

Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 30 June 2017





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Introduction

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

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

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

The publication presents an overview of:

- Recorded offences;
- 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.

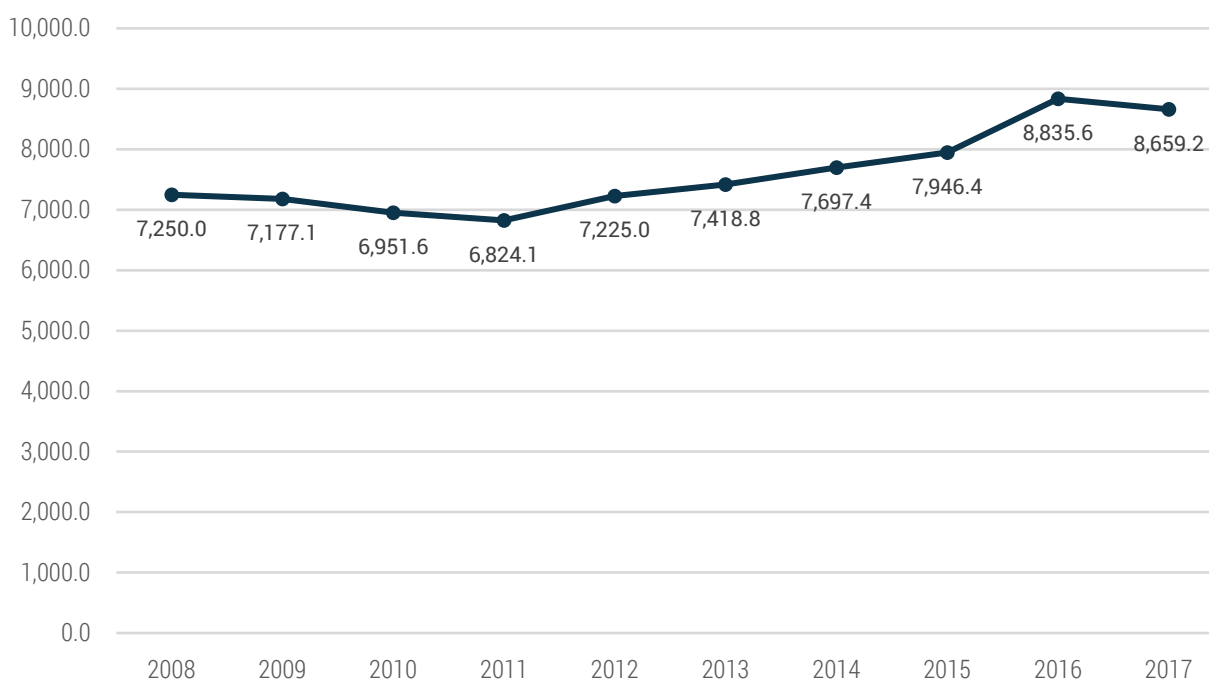
1. Recorded offences

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

1.1 Key movements in the number and rate of offences

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	5 year % change
Number of offences	425,361	449,383	472,531	536,287	533,194	-0.6%	25.4%
Offence rate per 100,000	7,418.8	7,697.4	7,946.4	8,835.6	8,659.2	-2.0%	16.7%

Victorian offence rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend



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. From this release onwards, the CSA also applies a threshold that involves the satisfaction of one of two criteria, in order for the test to be conducted. For more information on the trend test please see the Explanatory notes and for the full data set, please see the offences data tables in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.

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

- Robbery (up 10.6% from 2,887 to 3,192)
- Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people (up 14.4% from 5,319 to 6,087)
- Transport regulation offences (up 37.3% from 611 to 839)

The major offence categories that showed significant downward trends were:

- Drug dealing and trafficking (down 14.6% from 5,208 to 4,450)

All other major offence categories showed a stable trend over the last 24 months.

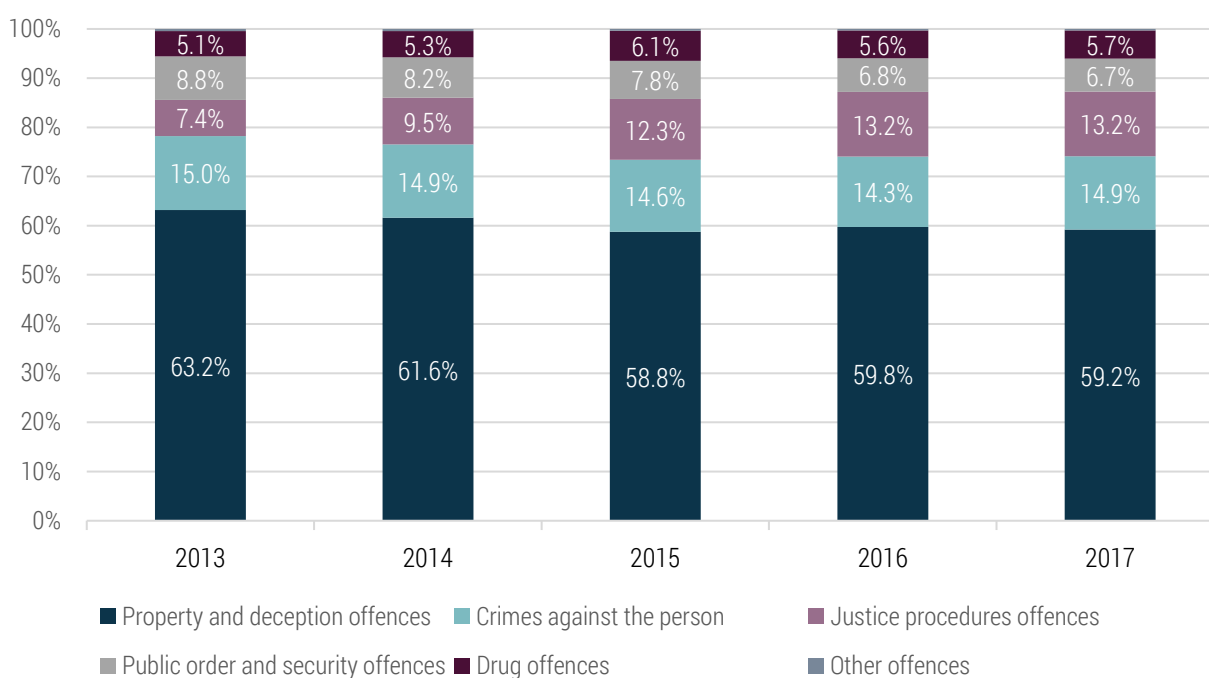
1.2 Number of recorded offences by the type of offence

In the past 12 months, 59.2% of offences recorded were coded to the category *Property and deception offences*, 14.9% were in the category of *Crimes against the person*, and 13.2% were a *Justice procedures offence*. *Public order and security offences* made up 6.7% of all offences recorded and *Drug offences* accounted for 5.7%. The remaining 0.3% consisted of *Other offences* not classified elsewhere.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category and quarter

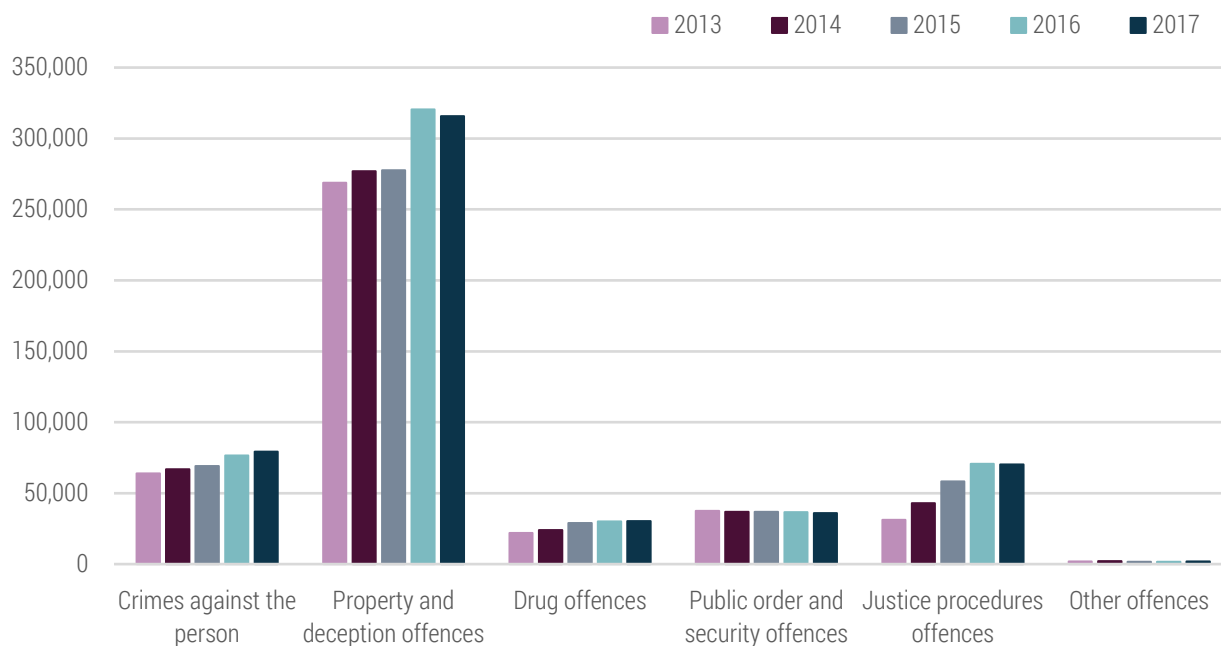
	Jul – Sept 2016	Oct – Dec 2016	Jan – Mar 2017	Apr – Jun 2017	Total Jun 2016 – Jul 2017
Number					
Crimes against the person	19,059	20,317	20,890	19,018	79,284
Property and deception offences	84,406	83,077	74,990	73,292	315,765
Drug offences	8,469	7,875	7,054	6,913	30,311
Public order and security offences	8,627	9,296	9,341	8,585	35,849
Justice procedures offences	17,476	17,314	18,029	17,379	70,198
Other offences	368	468	527	424	1,787
Total	138,405	138,347	130,831	125,611	533,194
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	24.0%	25.6%	26.3%	24.0%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	26.7%	26.3%	23.7%	23.2%	100.0%
Drug offences	27.9%	26.0%	23.3%	22.8%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	24.1%	25.9%	26.1%	23.9%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	24.9%	24.7%	25.7%	24.8%	100.0%
Other offences	20.6%	26.2%	29.5%	23.7%	100.0%
Total	26.0%	25.9%	24.5%	23.6%	100.0%

Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend



In the last 12 months, the number of offences within the category of *Crimes against the person* increased by 3.6% (2,751 offences) compared to the previous year. This was driven by an increase in Assault and related offences, Sexual offences and Dangerous and negligent act endangering people, up 4.2% (1,735 offences), 6.6% (832 offences) and 14.4% (768 offences) respectively. The subdivisions Robbery and Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people had statistically significant upward trends in this category. The number of *Property and deception offences* had an overall decrease of 4,702 offences. The subdivisions that drove the decrease were Deception, down by 8.1% (3,166 offences), Arson down by 30.4% (1,370 offences), and Property damage, down by 2.5% (1,092 offences). Theft offences showed an increase, up 0.5% (990 offences).

Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend



In the last 12 months, *Drug offences* were steady with an overall increase of 122 offences. Drug dealing and trafficking showed a statistically significant downward trend, decreasing by 14.6% (758 offences) compared with the previous year. The number of *Public order and security offences* decreased by 2.3% (835 offences) compared to the previous year, driven by a decrease in Disorderly and offensive conduct offences by 3.6% (612 offences). There was also a decrease of 0.8% (546 offences) in the number of offences recorded for the *Justice procedures offence* division in the last 12 months.

1.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of offences recorded in Victoria across all police regions, except for North West Metro, which decreased by 3.3% (6,880 offences). The Western and Eastern regions increased by 2.3% and 1.2% respectively, and the Southern Metro region increased by 0.2%. The five Local Government Areas with the highest offence rates were:

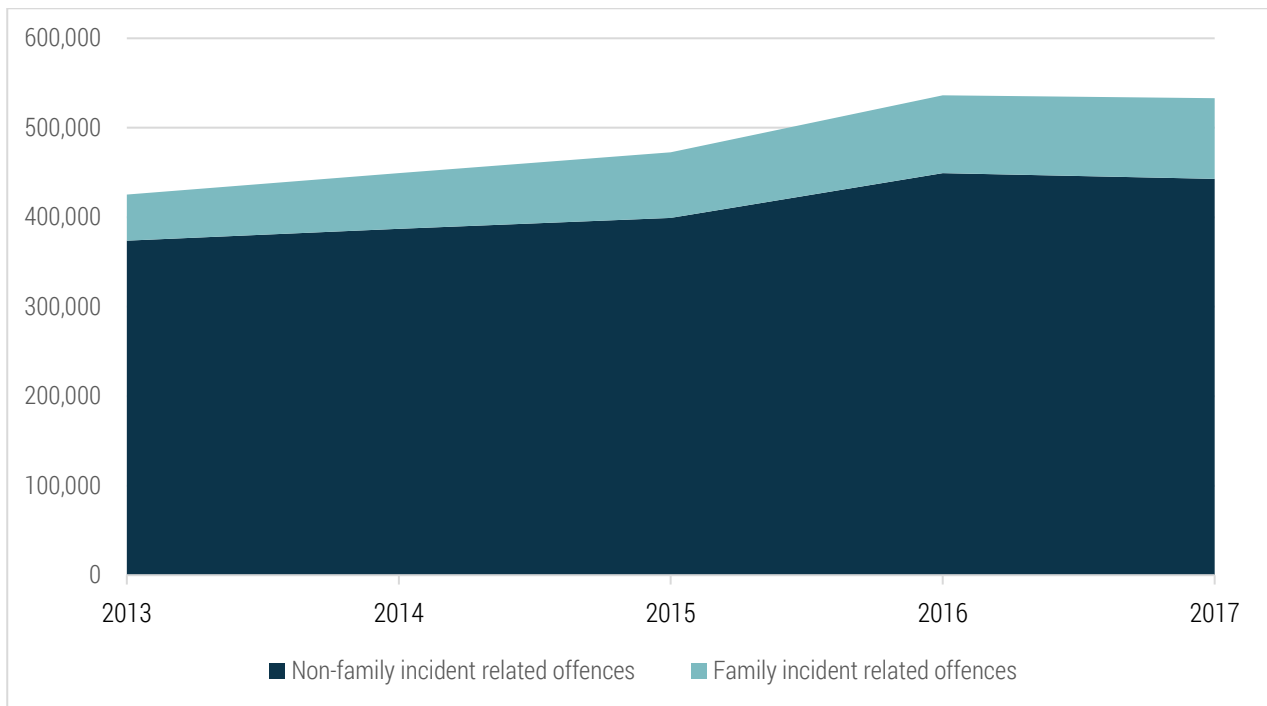
- Melbourne (25,412.3 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 4.4%)
- Latrobe (18,883.9 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 0.8%)
- Yarra (14,146.4 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 6.7%)
- Greater Shepparton (12,964.0 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 2.3%)
- Horsham (12,933.2 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 11.5%)

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.

1.4 Family violence related offences

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

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



In the last 12 months, there were 16.9% (90,274) recorded offences that related to a family incident.

1.5 Investigation status

As at 18 July 2017, 28.5% of offences in the category of *Crimes against the person* resulted in an Arrest (22,634 offences). There were 25.8% of offences resulting in a Summons (20,489 offences) and 17.1% remained Unsolved (13,581 offences). For 19.0% (15,083 offences) an Intent to summons in the future had been recorded and the remaining 9.5% (7,497 offences) resulted in either a Caution/Official warning or Other outcome.

Victorian offences recorded by investigation status, year ending June 2017

	Arrest	Summons	Caution/ Official warning	Other	Intent to Summons	Unsolved	Total
Number							
Crimes against the person	22,634	20,489	537	6,960	15,083	13,581	79,284
Property and deception offences	70,429	28,400	3,348	4,441	10,590	198,557	315,765
Drug offences	20,334	3,500	4,503	72	940	962	30,311
Public order and security offences	13,302	6,852	581	12,396	1,256	1,462	35,849
Justice procedures offences	36,345	19,578	67	2,520	5,301	6,387	70,198
Other offences	337	1,011	104	30	131	174	1,787
Total	163,381	79,830	9,140	26,419	33,301	221,123	533,194
Proportion (%)							
Crimes against the person	28.5%	25.8%	0.7%	8.8%	19.0%	17.1%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	22.3%	9.0%	1.1%	1.4%	3.4%	62.9%	100.0%
Drug offences	67.1%	11.5%	14.9%	0.2%	3.1%	3.2%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	37.1%	19.1%	1.6%	34.6%	3.5%	4.1%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	51.8%	27.9%	0.1%	3.6%	7.6%	9.1%	100.0%
Other offences	18.9%	56.6%	5.8%	1.7%	7.3%	9.7%	100.0%
Total	30.6%	15.0%	1.7%	5.0%	6.2%	41.5%	100.0%

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

2. Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences to which an individual, business or organisation has been recorded as an alleged offender. An alleged offender incident represents one alleged offender but may involve multiple victims and offences. One incident may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one incident, it will have a count of one in the data presented in this section.

