Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 30 June 2018

CRIME
STATISTICS
AGENCY

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

The publication presents an overview of:

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

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

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

1. Recorded criminal incidents

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

1.1 Key movements in the number and rate of criminal incidents

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	5 year % change
Criminal incidents	344,525	352,194	397,476	405,976	383,100	-5.6%	11.2%
Criminal incident rate per 100,000	5,837.5	5,837.8	6,432.4	6,420.0	5,921.9	-7.8%	1.4%

Victorian criminal incident rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
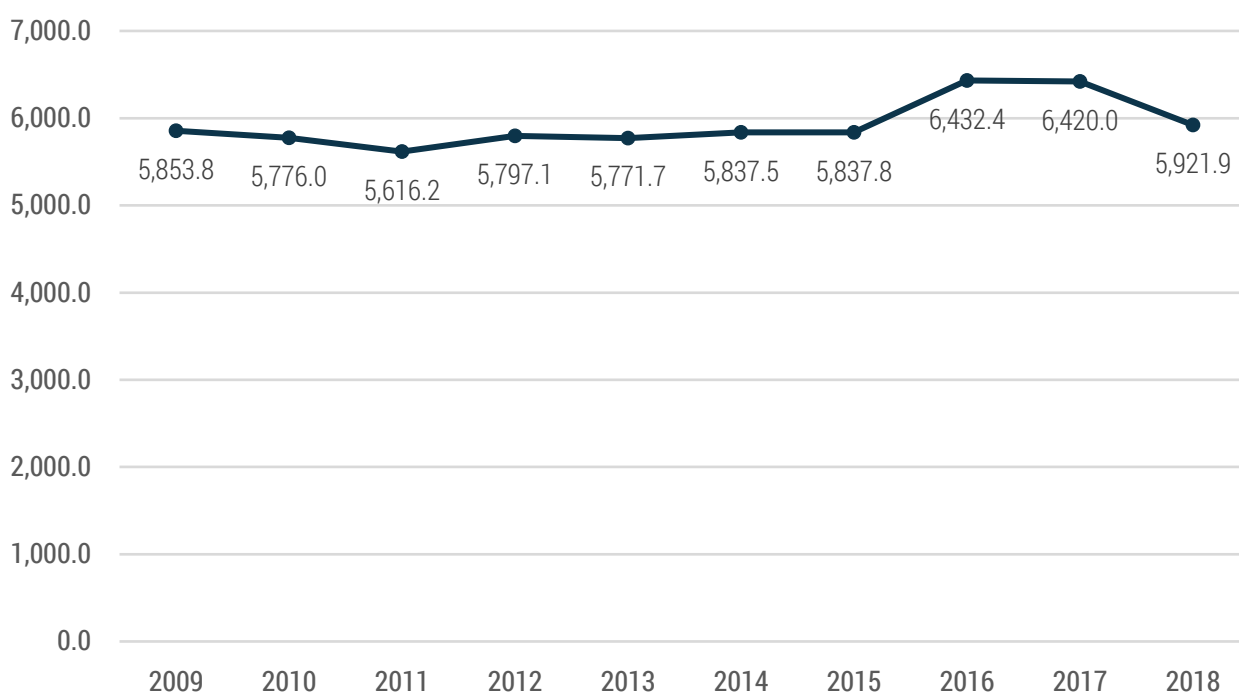
In the last 12 months there were decreases in the number (22,876 incidents) and rate per 100,000 population (7.8%) for criminal incidents. These are the lowest criminal incident figures since the year ending June 2015. Over the last 10 years the number of criminal incidents recorded by Vitoria Police has increased 21.8% from 314,463.

1.2 Number of criminal incidents by principal offence category

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

24 month trend testing – criminal incidents

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

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

- Sexual offences (up 13.3% from 7,631 to 8,644)

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

- Property damage (down 4.0% from 36,915 to 35,448)

- Burglary/Break and enter (down 16.3% from 49,343 to 41,319)

- Justice procedures (down 7.3% from 8,011 to 7,428)

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

12 month movements – criminal incidents

In the last 12 months criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* increased by 2.1% or 1,298 incidents. This was driven by a 13.3% or 1,013 incidents increase in *Sexual offence*s incidents to 8,644 in the year ending June 2018. Assault and related offences made up the largest proportion of *Crimes against the person incidents* (62.8%) followed by Sexual offences (13.9%) and Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (11.4%).

The number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* decreased by 22,552 incidents or 8.8% in the last 12 months, driven by an 8.5% (12,446 incidents) decrease in Theft to 133,725.

Compared to the previous year, the number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* decreased by 3.2% (495 incidents). This was driven by the category Drug use and possession which decreased by 2.6% (302 incidents).

The number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Justice procedures offences* decreased by 0.6% (258 incidents) in the last 12 months. This was driven by a 7.3% (583 incidents) decrease in Justice procedures incidents.

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

	Jul – Sept 2017	Oct – Dec 2017	Jan – Mar 2018	Apr – Jun 2018	Total Jun 2017 – Jul 2018
Number					
Crimes against the person	15,002	15,907	16,388	15,112	62,409
Property and deception offences	56,195	58,218	60,351	59,633	234,397
Drug offences	3,673	3,585	3,768	4,019	15,045
Public order and security offences	5,628	5,643	6,563	6,082	23,916
Justice procedures offences	11,338	11,245	11,950	12,075	46,608
Other offences	173	150	214	188	725
Total	*92,009*	*94,748*	*99,234*	*97,109*	*383,100*
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	24.0%	25.5%	26.3%	24.2%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	24.0%	24.8%	25.7%	25.4%	100.0%
Drug offences	24.4%	23.8%	25.0%	26.7%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	23.5%	23.6%	27.4%	25.4%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	24.3%	24.1%	25.6%	25.9%	100.0%
Other offences	23.9%	20.7%	29.5%	25.9%	100.0%
Total	*24.0%*	*24.7%*	*25.9%*	*25.3%*	*100.0%*

5 year trend – criminal incidents

In the five years to June 2018 the number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* has fluctuated with a peak in the year ending June 2016. While these offence types have decreased in the last year the number of criminal incidents has increased by 1.3% (2,970 incidents) since the year ending June 2014. In the year ending June 2018 the lowest number of criminal incidents were reported for Property Damage (35,448 incidents) and Burglary/Break & Enter (41,319 incidents) in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category, 5 year trend
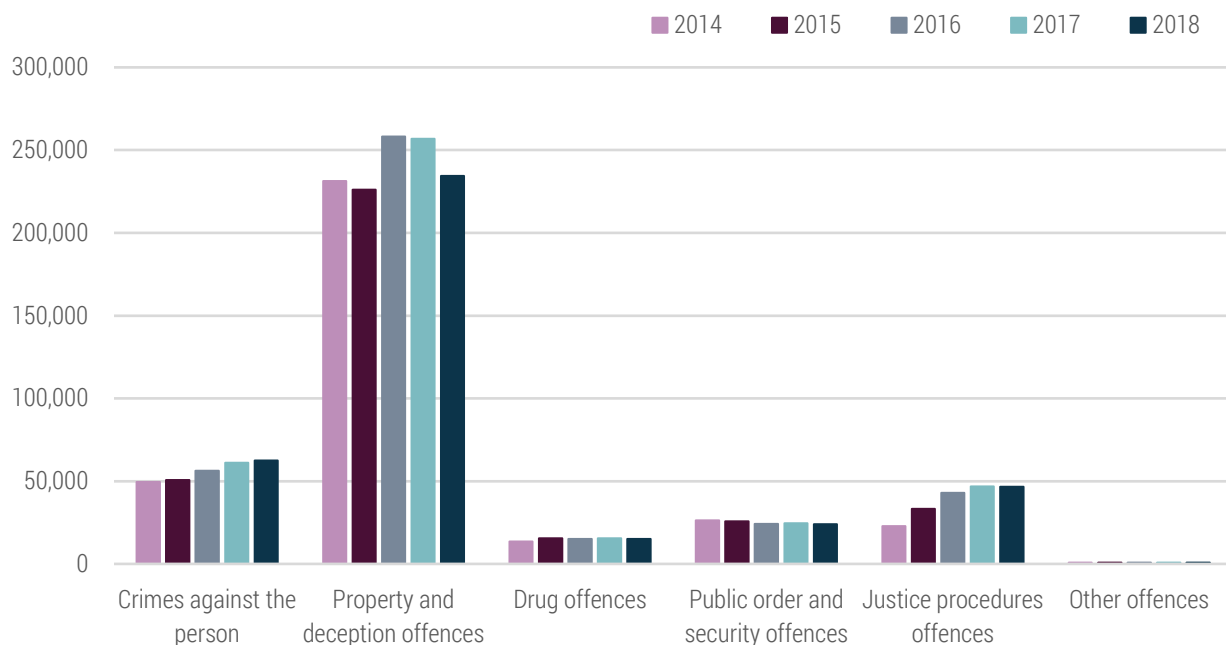
In the last five years the number of incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has continued to rise. This category has increased by 25.8% or 12,788 incidents since the year ending June 2014. In this same period *Assault and related offences* has increased by 17.9% (5,938 incidents), *Sexual Offences* has increased by 55.8% (3,096 incidents), *Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour* has increased by 28.2% (1,559 incidents) and *Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people* has increased by 53.8% (1,489 incidents).

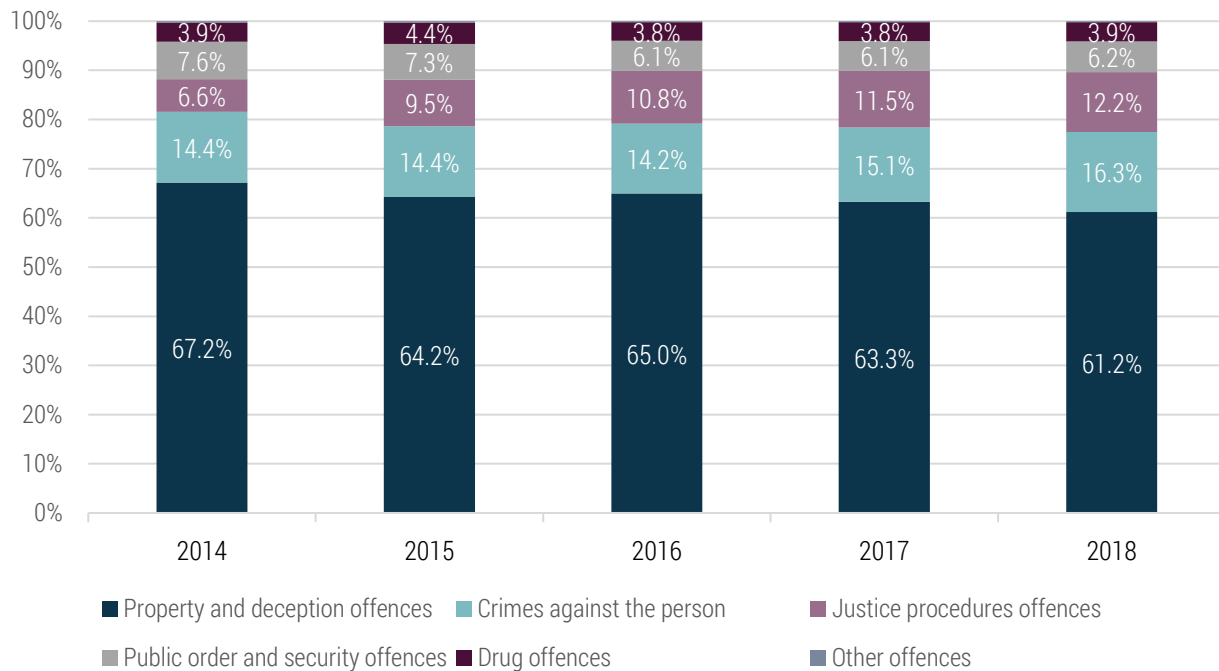**Proportion of Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category, 5 year trend**

In the five years to June 2018 the proportions of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* has steadily decreased. The proportion of *Justice procedures offences* has increased since the year ending June 2014. The proportion of *Crimes against the person* has also increased slightly in the last five years.

1.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was a decrease in the number of criminal incidents recorded in Victoria across all four police regions, by 23,081 incidents (5.7%). The Western Region decreased by 8.0% or 5,299 incidents, Southern Metro Region decreased by 7.8% or 7,392 incidents, followed by the Eastern Region (6.6% or 5,901 incidents) and the North West Metro Region (2.9% or 4,489 incidents).

The five Local Government Areas with the highest criminal incident rates were:
- Melbourne (15,949.9 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 5.8%)
- Latrobe (12,896.1 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 3.5%)
- Yarra (11,119.2 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 3.8%)
- Mildura (9,222.0 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 1.4%)
- Greater Shepparton (9,111.8 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 3.1%)

Further information on the number and types of incidents by Local Government Area is available in the Crime by location tool at www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au.

