Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 31 March 2019

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

Victorian criminal incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
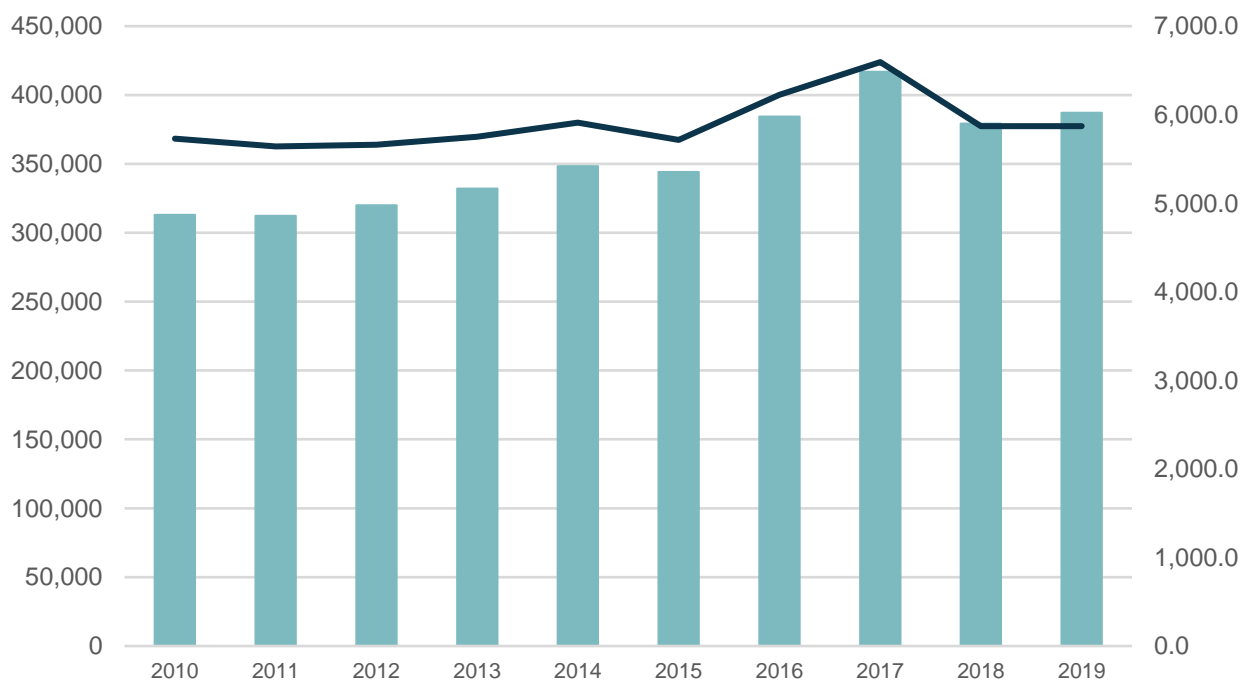
	Criminal Incidents - year ending March										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 yr % change
Number	312,985	312,440	319,909	331,995	348,449	344,239	384,362	416,886	379,396	387,157	2.0%
Rate	5,731.2	5,641.9	5,661.0	5,751.2	5,911.0	5,716.1	6,226.3	6,594.6	5,872.4	5,869.9	0.0%

In the last 12 months, the number of criminal incidents recorded increased by 7,761 incidents and the rate per 100,000 population remained stable. This is the lowest criminal incident rate since the year ending March 2015. Over the last 10 years the number of criminal incidents recorded by Victoria Police has increased 23.7% and the rate per 100,000 population has also increased, up 2.4% from the year ending March 2010.

1.2 Number of criminal incidents by principal offence category

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

24 month trend testing – criminal incidents

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

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

- Assault and related offences (up 3.6% in the last 12 months, from 39,025 to 40,428)

- Robbery (up 6.4% in the last 12 months, from 2,511 to 2,671)

- Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (up 10.0% in the last 12 months, from 6,777 to 7,456)

- Theft (up 4.5% in the last 12 months, from 131,037 to 136,910)

- Deception (up 12.0% in the last 12 months, from 20,229 to 22,653)

- Drug use and possession (up 11.3% in the last 12 months, from 10,873 to 12,097)

- Weapons and explosives offences (up 9.5% in the last 12 months, from 8,810 to 9,645)

- Breaches of orders (up 7.7% in the last 12 months, from 38,260 to 41,223).

The major principal offence categories that showed significant downward trends for the last 24 months for criminal incidents were:

- Burglary/Break and enter (down 13.8% in the last 12 months, from 42,754 to 36,869).

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

Notable movements – criminal incidents

In the last 12 months the number of criminal incidents increased in all offence divisions. Criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* increased by 3.8% or 2,356 incidents to 63,986. This was driven by a 3.6% (1,403 incidents) increase in Assault & related offence incidents and a 10.0% (679 incidents) increase in Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour incidents in the year ending March 2019. Assault and related offences made up the largest proportion of *Crimes against the person incidents* (63.2%).

Criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* remained stable in the last 12 months at 233,039 (up 72 incidents). Theft increased by 4.5% (5,873 incidents) and Deception increased 12.0% (2,424 incidents. Incidents with a principal offence of Theft made up the largest proportion of *Property and deception offences* (58.7%). In contrast both Burglary/Break and enter (down 13.8%, 5,885 incidents) and Property Damage (down 6.4%, 2,290 incidents) decreased in the year ending March 2019.

In the last 12 months criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* also increased by 11.0% or 1,617 incidents to 16,260. Criminal incidents with a principal offence of Drug use and possession drove this increase, up 1,224 incidents. Drug use and possession made up the largest proportion of *Drug offences* (74.4%).

Compared with the previous reference period the number of criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Justice procedures offences* increased by 7.3% (3,350 incidents) to 48,987. This increase was driven by an increase in Breaches of orders incidents, up 7.7% (2,963 incidents). Breaches of orders made up the largest proportion of *Justice Procedures offences* (84.2%).

Please note that movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the Explanatory Notes.

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

	Apr – Jun 2018	Jul – Sep 2018	Oct – Dec 2018	Jan– Mar 2019	Total Apr 2018 – Mar 2019
Number					
Crimes against the person	14,940	15,321	16,587	17,138	63,986
Property and deception offences	59,040	56,047	58,832	59,120	233,039
Drug offences	3,981	3,985	3,982	4,312	16,260
Public order and security offences	6,058	5,482	5,964	6,549	24,053
Justice procedures offences	12,480	12,075	11,987	12,445	48,987
Other offences	192	190	266	184	832
Total	*96,691*	*93,100*	*97,618*	*99,748*	*387,157*
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	23.3%	23.9%	25.9%	26.8%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	25.3%	24.1%	25.2%	25.4%	100.0%
Drug offences	24.5%	24.5%	24.5%	26.5%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	25.2%	22.8%	24.8%	27.2%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	25.5%	24.6%	24.5%	25.4%	100.0%
Other offences	23.1%	22.8%	32.0%	22.1%	100.0%
Total	*25.0%*	*24.0%*	*25.2%*	*25.8%*	*100.0%*

5 year trend – criminal incidents

In the five years to March 2019 the number of criminal incidents increased by 12.5% (42,918 incidents). This increase was driven by criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Justice procedures offences* up 58.4% (18,062 incidents). In the last five years this offence type had only one decrease, down 4.7% (2,229 incidents) in the year ending March 2018.

In the last five years the number of incidents with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* increased 5.0% (11,038 incidents) with a peak in the year ending March 2017. Following a 12.6% decrease (33,644 incidents) to the year ending March 2018, this offence type remained stable at 0.0% (72 incidents) in the last 12 months. This five year increase was driven by Theft (up 9.7% or 12,155 incidents) and Deception (up 46.3% or 7,167 incidents). In contrast both Burglary/Break & enter (down 14.2% or 6,101 incidents) and Property damage (down 5.8% or 2,069 incidents) decreased.