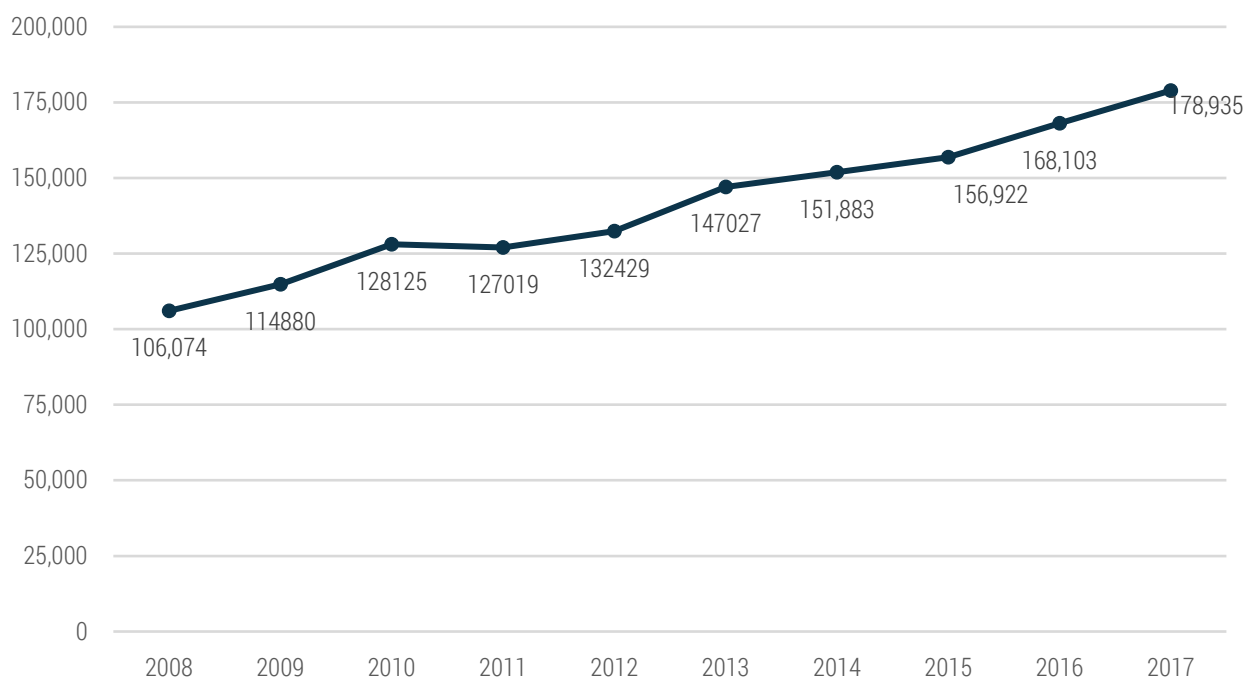
There may be multiple incidents within the reference period that involve the same individual, business or organisation. If there are multiple alleged offenders related to a criminal event, each will have their alleged offender incident counted once in the figures.

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.

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

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	5 year % change
Alleged offender incidents	147,027	151,883	156,922	168,103	178,935	6.4%	21.7%
Offender rate per 100,000	2,564.3	2,601.6	2,638.9	2,769.6	2,906.0	4.9%	13.3%

Alleged offender incidents, 10 year trend

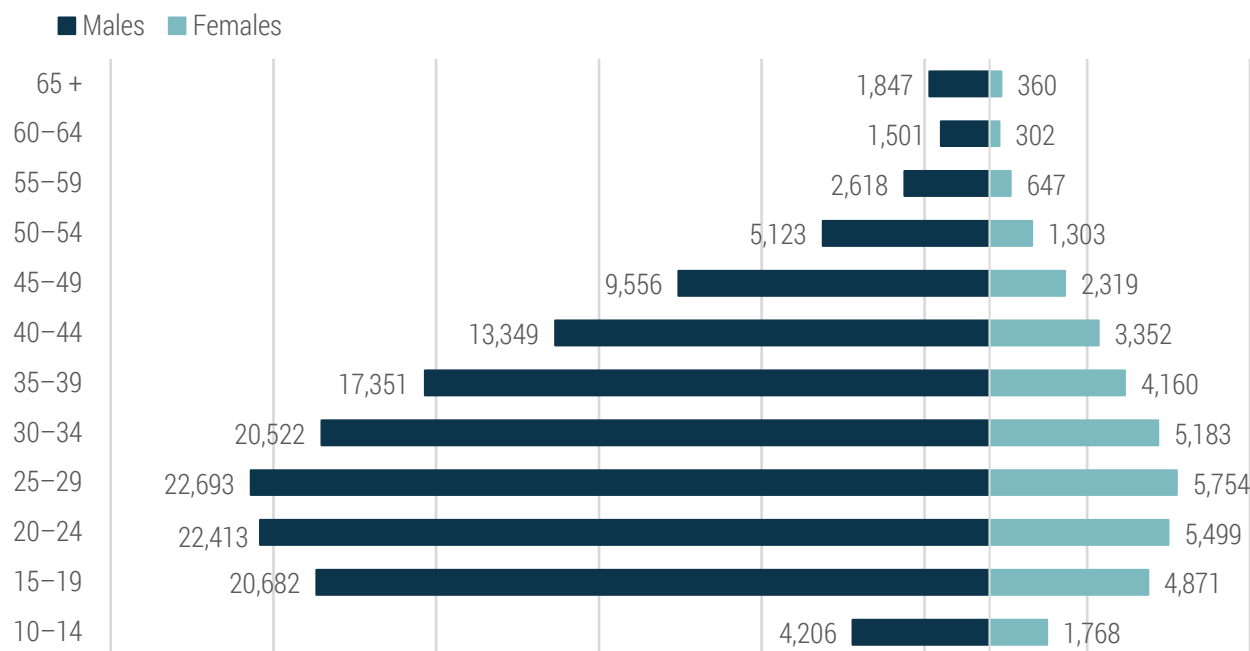


2.2 Sex and age of alleged offenders

Of the 178,936 alleged offender incidents recorded in the last 12 months, 178,916 incidents involved a person.

In the same year there were 142,727 incidents involving a male offender, making up 79.8% of all person offenders, while 35,880 incidents involved a female offender, making up 20.1% of person offenders. The remaining alleged offenders had an unknown sex.

Alleged offender incidents by sex and age, year ending June 2017



The number of offender incidents involving a male increased by 6.0% (8,048 incidents) from the previous year. Incidents involving a female offender also increased by 8.3% (2,759 incidents) from the previous year.

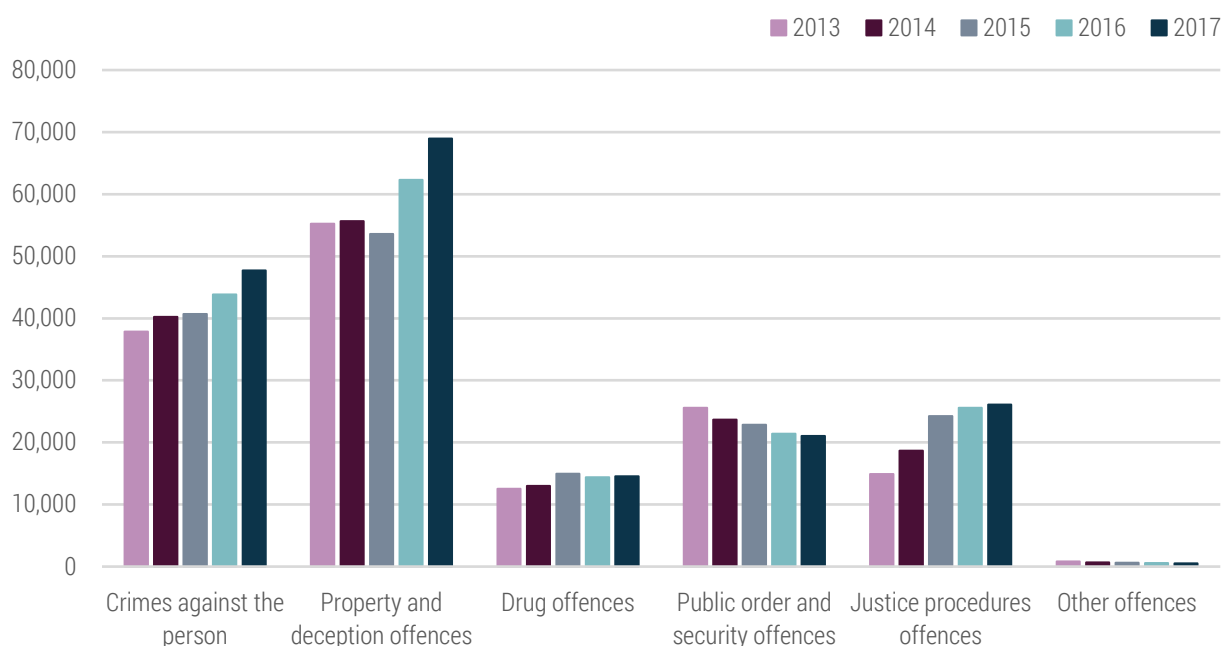
Male offenders between 15 and 29 years of age accounted for just under half of all male offenders in the year ending March 2017 (46.1% or 65,788 incidents). For female offenders, a similar proportion (45.8% or 16,436 incidents) were between 20 and 34 years of age.

2.3 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 38.5% (68,963 incidents) of all offender incidents, which was a 10.7% (6,669 incidents) increase from the previous year.

Alleged offender incidents by principal offence, 5 year trend



In the past five years, the number of alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has been steadily increasing. In the last 12 months, *Crimes against the person* made up 26.7% of all offender incidents.

Incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* have remained stable in the past year comprising 14,531 alleged offender incidents. This offence division made up 8.1% of all offender incidents.