1.4 Criminal incidents arising in the context of family violence

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

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by whether family incident related, 5 year trend

■ Non-family violence related recorded criminal incidents   ■ Family violence related recorded criminal incidents
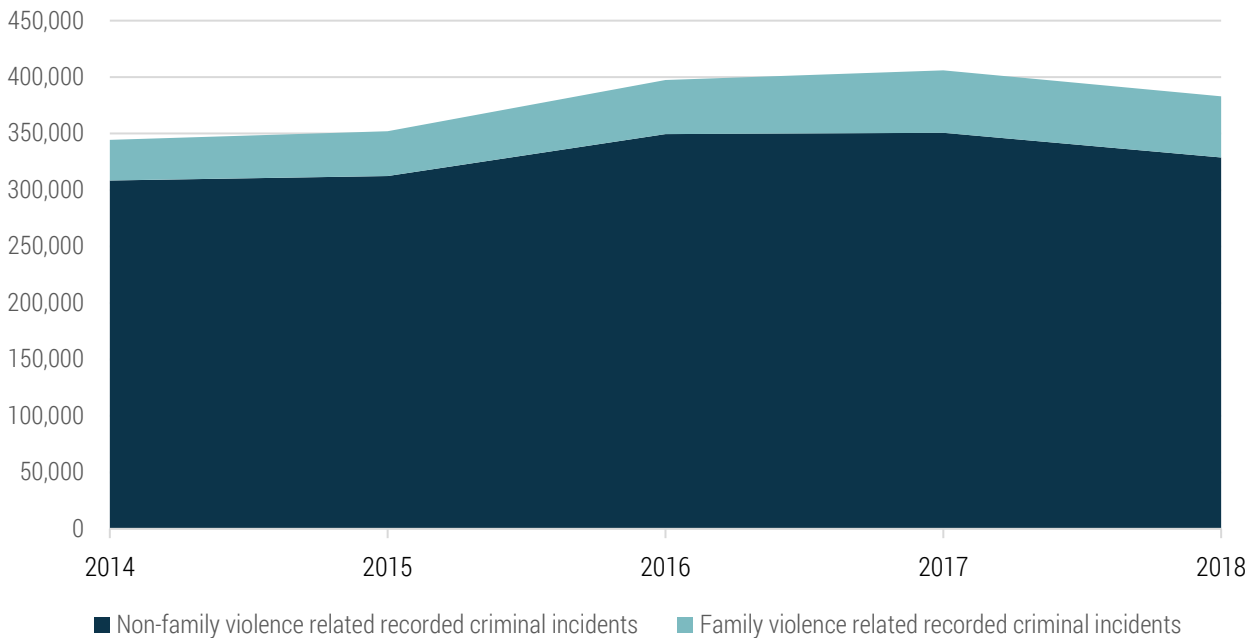
In the last 12 months the proportion of criminal incidents related to a family incident increased from 13.6% to 14.2%. While the proportion increased the overall numbers decreased 1.8% (1,021 incidents) from 55,258 to 54,237 family violence related criminal incidents.

1.5 Investigation status

At the time the data were extracted, 26.3% of criminal incidents recorded in the past 12 months in the category of *Crimes against the person* resulted in an Arrest (16,440 incidents). A further 24.6% of criminal incidents resulted in a Summons (15,373 incidents) and 20.3% remained Unsolved (12,673 incidents). For 22.3 (13,943 incidents) an Intent to summons in the future had been recorded and the remaining 6.4% (3,980 incidents) resulted in either a Caution/Official warning, Penalty Infringement Notice or Other outcome. For more information about counting rules, please refer to the Explanatory Notes.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by investigation status, year ending June 2018

	Arrest	Summons	Caution/ Official warning	Other	Intent to Summons	Unsolved	Total
Number							
Crimes against the person	16,440	15,373	515	3,465	13,943	12,673	62,409
Property and deception offences	38,187	15,267	3,061	1,426	8,481	167,975	234,397
Drug offences	7,929	1,864	4,047	15	596	594	15,045
Public order and security offences	5,409	4,244	455	11,915	843	1,050	23,916
Justice procedures offences	23,265	11,938	69	1,879	4,404	5,053	46,608
Other offences	85	306	51	28	80	175	725
Total	*91,315*	*48,992*	*8,198*	*18,728*	*28,347*	*187,520*	*383,100*
Proportion (%)							
Crimes against the person	26.3%	24.6%	0.8%	5.6%	22.3%	20.3%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	16.3%	6.5%	1.3%	0.6%	3.6%	71.7%	100.0%
Drug offences	52.7%	12.4%	26.9%	0.1%	4.0%	3.9%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	22.6%	17.7%	1.9%	49.8%	3.5%	4.4%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	49.9%	25.6%	0.1%	4.0%	9.4%	10.8%	100.0%
Other offences	11.7%	42.2%	7.0%	3.9%	11.0%	24.1%	100.0%
Total	*23.8%*	*12.8%*	*2.1%*	*4.9%*	*7.4%*	*48.9%*	*100.0%*

Other includes: Penalty infringement notice, caution not authorised, complaint withdrawn, notice to appear, offender processed, warrant issued, presentment and other statuses.

2. Recorded offences

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

2.1 Key movements in the number and rate of offences

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	5 year % change
Number of offences	449,332	472,339	536,177	532,893	506,862	-4.9%	12.8%
Offence rate per 100,000	7,613.3	7,829.3	8,677.1	8,427.0	7,835.1	-7.0%	2.9%

Victorian offence rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
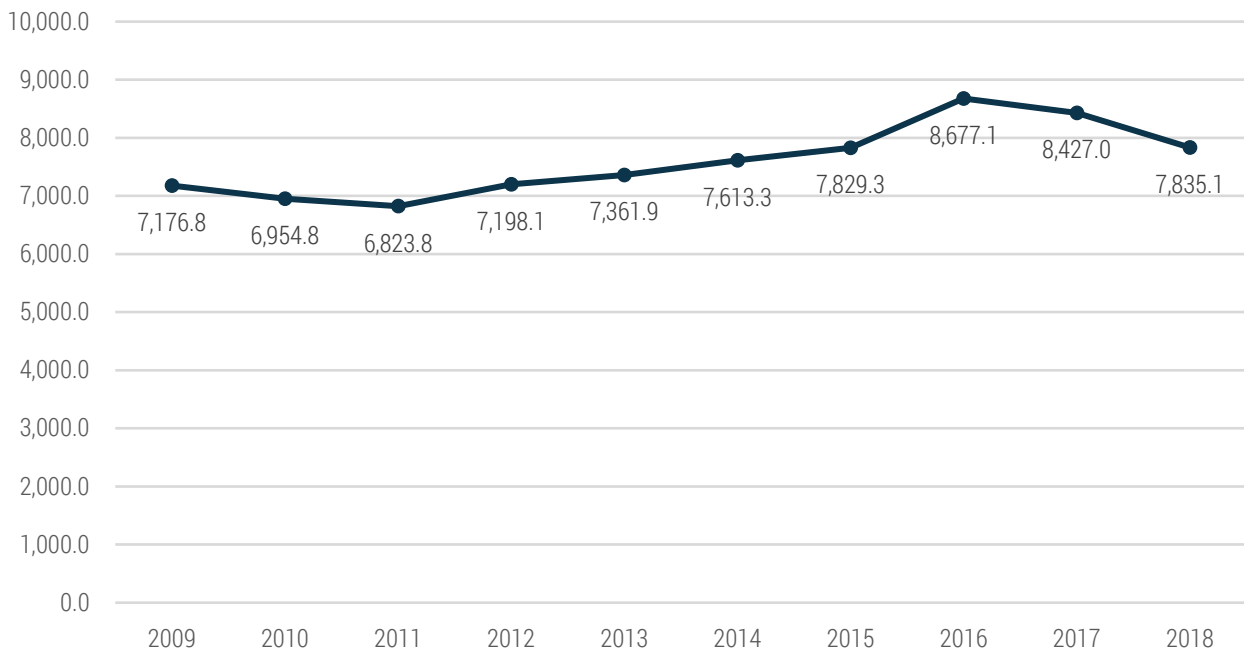
In the last 12 months there were decreases in the number (26,031 offences) and rate per 100,000 (down 7.0%) for recorded offences, these are the lowest figures since the year ending June 2015. Over the last 10 years the number of recorded offences has increased 31.5% (121,330 offences) from 385,532.

2.2 Number of recorded offences by the type of offence

24 month trend testing – recorded offences

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

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

- Other government regulatory offences (up 74.5% from 642 to 1,120)

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

- Burglary/Break and enter (down 16.4% from 52,039 to 43,518)

- Theft (down 8.5% from 182,143 to 166,677)

- Drug dealing and trafficking (down 5.2% from 4,519 to 4,282)

- Justice procedures (down 4.4% from 12,770 to 12,212)

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

12 month movements – recorded offences

In the last 12 months recorded offences of *Crimes against the person* increased by 1.5% or 1,218 offences. This was driven by a 10.9% or 1,468 offences increase in Sexual offences to 14,946 in the year ending June 2018. Assault and related offences made up the largest proportion of Crimes against the person incidents (54.1%) followed by Sexual offences (18.6%) and Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (14.6%).

The number of recorded offences of *Property and deception offences* decreased by 27,154 incidents or 8.6% in the last 12 months, driven by an 8.5% (15,466 offences) decrease in Theft to 166,677.

Compared to the previous year, the number of recorded offences of *Drug offences* decreased by 1.8% (549 offences). This was driven by Drug dealing and trafficking which decreased by 5.2% (237 offences) to 4,282.

The number of recorded offences of *Justice procedures offences* increased by 1.9% (1,360 offences) to 71,333 in the last 12 months. This was driven by a 3.4% (1,918 offences) increase in Breaches of orders to 59,121.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category and quarter

	Jul – Sept 2017	Oct – Dec 2017	Jan – Mar 2018	Apr – Jun 2018	Total Jun 2017 – Jul 2018
Number					
Crimes against the person	19,943	20,254	21,053	19,151	80,401
Property and deception offences	69,271	72,424	73,084	73,783	288,562
Drug offences	7,312	6,902	7,468	8,092	29,774
Public order and security offences	8,321	8,333	9,280	8,711	34,645
Justice procedures offences	17,368	16,872	18,081	19,012	71,333
Other offences	444	469	471	763	2,147
Total	*122,659*	*125,254*	*129,437*	*129,512*	*506,862*
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	24.8%	25.2%	26.2%	23.8%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	24.0%	25.1%	25.3%	25.6%	100.0%
Drug offences	24.6%	23.2%	25.1%	27.2%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	24.0%	24.1%	26.8%	25.1%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	24.3%	23.7%	25.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Other offences	20.7%	21.8%	21.9%	35.5%	100.0%
Total	*24.2%*	*24.7%*	*25.5%*	*25.6%*	*100.0%*

5 year trend – recorded offences

In the five years to June 2018 the number of recorded of *Property and deception offences* has fluctuated with a peak in the year ending June 2016. While these offence types have decreased in the last two years the number of recorded offences has increased by 4.2% (11,587 offences) since the year ending June 2014. In the year ending June 2018 the lowest number of offences were recorded for Property Damage (41,000 offences) and Burglary/Break & Enter (43,518 offences) in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
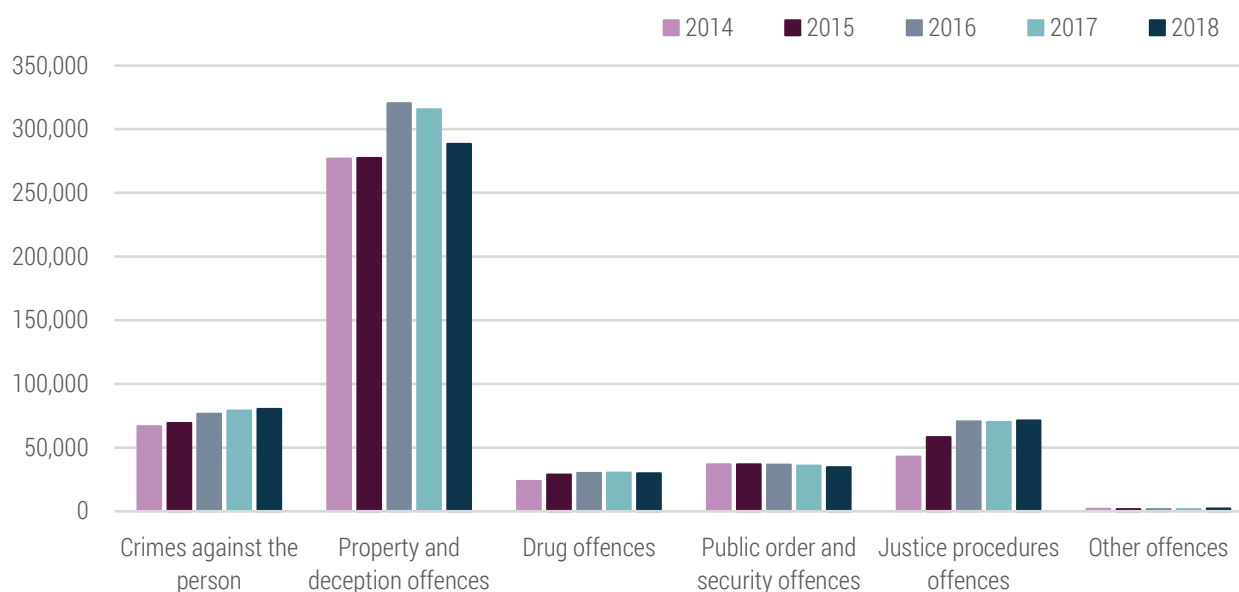
In the last five years the number of recorded offences of *Crimes against the person* has continued to rise and increased by 20.5% or 13,671 offences since the year ending June 2014. In this same period Assault and related offences increased by 15.7% (5,889 offences), Sexual Offences increased by 42.5% (4,454 offences), Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people increased by 40.0% (1,676 offences) and Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour increased by 9.3% (999 offences).