In the year ending March 2019 the number of criminal incidents for Burglary/Break & enter and Property Damage were the lowest in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category, 5 year trend
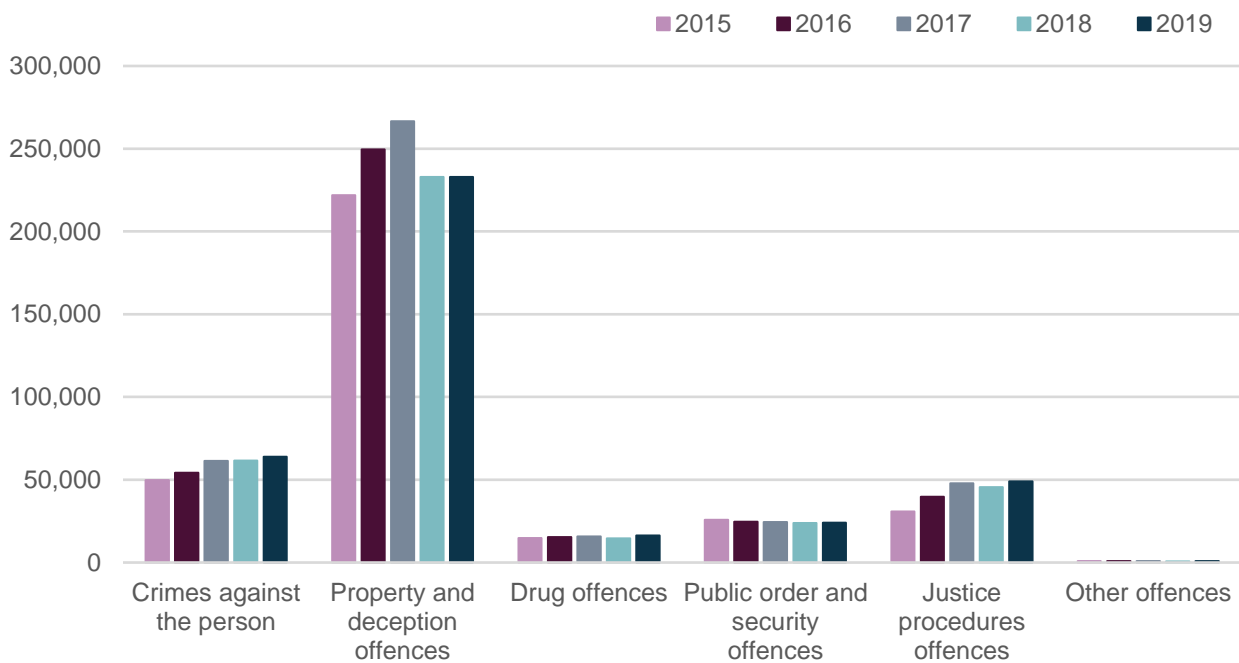
The other driver in this increase since the year ending March 2019 was criminal incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person*. This category has continued to increase year on year, and has increased 28.3% or 14,096 incidents since the year ending March 2015. In the last five years Assault and related offences has increased by 22.9% (7,532 incidents), as has Sexual offences up 45.6% (2,664 incidents). In the last 5 years Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour increased 27.7% (1,617 incidents).

Proportion of Victorian criminal incidents recorded by principal offence category, 5 year trend
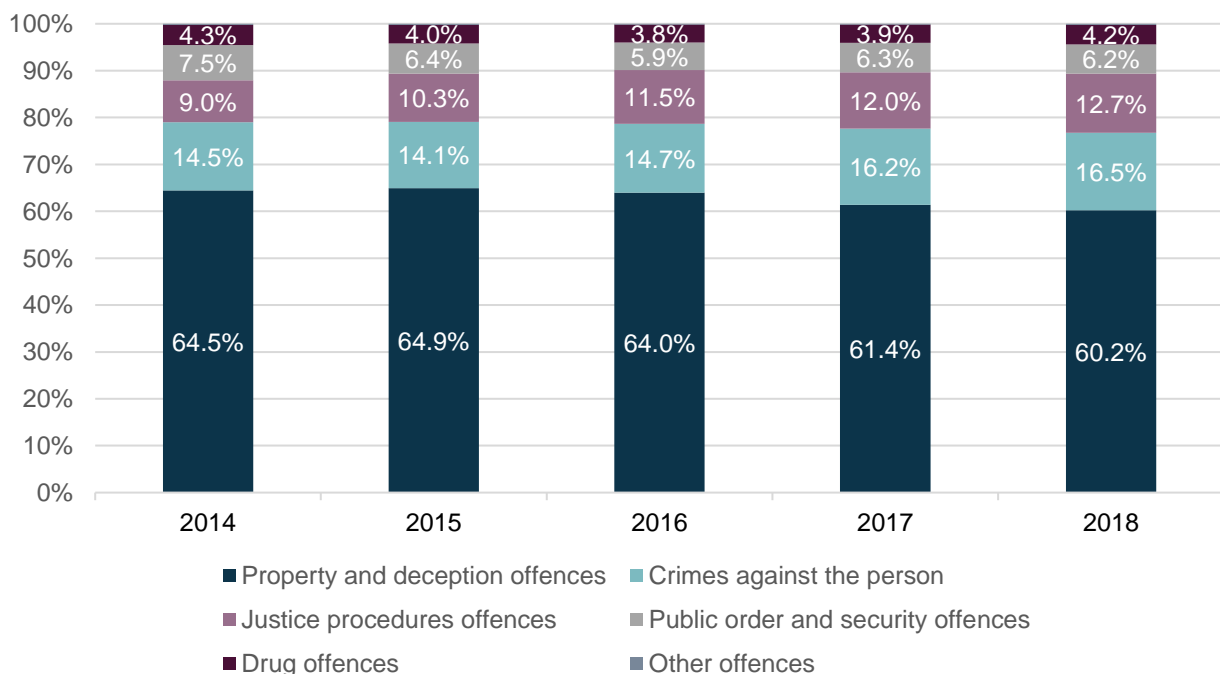
Please note that movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the Explanatory Notes, refer to this information when comparing data over time.

1.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of criminal incidents recorded in Victoria across all four police regions. There was an increase in the number of criminal incidents recorded in the North West Metro Region (up 2.2% or 3,225 incidents), Southern Metro Region (up 3.2% or 2,790 incidents), Eastern Region (up 1.1%, 900 incidents) and Western Region (up 1.3% or 810 incidents). The five Local Government Areas with the highest criminal incident rates were:

- Melbourne (14,767.7 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 6.7%)
- Latrobe (13,193.5 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 5.8%)
- Yarra (11,066.9 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 2.8%)
- Mildura (9,865.1 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 13.5%)
- Greater Shepparton (9,376.5 incidents per 100,000 estimated resident population, up3.4%)

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

1.4 Criminal incidents arising in the context of family violence

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

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

Family violence related recorded criminal incidents
Non-family violence related recorded criminal incidents
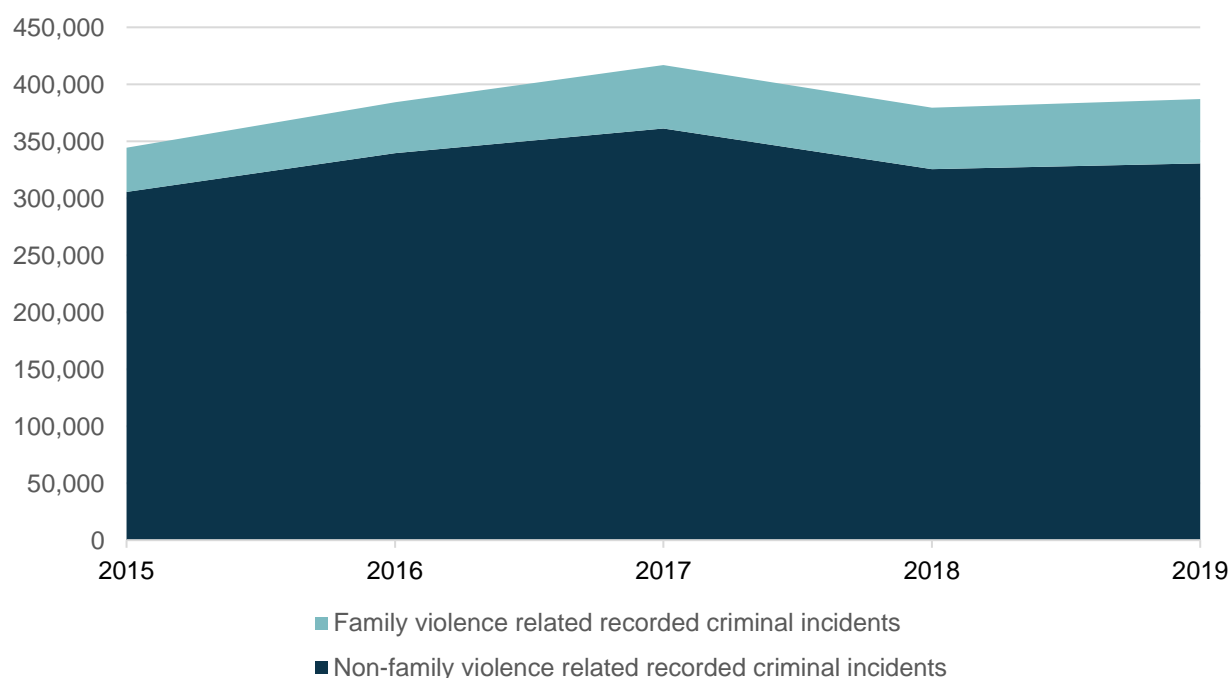
In the last 12 months the numbers of criminal incidents related to a family violence incident increased 5.3% (2,853 incidents) from 53,722 to 56,575. The proportion of criminal incidents related to a family incident increased from 14.2% to 14.6% in the last 12 months and increased from 11.2% in the year ending March 2015.

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

1.5 Charge status

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

A third of all criminal incidents (35.9%) recorded in the last 12 months resulted in charges being laid while half were unsolved (48.2%).

A charge was laid for the majority (73.8%) of *Justice procedures offences* and *Drug offences* (61.4%) in the year ending March 2019. The majority of (71.3%) of offences recorded for *Property and deception offences* were Unsolved. Of the incidents recorded in the category of *Crimes against the person,* approximately half (48.1%) resulted in charges being laid.