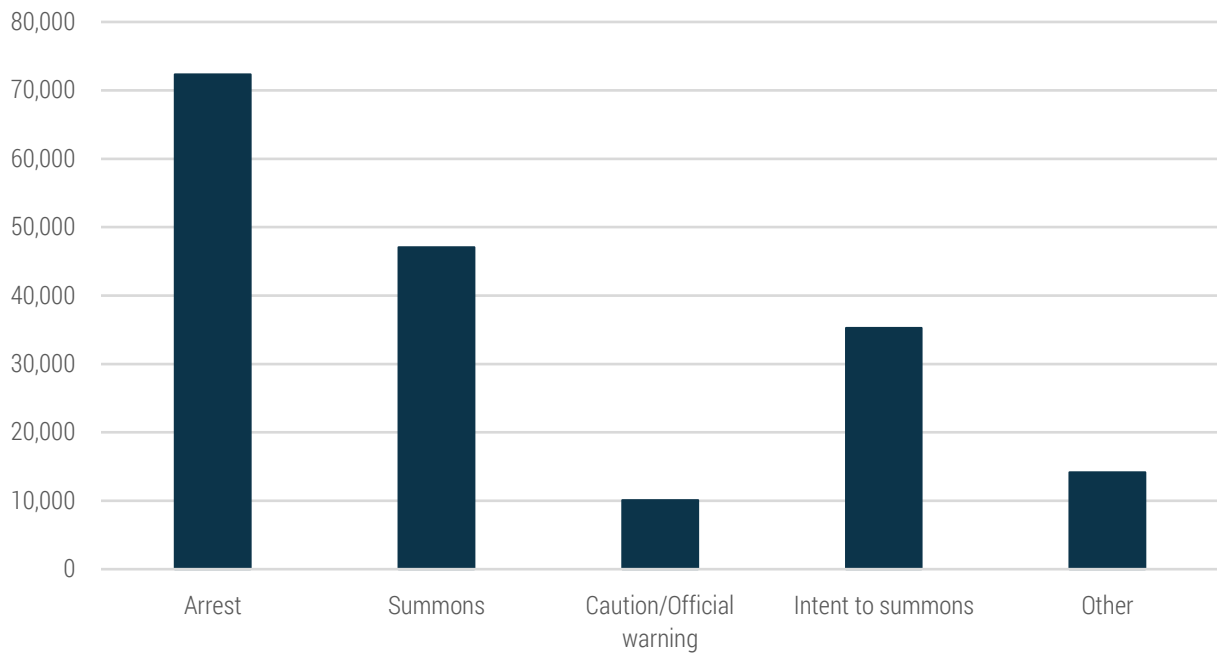
Offender incidents with a principal offence category of *Justice procedures offences* rose in the past five years to 26,116 incidents. This was driven by increases in incidents involving a breach of family violence order, resist or hinder officer and those involving a breach of intervention order. In October 2013, two new offence codes came into effect resulting in a large increase for breaches of family violence orders leading to an increase in these incidents.

2.4 Outcome

As at 18 July 2017, over a third (40.4% or 72,334) of all offender incidents recorded in the past 12 months resulted in an Arrest, while 47,078 (26.3%) resulted in a Summons and 35,272 (19.7%) in an Intent to Summons being recorded. There were 10,093 (5.6%) offender incidents where a Caution or Official warning was issued.

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

Alleged offender incidents by outcome, year ending June 2017



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

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

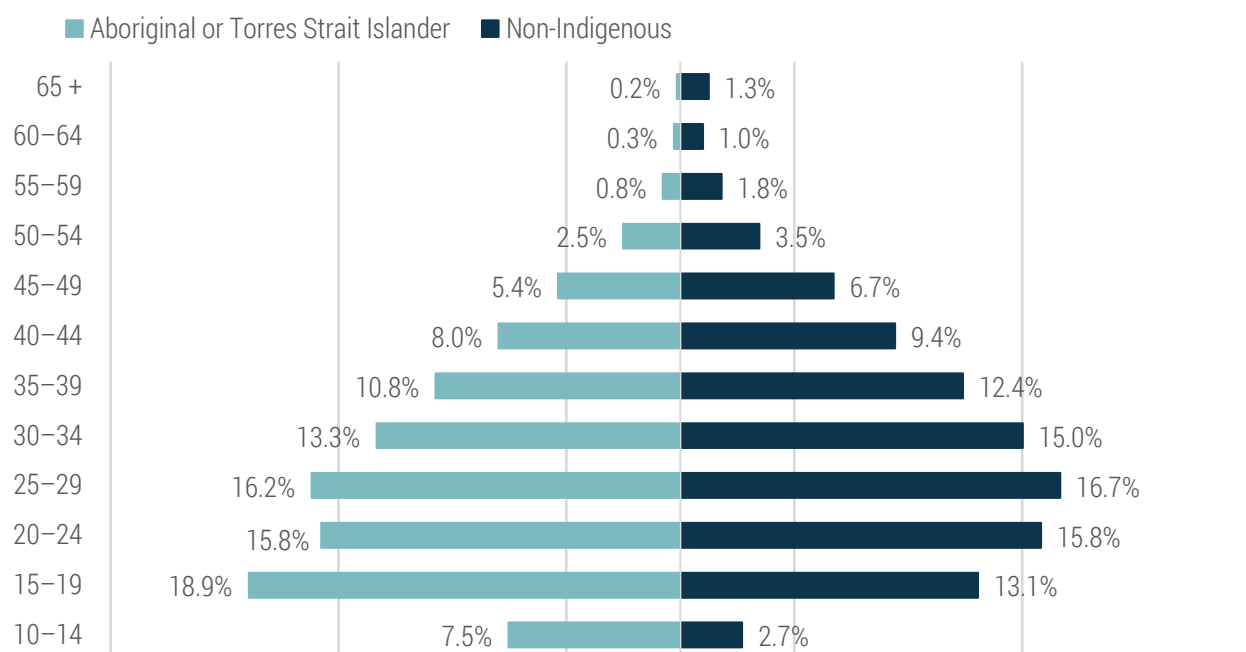
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status for alleged offender incidents are based on the most frequent recording of the Indigenous status for each offender.

Under this counting rule, a person has either a yes or no response to the Standard Indigenous Question on their record, then the most frequently appearing response is taken as correct. If the person only has one meaningful response ('yes' or 'no'), then that response stands across all records. If a person appears in the dataset two different times with a 'yes' and a 'no' in the records, a 'yes' response is taken over a 'no' response. For more information on how this counting rule operates please see the Explanatory notes. There has been a decline in the quality of reporting for Indigenous status, with the number on offender incidents with an Unknown Indigenous status increasing by 77.3% in the last five years, which may impact on trend analysis.

Alleged offender incidents by Indigenous status, 5 year trend

	Year ending June					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	8,158	8,466	9,445	10,380	11,180	7.7%	37.0%
Non-Indigenous	121,005	123,148	124,434	130,979	136,134	3.9%	12.5%
Unknown	17,823	20,251	23,017	26,732	31,599	18.2%	77.3%
Total	146,986	151,865	156,896	168,091	178,913	6.4%	21.7%

Alleged offender incidents by Indigenous status and age, year ending June 2017



The age distribution for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander persons varies in comparison to non-Indigenous populations in Australia. On average, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander persons tend to be younger than the non-Indigenous population. For these statistics, the CSA has not controlled for these differing age populations.

3. Victim reports

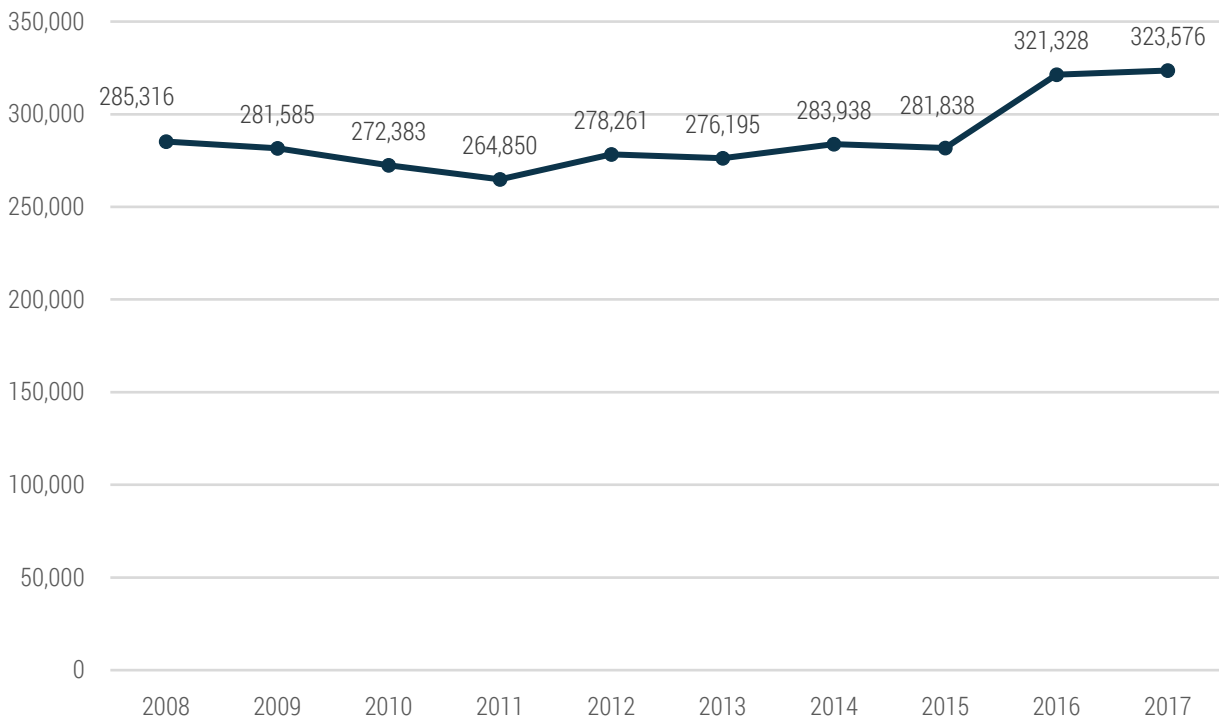
A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation reports that they have been a victim of one or more criminal offences to Victoria Police and a record is made in LEAP. A victim report involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders. One report may 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.

