is captured at a point in time and is subject to change.

For the purposes of reporting, Alleged offender incident investigation statuses include:

* Arrest
* Summons
* Caution/official warning
* Intent to Summons
* Other

### Alleged offender incidents related to a family incident

Alleged offender incidents refer to those incidents that are linked to offences recorded at the time of a family incident.

### Alleged offender rate

Alleged offender rates per 100,000 population are calculated using the alleged offender incident count for the reference period and the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The alleged offender rate is calculated using the following formula:

(Alleged offender incident count/ERP count) \*100,000

For more information on the ERPs used to calculate alleged offender rates please see the Explanatory notes.

### Arson

Intentionally and without lawful excuse destroying or damaging property by fire and intentionally or recklessly causing a bushfire.

Includes:

* Cause damage by fire
* Cause a bushfire
* Other fire related offences

### Assault and related offences

The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or a group of people.

Includes:

* Serious assault
* Assault police, emergency services or other authorised officer
* Common assault

### Average property value

The average property value is the average value of all property stolen during a residential burglary as recorded by Victoria Police. The average is calculated by dividing the sum of all recorded property values by the number of items stolen where a value was recorded.

## B

### Blackmail and extortion

The unlawful demanding of money, property, or any other benefit from another person, accompanied by the threat of coercive measures if the demand is not met. Coercive measures may include divulging information about a person, or the use and/or threatened use of force or violence if the demand is not met.

Includes:

* Blackmail
* Extortion

### Breaches of orders

An act or omission breaching the conditions of a justice order.

Includes:

* Breach of family violence order
* Breach of intervention order
* Breach of bail conditions
* Breaches of other orders

###  Bribery

The offering, giving or accepting of a bribe involving a government official whilst exercising his or her official authority.

Includes:

* Bribery of officials

### Burglary/Break and enter

The unlawful entry of a building or structure with the intent to commit an offence, where the entry is either forced or unforced.

Includes:

* Aggravated burglary
* Non-aggravated burglary

##

## C

### Cultivate or manufacture drugs

Cultivating or manufacturing of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation.

Includes:

* Cultivate drugs
* Manufacture drugs
* Possess drug manufacturing equipment or precursor

## D

### Dangerous or negligent acts endangering people

Dangerous or negligent acts which, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially result in injury to oneself or another person.

Includes:

* Dangerous driving
* Neglect or ill-treatment of people
* Throw or discharge object endangering people
* Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering people

### Deception

Offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain a benefit or avoid a disbenefit.

Includes:

* Forgery and counterfeiting
* Possess equipment to make false instrument
* Obtain benefit by deception
* State false information
* Deceptive business practices
* Professional malpractice and misrepresentation
* Other deception offences

###

### Disorderly and offensive conduct

Offences involving personal conduct that is disorderly, indicative of criminal intent or is deemed offensive to members of the public.

Includes:

* Riot and affray
* Drunk and disorderly in public
* Offensive conduct
* Offensive language
* Criminal intent
* Disorderly conduct

###  Drug dealing and trafficking

Dealing and trafficking of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation.

Includes:

* Drug dealing
* Drug trafficking

### Drug use and possession

Use and possession of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation.

Includes:

* Drug use
* Drug possession

## F

### Family incident

An incident attended by Victoria Police where a Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed. The report is completed when family violence incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences, and child abuse are reported to police.

For the purposes of CSA statistics a family incident may involve one or more affected family members and/or one or more other parties.

### Family incident flag

A family incident flag is attached to any offence arising from an incident where Victoria Police completed a Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (L17 form). The family incident flag allows the identification of offences, offender incidents and victim reports that are related to a family incident.

### Family incident rate

Family incident rates per 100,000 population are calculated using the number of family incidents for the period and the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The family incident rate is calculated using the following formula:

(Family incident/ERP count) \*100,000

For more information on the ERPs used to calculate family incident rates please see the Explanatory notes.

### Family violence safety notice

A family violence safety notice (FVSN) is a notice that can be issued immediately by Victoria police to protect an affected family member before an intervention order application is heard in court.

## H

### Homicide and related offences

Unlawfully kill, attempt or conspire to unlawfully kill, or kill another person as a result of culpable, reckless or negligent act.