For more information about counting rules, please refer to the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Victorian criminal incidents recorded by charge status, year ending March 2019

	Charge Laid	No Charge Laid	Unsolved	Total
Number				
Crimes against the person	30,776	20,251	12,959	63,986
Property and deception offences	51,595	15,350	166,094	233,039
Drug offences	9,980	5,568	712	16,260
Public order and security offences	10,018	12,858	1,177	24,053
Justice procedures offences	36,130	7,313	5,544	48,987
Other offences	385	194	253	832
Total	*138,884*	*61,534*	*186,739*	*387,157*
Proportion (%)				
Crimes against the person	48.1%	31.6%	20.3%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	22.1%	6.6%	71.3%	100.0%
Drug offences	61.4%	34.2%	4.4%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	41.6%	53.5%	4.9%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	73.8%	14.9%	11.3%	100.0%
Other offences	46.3%	23.3%	30.4%	100.0%
Total	*35.9%*	*15.9%*	*48.2%*	*100.0%*

2. Recorded offences

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

2.1 Key movements in the number and rate of offences

Victorian recorded offences and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
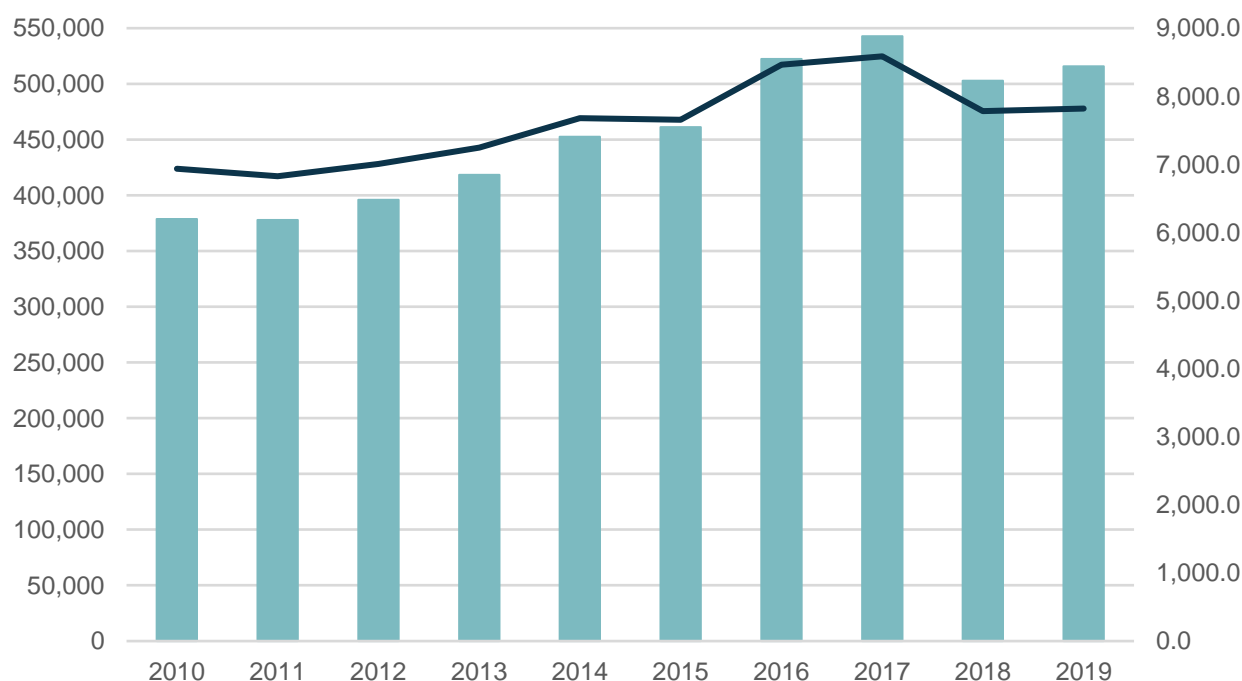
	Recorded Offences - year ending March										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 yr % change
Number	378,666	378,001	395,931	418,391	452,631	461,077	522,382	542,808	502,857	515,682	2.6%
Rate	6,933.9	6,825.8	7,006.3	7,247.8	7,678.3	7,656.1	8,462.1	8,586.6	7,783.4	7,818.6	0.5%

In the last 12 months the number of recorded offences increased by 12,825 offences, the rate per 100,000 population also increased slightly. The number of recorded offences has increased 36.2% (137,016 offences) from the year ending March 2010.

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:

- Assault and related offences (up 3.3% in the last 12 months, from 43,327 to 44,772)

- Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (up 5.8% in the last 12 months, from 11,689 to 12,366)

- Drug use and possession (up 12.9% in the last 12 months, from 23,066 to 26,051)

- Weapons and explosives offences (up 8.5% in the last 12 months, from 14,695 to 15,937)

- Breaches of orders (up 11.7% in the last 12 months, from 57,246 to 63,943).

The major offence categories that showed significant downward trends for the last 24 months for recorded offences were:

- Burglary/Break and enter (down 13.5% in the last 12 months, from 45,128 to 39,019)

- Other government regulatory offences (down 9.2% in the last 12 months, from 836 to 759).

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

Notable movements – recorded offences

In the last 12 months the number of recorded offences increased in all offence divisions. A major contributor to the increase in offences was a 10.3% increase (7,134 offences) in the number of recorded offences for *Justice procedures offences* to 76,624 offences. This was driven by an 11.7% increase (6,697 offences) in Breaches of orders to 63,943 offences. The other major contributor to the increase in offences was the number of recorded offences of *Drug offences,* which increased 13.0% (3,717 offences) to 32,397 offences. This was driven by Drug use and possession which increased 12.9% (2,985 offences) to 26,051 offences in the year ending March 2019.

In the last 12 months recorded offences of *Crimes against the person* also increased, 1.3% (1,005 offences) to 81,173 offences. This was driven by a 3.3% (1,445 offences) increase in Assault and related offences to 44,772 offences in the year ending March 2019. Assault and related offences made up the largest proportion of *Crimes against the person* offences (55.2%). In contrast Sexual offences decreased 8.1% (1,213 offences) to 13,720 offences.

Compared with last year the number of *Property and deception offences* recorded increased by 443 offences (0.2%). This was primarily driven by a 13.5% decrease (6,109 offences) in Burglary/Break and enter to 39,019 offences in the year ending March 2019. In contrast Theft increased by 3.5% (5,692 offences) to 170,338 and Deception increased by 8.6% (2,899 offences) to 36,559.

Please note that movements in recorded crime data, especially at the offence code level, may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the Explanatory Notes, refer to this information when comparing data over time.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category and quarter

	Apr – Jun 2018	Jul – Sep 2018	Oct – Dec 2018	Jan– Mar 2019	Total Apr 2018 – Mar 2019
Number					
Crimes against the person	19,097	19,539	21,004	21,533	81,173
Property and deception offences	73,788	69,604	72,426	72,673	288,491
Drug offences	8,138	8,163	7,881	8,215	32,397
Public order and security offences	8,762	8,090	8,913	9,337	35,102
Justice procedures offences	18,899	18,684	18,590	20,451	76,624
Other offences	782	317	447	349	1,895
Total	*129,466*	*124,397*	*129,261*	*132,558*	*515,682*
Proportion (%)					
Crimes against the person	23.5%	24.1%	25.9%	26.5%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	25.6%	24.1%	25.1%	25.2%	100.0%
Drug offences	25.1%	25.2%	24.3%	25.4%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	25.0%	23.0%	25.4%	26.6%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	24.7%	24.4%	24.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Other offences	41.3%	16.7%	23.6%	18.4%	100.0%
Total	*25.1%*	*24.1%*	*25.1%*	*25.7%*	*100.0%*

5 year trend – recorded offences

In the five years to March 2019 the number of recorded offences increased by 2.6% (12,825 offences). Recorded offences numbers peaked in the year ending March 2017. A key driver of this was the 36.5% (20,503 offences) increase in *Justice procedures offences,* followed by a 6.4% (17,294 offences) increase in *Property and deception* offences. The latter peaked in the year ending 2017.

Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
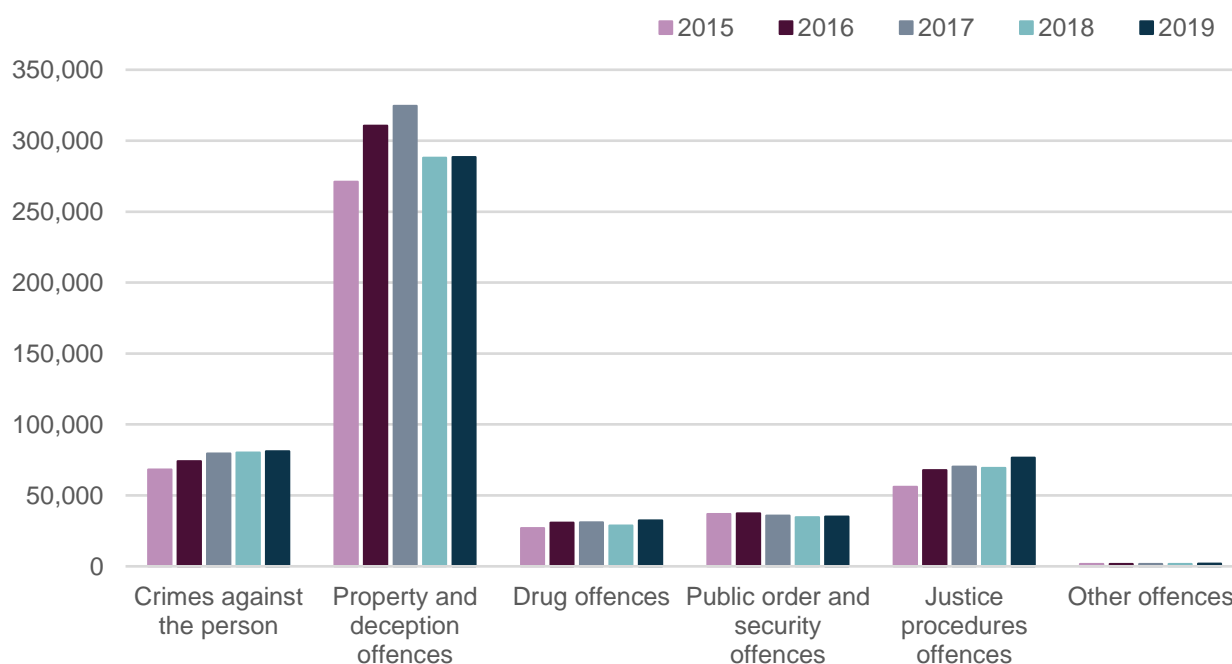
The five year increase in *Property and deception* offences was driven by Theft (up 15.3% or 22,648 offences) and Deception (up 10.5% or 3,469 offences). In contrast both Burglary/Break and enter (down 13.2% or 5,950 incidents) and Property damage (down 6.4% or 2,682 incidents) decreased. In the year ending March 2019 the number of offences recorded for Property Damage (39,376 offences) and Burglary/Break & Enter (39,019 offences) decreased.

In the year ending March 2019 the number of recorded offences for Burglary/Break & Enter and Property Damage were the lowest in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

In the last five years the number of recorded offences of *Crimes against the person* also increased (up 19.0% or 12,942 offences). In this same time period Assault and related offences increased by 21.0% (7,759 offences), Sexual Offences increased 18.6% (2,152 offences), Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people increased 37.4% (1,593 offences) and Robbery increased 36.4% (878 offences).

Proportion of Victorian offences recorded by offence category, 5 year trend
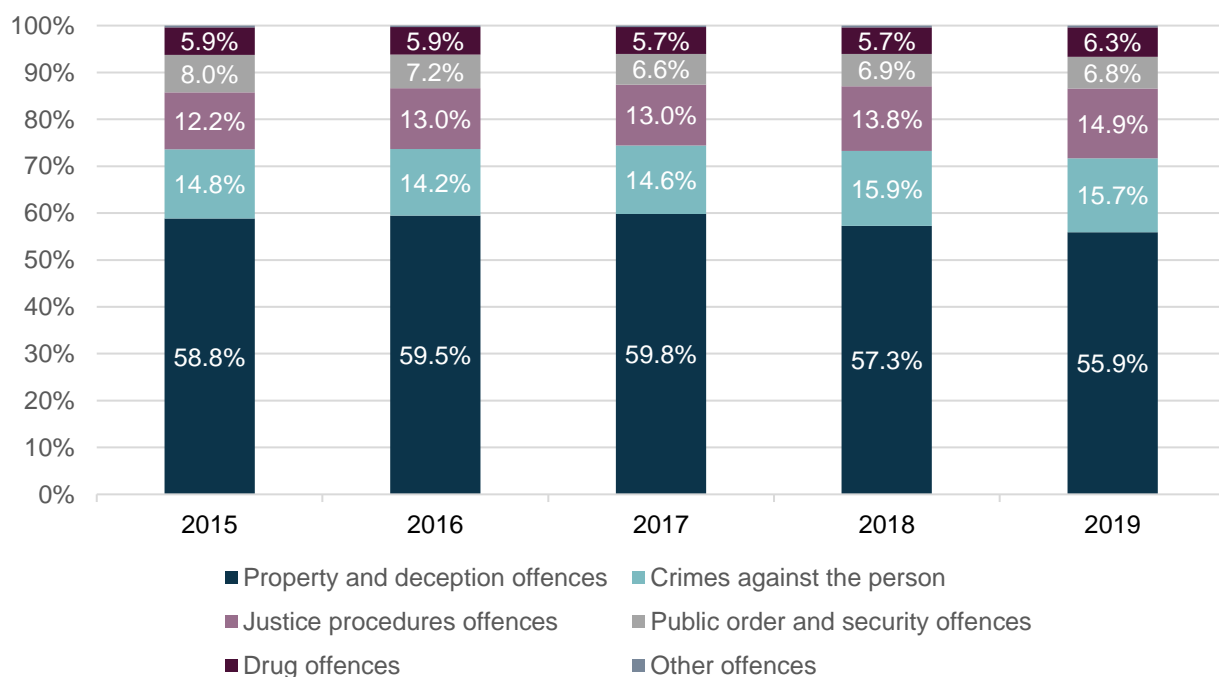
In the five years to March 2019 the proportion of recorded offences of *Property and deception offences* and *Public order and security offences* decreased while the proportion of *Justice procedures offences* and *Crimes against the person* increased.

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

2.3 Regional profile

In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of offences recorded in Victoria across all four police regions. There was an increase in the number of recorded offences in the North West Region (up 2.0% or 3,853 offences), Eastern region (up 3.2% or 3,522 offences), Southern Metro Region (up 2.5% or 2,830 offences) and the Western Region (up 2.4% or 1,948 offences). The five Local Government Areas with the highest offence rates were:

- Melbourne (19,696.9 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 9.0%)
- Latrobe (19,372.9 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 8.8%)
- Horsham (14,382.8 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 16.0%)
- Greater Shepparton (13,448.0 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, up 9.0%)
- Yarra (13,292.6 offences per 100,000 estimated resident population, down 2.1%).

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

2.4 Family violence related offences

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

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

■ Non-family incident related offences   ■ Family incident related offences
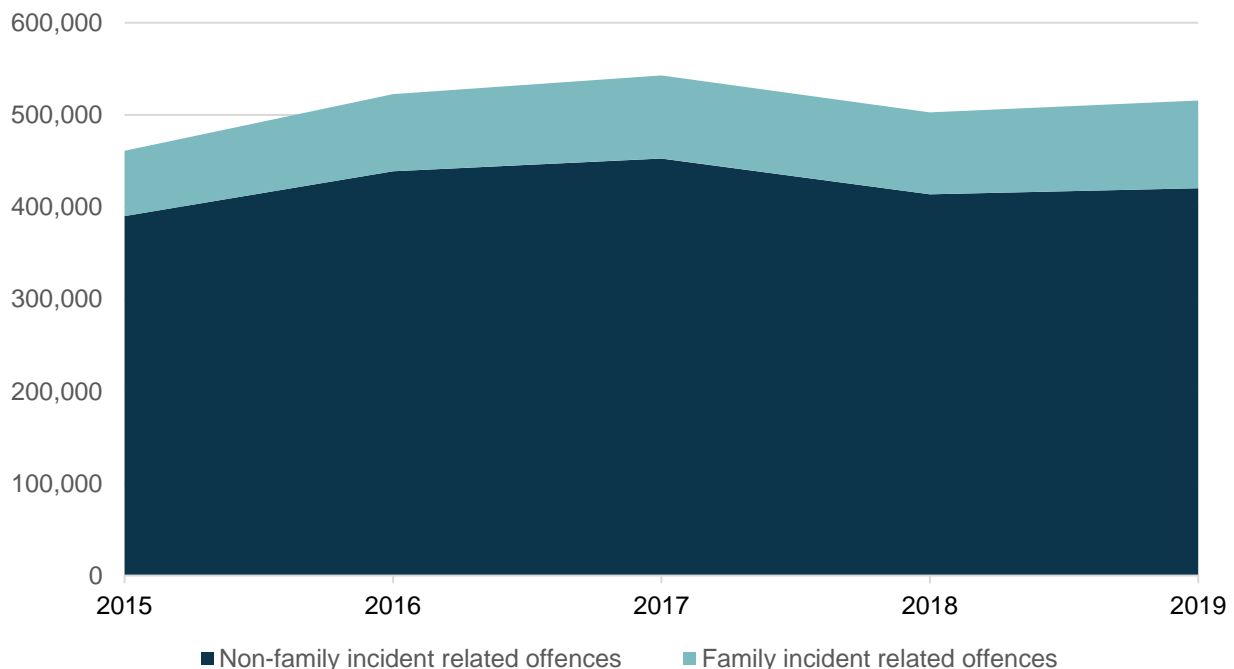
The number of offences related to family incidents increased 6.9% (6,196 offences) from 89,197 to 95,393. In the last 12 months the proportion of recorded offences related to a family incident also increased from 17.7% to 18.5%.