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.

3.1 Key movements in the number and rate of victim reports

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	5 year % change
Victim reports	276,195	283,938	281,838	321,328	323,576	0.7%	17.2%
Victimisation rate per 100,000	4,817.2	4,863.5	4,739.6	5,294.0	5,255.0	-0.7%	9.1%

Victim reports, 10 year trend

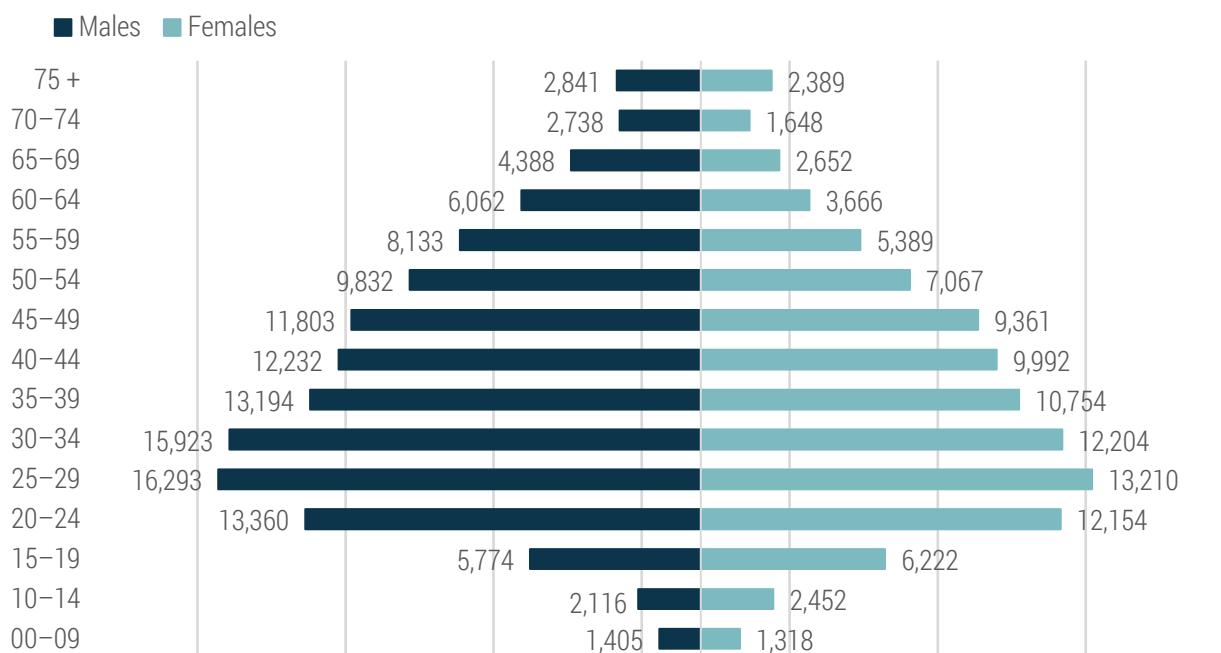


3.2 Sex and age of victims

In the last 12 months, 236,613 victims were people and 86,963 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 230,564 victim reports where a sex was recorded, 55.6% (128,205 victim reports) involved a male victim, while 44.4% (102,359 victim reports) involved a female victim.

Victim reports by age group and sex, year ending June 2017



Patterns of age are similar between men and women who made a victim report with Victoria Police, however proportionally, female victims are concentrated in the younger age groups with 21.6% of female victims below 25 years of age compared to 17.7% 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 31.4% of women.

Victims of a *Property and deception offence* were more likely to be males, making up 57.8% (99,681) of the victim reports in this offence category. For the offence category *Crime against the person*, females were more likely than males to be victims with 52.6% (33,793) of this offence category.

3.3 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 323,576 victim reports in the last 12 months, 258,838 (80.0%) had a principal offence of *Property and deception offences*, 64,690 reports (20.0%) were *Crimes against the person* and *Other offences* (48 reports) made up the remainder of all victim reports.

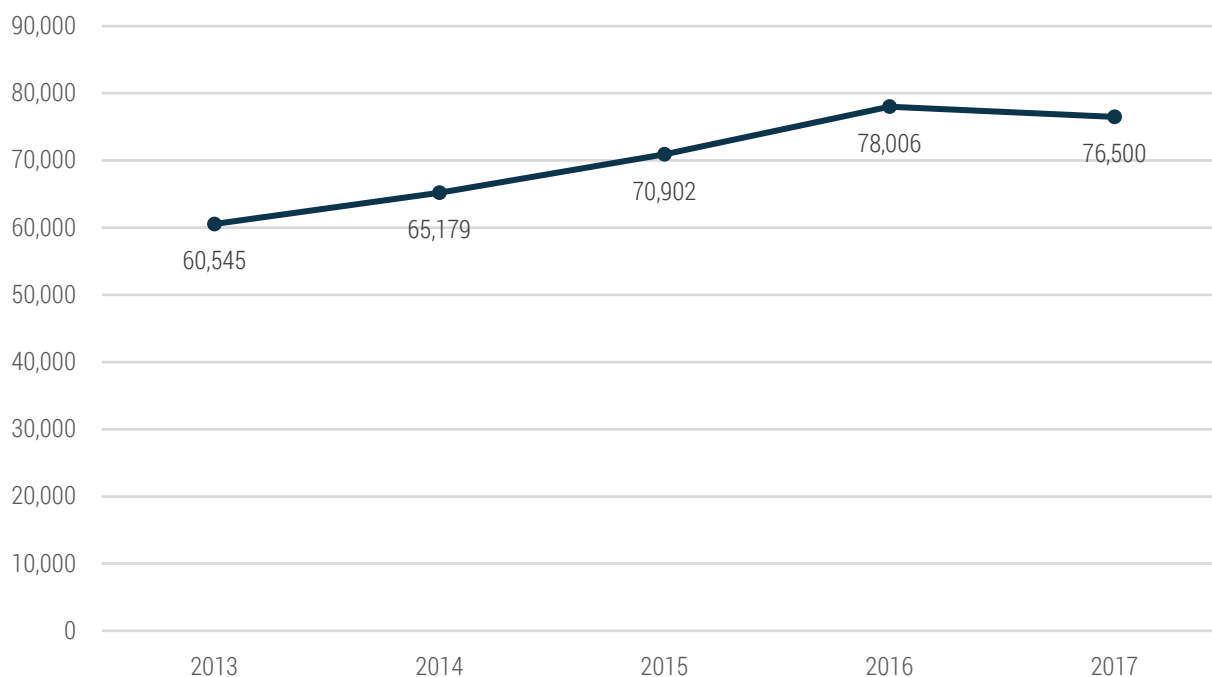
4. Family incidents

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.

4.1 Key movements in the number and rate of family incidents

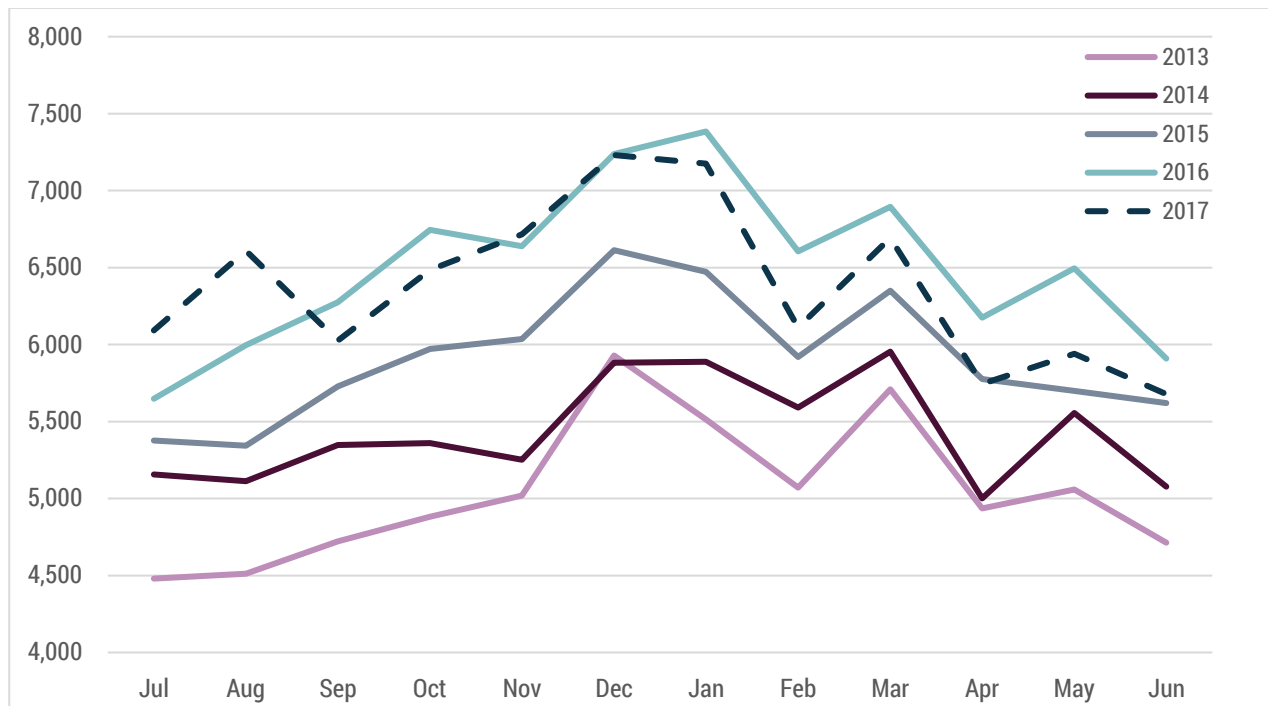
	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	5 year % change
Family incidents	60,545	65,179	70,902	78,006	76,500	-1.9%	26.4%
Family incident rate per 100,000	1,056.0	1,116.4	1,192.3	1,285.2	1,242.4	-3.3%	17.7%