Proportion of Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
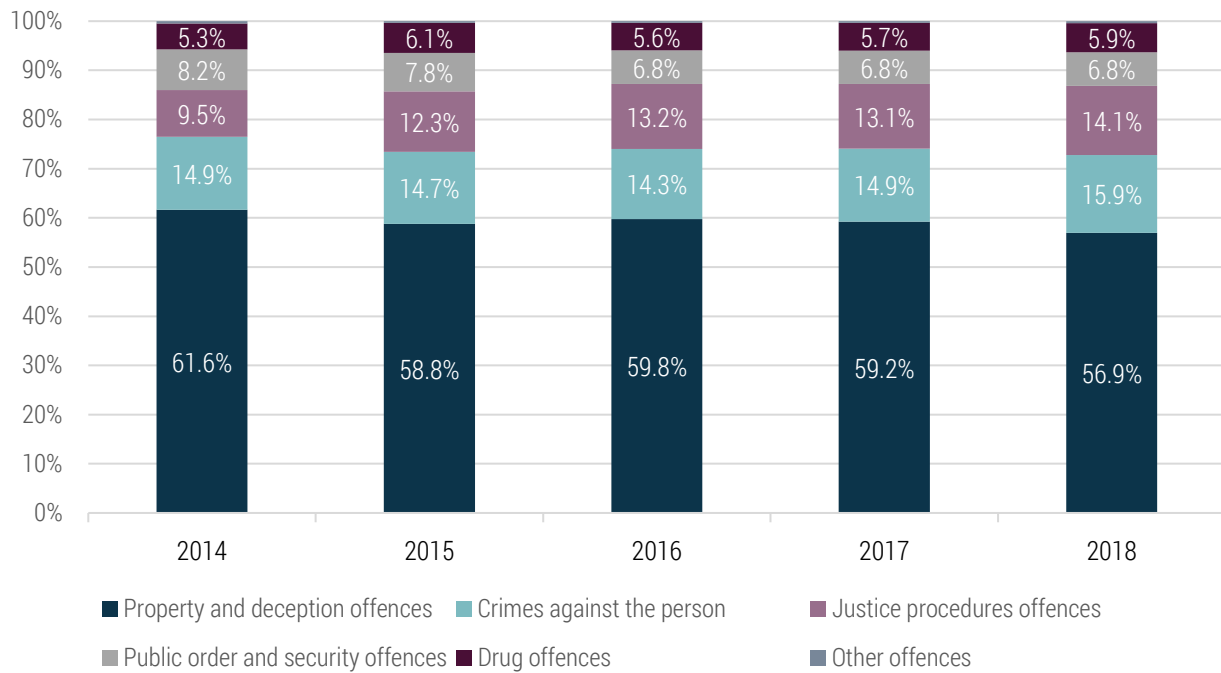
In the five years to June 2018 the proportion of recorded offences of *Property and deception offences* has steadily decreased. The proportion of *Crimes against the person* and *Justice procedures offences* has increased since the year ending June 2014.

2.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was a 5.1% decrease in the number of offences recorded in Victoria across all four police regions (26,850 offences). Southern Metro Region decreased by 8.4% (10,583 offences) Eastern region decreased by 5.6% (6,675 offences) and the Western and North West Metro regions decreased by 4.6% (3,977 offences) and 2.8% (5,615 offences) respectively.

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

- Melbourne (21,648.6 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 6.5%)
- Latrobe (18,540.6 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 0.7%)
- Yarra (14,044.0 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 0.7%)
- Greater Shepparton (12,596.6 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 0.9%)
- Horsham (12,466.0 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 4.1%)

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.

2.4 Family violence related offences

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

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

■ Non-family incident related offences　　■ Family incident related offences
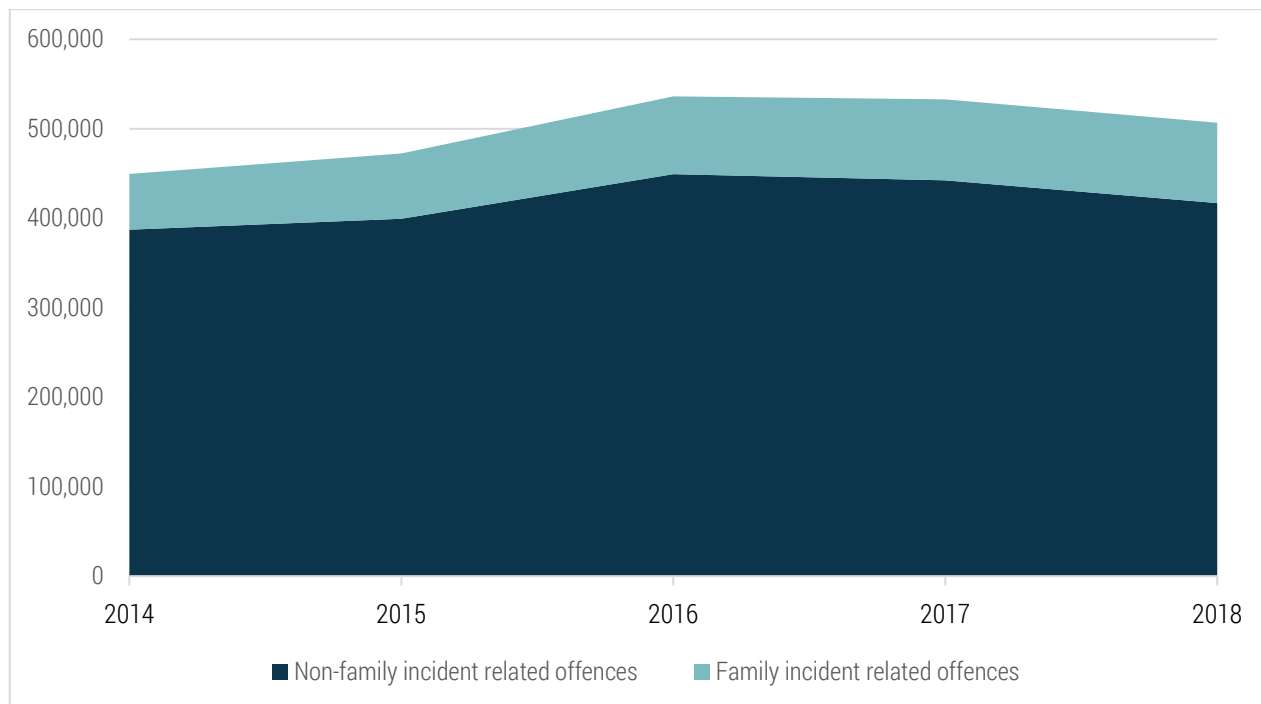
In the last 12 months the proportion of recorded offences related to a family incident increased from 17.0% to 17.7%. While the proportion increased the overall numbers decreased 0.6% (504 incidents) from 90,439 to 89,935 family violence related offences.

2.5 Investigation status

At the time of data extraction, 28.6% of offences recorded in the past 12 months in the category of *Crimes against the person* resulted in an Arrest (22,987 offences). There were 25.8% of offences resulting in a Summons (20,765 offences) and 17.3% remained Unsolved (13,872 offences). For 19.2% (15,463 offences) an Intent to summons in the future had been recorded and the remaining 9.1% (7,314 offences) resulted in either a Caution/Official warning or Other outcome.

Victorian offences recorded by investigation status, year ending June 2018

	Arrest	Summons	Caution/ Official warning	Other	Intent to Summons	Unsolved	Total
Number							
Crimes against the person	22,987	20,765	563	6,751	15,463	13,872	80,401
Property and deception offences	66,651	25,471	3,200	4,669	10,414	178,157	288,562
Drug offences	20,394	3,150	4,353	80	936	861	29,774
Public order and security offences	12,506	6,964	638	12,023	1,142	1,372	34,645
Justice procedures offences	37,477	19,725	75	2,535	5,555	5,966	71,333
Other offences	671	1,041	73	43	122	197	2,147
Total	*160,686*	*77,116*	*8,902*	*26,101*	*33,632*	*200,425*	*506,862*
Proportion (%)							
Crimes against the person	28.6%	25.8%	0.7%	8.4%	19.2%	17.3%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	23.1%	8.8%	1.1%	1.6%	3.6%	61.7%	100.0%
Drug offences	68.5%	10.6%	14.6%	0.3%	3.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	36.1%	20.1%	36.1%	0.4%	3.3%	4.0%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	52.5%	27.7%	2.5%	1.1%	7.8%	8.4%	100.0%
Other offences	31.3%	48.5%	4.4%	1.0%	5.7%	9.2%	100.0%
Total	*31.7%*	*15.2%*	*4.4%*	*2.5%*	*6.6%*	*39.5%*	*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.

3. 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 as an offender, where this occurs they will be counted for each incident. If there are multiple alleged offenders related to a criminal event, each will have their alleged offender incident counted once in the figures.

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

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

	Year ending June					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Alleged offender incidents	151,867	156,870	167,906	173,050	174,793	1.0%	15.1%
Offender rate per 100,000	2,573.2	2,600.2	2,717.3	2,736.6	2,701.9	-1.3%	5.0%

Alleged offender incidents, 10 year trend
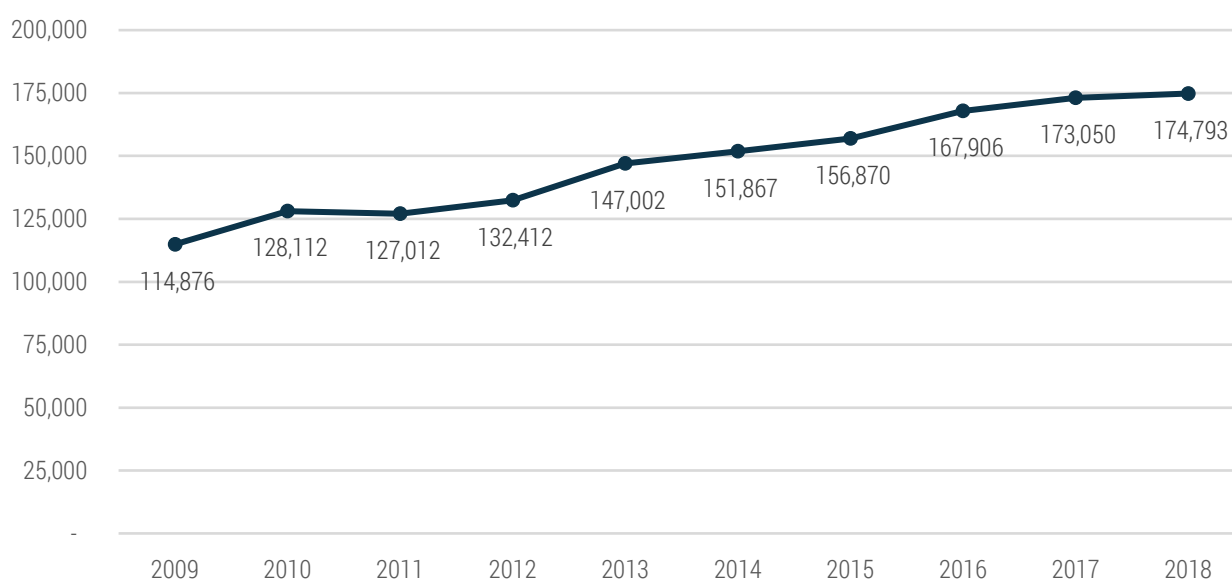
In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of alleged offender incidents (1,743 incidents) and a 52.2% increase (59,917 incidents) from 114,876 alleged offender incidents in the 10 years since the year ending June 2009. The number of alleged offender incidents are the highest in CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004. The rate per 100,000 population decreased by 1.3% in the last 12 months, the lowest figure since the year ending June 2015.