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

2.5 Investigation status

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

Almost half of all offences recorded in the last 12 months (46.8%) resulted in an Arrest/Summons while over a third were unsolved (39.0%) at the time of data extraction.

The majority (79.6%) of *Justice procedures offences* and *Drug offences* (77.0%) resulted in an Arrest/Summons in the year ending March 2019. In contrast almost two thirds (61.4%) of offences recorded in the category of *Property and deception offences* were Unsolved. Of the offences recorded in the category of *Crimes against the person* over half (52.9%) resulted in an Arrest/Summons.

Victorian offences recorded by investigation status, year ending March 2019

	Arrest/ Summons	Caution/ Official warning	Intent to Summons	Other	Unsolved	Total
Number						
Crimes against the person	42,934	579	16,807	6,703	14,150	81,173
Property and deception offences	91,200	3,089	11,454	5,501	177,247	288,491
Drug offences	24,961	5,030	1,118	81	1,207	32,397
Public order and security offences	20,189	574	1,426	11,361	1,552	35,102
Justice procedures offences	60,979	73	6,377	2,564	6,631	76,624
Other offences	1,322	44	181	58	290	1,895
Total	*241,585*	*9,389*	*37,363*	*26,268*	*201,077*	*515,682*
Proportion (%)						
Crimes against the person	52.9%	0.7%	20.7%	8.3%	17.4%	100.0%
Property and deception offences	31.6%	1.1%	4.0%	1.9%	61.4%	100.0%
Drug offences	77.0%	15.5%	3.5%	0.3%	3.7%	100.0%
Public order and security offences	57.5%	1.6%	4.1%	32.4%	4.4%	100.0%
Justice procedures offences	79.6%	0.1%	8.3%	3.3%	8.7%	100.0%
Other offences	69.8%	2.3%	9.6%	3.1%	15.3%	100.0%
Total	*46.8%*	*1.8%*	*7.2%*	*5.1%*	*39.0%*	*100.0%*

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

3. Alleged offender incidents

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

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

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

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

Victorian alleged offender incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
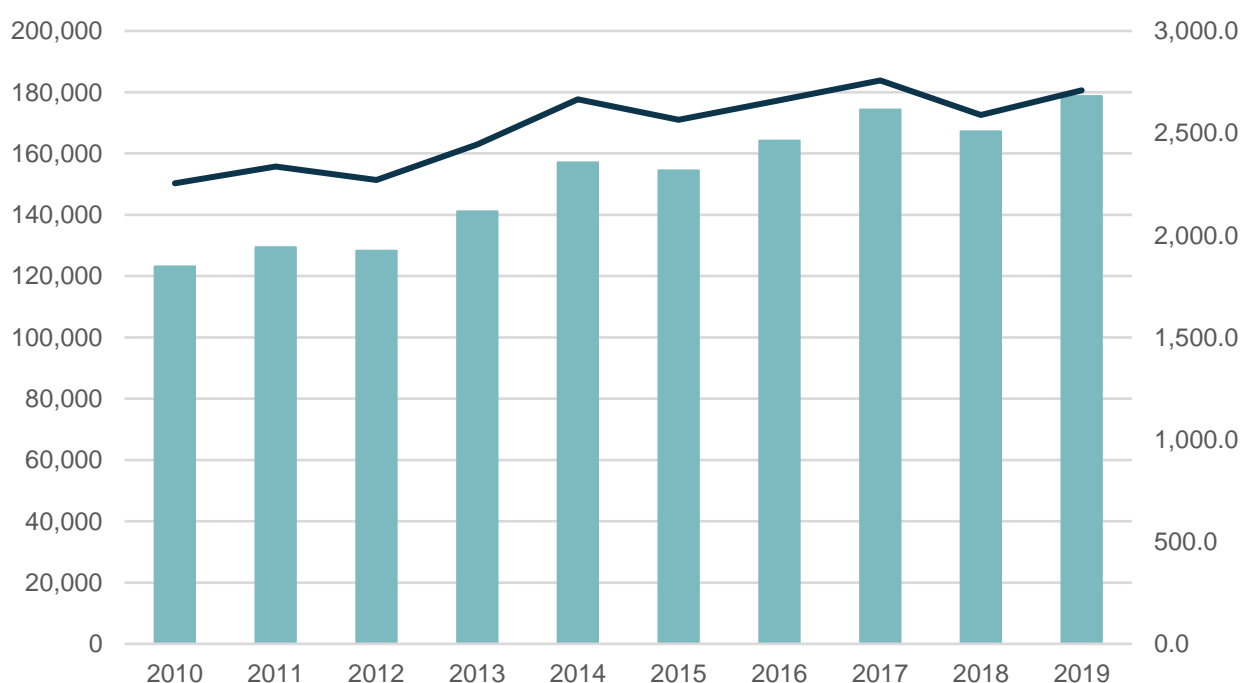
	Alleged Offender Incidents - year ending March										1 yr % change
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number	123,121	129,390	128,327	141,161	157,118	154,491	164,268	174,336	167,214	178,731	6.9%
Rate	2,254.5	2,336.5	2,270.8	2,445.3	2,665.3	2,565.3	2,661.0	2,757.8	2,588.2	2,709.8	4.7%

In the last 12 months there was an increase in the number of alleged offender incidents (11,517 incidents) and a 45.2% increase (55,610 incidents) from the year ending March 2010. The number of alleged offender incidents are the highest in CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

3.2 Number of alleged offender incidents by principal offence category

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 last 12 months the number of alleged offender incidents increased across all principal offence categories. In the last five years *Public order and security offences* and *Other offences* were the only offence categories to decrease.

Alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has increased in the last 12 months (up 7.9% or 3,630 incidents), and the past 5 years (up 22.1% or 8,919 incidents). *Property and deception offences* has increased in the last 12 months (up 4.8% or 3,027 incidents), and the past 5 years (up 24.7% or 12,985 incidents).

By principal offence, the category that made up the largest proportion of alleged offender incidents in the year ending March 2019 was *Property and deception offences* (36.7% or 65,637 incidents), followed by *Crimes against the person* (27.6%).

Alleged offender incidents by principal offence, 5 year trend
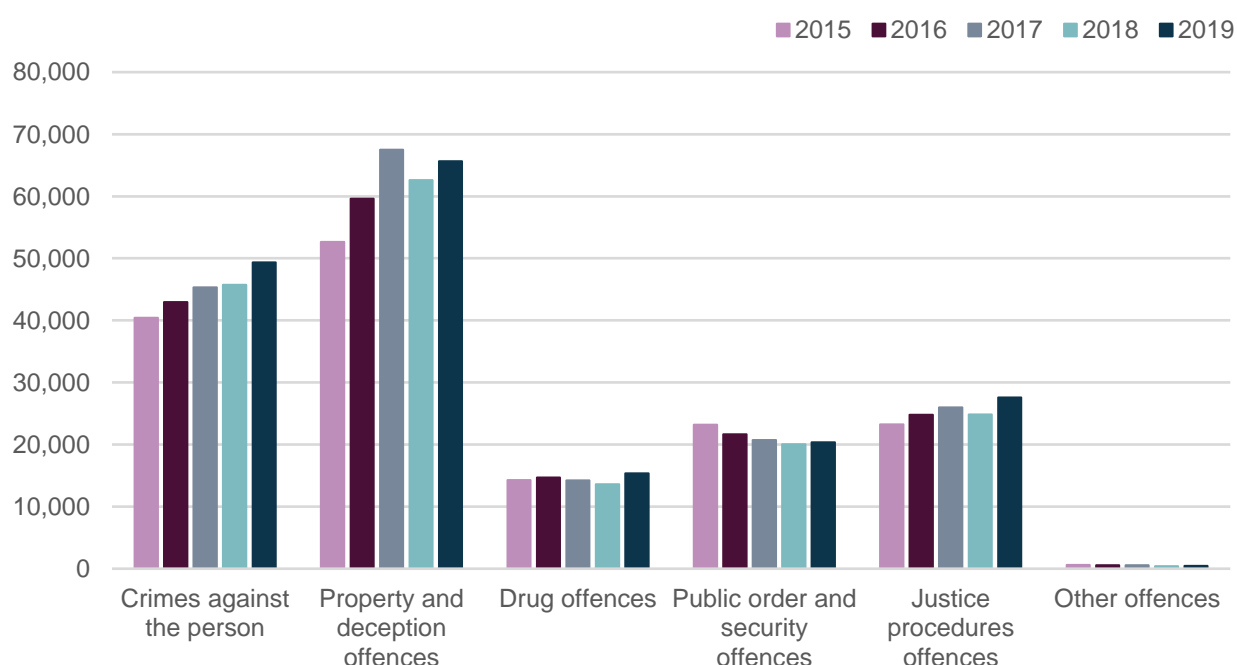
In the past 12 months alleged offender incidents with a principal offence *Justice procedures offences* increased by 11.1% (2,747 incidents) to 27,578 incidents. Since the year ending March 2015 this category has increased 18.7% (4,344 incidents) up from 23,234 alleged offender incidents.

Alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* have increased 13.0% (1,763 incidents) in the past year, comprising 15,369 alleged offender incidents. This offence division made up 8.6% of all alleged offender incidents in the year ending March 2019.

In contrast alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of Public order and security offences decreased (down 1.5% or 304 incidents) in the last 12 months. In the last 5 years this offence type decreased 12.4% (2,877 offences).

3.3 Sex and age of alleged offenders

Of the 178,731 alleged offender incidents recorded in the last 12 months, 178,709 incidents were allegedly committed by a person, while the remainder were a business or organisation. Of the person alleged offender incidents 78.8% were a male offender and 21.2% were a female offender. The remaining alleged offenders had an unknown sex.

Overall person alleged offender incidents increased in the year ending March 2019, up 6.9% (11,508 incidents). The number of male alleged offender incidents increased by 6.2% (8,176 incidents) from the previous year, while female alleged offender incidents increased by 9.6% (3,332 incidents) from the previous year.

Alleged offender incidents by sex and age, year ending March 2019

■ Males ■ Females

Age	Males	Females
65 +	2,239	417
60–64	1,723	403
55–59	3,256	831
50–54	6,020	1,564
45–49	10,772	2,684
40–44	13,728	3,553
35–39	17,758	4,538
30–34	20,134	5,470
25–29	22,002	6,163
20–24	20,416	5,259
15–19	18,070	5,003
10–14	3,776	1,659
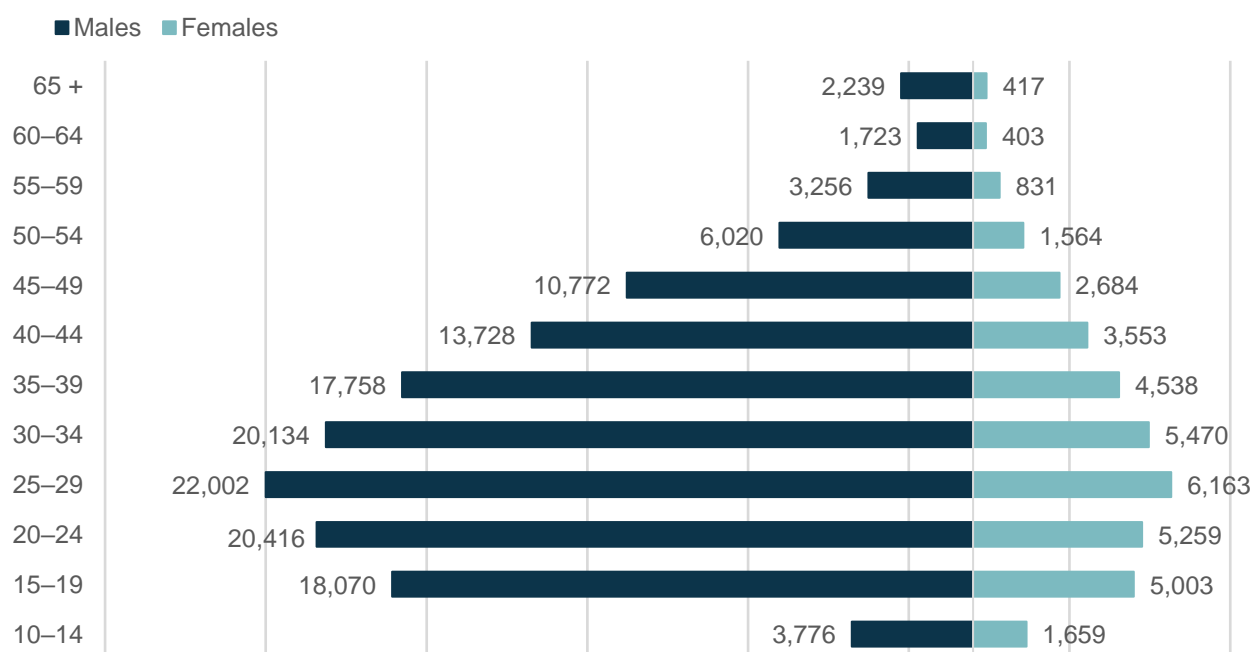
In the last 12 months alleged offenders aged between 10–19 years decreased 0.5% from 28,652 to 28,508 incidents. The proportion of alleged offenders aged between 10–19 years has decreased from 19.5% in March 2015 to 16.0% of the total alleged offender incidents in the last 12 months.

While male alleged offenders aged 10–19 years decreased 3.1%, from 22,534 to 21,846 in the last year, female alleged offenders aged 10–19 years increased by 8.9% from 6,118 to 6,662. For female alleged offenders in this age group the 10–14 year age group increased 1.8% or 29 incidents in the last 12 months while those aged 15–19 years increased 11.5% from 4,488 to 5,003 incidents.

3.4 Outcome

Approximately two in every five alleged offender incidents (39.0% or 69,659 incidents) recorded in the past 12 months resulted in an Arrest, while 46,589 (26.1%) resulted in a Summons and 39,115 (21.9%) were recorded with a status of Intent to Summons. There were 10,397 (5.8%) 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 March 2019
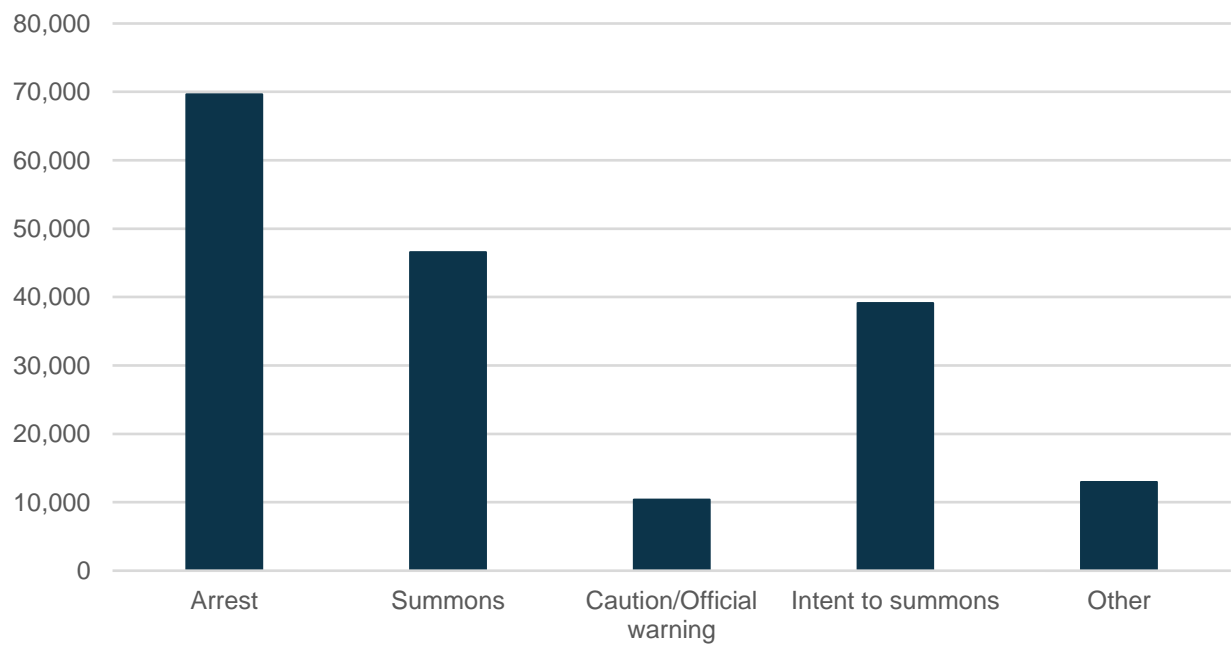
Other includes: Penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