Family incidents, 5 year trend



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

Family incidents, 5 year trend by month



Over the last 12 months, there were between 5,678 and 7,231 family incidents recorded per month. The months with the highest number of recorded family incidents were December 2016 (7,231 incidents), January 2017 (7,175 incidents), and November 2016 (6,715 incidents). This is consistent with the peak in family incidents in previous years.

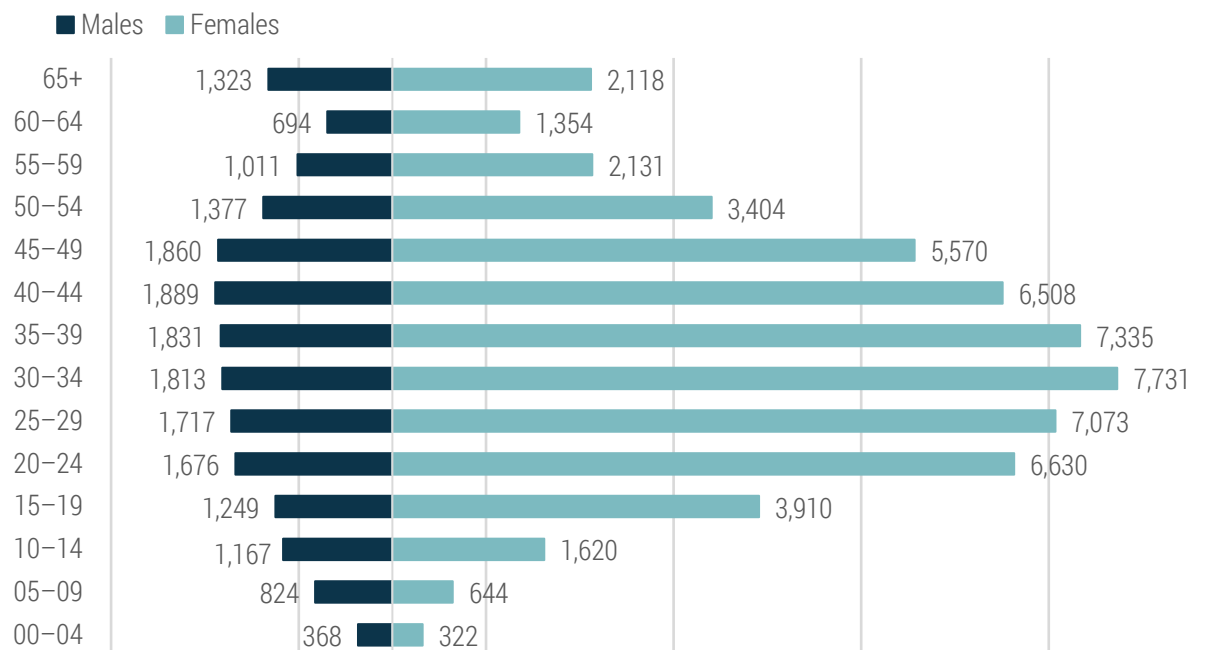
4.2. Demographic characteristics of affected family members

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 last 12 months, 74.7% (57,171) of the 76,503 affected family members were female, while 24.9% (19,043) were male.

Affected family members by age and sex, year ending June 2017



Of the 57,171 female affected family members, 13.5% (7,731) were aged between 30–34 years and another 12.8% (7,335) were aged between 35–39 years. Females aged between 20–44 years made up 61.7% (35,277) of female affected family members.

The largest age group of male affected family members was 40–44 years which accounted for 9.9% (1,889) of all male affected family members.

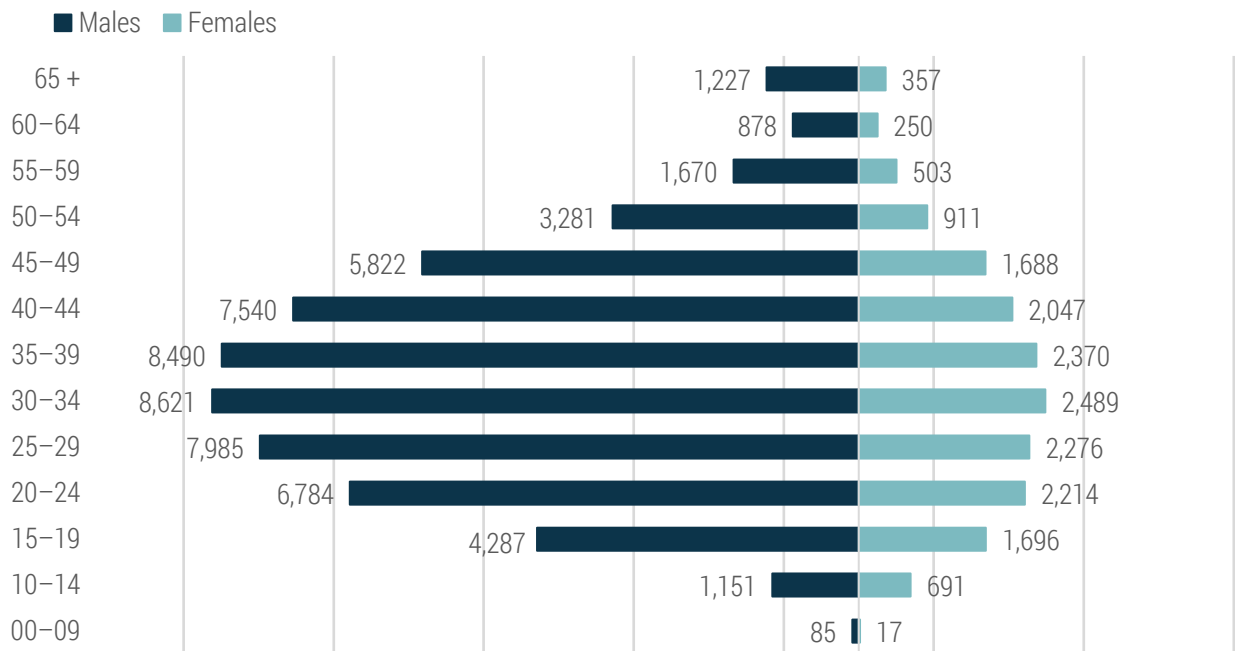
4.3 Demographic characteristics of other parties

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 last 12 months there were 76,503 other parties recorded, of which 76.2% (58,317) were male and 23.2% (17,729) were female.

Other party by age and sex, year ending June 2017



Of the male other parties, 67.6% (39,420) were aged between 20 and 44 years. Females aged between 20 to 44 years made up 64.3% (11,396) 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.

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. In comparison with the categories used historically by Victoria Police for statistical reporting, the CSA offence classification contains more detailed categories and reduced the number of offences mapped to Other, Missing and Unknown categories.

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

Reference periods

The reference period is the length of time that the statistics relate to. The CSA will produce three quarterly year-to-date statistical reports 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	1 October to 30 September	December
Year ending 31 December	1 January to 31 December	March
Year ending 31 March	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.