3.2 Number of alleged offender incidents by principal offence category

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

In the past five years, the number of alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has been increasing, up 5.6% (2,550 incidents) from the previous year. In the last 12 months, *Crimes against the person* made up 27.5% of all alleged offender incidents, this proportion has been increasing from 25.9% in the year ending June 2015

By principal offence, the category that made up the largest proportion of alleged offender incidents was *Property and deception offences* (37.3% or 65,223 incidents), however this category decreased 2.5% (1,670 incidents) from the previous year. These offences made up 38.7% (66,893 incidents) of all alleged offender incidents in the year ending June 2017.

Alleged offender incidents by principal offence, 5 year trend
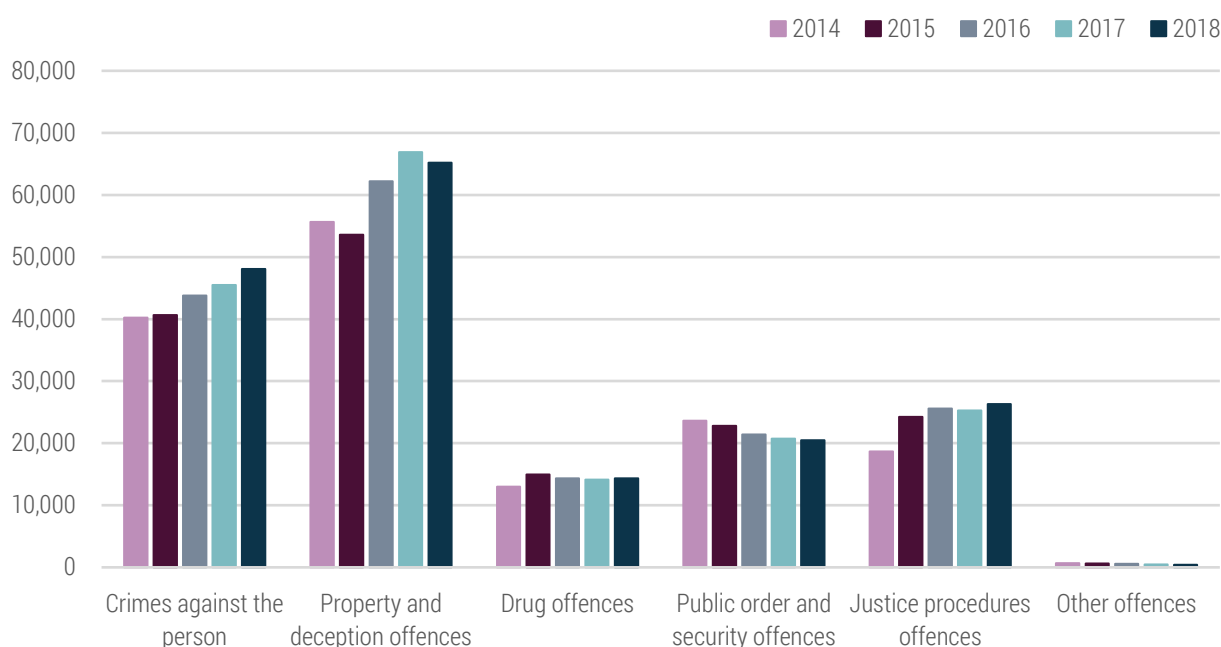
Alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* have increased 1.3% (190 incidents) in the past year, comprising 14,322 alleged offender incidents. This offence division made up 8.2% of all alleged offender incidents, this is the same as the year ending June 2017.

Alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Public order and security offences* decreased by 1.2% to 20,476 incidents in the last 12 months, this is in line with the five year trend.

In the past 12 months alleged offender incidents with a principal offence *Justice procedures offences* increased by 4.0% (1,011 incidents) to 26,295 incidents and a 40.9% increase (7,633 incidents) from 18,662 alleged offender incidents in the five years since the year ending June 2014.

3.3 Sex and age of alleged offenders

Of the 174,793 alleged offender incidents recorded in the last 12 months, 174,776 incidents involved a person as the alleged offender. The remainder involved a business or organisation. Of the alleged offender incidents that involved a person, 79.3% involved a male offender and 20.7% involved a female offender. The remaining alleged offenders had an unknown sex.

Alleged offender incidents by sex and age, year ending June 2018
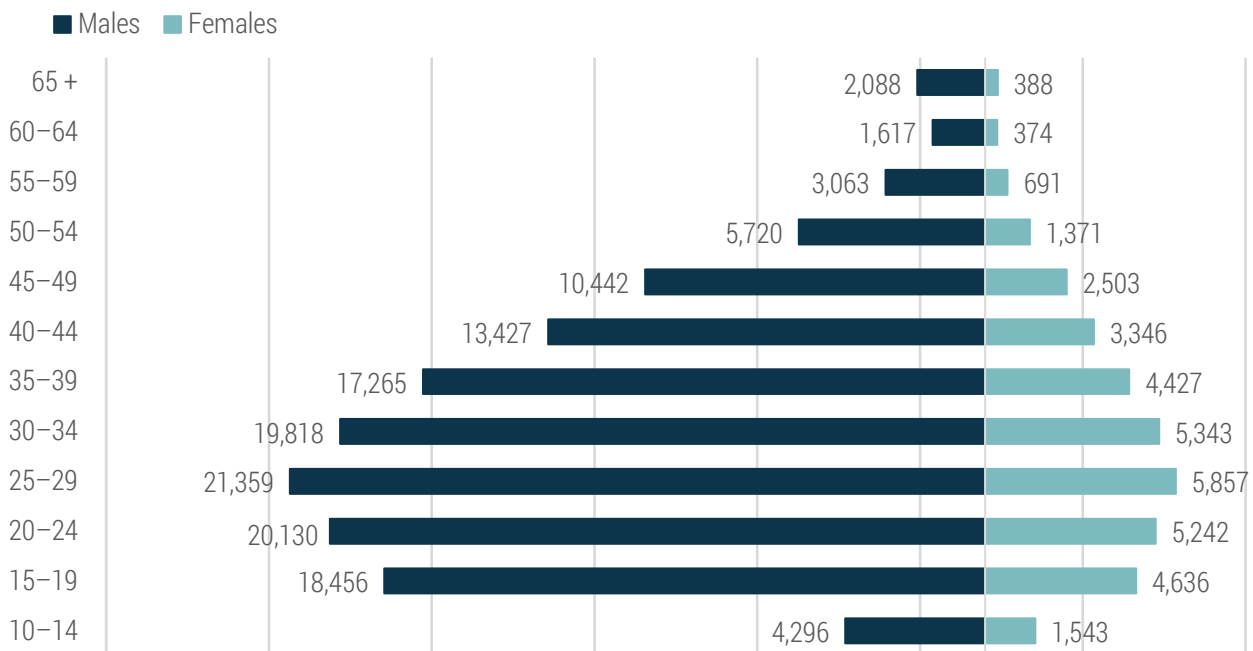
Overall alleged offender incidents involving a person increased in the year ending June 2018, up 1.0% (1,741 incidents). The number of male alleged offender incidents increased by 0.1% (195 incidents) from the previous year while incidents involving a female alleged offender increased by 4.4% (1,516 incidents) from the previous year.

For the year ending June 2018, for both male and female alleged offenders, just under one-third were aged between 20−29 years (29.9%, or 41,489 incidents for males, and 30.7% or 11,099 incidents for females).

3.4 Outcome

Two in five alleged offender incidents (39.9% or 69,678) recorded in the past 12 months resulted in an Arrest, while 45,909 (26.3%) resulted in a Summons and 35,484 (20.3%) in an Intent to Summons being recorded. There were 9,986 (5.7%) alleged offender incidents where a Caution or Official warning was issued.

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

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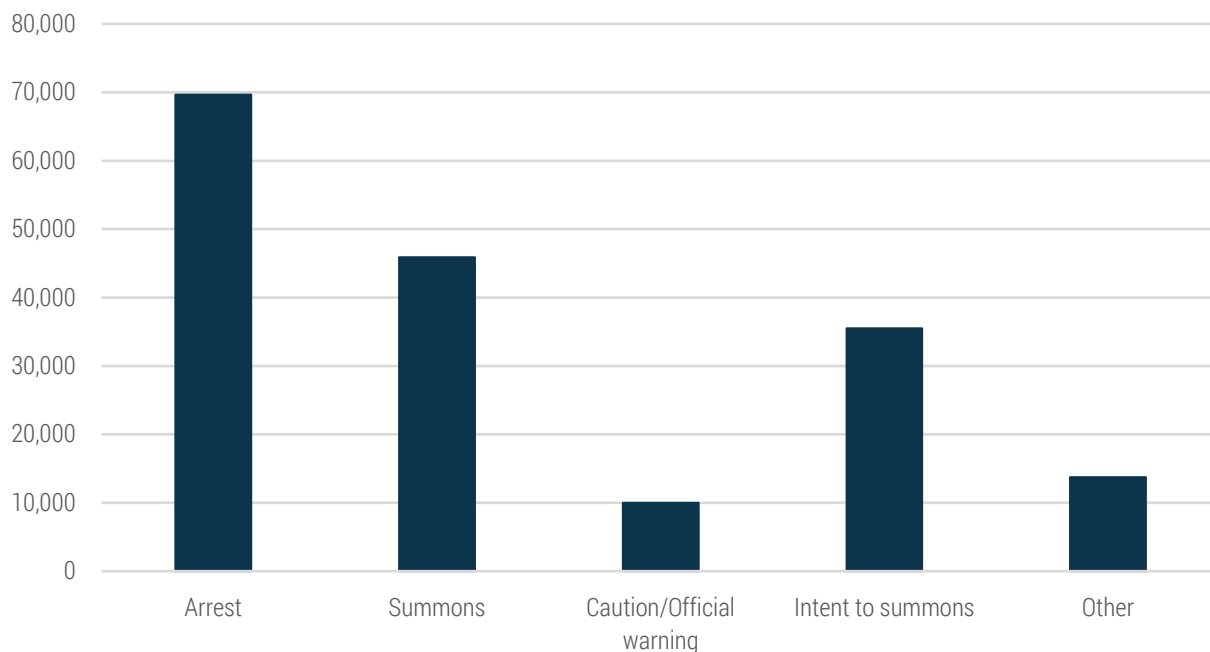
Other includes: Penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

3.5 Key movements in the number of alleged offender incidents by Indigenous status

An Indigenous status for alleged offender incidents is based on the most frequent recording status for each alleged offender. Under this counting rule, a person has either a yes or no response to the Standard Indigenous Question on their record, then the most frequent recorded response is taken as correct. If the person only has one meaningful response, then that response stands across all records. If a person appears in the dataset two different times with a 'yes' and a 'no' in the records, a 'yes' response is taken over a 'no' response. For more information on how this counting rule operates see the Explanatory notes. There has been a decline in the quality of reporting for Indigenous status, with the number of offender incidents with an Unknown Indigenous status increasing by 70.1% in the last five years. This decline may impact on trend analysis.

Alleged offender incidents by Indigenous status, 5 year trend

	Year ending June					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	8,491	9,530	10,435	11,033	11,065	0.3%	30.3%
Non-Indigenous	122,361	123,590	130,046	130,585	127,981	-2.0%	4.6%
Unknown	21,000	23,724	27,412	31,417	35,730	13.7%	70.1%
Total	151,852	156,844	167,893	173,035	174,776	1.0%	15.1%

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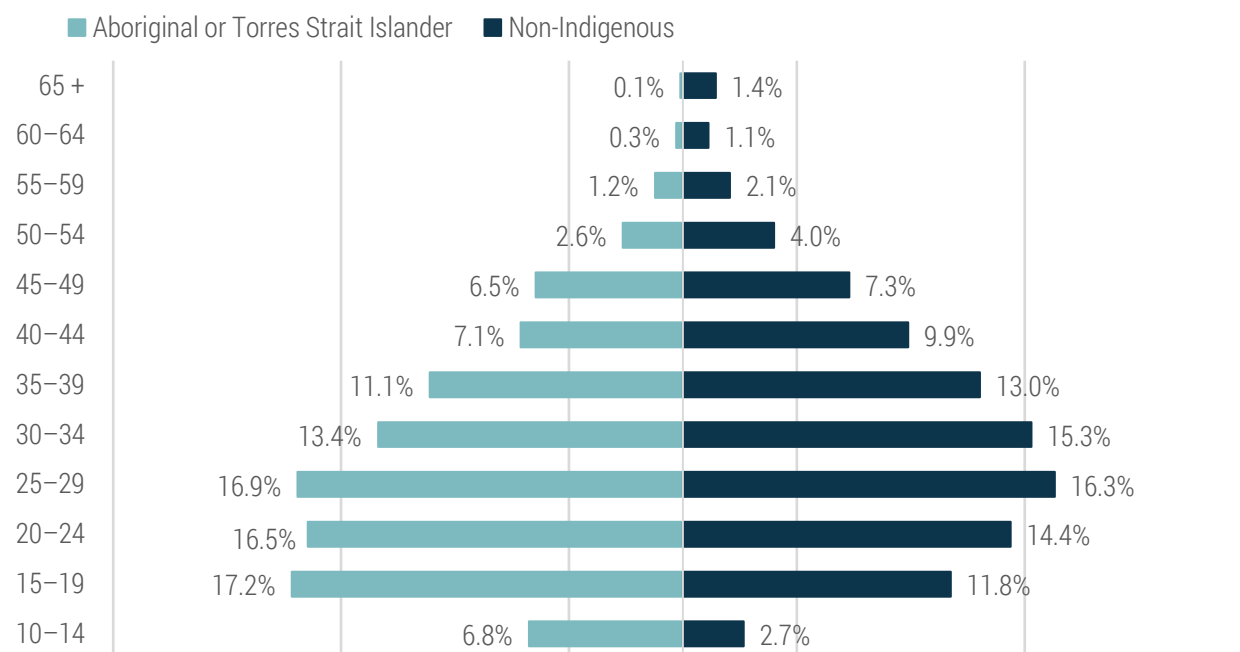
The age distribution for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people varies in comparison to non-Indigenous people in Australia. On average, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people tend to be younger than non-Indigenous people. For these statistics, the CSA has not controlled for these differing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

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

4. Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation is recorded on LEAP as being a victim of one or more criminal offences. A victim report involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders. One report may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one report it will have a count of one in the data presented in this section.