Includes:

* Murder
* Attempted murder
* Accessory or conspiracy to murder
* Manslaughter
* Driving causing death

## I

### Intent to summons

Intent to summons represents a pending investigation status on an offence or offender incident where a final legal action has not yet taken place. It links offenders who may be charged with an offence in the future, however further investigation and approval or evidence is required before these are completed by Victoria Police. Therefore the number of offences and offender incidents with an “intent to summons” investigation status may change over time.

## J

### Justice procedures

An act or omission that is deemed to be prejudicial to the effective administration of justice procedures.

Includes:

* Escape custody
* Fail to appear
* Resist or hinder officer

## L

### L17 form

An L17 form refers to the Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Management Report that Victoria Police are required to complete after they have attended a family incident. The report is completed when family violence incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences, and child abuse are reported to police.

### Local Government Area

A Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area under the responsibility of an incorporated local government council. See the geographic classification for more information.

### Location type

The location or place where the offence took place as recorded by Victoria Police. There are three main location types; Residential, Community and Other. These types are further broken down into subdivisions, which show an intermediate level of information, and further into groups, which show a finer level of detail. For more information please see the location type classification.

## M

### Median property value

The median property value is the median value of all property recorded by Victoria Police as stolen during a residential burglary. The median is calculated as the midpoint figure of all recorded property values.

### Miscellaneous offences

All other offences not elsewhere classified.

Includes:

* Environmental offences
* Public health and safety offences
* Cruelty to animals
* Dangerous substance offences
* Other miscellaneous offences

## O

### Offence

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:

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

See our [Explanatory notes](https://access.justice.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/myconnect/csa/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/explanatory%2Bnotes/index.html?contentIDR=c29490a6-0393-4b86-a1ca-1651c727fb9d&useDefaultText=0&useDefaultDesc=0) for more information regarding the scope of our data.

### Offence investigation status

The current status on the progress of the apprehension and/or processing of an alleged offender for the given offence as at the date the data is extracted. If no status is known at the time data is taken from LEAP, the status of investigation will be presented as unsolved.

### Offence rate

Offence rates per 100,000 population are calculated using the offence count for the reference period and the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The offence rate is calculated using the following formula:

(Offence count/ERP count) \*100,000

### Offences related to a family incident

Offences relating to a family incident refer to those offences that have been linked to a family incident by Victoria Police.

### Other drug offences

Drug offences not elsewhere classified as Drug dealing and trafficking, Cultivate or manufacture drugs or Drug use and possession.

### Other government regulation offences

Offences regulated by government not including driving or transport regulation offences.

Includes:

* Betting and gaming offences
* Commercial regulation offences
* Liquor and tobacco licensing offences
* Pornography and censorship offences
* Intellectual property offences
* Prostitution offences
* Other government regulation offences

### Other party

The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the ‘other party’. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. Where the other party is involved with multiple affected family members, they will be counted for each involvement.

##

## P

### Police Region

A Police Region is a geographical area defined by Victoria Police for operational purposes. There are four regions across Victoria each contains a number of Police Service Areas. For more information please see the [geographic classification](https://access.justice.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/myconnect/csa/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/classifications/geographic%2Bclassification?contentIDR=ee8a9a7f-435d-4626-8ac3-7230eda557bf&useDefaultText=0&useDefaultDesc=0).

### Police Service Area

A Police Service Area (PSA) is a geographical area defined by Victoria Police for operational purposes. There are 54 PSAs across Victoria and they consist of one or more Local Government Area (LGA). The CSA generally produces statistics at the more detailed LGA level however, data can be aggregated to PSAs from LGAs. For more information please see the [geographic classification](https://access.justice.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/myconnect/csa/home/about%2Bthe%2Bdata/classifications/geographic%2Bclassification?contentIDR=ee8a9a7f-435d-4626-8ac3-7230eda557bf&useDefaultText=0&useDefaultDesc=0).

### Principal offence

Principal offence is the offence type determined by the CSA offence index as the most serious offence type committed within an incident. For more information on the offence index please see the Explanatory notes.

### Property damage

The wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of public or private property.

Includes:

* Criminal damage
* Graffiti
* Other property damage offences

### Public nuisance offences

Acts involving the contravention of public order and harmony.

Includes:

* Privacy offences
* Hoaxes
* Begging
* Defamation and libel
* Improper movement on public or private space
* Other public nuisance offences

###

### Public security offences

An act or omission that is deemed to be prejudicial to the effective carrying out of government operations specifically concerned with maintaining government security.