Composition of quarterly data for statistical reporting

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

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

	2016				2017		
	January – March	April – June	July – September	October – December	January – March	April – June	July – September
Jan - Dec 2016							
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017							
Jul 2016 - Jun 2017							
Oct 2016 - Sept 2017							

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.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status ‘most frequent’ rule

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

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

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

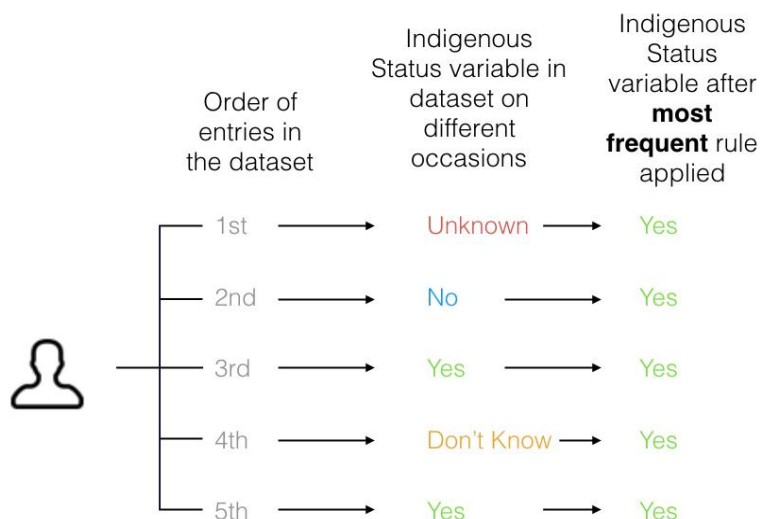
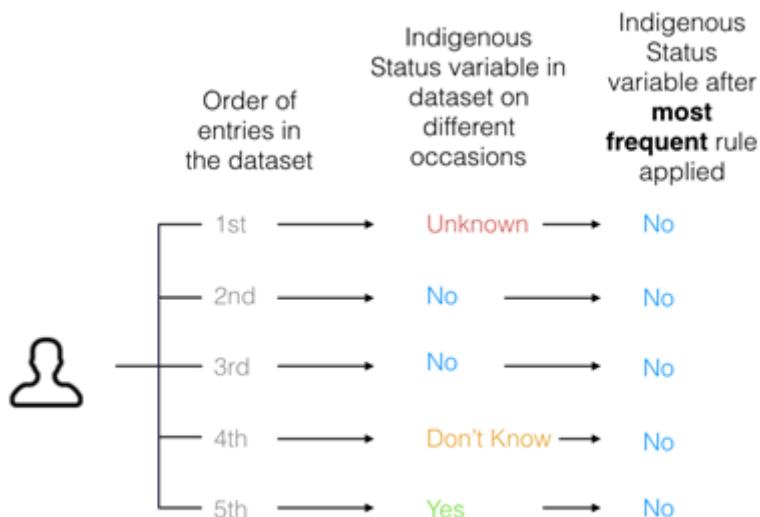


Figure 2. Illustrative example of the application of a ‘most frequent’ derivation rule to output from the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status variable relating to an offender



Principal variable calculations

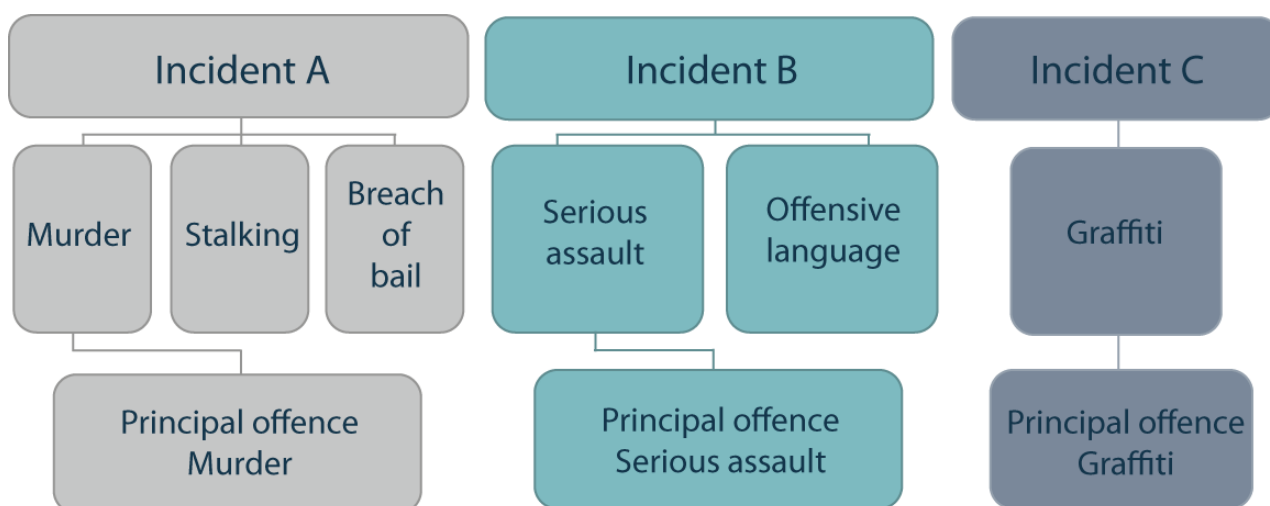
Some variables in the recorded crime dataset may legitimately have more than one item recorded against them. To represent this data in a summary form, the multiple responses are ordered using hierarchical classifications, which allow the CSA to select a principal response to represent each record.

Principal offence

Offence categories presented in the 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 (LGA). The CSA also presents offences data by postcode and suburb in the Crime by location tool. For more information on the geographic locations used in the CSA data please see the geographic location hierarchy.

Improved location information

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

Justice and Immigration Institutional Facilities

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

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

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

- Barwon Prison
- Beechworth Correctional Centre
- Dame Phyllis Frost Centre
- Dhurringile Prison
- Fulham Correctional Centre
- Hopkins Correctional Centre (inc. Corrella Place)
- Judy Lazarus Transition Centre
- Langi Kal Kal Prison (inc. Emu Creek)
- Loddon Prison (including the Middleton Annexe)
- Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre
- Maribyrnong Immigration Detention Centre
- Marngoneet Correctional Centre (including the Kareenga Annexe)
- Melbourne Assessment Prison
- Melbourne Youth Justice Centre (Parkville)
- Metropolitan Remand Centre
- Port Phillip Prison
- Tarrengower Prison

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

The following locations have been excluded from this category:

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

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

Rates per 100,000 population

Rates per 100,000 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 = $(\text{Offence count} / \text{ERP count}) * 100,000$
- Alleged offender rate = $(\text{Alleged offender incident count} / \text{ERP count}) * 100,000$
- Victimization rate = $(\text{Victim report count} / \text{ERP count}) * 100,000$
- Family incident rate = $(\text{Family incident count} / \text{ERP count}) * 100,000$

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. For more information about the 'Victoria in Future' report, refer to the Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources website.

Victorian population figures used for year ending June 2017 publication

ABS - Australian Demographic Statistics				Victoria in Future
Jul – Jun 2013	Jul – Jun 2014	Jul – Jun 2015	Jul – Jun 2016	Jul – Jun 2017
5,733,545	5,838,110	5,946,505	6,069,636	6,157,538

24 month trend test

The trend test presented in the data tables highlights movement in data that is of a consistent and continuing nature over the previous 24 months. The CSA uses the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards, downwards or is stable¹ over the specified time period. The procedure that the CSA uses is to conduct the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation on the monthly total number of offences for each offence type and LGA over the previous 24 months.

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

1. Less than 30 offences in any month – This approximates to one offence per day and ensures that there is sufficient data of a sufficient quality before it is analysed.
2. Percentage Proportion threshold (<0.1% of all recorded offences) – To ensure that the data for a particular category contributes a meaningful proportion of the overall before it analysed.

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

Confidentialisation

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

Alleged offender incidents, victim reports and family incidents data contain person-based variables and include demographic information. Therefore, these datasets are subject to confidentialisation to ensure the anonymity of individuals is protected where numbers are small and there is a reasonable likelihood that a person may be identified from the data published.

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

¹ Stable denotes that the 24 month trend was neither significantly increasing nor significantly decreasing.

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

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

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 or the glossary and data dictionary section of the website.

Revisions

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

Additional data

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

Appendix 2. Offences recorded by offence categories – Jul 2012 to Jun 2017

	Year ending June						1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Crimes against the person								
A10 Homicide and related offences	172	172	174	212	233	9.9%	-	
A20 Assault and related offences	37,047	37,629	37,630	41,715	43,450	4.2%	STABLE	
A30 Sexual offences	9,241	10,511	11,509	12,667	13,499	6.6%	STABLE	
A40 Abduction and related offences	691	630	708	809	762	-5.8%	STABLE	
A50 Robbery	2,833	2,603	2,530	2,887	3,192	10.6%	UP	
A60 Blackmail and extortion	166	250	212	191	204	6.8%	-	
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	10,345	10,770	12,115	12,733	11,857	-6.9%	STABLE	
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	3,480	4,195	4,337	5,319	6,087	14.4%	UP	
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>63,975</i>	<i>66,760</i>	<i>69,215</i>	<i>76,533</i>	<i>79,284</i>	<i>3.6%</i>		
Property and deception offences								
B10 Arson	3,908	3,412	3,444	4,513	3,143	-30.4%	STABLE	
B20 Property damage	45,780	44,114	42,555	43,500	42,408	-2.5%	STABLE	
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	46,727	46,447	46,251	52,104	52,061	-0.1%	STABLE	
B40 Theft	144,462	148,316	151,829	181,187	182,177	0.5%	STABLE	
B50 Deception	27,856	34,680	33,512	39,137	35,971	-8.1%	STABLE	
B60 Bribery	11	9	41	26	5	-80.8%	-	
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>268,744</i>	<i>276,978</i>	<i>277,632</i>	<i>320,467</i>	<i>315,765</i>	<i>-1.5%</i>		
Drug offences								
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	3,896	4,126	5,049	5,208	4,450	-14.6%	DOWN	
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,561	1,772	1,688	1,754	1,543	-12.0%	STABLE	
C30 Drug use and possession	16,397	17,960	21,957	23,209	24,300	4.7%	STABLE	
C90 Other drug offences	39	42	262	18	18	0.0%	-	
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>21,893</i>	<i>23,900</i>	<i>28,956</i>	<i>30,189</i>	<i>30,311</i>	<i>0.4%</i>		
Public order and security offences								
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	11,510	12,866	14,528	16,004	15,906	-0.6%	STABLE	
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	23,082	21,420	19,391	17,102	16,490	-3.6%	STABLE	
D30 Public nuisance offences	2,682	2,548	2,667	3,490	3,380	-3.2%	STABLE	
D40 Public security offences	298	76	197	88	73	-17.0%	-	
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>37,572</i>	<i>36,910</i>	<i>36,783</i>	<i>36,684</i>	<i>35,849</i>	<i>-2.3%</i>		