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

4.1 Key movements in the number and rate of victim reports

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	5 year % change
Victim reports	283,933	281,818	321,301	323,516	299,501	-7.4%	5.5%
Victimisation rate per 100,000	4,810.8	4,671.3	5,199.7	5,116.0	4,629.7	-9.5%	-3.8%

Victim reports, 10 year trend
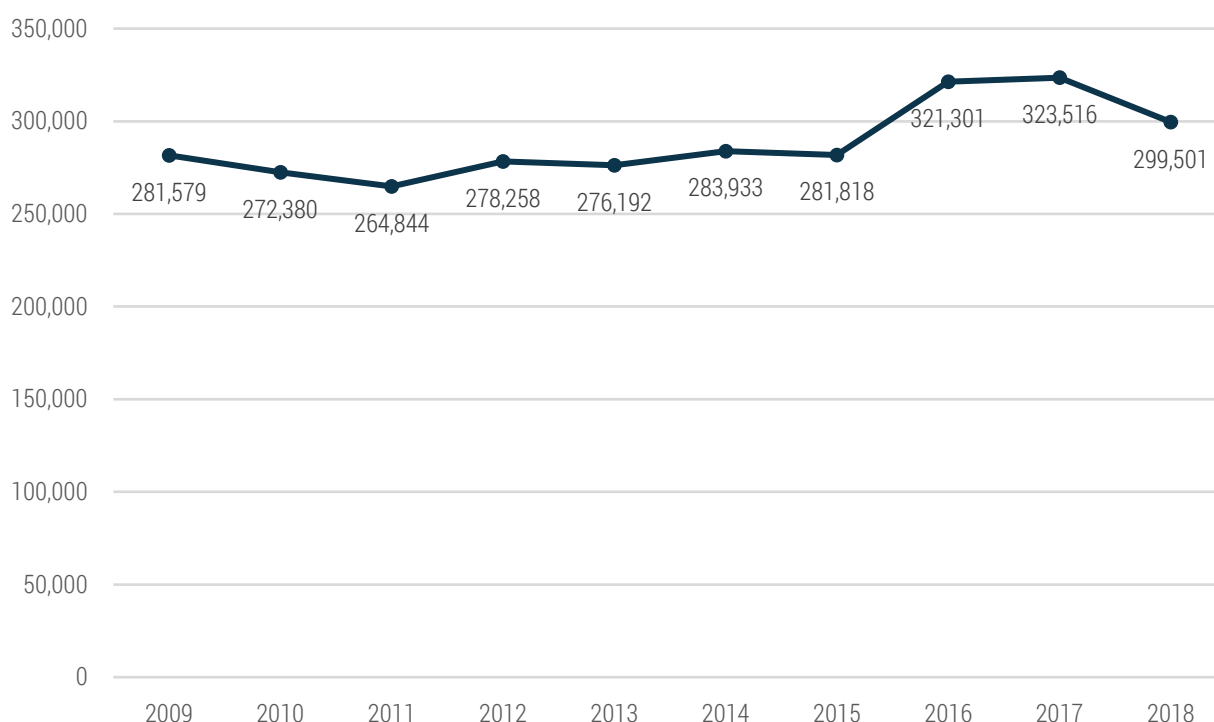
In the last 12 months there was a decrease in the number victim reports (24,015) and a 6.4% increase (17,922 victim reports) from 281,579 in the 10 years since the year ending June 2009. The number of victim reports are the lowest since the year ending June 2015. The rate per 100,000 decreased by 9.5% in the last 12 months, the lowest figures in the last five years.

4.2 Number of victim reports by principal offence category

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

Of the 299,501 victim reports in the last 12 months, 234,671 (78.4%) had a principal offence of *Property and deception offences*, 64,741 reports (21.6%) were *Crimes against the person* and *Other offence*s (89 reports) made up the remainder of all victim reports.

4.3 Sex and age of victims

In the last 12 months, 219,875 victims were people and 79,626 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 215,741 victim reports where a sex was recorded, 55.2% (119,019 victim reports) involved a male victim, while 44.8% (96,722 victim reports) involved a female victim.

Victim reports by age group and sex, year ending June 2018

■ Males ■ Females

Age group	Males	Females
75 +	2,596	2,224
70−74	2,686	1,691
65−69	4,131	2,530
60−64	5,733	3,549
55−59	7,672	5,199
50−54	8,927	6,460
45−49	10,819	8,622
40−44	10,806	8,972
35−39	12,240	10,270
30−34	14,680	11,663
25−29	15,031	12,713
20−24	12,409	11,226
15−19	6,101	6,271
10−14	2,028	2,392
00−09	1,256	1,140
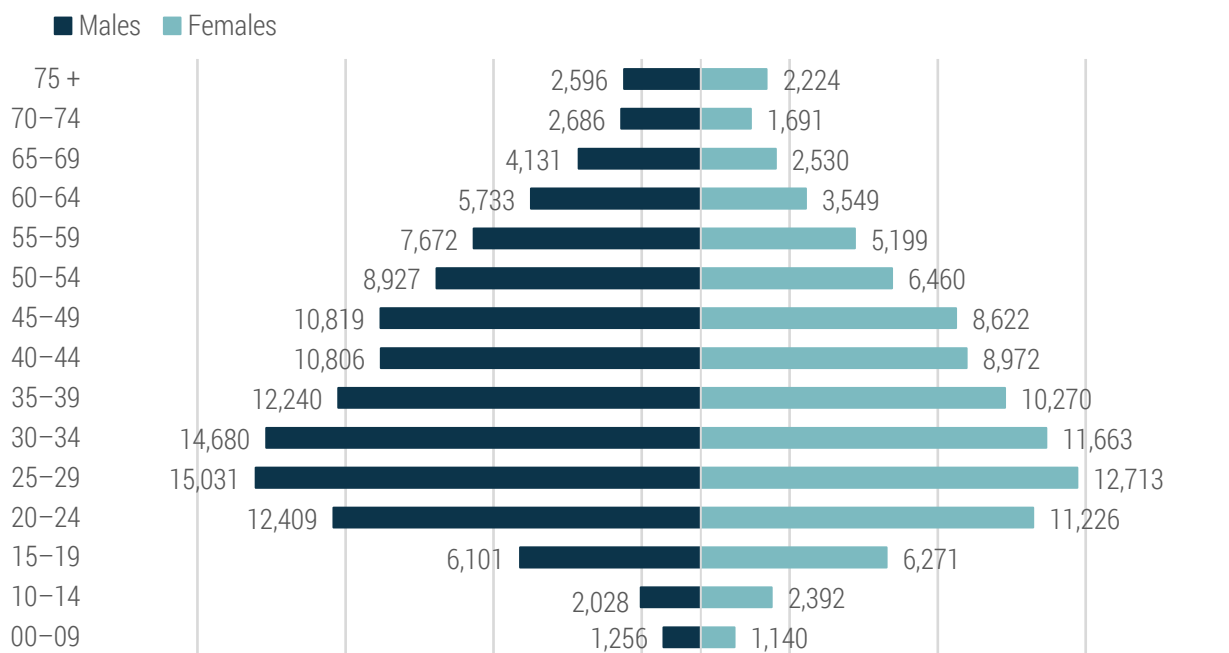
Patterns of age are similar between males and females where a victim report was recorded by Victoria Police, however proportionally, female victims are concentrated in the younger age groups with 21.7% of female victims below 25 years of age compared to 18.3% of males. There were slightly more male victims in the older age groups than females, with 35.8% of males aged 45 and over compared with 31.3% of females.

Victims of a *Property and deception offence* were more likely to be males, making up 58.3% (90,577) of the victim reports in this offence category. For the offence category *Crimes against the person*, females were more likely than males to be victims with 53.5% (34,531) of this offence category.

5. Family incidents

A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed and recorded on LEAP.

5.1 Key movements in the number and rate of family incidents

	Year ending June					1 year % change	5 year % change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Family incidents	65,179	70,901	78,006	76,494	76,124	-0.5%	16.8%
Family incident rate per 100,000	1,104.4	1,175.2	1,262.4	1,209.7	1,176.7	-2.7%	6.6%

Family incidents, 5 year trend
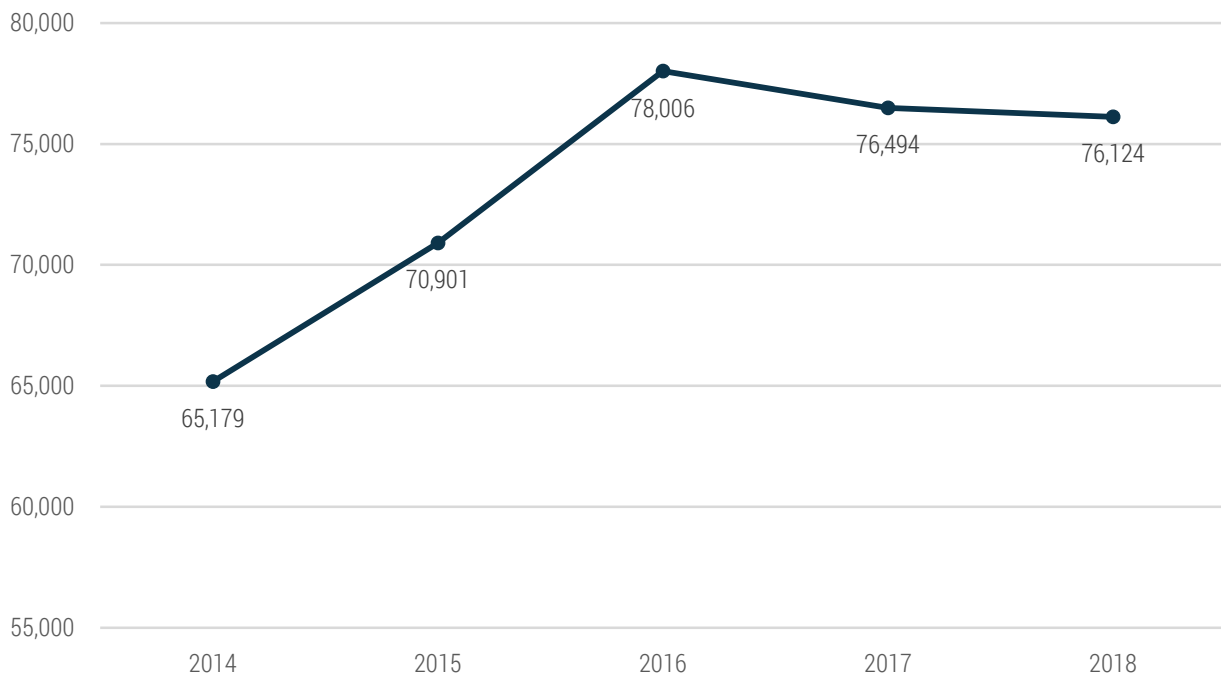
While there was a decrease in the number family incidents (370 incidents) in year ending June 2018 there had been a 16.8% increase (10,945 family incidents) in the five years since the year ending June 2014. The number of family incidents are the lowest since the year ending June 2015. The rate per 100,000 decreased by 2.7% in the last 12 months, the lowest figure since the year ending June 2015.