Includes:

* Immigration offences
* Sabotage
* Hacking
* Terrorism offences
* Other public security offences

## R

### Regulatory driving offences

Offences relating to vehicles and most forms of traffic, including offences pertaining to the licensing, registration, roadworthiness or use of vehicles and bicycle offences.

Includes:

* Drink driving
* Drug driving
* Speeding offences
* Parking offences
* Licensing offences
* Registration and roadworthiness offences
* Other regulatory driving offences

### Relationship of Victim to Offender

The relationship of victim to offender refers to the relationship the victim reports between themselves and their alleged offender at the time of the offence.

For the purposes of reporting, the relationship can be:

* Current partner
* Former partner
* Family member
* Non-family member
* Not known to victim
* Not recorded
* Unknown

### Robbery

The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use, of immediate force or violence.

Includes:

* Aggravated robbery
* Non-aggravated robbery

## S

### Sexual offences

Acts, or intent of acts, of a sexual nature against another person, which are non-consensual or where consent is proscribed (i.e. the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity).

Includes:

* Rape
* Indecent assault
* Incest
* Sexual offences against children
* Other sexual offences

### Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour

Acts intended to cause physical or mental harm, or arouse apprehension or fear through a repeated course of unreasonable conduct. This includes actions that are intended to harass, threaten or invade the privacy of an individual.

Includes:

* Stalking
* Harassment and private nuisance
* Threatening behaviour

##

## T

### Theft

The unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods, not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully.

Includes:

* Motor vehicle theft
* Steal from a motor vehicle
* Steal from a retail store
* Theft of a bicycle
* Receiving or handling stolen goods
* Fare evasion
* Other theft

### Transport regulation offences

Offences relating to breaches of transport regulations.

Includes:

* Public transport regulations offences
* Aviation regulations offences
* Maritime regulations offences
* Pedestrian offences
* Other transport regulations offences

### Trend test – 24 month

The trend test serves as a guide to highlight changes that are statistically significant. The 24 month trend test uses the Kendall’s Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall‘s tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards, downwards or is stable. For more information on the 24 month trend test please see the Explanatory notes.

V

### Victimisation rate

Victimisation rates per 100,000 population are calculated using the victim report count for the reference period and the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The victimisation rate is calculated using the following formula:

(Victim report count/ERP count) \*100,000

For more information on the ERPs used to calculate victimisation rates please see the Explanatory notes.

###

### Victim report

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation reports to Victoria Police that they have been a victim of one or more criminal offences.

For the purposes of reporting crime statistics, a victim report;

* involves only one victim (where two individuals are victimised in the same incident, two victim reports will be recorded)
* can involve one or more offender
* can involve offences that occur over a period of time but have been processed by Victoria Police as the same report.

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.

If there are multiple victims related to a criminal event, each will have their victim report counted once in the published figures.

### Victim reports related to a family incident

Victim reports relating to a family incident refer to those reports that are linked to offences recorded at the time of a family incident.

### Victim type

Victim type defines whether the victim linked to a victim report is a person or organisation.

### Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Management Report

A Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Management Report, also known as an L17 form, is a report that Victoria Police are required to complete after they have attended a family incident. The report is completed when family violence incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences, and child abuse are reported to police.

##

## W

### Weapons and explosives offences

Offences involving prohibited or regulated weapons and explosives.

Includes:

* Firearms offences
* Prohibited and controlled weapons offences
* Explosives offences

## Y

### Youth offender

A youth offender is an alleged offender between the age of 10 and 17 years at the time they were linked to a recorded offence in LEAP (Law Enforcement Assistance Program).