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	5,986	6,342	6,883	12,841	12,805	-0.3%	STABLE
E20 Breaches of orders	25,281	36,491	51,441	57,903	57,393	-0.9%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>31,267</i>	<i>42,833</i>	<i>58,324</i>	<i>70,744</i>	<i>70,198</i>	<i>-0.8%</i>	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	24	27	30	18	16	-11.1%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	404	472	459	611	839	37.3%	UP
F30 Other government regulatory offences	905	1,079	643	559	642	14.8%	STABLE
F90 Miscellaneous offences	577	424	489	482	290	-39.8%	-
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>1,910</i>	<i>2,002</i>	<i>1,621</i>	<i>1,670</i>	<i>1,787</i>	<i>7.0%</i>	
Total offences	425,361	449,383	472,531	536,287	533,194	-0.6%	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2017 and is subject to variation

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

Appendix 3. Offences recorded by region and local government area – Jul 2012 to Jun 2017

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	7,517	9,882	8,960	10,032	9,658	-3.7%	STABLE
Brimbank	18,887	18,175	18,163	19,598	17,874	-8.8%	DOWN
Darebin	11,129	13,673	14,395	16,594	16,348	-1.5%	STABLE
Hobsons Bay	6,913	6,913	6,778	7,001	6,325	-9.7%	DOWN
Hume	15,128	16,648	18,972	22,636	21,910	-3.2%	STABLE
Maribyrnong	8,301	8,685	7,912	9,316	8,683	-6.8%	DOWN
Melbourne	34,270	31,740	34,612	36,223	37,055	2.3%	STABLE
Melton	8,372	9,493	10,164	12,223	11,154	-8.7%	DOWN
Moonee Valley	8,047	8,322	9,035	9,311	9,452	1.5%	STABLE
Moreland	11,748	12,353	12,916	14,752	13,910	-5.7%	DOWN
Nillumbik	1,925	2,116	2,248	3,465	2,743	-20.8%	STABLE
Whittlesea	11,930	14,053	12,989	15,509	16,095	3.8%	STABLE
Wyndham	12,080	13,113	12,952	15,748	14,719	-6.5%	STABLE
Yarra	10,624	12,308	12,671	13,841	13,443	-2.9%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>166,871</i>	<i>177,474</i>	<i>182,767</i>	<i>206,249</i>	<i>199,369</i>	<i>-3.3%</i>	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	417	548	444	419	381	-9.1%	-
Bass Coast	2,233	2,749	2,603	3,033	2,655	-12.5%	STABLE
Baw Baw	3,105	3,470	3,585	4,138	3,879	-6.3%	STABLE
Benalla	1,020	1,147	1,083	1,519	1,308	-13.9%	STABLE
Boroondara	6,781	7,335	6,581	8,062	8,359	3.7%	STABLE
East Gippsland	3,817	3,684	4,124	4,309	3,905	-9.4%	STABLE
Greater Shepparton	6,060	6,865	7,360	8,069	8,344	3.4%	STABLE
Indigo	436	488	478	466	460	-1.3%	-
Knox	8,782	9,691	9,786	10,674	12,127	13.6%	UP
Latrobe	10,270	10,608	12,929	14,091	13,938	-1.1%	STABLE
Manningham	3,529	4,194	4,325	4,492	5,176	15.2%	UP
Mansfield	320	469	435	564	637	12.9%	STABLE
Maroondah	6,322	7,340	7,816	8,559	8,933	4.4%	STABLE
Mitchell	2,506	3,239	3,690	4,387	4,593	4.7%	STABLE
Moira	1,301	1,441	1,478	1,727	1,986	15.0%	STABLE
Monash	8,493	8,824	9,394	12,218	11,714	-4.1%	STABLE
Murrindindi	632	690	641	738	673	-8.8%	STABLE
South Gippsland	1,373	1,144	1,233	1,370	1,687	23.1%	UP

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
Strathbogie	518	514	495	586	635	8.4%	STABLE
Towong	273	263	170	258	208	-19.4%	-
Wangaratta	2,313	2,439	2,448	2,556	2,478	-3.1%	STABLE
Wellington	3,784	4,100	4,203	4,647	4,393	-5.5%	STABLE
Whitehorse	7,258	7,375	7,508	8,221	8,548	4.0%	STABLE
Wodonga	2,925	3,032	3,283	3,462	3,269	-5.6%	STABLE
Yarra Ranges	6,289	7,101	7,068	8,842	8,542	-3.4%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>90,757</i>	<i>98,750</i>	<i>103,160</i>	<i>117,407</i>	<i>118,828</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	4,167	4,261	4,291	5,042	5,169	2.5%	STABLE
Cardinia	5,322	5,871	6,340	7,680	6,613	-13.9%	DOWN
Casey	15,470	16,152	19,462	22,776	23,523	3.3%	STABLE
Frankston	13,611	14,906	14,536	16,082	15,826	-1.6%	STABLE
Glen Eira	5,804	5,640	5,789	6,866	7,530	9.7%	UP
Greater Dandenong	15,514	15,848	17,340	20,671	19,939	-3.5%	STABLE
Kingston	9,058	9,580	10,244	11,306	11,287	-0.2%	STABLE
Mornington Peninsula	9,072	10,114	10,537	11,641	11,671	0.3%	STABLE
Port Phillip	11,417	11,331	11,991	12,892	13,627	5.7%	STABLE
Stonnington	8,978	9,629	9,796	10,738	10,823	0.8%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>98,413</i>	<i>103,332</i>	<i>110,326</i>	<i>125,694</i>	<i>126,008</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	
Western Region							
Ararat	1,332	1,002	1,154	1,254	1,342	7.0%	STABLE
Ballarat	9,655	9,800	11,021	11,625	11,991	3.1%	STABLE
Buloke	280	195	230	254	179	-29.5%	-
Campaspe	2,596	2,731	3,009	3,558	3,549	-0.3%	STABLE
Central Goldfields	1,075	1,026	1,079	1,579	1,230	-22.1%	DOWN
Colac-Otway	1,362	1,619	1,351	1,863	2,098	12.6%	STABLE
Corangamite	636	641	637	820	1,089	32.8%	UP
Gannawarra	561	570	531	563	663	17.8%	STABLE
Glenelg	1,365	1,578	1,799	1,598	1,670	4.5%	STABLE
Golden Plains	499	502	656	835	760	-9.0%	STABLE
Greater Bendigo	8,203	8,329	8,489	9,593	10,563	10.1%	UP
Greater Geelong	16,499	17,123	19,192	23,246	22,757	-2.1%	STABLE
Hepburn	650	605	743	848	849	0.1%	STABLE
Hindmarsh	277	218	197	301	411	36.5%	-
Horsham	2,652	1,966	2,829	2,893	2,586	-10.6%	STABLE
Loddon	410	549	337	496	411	-17.1%	-
Macedon Ranges	1,731	1,997	2,234	2,527	2,524	-0.1%	STABLE
Mildura	5,503	5,773	5,912	6,320	6,771	7.1%	STABLE
Moorabool	1,781	1,794	2,042	2,322	2,513	8.2%	STABLE

	Year ending June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
Mount Alexander	933	927	1,025	1,265	1,278	1.0%	STABLE
Moyne	553	623	620	588	696	18.4%	STABLE
Northern Grampians	1,974	906	1,099	1,174	1,259	7.2%	STABLE
Pyrenees	365	441	502	581	547	-5.9%	STABLE
Queenscliffe	93	103	152	154	151	-1.9%	-
Southern Grampians	1,024	1,081	1,039	1,223	1,339	9.5%	STABLE
Surf Coast	1,177	1,294	1,360	1,533	1,303	-15.0%	STABLE
Swan Hill	1,760	1,933	2,229	2,265	2,287	1.0%	STABLE
Warrnambool	2,267	2,648	2,980	3,031	3,471	14.5%	STABLE
West Wimmera	174	160	155	209	198	-5.3%	-
Yarriambiack	372	294	377	500	454	-9.2%	-
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>67,759</i>	<i>68,428</i>	<i>74,980</i>	<i>85,018</i>	<i>86,939</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	114	63	127	129	138	7.0%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities	1,148	960	820	1,315	1,384	5.2%	
Total offences²	425,361	449,383	472,531	536,287	533,194	-0.6%	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2017 and is subject to variation

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

² Total includes offences with an unknown geographic location or where the offence occurred in an area outside of Victoria.