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

Family incidents, 5 year trend by month
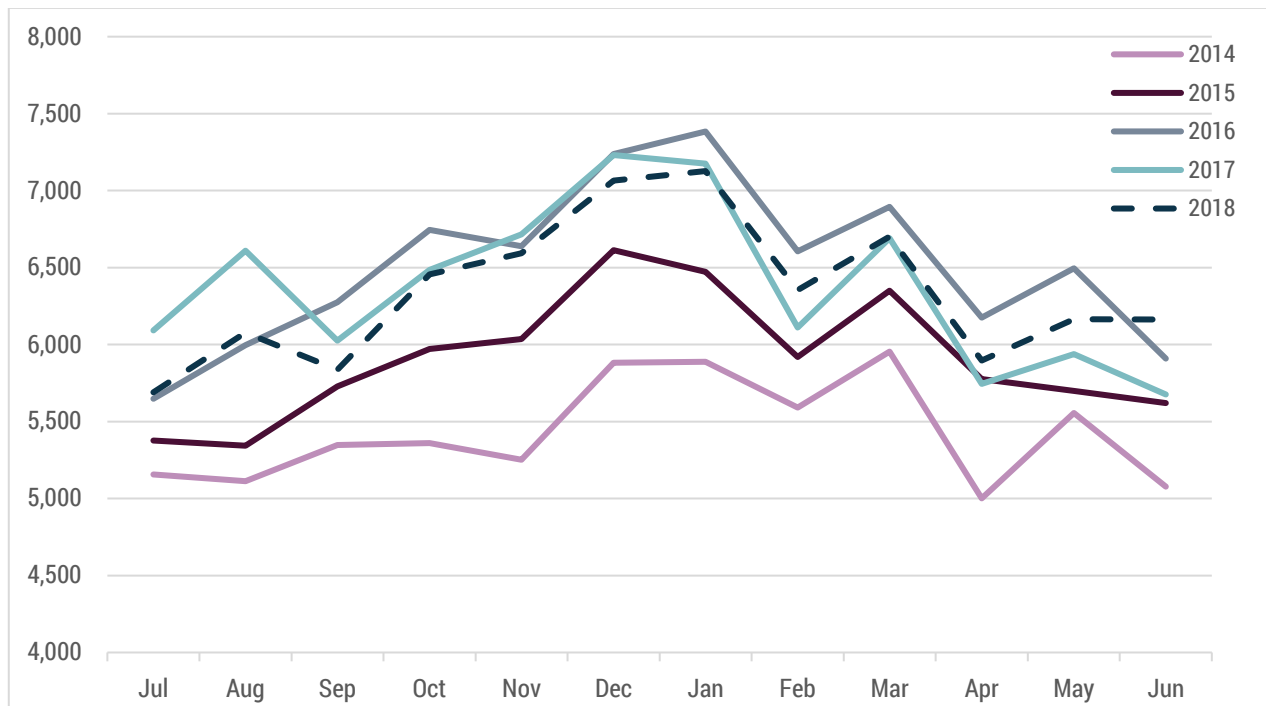
Over the last 12 months, there were between 5,690 and 7,127 family incidents recorded per month. The months with the highest number of recorded family incidents were January 2016 (7,384 incidents) and December 2015 (7,237 incidents), aligning with usual seasonal trend.

5.2. Demographic characteristics of affected family members

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

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

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

In the last 12 months, 75.0% (57,067) of the 76,125 affected family members were female, while 24.8% (18,917) were male. Of the female affected family members, just over one quarter (26.6%, 15,195) were aged between 30–39 years. Females aged between 20–49 years made up 71.5% (40,809) of female affected family members.

The largest combined age group of male affected family members was 20–49 years which accounted for 56.8% (10,745) of all male affected family members.

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

■ Males ■ Females

Age	Males	Females
65+	1,300	2,297
60–64	745	1,346
55–59	1,037	2,162
50–54	1,449	3,481
45–49	1,904	5,518
40–44	1,789	6,295
35–39	1,771	7,434
30–34	1,788	7,761
25–29	1,786	7,324
20–24	1,707	6,477
15–19	1,375	3,793
10–14	1,006	1,455
05–09	752	585
00–04	283	270
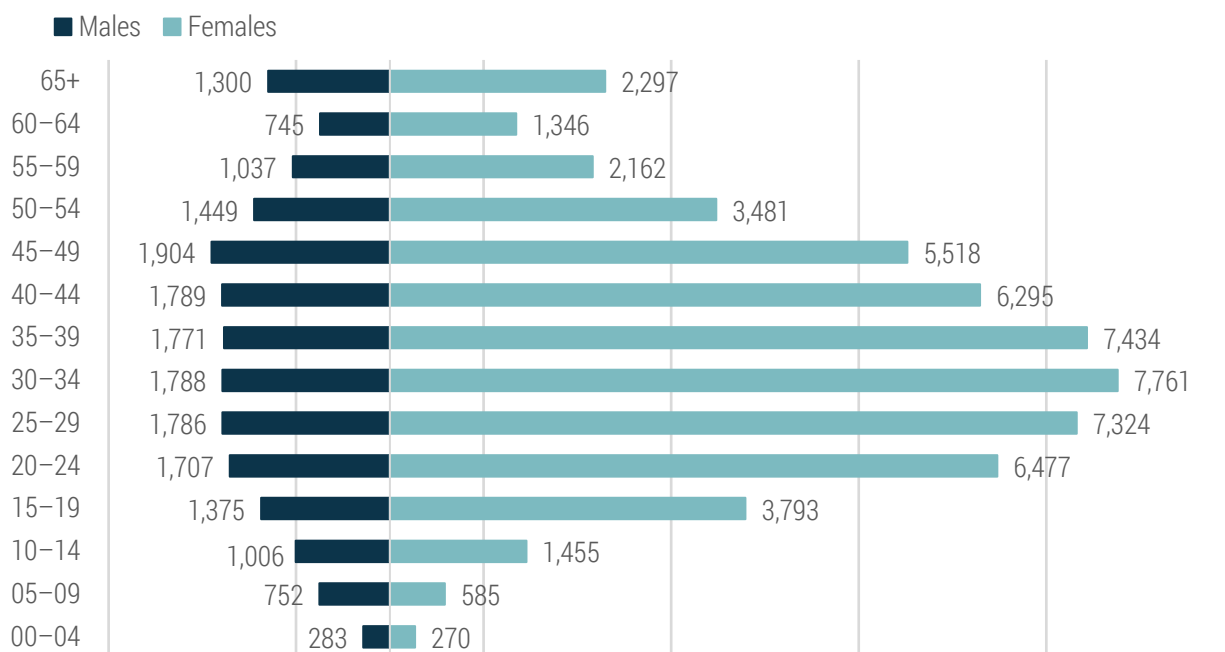
5.3 Demographic characteristics of other parties

The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member. Where the other party is involved with multiple affected family members, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves three affected family members and one other party, the other party will be counted separately for each affected family member, making a count of three.

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

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

In the last 12 months there were 76,125 other parties recorded, of which 76.2% (58,029) were male and 23.3% (17,773) were female.

Other party by age and sex, year ending June 2018

■ Males ■ Females

Age	Males	Females
65 +	1,287	311
60–64	935	275
55–59	1,796	443
50–54	3,561	1,000
45–49	6,045	1,665
40–44	7,329	2,057
35–39	8,352	2,282
30–34	8,277	2,343
25–29	7,891	2,450
20–24	6,485	2,172
15–19	4,269	1,846
10–14	1,178	644
00–09	90	29
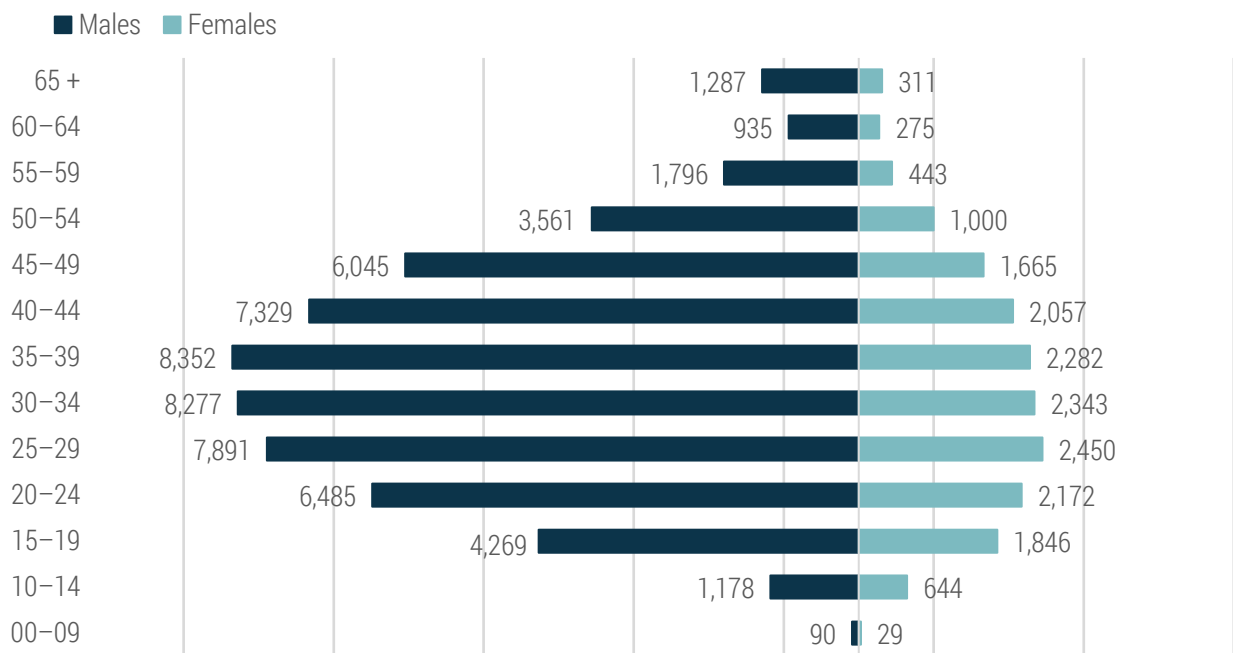
For both male and female other parties, almost two-thirds were aged between 20–44 years (66.1%, or 38,334 males, and 63.6%, or 11,304 females).

Appendix 1. Explanatory notes

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

Data source

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

As the LEAP database is a live operational 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 Criminal Intelligence Commission; and
- information related to prosecutions.

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

Comparisons between Victoria Police and Crime Statistics Agency statistics

The following outlines differences in the scope and counting rules of recorded crime statistics produced by Victoria Police 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 each 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. Links to previous data are available from the 'Historical crime data' section of the website. The data presented in the crime by location map covers 10 years of statistics at the local government area level. Data about specific suburbs or towns are available in the data visualisation for both Recorded criminal incidents and Recorded offences.

Composition of quarterly data for statistical reporting

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

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

	2017				2018			
	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December
Jan - Dec 2017	█	█	█	█				
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018		█	█	█	█			
Jul 2017 - Jun 2018			█	█	█	█		
Oct 2017 - Sept 2018				█	█	█	█	
Jan - Dec 2018					█	█	█	█

Reference periods based on the date records are created

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

Counting methodology

Recorded criminal incidents

A recorded criminal incident is a criminal event that may include multiple offences, alleged offenders and/or victims that is recorded on the LEAP database on a single date and at one location.

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Offences recorded

Recorded offences include any criminal act or omission by a person or organisation for which a penalty could be imposed by the Victorian legal system.

For the purposes of CSA statistics, an offence is counted and included in the data where it:
- was reported to, or detected by, Victoria Police; and,
- was first recorded in LEAP within the reference period.

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

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

Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences 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 (see Principal variable calculations).

Date of result

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

Victim reports

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Family incidents

A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed. Please note that Victoria Police is trialling new L17 forms in select locations, see Operational changes affecting recorded crime statistics for further details.

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

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

Demographic characteristics of affected family members and other parties

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during 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 more than one affected family member has been affected by one other party within a family incident, they will be counted for each involvement. For example, where a family incident involves three affected family members and one other party, the other party will be counted separately for each affected family member, making a count of three.