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

Victorian victim reports and rate per 100,000 population, 10 year trend
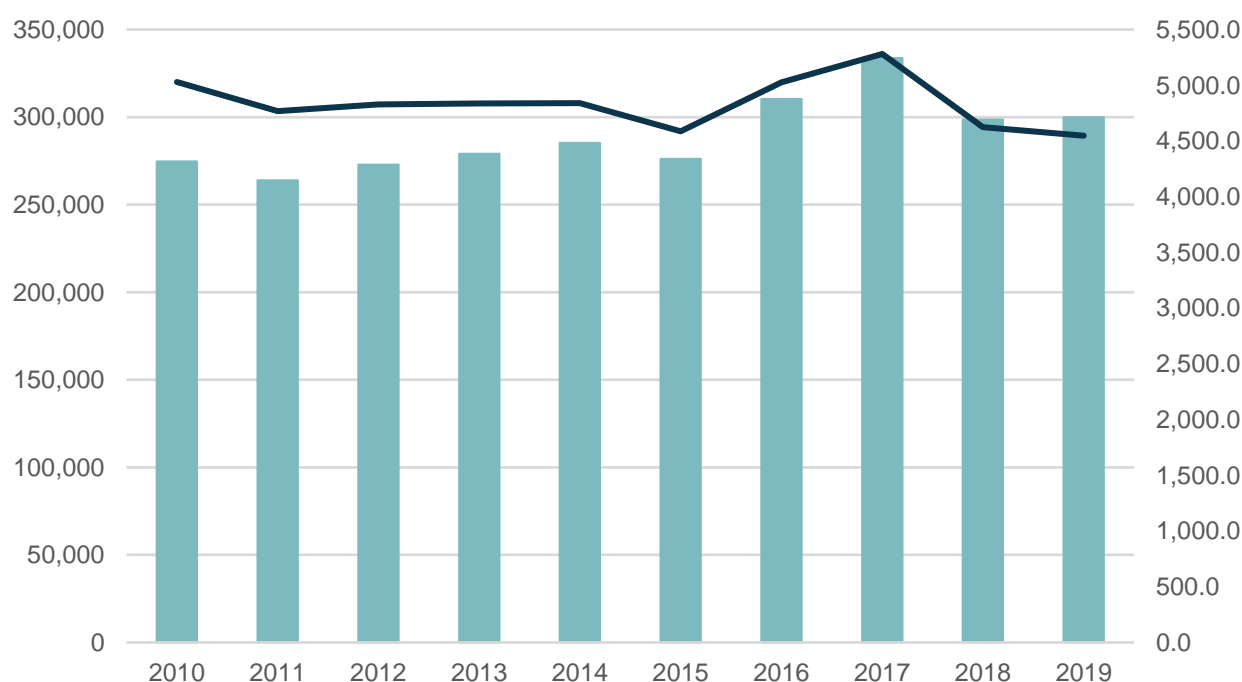
	Victim Reports - year ending March										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 yr % change
Number	274,739	264,020	272,852	279,163	285,242	276,191	310,352	333,847	298,724	299,948	0.4%
Rate	5,030.8	4,767.6	4,828.3	4,835.9	4,838.8	4,586.1	5,027.4	5,281.0	4,623.7	4547.7	-1.6%

In the last 12 months there was an increase of 1,224 victim reports (0.4%) and an increase of 9.2% or 25,209 victim reports from the year ending March 2010. The rate per 100,000 population decreased by 1.6% in the last 12 months, the lowest in the CSA data holdings, which go back to July 2004.

4.2 Number of victim reports by principal offence category

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

Of the 299,948 victim reports in the last 12 months, 233,520 (77.9%) had a principal offence of *Property and deception offences*, 66,267 reports (22.1%) were *Crimes against the person* and the remaining 161 victim reports were *Other offence*s. The proportion of victim reports with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has increased in the last five years from 19.5% (53,874 victim reports) in the year ending March 2015.

4.3 Sex and age of victims

In the last 12 months, 218,296 victims were people (72.8%) and 81,652 victims were businesses or organisations (27.2%). These proportions have remained consistent over time. Over the last five years the number of person victims increased (6.6% or 13,589 victim reports) as did business or organisation victims (14.2% or 10,168 victim reports).

Of the 214,386 victim reports where sex was recorded, 55.1% (118,059 victim reports) were a male victim, while 44.9% (96,327 victim reports) were a female victim. In the last 12 months male victim reports decreased 0.6% or 701 victim reports while female victim reports decreased 0.6% or 613 victim reports. Five year trends show that these numbers have increased, up from 110,550 for male victim reports (6.8%) and up from 88,644 for female victim reports (8.7%).

Victim reports by age group and sex, year ending March 2019

Age group	Males	Females
75 +	2,710	2,323
70–74	2,671	1,734
65–69	3,938	2,579
60–64	5,628	3,610
55–59	7,611	5,190
50–54	8,979	6,648
45–49	10,395	8,644
40–44	10,698	8,741
35–39	12,477	10,080
30–34	14,664	11,326
25–29	15,013	12,739
20–24	12,172	11,307
15–19	6,100	6,312
10–14	2,019	2,379
00–09	1,096	961
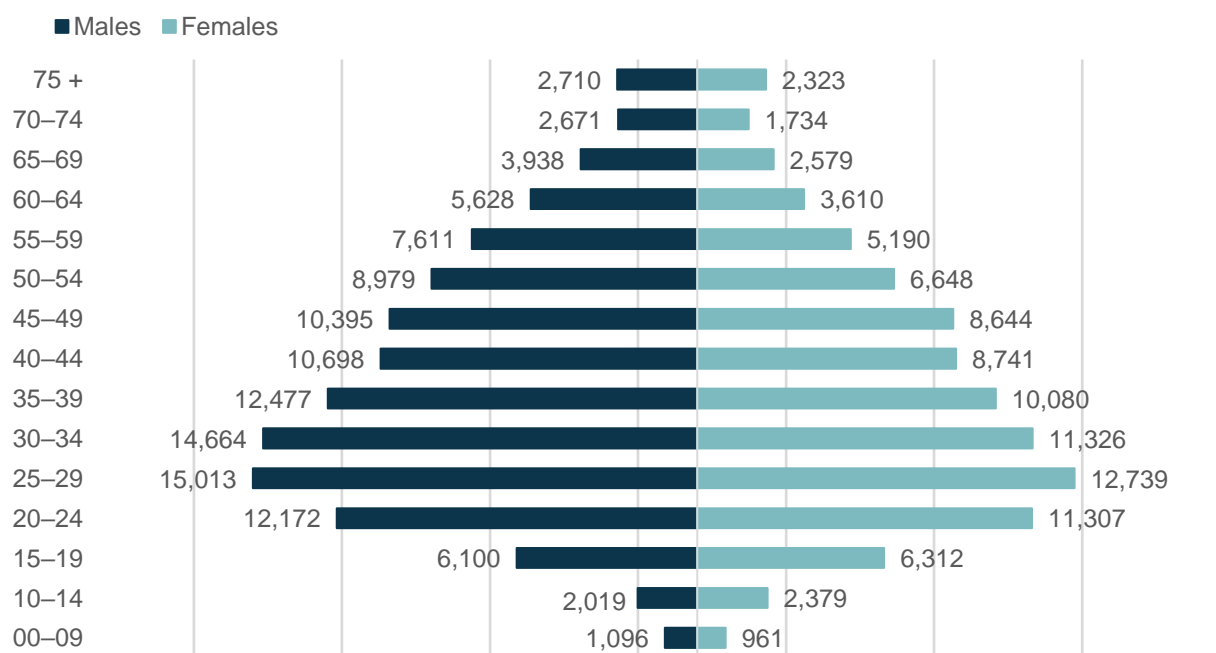
Age patterns are similar between males and females where a person victim report was recorded by Victoria Police. However proportionally, female victims are concentrated in the younger age groups with 21.8% of female victims below 25 years of age compared to 18.1% of males. There were slightly more male victims in the older age groups than females, with 35.5% of males aged 45 and over compared with 31.9% of females. These trends have remained consistent over the last 5 years.

Reported victims of a *Property and deception offence* were more likely to be males, making up 58.6% (89,145) of the victim reports in this offence category. For the offence category *Crimes against the person*, females were more likely than males to be victims with 54.0% (35,704) 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

Victorian family incidents and rate per 100,000 population, 8 year trend
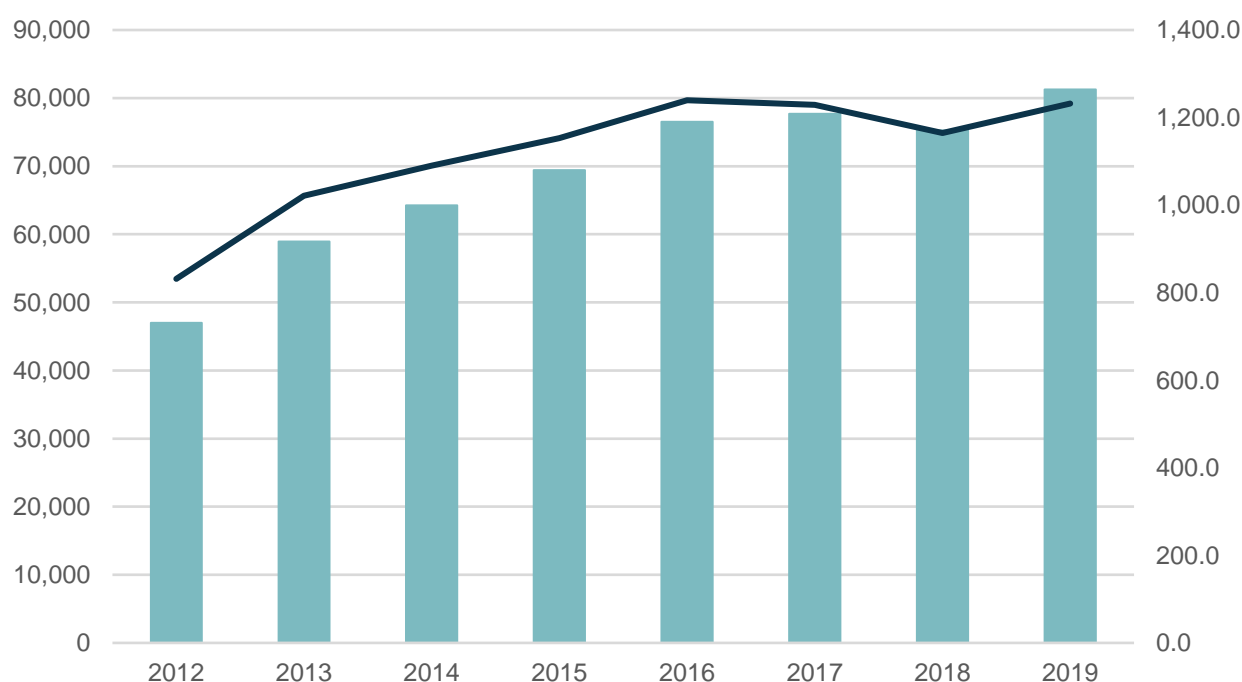
	Family Incidents - year ending March								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 yr % change
Number	46,993	58,959	64,253	69,440	76,519	77,716	75,257	81,252	8.0%
Rate	831.6	1,021.3	1,090.0	1,153.0	1,239.5	1,229.4	1,164.8	1,231.9	5.8%

There was an increase of 5,995 family incidents in the last 12 months and an increase of 11,812 family incidents in the five years since the year ending March 2015. The rate per 100,000 population increased by 5.8% in the last 12 months.