# Appendix 3. Police Service Areas and Local Government Areas in Victoria by Police Regions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Eastern region | Western region |
| Police Service Area | Local Government Area | Police Service Area | Local Government Area |
|   Boroondara |   Boroondara |   Geelong |   Greater Geelong |
|   Manningham |   Manningham |   Queenscliffe |
|   Monash |   Monash |   Surf Coast |   Surf Coast |
|   Whitehorse |   Whitehorse |   Colac-Otway |
|   Knox |   Knox |   Southern Grampians |   Glenelg |
|   Maroondah |   Maroondah |   Southern Grampians |
|   Yarra Ranges |   Yarra Ranges |   Warrnambool |   Corangamite |
|   Benalla |   Benalla |   Moyne |
|   Mansfield |   Warrnambool |
|   Murrindindi |   Ballarat |   Ballarat |
|    Mitchell |   Mitchell |   Pyrenees |
|   Strathbogie |   Moorabool |   Golden Plains |
|   Greater Shepparton |   Greater Shepparton |   Hepburn |
|    Wangaratta |   Alpine |   Moorabool |
|   Moira |   Horsham |   Hindmarsh |
|   Wangaratta |   Horsham |
|    Wodonga |   Indigo |   West Wimmera |
|   Towong |   Northern Grampians |   Ararat |
|   Wodonga |   Northern Grampians |
|    Bass Coast |   Bass Coast |   Yarriambiack |
|   South Gippsland |   Bendigo |   Greater Bendigo |
|   Baw Baw |   Baw Baw |   Campaspe |   Campaspe |
|   Latrobe |   Latrobe |   Central Goldfields |   Central Goldfields |
|   East Gippsland |   East Gippsland |  Loddon |
|   Wellington |   Wellington |  Macedon Ranges |  Macedon Ranges |
|  |   Mount Alexander |
|   Mildura |   Mildura |
|   Swan Hill |   Buloke |
|   Gannawarra |
|   Swan Hill |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Southern Metro region | North West region |
| Police Service Area | Local Government Area | Police Service Area | Local Government Area |
|   Port Phillip |   Port Phillip |   Melbourne |   Melbourne |
|   Stonnington |   Stonnington |   Yarra |   Yarra |
|   Glen Eira |   Bayside |   Hobsons Bay |   Hobsons Bay |
|   Glen Eira |   Maribyrnong |   Maribyrnong |
|   Kingston |   Kingston |   Wyndham |   Wyndham |
|   Cardinia |   Cardinia |   Brimbank |   Brimbank |
|   Casey |   Casey |   Melton |   Melton |
|   Greater Dandenong |   Greater Dandenong |   Hume |   Hume |
|   Frankston |   Frankston |   Moonee Valley |   Moonee Valley |
|   Mornington Peninsula |   Mornington Peninsula |   Moreland |   Moreland |
|   |   Banyule |   Banyule |
|   Darebin |   Darebin |
|   Nillumbik |   Nillumbik |
|   Whittlesea |   Whittlesea |