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status 'most frequent' rule

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

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

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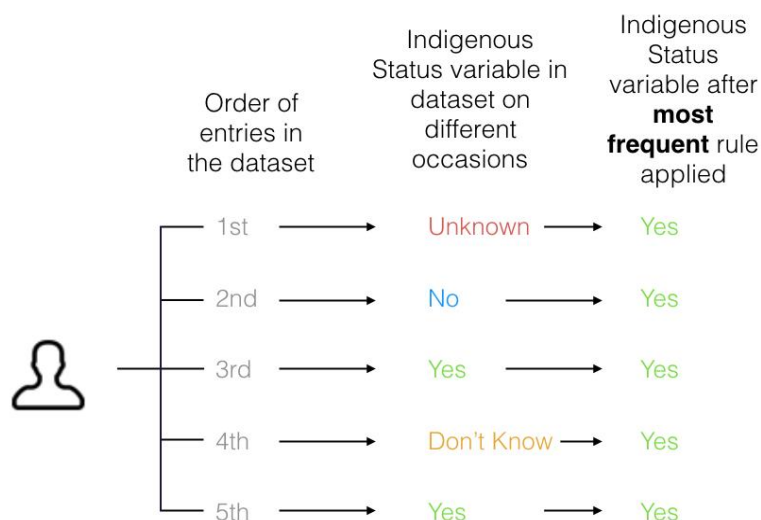
Figure 2. Illustrative example of the application of a 'most frequent' derivation rule to output from the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status variable relating to an offender
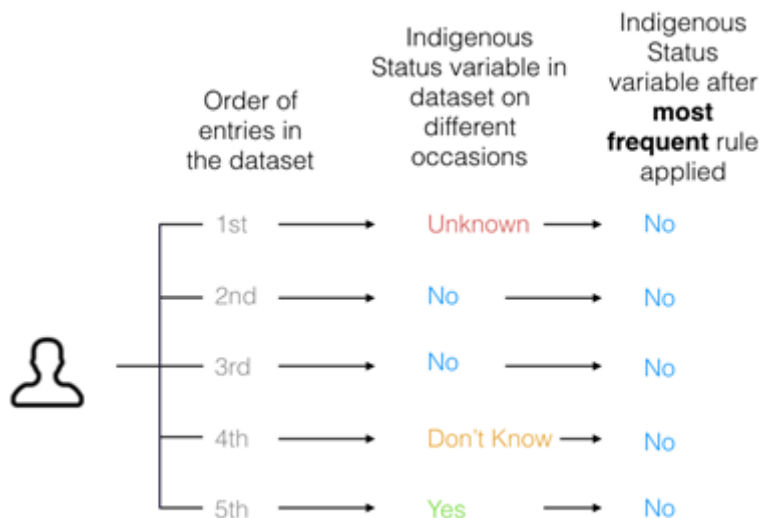
Principal variable calculations

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

Principal offence

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

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

CSA Offence Index

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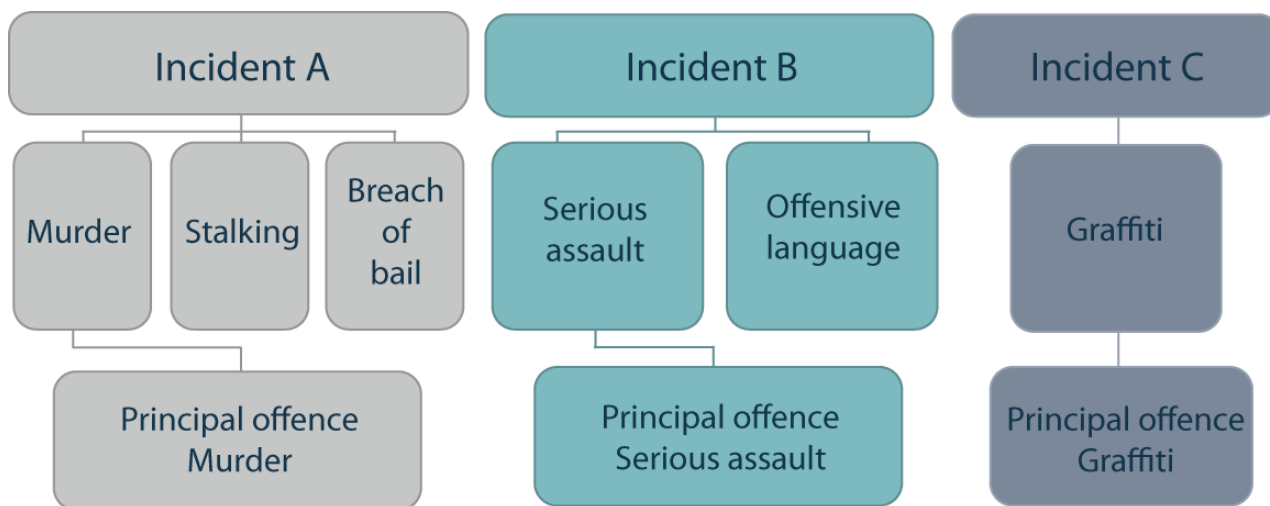
Example Incident A: Where an incident involves one offence of Murder, one offence of Stalking and one offence of Breach of bail, the principal offence would be presented as Murder.

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

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

Location type

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

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

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

Relationship of victim to alleged offender

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

1. Current partner
2. Former partner
3. Family member
4. Non family member
5. Not 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, criminal incidents, alleged offender incidents, victim reports and family incidents are presented by Police Region and LGA. The CSA also presents offences and criminal incidents data by postcode and suburb in the offences and recorded incidents data visualisations. For more information on the geographic locations used in the CSA data please see the geographic location hierarchy.

Improved location information

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

Justice and Immigration Institutional Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following locations have been excluded from this category:

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

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

Rates per 100,000 population

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

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

Rates are calculated using the following formulae:

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

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

ABS ERP data comes from two publications:

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

Victorian population figures used for year ending June 2018 publication

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

24 month trend test – Kendall's tau

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidentialisation

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

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

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

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

Legislative changes affecting recorded crime statistics

Sexual Offences

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

Carjacking

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

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

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

<u>Home Invasion</u>

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

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

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

<u>Breach of bail conditions</u>

Amendments to the *Bail Act 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

Victoria Police Trial of pilot L17 Form

From 9 June 2016, Victoria Police commenced a trial of a new L17 form in response to recommendations from the Royal Commission into Family Violence. The trial is taking place in police divisions ND2 and ND3 (Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Wyndham, Brimbank and Melton), and primarily affects data collected in these areas. These new forms collect information about children present at a family incident, presence of alcohol or drugs and a number of other items in a different way to the original L17 form. As a result the number of children present are not captured in these LGAs, and therefore are not reflected in the current figures produced by the CSA. Until the trial is complete the CSA will continue to output information based on the original L17 form.

Recording of 'Fail to stop' offences

From 13 July 2015, Victoria police changed their operational procedures in relation to 'Fail to stop' offences. These changes have led to these offences now being recorded in LEAP and included in the extract of recorded crime data provided to the CSA. This previously resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded against the following Road Safety Act (1986) offences:
- 749AUC Fail to stop vehicle on direction
- 749XM Fail to stop vehicle on request.

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

<u>Commit indictable offence whilst on bail</u>

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.

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. Recorded criminal incidents by principal offence – Jul 2013 to Jun 2018

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	144	140	195	167	184	10.2%	-
A20 Assault and related offences	33,224	33,435	36,583	39,058	39,162	0.3%	NS
A30 Sexual offences	5,548	5,846	6,651	7,631	8,644	13.3%	UP
A40 Abduction and related offences	330	363	448	437	404	-7.6%	NS
A50 Robbery	1,936	1,848	2,142	2,481	2,531	2.0%	NS
A60 Blackmail and extortion	139	129	128	139	136	-2.2%	-
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	5,532	5,924	6,520	6,790	7,091	4.4%	NS
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	2,768	3,049	3,624	4,408	4,257	-3.4%	NS
Sub total	*49,621*	*50,734*	*56,291*	*61,111*	*62,409*	*2.1%*	
Property and Deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,171	3,151	3,931	3,057	3,067	0.3%	NS
B20 Property damage	38,249	35,747	36,861	36,915	35,448	-4.0%	DOWN
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	44,362	44,261	49,779	49,343	41,319	-16.3%	DOWN
B40 Theft	127,730	127,097	148,475	146,171	133,725	-8.5%	NS
B50 Deception	17,910	15,915	19,174	21,457	20,835	-2.9%	NS
B60 Bribery	5	16	8	6	3	-50.0%	-
Sub total	*231,427*	*226,187*	*258,228*	*256,949*	*234,397*	*-8.8%*	
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	2,695	3,121	3,118	2,956	2,826	-4.4%	NS
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,103	1,189	1,169	1,054	984	-6.6%	NS
C30 Drug use and possession	9,688	11,125	10,710	11,521	11,219	-2.6%	NS
C90 Other drug offences	20	8	6	9	16	77.8%	-
Sub total	*13,506*	*15,443*	*15,003*	*15,540*	*15,045*	*-3.2%*	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	7,064	8,161	8,828	9,433	8,994	-4.7%	NS
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	17,806	16,103	13,573	13,313	12,849	-3.5%	NS
D30 Public nuisance offences	1,354	1,347	1,821	1,889	2,028	7.4%	NS
D40 Public security offences	33	29	31	29	45	55.2%	-
Sub total	*26,257*	*25,640*	*24,253*	*24,664*	*23,916*	*-3.0%*	

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	3,038	3,045	7,928	8,011	7,428	-7.3%	DOWN
E20 Breaches of orders	19,834	30,283	34,932	38,855	39,180	0.8%	NS
Sub total	*22,872*	*33,328*	*42,860*	*46,866*	*46,608*	*-0.6%*	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	22	23	9	8	3	-62.5%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	232	242	315	402	244	-39.3%	-
F30 Other government regulatory offences	346	316	289	239	241	0.8%	-
F90 Miscellaneous offences	242	281	228	197	237	20.3%	-
Sub total	*842*	*862*	*841*	*846*	*725*	*-14.3%*	
Total incidents	**344,525**	**352,194**	**397,476**	**405,976**	**383,100**	**-5.6%**	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2018 and is subject to variation

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

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

Appendix 3. Recorded criminal incidents by region and local government area — Jul 2013 to Jun 2018

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	6,843	6,794	7,246	7,500	7,302	-2.6%	NS
Brimbank	14,327	14,238	15,296	13,920	14,247	2.3%	NS
Darebin	10,962	10,915	12,469	12,707	11,434	-10.0%	DOWN
Hobsons Bay	5,533	5,341	5,473	5,114	4,835	-5.5%	NS
Hume	12,943	14,006	16,266	16,258	15,474	-4.8%	NS
Maribyrnong	6,920	6,450	7,407	6,787	6,755	-0.5%	NS
Melbourne	24,017	24,391	26,580	27,104	27,782	2.5%	NS
Melton	7,392	7,684	8,994	8,569	8,127	-5.2%	NS
Moonee Valley	6,307	6,582	7,330	7,486	6,789	-9.3%	DOWN
Moreland	9,920	10,411	11,804	11,393	11,191	-1.8%	NS
Nillumbik	1,617	1,729	2,114	2,092	1,730	-17.3%	DOWN
Whittlesea	10,365	9,940	11,977	12,214	11,580	-5.2%	DOWN
Wyndham	10,284	10,278	12,379	11,447	11,068	-3.3%	NS
Yarra	9,903	9,718	10,731	11,138	10,926	-1.9%	NS
Sub total	137,333	138,477	156,066	153,729	149,240	-2.9%	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	324	327	294	279	349	25.1%	-
Bass Coast	2,132	1,892	2,016	2,048	1,644	-19.7%	DOWN
Baw Baw	2,211	2,372	2,799	2,833	3,001	5.9%	NS
Benalla	850	749	947	983	949	-3.5%	NS
Boroondara	6,128	5,538	6,340	6,771	5,626	-16.9%	DOWN
East Gippsland	2,898	3,051	3,213	2,921	3,197	9.4%	NS
Greater Shepparton	5,427	5,529	5,893	6,168	6,040	-2.1%	NS
Indigo	335	348	358	370	307	-17.0%	-
Knox	7,312	7,033	8,057	9,178	8,493	-7.5%	NS
Latrobe	7,544	8,406	9,858	9,976	9,669	-3.1%	NS
Manningham	3,179	3,331	3,445	4,043	3,629	-10.2%	DOWN
Mansfield	337	332	441	506	386	-23.7%	DOWN
Maroondah	5,885	5,726	6,348	6,768	5,861	-13.4%	DOWN
Mitchell	2,054	2,362	3,100	2,996	3,087	3.0%	NS
Moira	1,126	1,097	1,207	1,470	1,483	0.9%	NS
Monash	6,989	7,105	8,155	8,940	8,382	-6.2%	NS
Murrindindi	520	512	569	515	565	9.7%	UP
South Gippsland	867	933	946	1,168	950	-18.7%	DOWN
Strathbogie	369	321	421	452	447	-1.1%	NS