# Appendix 4. Offences recorded by offence categories – Jul 2011 to Jun 2016

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Offences recorded** |
|   | **Jul 2011 - Jun 2012** | **Jul 2012 - Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 - Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** | **Jul 2015 - Jun 2016** |  | **% change 2015 - 2016** |  | **Significance trend test over 24 months1** |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Crimes against the person |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| A10 Homicide and related offences | 162 | 172 | 172 | 174 | 208 |   | 19.5% |   | STABLE |
| A20 Assault and related offences | 33,442 | 37,047 | 37,632 | 37,633 | 41,806 |   | 11.1% |   | UP |
| A30 Sexual offences | 8,397 | 9,246 | 10,509 | 11,501 | 12,545 |   | 9.1% |   | STABLE |
| A40 Abduction and related offences | 602 | 691 | 630 | 708 | 809 |   | 14.3% |   | STABLE |
| A50 Robbery | 3,283 | 2,833 | 2,603 | 2,530 | 2,888 |   | 14.2% |   | UP |
| A60 Blackmail and extortion | 300 | 166 | 250 | 212 | 190 |   | -10.4% |   | STABLE |
| A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour | 8,648 | 10,345 | 10,763 | 12,121 | 12,757 |   | 5.2% |   | STABLE |
| A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people | 3,500 | 3,481 | 4,195 | 4,338 | 5,341 |   | 23.1% |   | UP |
| *Sub total* | *58,334* | *63,981* | *66,754* | *69,217* | *76,544* |   | *10.6%* |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Property and deception offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| B10 Arson | 3,420 | 3,908 | 3,412 | 3,444 | 4,504 |   | 30.8% |   | STABLE |
| B20 Property damage | 49,095 | 45,782 | 44,117 | 42,562 | 43,513 |   | 2.2% |   | STABLE |
| B30 Burglary/Break and enter | 46,733 | 46,725 | 46,447 | 46,250 | 52,087 |   | 12.6% |   | UP |
| B40 Theft | 145,079 | 144,470 | 148,319 | 151,834 | 180,988 |   | 19.2% |   | UP |
| B50 Deception | 24,418 | 27,855 | 34,651 | 33,503 | 39,158 |   | 16.9% |   | STABLE |
| B60 Bribery | 128 | 11 | 9 | 41 | 26 |   | -36.6% |   | STABLE |
| *Sub total* | *268,873* | *268,751* | *276,955* | *277,634* | *320,276* |   | *15.4%* |   |   |
|  | **Offences recorded** |
|   | **Jul 2011 - Jun 2012** | **Jul 2012 - Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 - Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** | **Jul 2015 - Jun 2016** |  | **% change 2015 - 2016** |  | **Significance trend test over 24 months1** |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Drug offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| C10 Drug dealing and trafficking | 3,457 | 3,896 | 4,126 | 5,043 | 5,155 |   | 2.2% |   | STABLE |
| C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs | 1,388 | 1,561 | 1,773 | 1,685 | 1,767 |   | 4.9% |   | STABLE |
| C30 Drug use and possession | 14,066 | 16,400 | 17,954 | 21,971 | 23,216 |   | 5.7% |   | STABLE |
| C90 Other drug offences | 22 | 39 | 43 | 262 | 18 |   | -93.1% |   | STABLE |
| *Sub total* | *18,933* | *21,896* | *23,896* | *28,961* | *30,156* |   | *4.1%* |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Public order and security offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D10 Weapons and explosives offences | 8,767 | 11,510 | 12,867 | 14,529 | 15,979 |   | 10.0% |   | STABLE |
| D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct | 21,805 | 23,088 | 21,423 | 19,387 | 17,018 |   | -12.2% |   | DOWN |
| D30 Public nuisance offences | 2,560 | 2,683 | 2,547 | 2,655 | 3,452 |   | 30.0% |   | UP |
| D40 Public security offences | 116 | 298 | 76 | 197 | 88 |   | -55.3% |   | STABLE |
| *Sub total* | *33,248* | *37,579* | *36,913* | *36,768* | *36,537* |   | *-0.6%* |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Justice procedures offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| E10 Justice procedures | 5,463 | 5,987 | 6,346 | 6,887 | 12,854 |   | 86.6% |   | UP |
| E20 Breaches of orders2 | 20,027 | 25,283 | 36,498 | 51,525 | 57,794 |   | 12.2% |   | UP |
| *Sub total* | *25,490* | *31,270* | *42,844* | *58,412* | *70,648* |   | *20.9%* |   |   |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | **Offences recorded** |
|   | **Jul 2011 - Jun 2012** | **Jul 2012 - Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 - Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** | **Jul 2015 - Jun 2016** |  | **% change 2015 - 2016** |  | **Significance trend test over 24 months1** |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Other offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| F10 Regulatory driving offences | 22 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 18 |   | -40.0% |   | DOWN |
| F20 Transport regulation offences | 536 | 405 | 478 | 459 | 612 |   | 33.3% |   | UP |
|  F30 Other government regulatory offences | 1,028 | 905 | 1,077 | 641 | 552 |   | -13.9% |   | STABLE |
| F90 Miscellaneous offences | 509 | 577 | 424 | 489 | 483 |   | -1.2% |   | STABLE |
| *Sub total* | *2,095* | *1,911* | *2,006* | *1,619* | *1,665* |   | *2.8%* |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Total offences** | **406,973** | **425,388** | **449,368** | **472,611** | **535,826** |  | **13.4%** |  |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2016 and 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 Operational changes have affected the recording of offences in the ‘Breach of bail’ offence category. For more information, please see the Explanatory notes.   |  |  |  |  |

# Appendix 5. Offence rate per 100,000 population by offence categories – Jul 2011 to Jun 2016

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | **Offence rate** |
|   | **Jul 2011 - Jun 2012** | **Jul 2012 - Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 - Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** | **Jul 2015 - Jun 2016** |  | **% change 2015 - 2016** |
| Crimes against the person |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| A10 Homicide and related offences | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 |   | 17.3% |
| A20 Assault and related offences | 593.7 | 646.1 | 644.6 | 633.8 | 690.6 |   | 9.0% |
| A30 Sexual offences | 149.1 | 161.3 | 180.0 | 193.7 | 207.2 |   | 7.0% |
| A40 Abduction and related offences | 10.7 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 13.4 |   | 12.1% |
| A50 Robbery | 58.3 | 49.4 | 44.6 | 42.6 | 47.7 |   | 12.0% |
| A60 Blackmail and extortion | 5.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 |   | -12.1% |
| A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour | 153.5 | 180.4 | 184.4 | 204.1 | 210.7 |   | 3.2% |
| A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people | 62.1 | 60.7 | 71.9 | 73.1 | 88.2 |   | 20.8% |
| *Sub total* | *1,035.7* | *1,115.9* | *1,143.4* | *1,165.8* | *1,264.5* |  | *8.5%* |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Property and deception offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| B10 Arson | 60.7 | 68.2 | 58.4 | 58.0 | 74.4 |   | 28.3% |
| B20 Property damage | 871.6 | 798.5 | 755.7 | 716.8 | 718.8 |   | 0.3% |
| B30 Burglary/Break and enter | 829.7 | 814.9 | 795.6 | 778.9 | 860.5 |   | 10.5% |
| B40 Theft | 2,575.7 | 2,519.7 | 2,540.5 | 2,557.2 | 2,989.9 |   | 16.9% |
| B50 Deception | 433.5 | 485.8 | 593.5 | 564.3 | 646.9 |   | 14.6% |
| B60 Bribery | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 |   | -37.8% |
| *Sub total* | *4,773.6* | *4,687.3* | *4,743.9* | *4,676.0* | *5,290.9* |  | *13.2%* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | **Offence rate** |
|   | **Jul 2011 - Jun 2012** | **Jul 2012 - Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 - Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** | **Jul 2015 - Jun 2016** |  | **% change 2015 - 2016** |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Drug offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| C10 Drug dealing and trafficking | 61.4 | 68.0 | 70.7 | 84.9 | 85.2 |   | 0.3% |
| C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs | 24.6 | 27.2 | 30.4 | 28.4 | 29.2 |   | 2.9% |
| C30 Drug use and possession | 249.7 | 286.0 | 307.5 | 370.0 | 383.5 |   | 3.6% |
| C90 Other drug offences | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.3 |   | -93.3% |
| *Sub total* | *336.1* | *381.9* | *409.3* | *487.8* | *498.2* |  | *2.1%* |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Public order and security offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D10 Weapons and explosives offences | 155.6 | 200.7 | 220.4 | 244.7 | 264.0 |   | 7.9% |
| D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct | 387.1 | 402.7 | 367.0 | 326.5 | 281.1 |   | -13.9% |
| D30 Public nuisance offences | 45.5 | 46.8 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 57.0 |   | 27.5% |
| D40 Public security offences | 2.1 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.5 |   | -56.2% |
| *Sub total* | *590.3* | *655.4* | *632.3* | *619.3* | *603.6* |  | *-2.5%* |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Justice procedures offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| E10 Justice procedures | 97.0 | 104.4 | 108.7 | 116.0 | 212.3 |   | 83.1% |
| E20 Breaches of orders1 | 355.6 | 441.0 | 625.2 | 867.8 | 954.7 |   | 10.0% |
| *Sub total* | *452.6* | *545.4* | *733.9* | *983.8* | *1,167.1* |  | *18.6%* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | **Offence rate** |
|   | **Jul 2011 - Jun 2012** | **Jul 2012 - Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 - Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** | **Jul 2015 - Jun 2016** |  | **% change 2015 - 2016** |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Other offences |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| F10 Regulatory driving offences | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |   | -41.1% |
| F20 Transport regulation offences | 9.5 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 10.1 |   | 30.8% |
| F30 Other government regulatory offences | 18.3 | 15.8 | 18.4 | 10.8 | 9.1 |   | -15.5% |
| F90 Miscellaneous offences | 9.0 | 10.1 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 8.0 |   | -3.1% |
| *Sub total* | *37.2* | *33.3* | *34.4* | *27.3* | *27.5* |  | *0.9%* |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Total offences** | **7,225.4** | **7,419.3** | **7,697.1** | **7,959.8** | **8,851.7** |  | **11.2%** |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2016 and subject to variation.  |
| 1 Operational changes have affected the recording of offences in the ‘Breach of bail’ offence category. For more information, please see the Explanatory notes. |
| Note: Estimated resident population, for years preceding the current year, are taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0) - as at 30 June. As ABS data is not available for the current year's rates to be calculated, the CSA uses estimates created by the Victorian Government’s ‘Victoria in future’ report. |

1. Operational changes have affected the recording of offences in the ‘Breach of bail’ offence category. For more information, please see the Explanatory notes. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Stable denotes that the 24 month trend was neither significantly increasing nor significantly decreasing. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)