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Towong	198	138	192	173	167	-3.5%	-
Wangaratta	1,685	1,572	1,724	1,862	1,752	-5.9%	NS
Wellington	2,811	2,944	3,202	3,086	2,735	-11.4%	DOWN
Whitehorse	5,802	5,809	5,713	6,835	6,417	-6.1%	NS
Wodonga	2,365	2,487	2,559	2,515	2,391	-4.9%	NS
Yarra Ranges	5,364	5,145	6,146	6,160	5,588	-9.3%	DOWN
Sub total	74,712	75,059	83,943	89,016	83,115	-6.6%	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	3,372	3,412	3,972	4,009	3,890	-3.0%	NS
Cardinia	4,084	4,202	5,089	5,010	4,366	-12.9%	DOWN
Casey	12,242	14,305	16,446	17,232	14,976	-13.1%	DOWN
Frankston	10,928	10,594	11,576	11,911	11,116	-6.7%	DOWN
Glen Eira	4,544	4,598	5,395	5,799	5,074	-12.5%	DOWN
Greater Dandenong	12,077	12,705	14,637	14,888	13,919	-6.5%	DOWN
Kingston	7,376	7,517	8,378	8,273	8,019	-3.1%	NS
Mornington Peninsula	7,809	7,555	8,736	8,950	8,390	-6.3%	DOWN
Port Phillip	8,729	9,266	10,188	10,317	9,727	-5.7%	NS
Stonnington	7,276	7,411	8,499	8,666	8,186	-5.5%	NS
Sub total	78,437	81,565	92,916	95,055	87,663	-7.8%	
Western Region							
Ararat	780	895	896	977	911	-6.8%	NS
Ballarat	7,596	8,390	8,955	9,299	8,693	-6.5%	DOWN
Buloke	161	198	185	137	185	35.0%	-
Campaspe	2,129	2,333	2,619	2,682	2,563	-4.4%	NS
Central Goldfields	756	809	994	864	994	15.0%	NS
Colac-Otway	1,153	1,044	1,240	1,620	1,272	-21.5%	DOWN
Corangamite	476	464	603	820	597	-27.2%	DOWN
Gannawarra	452	414	440	530	426	-19.6%	NS
Glenelg	1,284	1,363	1,317	1,352	1,112	-17.8%	DOWN
Golden Plains	389	525	645	542	503	-7.2%	NS
Greater Bendigo	6,192	6,098	6,970	7,871	7,154	-9.1%	DOWN
Greater Geelong	13,991	15,039	18,004	17,864	16,209	-9.3%	DOWN
Hepburn	501	542	646	685	641	-6.4%	NS
Hindmarsh	149	140	196	286	243	-15.0%	-
Horsham	1,437	1,900	1,872	1,701	1,647	-3.2%	NS
Loddon	251	258	360	350	337	-3.7%	-
Macedon Ranges	1,499	1,541	1,672	1,894	1,686	-11.0%	NS
Mildura	4,630	4,584	4,767	5,153	5,120	-0.6%	NS
Moorabool	1,403	1,525	1,754	2,012	1,748	-13.1%	DOWN
Mount Alexander	651	671	932	879	670	-23.8%	DOWN

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1, 2]
Moyne	461	428	428	521	430	-17.5%	DOWN
Northern Grampians	648	773	863	922	772	-16.3%	DOWN
Pyrenees	356	371	395	361	329	-8.9%	-
Queenscliffe	85	121	147	134	94	-29.9%	-
Southern Grampians	809	723	895	1020	1090	6.9%	NS
Surf Coast	1012	930	1,139	1,108	887	-19.9%	DOWN
Swan Hill	1,508	1,619	1,668	1,769	1,776	0.4%	NS
Warrnambool	1,862	2,058	2,277	2,725	2,709	-0.6%	NS
West Wimmera	98	87	108	134	116	-13.4%	-
Yarriambiack	192	230	342	350	349	-0.3%	-
Sub total	*52,911*	*56,073*	*63,329*	*66,562*	*61,263*	*-8.0%*	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	60	110	100	122	107	-12.3%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities	732	593	656	930	1,119	20.3%	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18 July 2018 and is subject to variation

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

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

Appendix 4. Recorded offences by offence category — Jul 2013 to Jun 2018

	Year ending June						Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	172	174	211	231	220	-4.8%	-
A20 Assault and related offences	37,629	37,629	41,697	43,404	43,518	0.3%	NS
A30 Sexual offences	10,492	11,506	12,666	13,478	14,946	10.9%	NS
A40 Abduction and related offences	630	708	807	757	722	-4.6%	NS
A50 Robbery	2,604	2,530	2,887	3,199	3,175	-0.8%	NS
A60 Blackmail and extortion	250	212	191	204	192	-5.9%	-
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	10,761	12,109	12,725	11,832	11,760	-0.6%	NS
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	4,192	4,338	5,319	6,078	5,868	-3.5%	NS
Sub total	*66,730*	*69,206*	*76,503*	*79,183*	*80,401*	*1.5%*	
Property and deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,412	3,445	4,515	3,226	3,258	1.0%	NS
B20 Property damage	44,114	42,547	43,488	42,382	41,000	-3.3%	NS
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	46,447	46,254	52,103	52,039	43,518	-16.4%	DOWN
B40 Theft	148,310	151,813	181,182	182,143	166,677	-8.5%	DOWN
B50 Deception	34,683	33,499	39,177	35,920	34,102	-5.1%	NS
B60 Bribery	9	41	26	6	7	16.7%	-
Sub total	*276,975*	*277,599*	*320,491*	*315,716*	*288,562*	*-8.6%*	
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	4,126	5,050	5,198	4,519	4,282	-5.2%	DOWN
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,772	1,688	1,749	1,504	1,318	-12.4%	NS
C30 Drug use and possession	17,960	21,951	23,210	24,282	24,105	-0.7%	NS
C90 Other drug offences	42	262	18	18	69	283.3%	-
Sub total	*23,900*	*28,951*	*30,175*	*30,323*	*29,774*	*-1.8%*	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	12,865	14,526	16,003	15,926	14,841	-6.8%	NS
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	21,423	19,390	17,106	16,583	15,892	-4.2%	NS
D30 Public nuisance offences	2,548	2,666	3,490	3,428	3,772	10.0%	NS
D40 Public security offences	74	194	87	73	140	91.8%	-
Sub total	*36,910*	*36,776*	*36,686*	*36,010*	*34,645*	*-3.8%*	

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1, 2]
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	6,342	6,883	12,840	12,770	12,212	-4.4%	DOWN
E20 Breaches of orders	36,473	51,306	57,813	57,203	59,121	3.4%	NS
Sub total	*42,815*	*58,189*	*70,653*	*69,973*	*71,333*	*1.9%*	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	27	30	18	14	19	35.7%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	472	457	611	744	617	-17.1%	NS
F30 Other government regulatory offences	1,079	643	558	642	1,120	74.5%	UP
F90 Miscellaneous offences	424	488	482	288	391	35.8%	-
Sub total	*2,002*	*1,618*	*1,669*	*1,688*	*2,147*	*27.2%*	
Total offences	449,332	472,339	536,177	532,893	506,862	**-4.9%**	

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Appendix 5. Recorded offences by region and local government area — Jul 2013 to Jun 2018

	Year ending June					1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	9,881	8,960	10,030	9,660	9,682	0.2%	NS
Brimbank	18,170	18,162	19,599	17,862	18,421	3.1%	NS
Darebin	13,673	14,395	16,587	16,356	14,691	-10.2%	DOWN
Hobsons Bay	6,913	6,777	7,005	6,325	6,041	-4.5%	NS
Hume	16,653	18,935	22,618	21,930	20,224	-7.8%	NS
Maribyrnong	8,684	7,912	9,315	8,687	8,297	-4.5%	NS
Melbourne	31,730	34,587	36,225	37,060	37,708	1.7%	NS
Melton	9,493	10,158	12,209	11,150	10,779	-3.3%	NS
Moonee Valley	8,322	9,033	9,309	9,441	8,842	-6.3%	NS
Moreland	12,353	12,917	14,744	13,910	13,669	-1.7%	NS
Nillumbik	2,116	2,248	3,465	2,743	2,199	-19.8%	DOWN
Whittlesea	14,052	12,988	15,500	16,119	15,404	-4.4%	DOWN
Wyndham	13,111	12,949	15,737	14,724	14,032	-4.7%	NS
Yarra	12,301	12,670	13,842	13,437	13,800	2.7%	NS
Sub total	177,452	182,691	206,185	199,404	193,789	-2.8%	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	548	444	424	379	501	32.2%	-
Bass Coast	2,749	2,604	3,031	2,647	2,174	-17.9%	DOWN
Baw Baw	3,470	3,585	4,136	3,871	4,089	5.6%	NS
Benalla	1,147	1,083	1,519	1,309	1,308	-0.1%	NS
Boroondara	7,335	6,582	8,060	8,353	6,854	-17.9%	DOWN
East Gippsland	3,684	4,124	4,305	3,888	4,386	12.8%	NS
Greater Shepparton	6,864	7,360	8,066	8,338	8,350	0.1%	NS
Indigo	488	478	466	460	411	-10.7%	-
Knox	9,687	9,754	10,670	12,114	11,342	-6.4%	DOWN
Latrobe	10,606	12,913	14,096	13,931	13,901	-0.2%	NS
Manningham	4,193	4,325	4,492	5,191	4,710	-9.3%	DOWN
Mansfield	469	435	563	637	582	-8.6%	NS
Maroondah	7,339	7,816	8,557	8,930	7,959	-10.9%	DOWN
Mitchell	3,239	3,684	4,386	4,580	4,403	-3.9%	NS
Moira	1,441	1,478	1,725	1,979	1,984	0.3%	NS
Monash	8,830	9,410	12,224	11,734	10,731	-8.5%	NS
Murrindindi	690	640	735	671	729	8.6%	NS
South Gippsland	1,144	1,231	1,368	1,587	1,371	-13.6%	NS
Strathbogie	514	495	586	631	593	-6.0%	NS

	Year ending June						Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	
Towong	263	170	257	207	206	-0.5%	-
Wangaratta	2,439	2,448	2,554	2,471	2,364	-4.3%	NS
Wellington	4,100	4,198	4,642	4,390	3,703	-15.6%	NS
Whitehorse	7,376	7,507	8,221	8,548	8,139	-4.8%	NS
Wodonga	3,031	3,283	3,461	3,270	3,321	1.6%	NS
Yarra Ranges	7,102	7,066	8,838	8,538	7,868	-7.8%	DOWN
Sub total	98,748	103,113	117,382	118,654	111,979	-5.6%	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	4,262	4,289	5,077	5,161	4,769	-7.6%	NS
Cardinia	5,871	6,339	7,666	6,608	5,796	-12.3%	DOWN
Casey	16,155	19,453	22,772	23,510	20,209	-14.0%	DOWN
Frankston	14,889	14,532	16,078	15,825	14,791	-6.5%	DOWN
Glen Eira	5,638	5,784	6,864	7,533	6,549	-13.1%	DOWN
Greater Dandenong	15,844	17,320	20,667	19,910	18,382	-7.7%	NS
Kingston	9,579	10,241	11,300	11,273	10,519	-6.7%	NS
Mornington Peninsula	10,114	10,537	11,636	11,649	10,896	-6.5%	DOWN
Port Phillip	11,331	11,990	12,882	13,612	12,879	-5.4%	NS
Stonnington	9,628	9,796	10,735	10,822	10,530	-2.7%	NS
Sub total	*103,311*	*110,281*	*125,677*	*125,903*	*115,320*	*-8.4%*	
Western Region							
Ararat	1,002	1,154	1,254	1,340	1,320	-1.5%	NS
Ballarat	9,798	11,020	11,623	11,980	11,432	-4.6%	NS
Buloke	195	230	253	177	247	39.5%	-
Campaspe	2,731	3,006	3,557	3,543	3,572	0.8%	NS
Central Goldfields	1,026	1,078	1,579	1,228	1,599	30.2%	NS
Colac-Otway	1,616	1,351	1,863	2,096	1,590	-24.1%	NS
Corangamite	641	637	813	1083	851	-21.4%	NS
Gannawarra	570	531	559	663	568	-14.3%	NS
Glenelg	1,578	1,799	1,597	1,665	1,542	-7.4%	NS
Golden Plains	502	656	833	753	682	-9.4%	NS
Greater Bendigo	8,329	8,488	9,590	10,561	9,737	-7.8%	DOWN
Greater Geelong	17,123	19,186	23,235	22,714	21,631	-4.8%	NS
Hepburn	605	743	847	849	840	-1.1%	NS
Hindmarsh	218	197	300	411	336	-18.2%	-
Horsham	1,966	2,829	2,894	2,578	2,483	-3.7%	NS
Loddon	549	337	496	411	413	0.5%	-
Macedon Ranges	1,997	2,234	2,527	2,526	2,389	-5.4%	NS
Mildura	5,773	5,910	6,311	6,764	6,653	-1.6%	NS
Moorabool	1,794	2,042	2,321	2,512	2,302	-8.4%	NS

	Year ending June						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Mount Alexander	925	1,025	1,265	1,269	876	-31.0%	DOWN
Moyne	623	617	587	701	532	-24.1%	DOWN
Northern Grampians	906	1099	1,174	1,252	1,018	-18.7%	DOWN
Pyrenees	441	502	579	546	422	-22.7%	-
Queenscliffe	103	150	154	151	294	94.7%	-
Southern Grampians	1,081	1039	1,222	1,331	1,509	13.4%	NS
Surf Coast	1,294	1,360	1,532	1,303	1,128	-13.4%	NS
Swan Hill	1,933	2,225	2,262	2,288	2,517	10.0%	UP
Warrnambool	2,648	2,979	3,031	3,464	3,667	5.9%	NS
West Wimmera	160	155	202	198	162	-18.2%	-
Yarriambiack	294	377	500	454	522	15.0%	-
Sub total	*68,421*	*74,956*	*84,960*	*86,811*	*82,834*	*-4.6%*	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	63	127	129	138	126	-8.7%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities	961	820	1,315	1,392	1,984	42.5%	

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