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
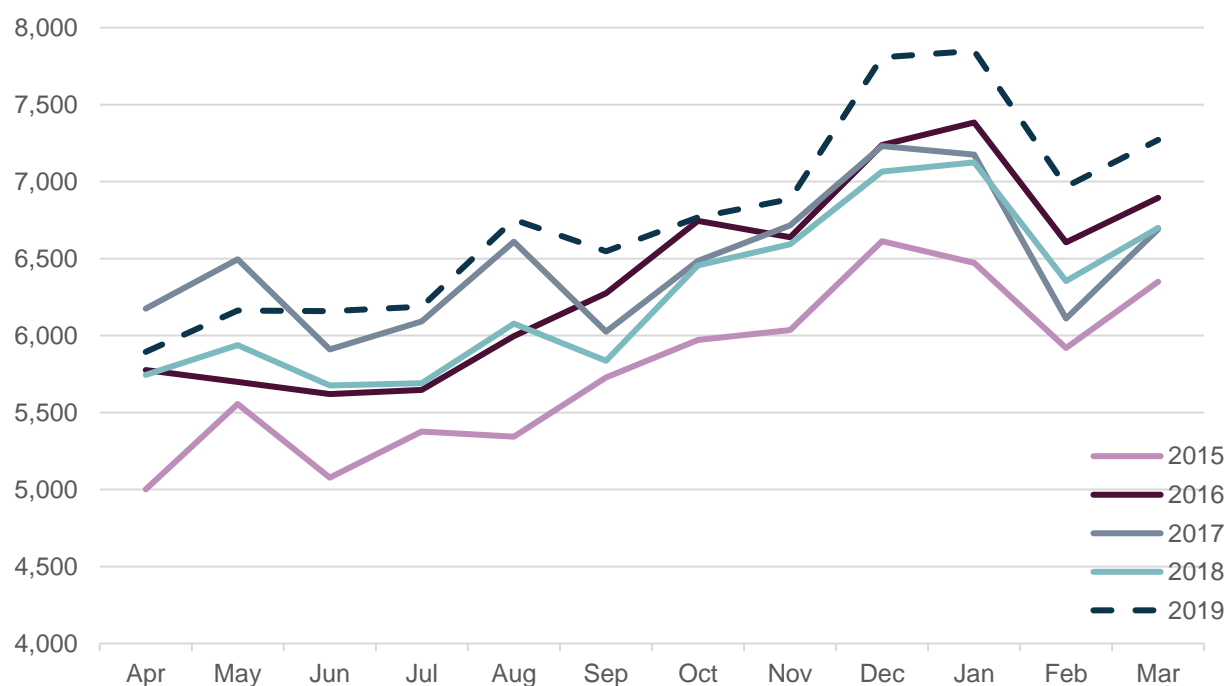
Over the last 12 months, there were between 5,894 and 7,849 family incidents recorded per month. In the last five years, the months with the highest number of recorded family incidents were January 2019 (7,849 incidents) and December 2018 (7,807 incidents), aligning with usual seasonal trend.

5.2. Demographic characteristics of affected family members

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

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

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

In the last 12 months, 74.8% (60,754) of the 81,253 affected family members were female, while 25.1% (20,362) were male. Of the female affected family members, just over one quarter (26.6%, 16,136 females) were aged between 30–39 years compared to 3,993 males (19.6%). Males aged over 50 years and over made up a quarter (24.2% or 4,931 males) of male affected family members compared with only 17.0% of females (10,304 females).

The number of the number of male affected family members increased 8.8% (1,649 males) in the last 12 months and 20.0% (3,387 males) since the year ending March 2015. Similarly female affected family members increased 7.6% (4,310 females) in the last 12 months and 16.0% (8,396 females) since the year ending March 2015. In the last 12 months the numbers of male affected family members aged 0–9 years decreased 14.3% (152 males) to 913 males, and female affected members decreased 13.0% (115 females) to 771 females.

Affected family members by age and sex, year ending March 2019

■ Males ■ Females

Age	Males	Females
75 +	391	833
70–74	403	719
65–69	608	1,048
60–64	756	1,471
55–59	1,137	2,367
50–54	1,636	3,866
45–49	2,112	5,911
40–44	2,017	6,628
35–39	2,019	7,942
30–34	1,974	8,194
25–29	1,944	8,013
20–24	1,726	6,798
15–19	1,449	3,927
10–14	1,027	1,512
05–09	655	517
00–04	258	254

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.
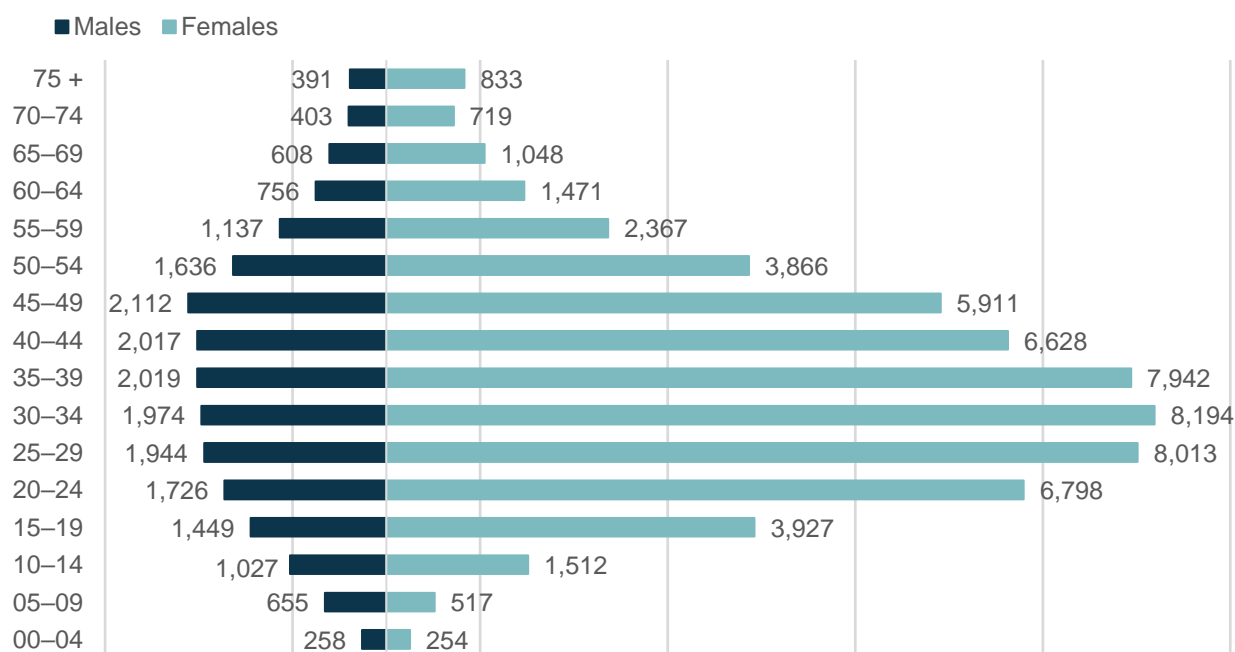
In the last 12 months there were 81,253 other parties recorded, of which 75.7% (61,504 males) were male and 24.0% (19,479 females) were female. The number of female other parties increased 10.8% (1,894 females) in the last 12 months and 23.7% (3,737 females) since the year ending March 2015. Similarly the number of male other parties increased 7.2% (4,134 males) in the last 12 months and 15.1% (8,058 males) since the year ending March 2015.

Other parties by age and sex, year ending March 2019

■Males ■Females

Age	Males	Females
75 +	454	87
70–74	420	108
65–69	588	148
60–64	1,040	283
55–59	1,927	602
50–54	3,839	1,121
45–49	6,232	1,783
40–44	7,876	2,281
35–39	8,919	2,402
30–34	8,763	2,635
25–29	8,323	2,691
20–24	6,938	2,376
15–19	4,304	1,944
10–14	1,222	702
00–09	107	24
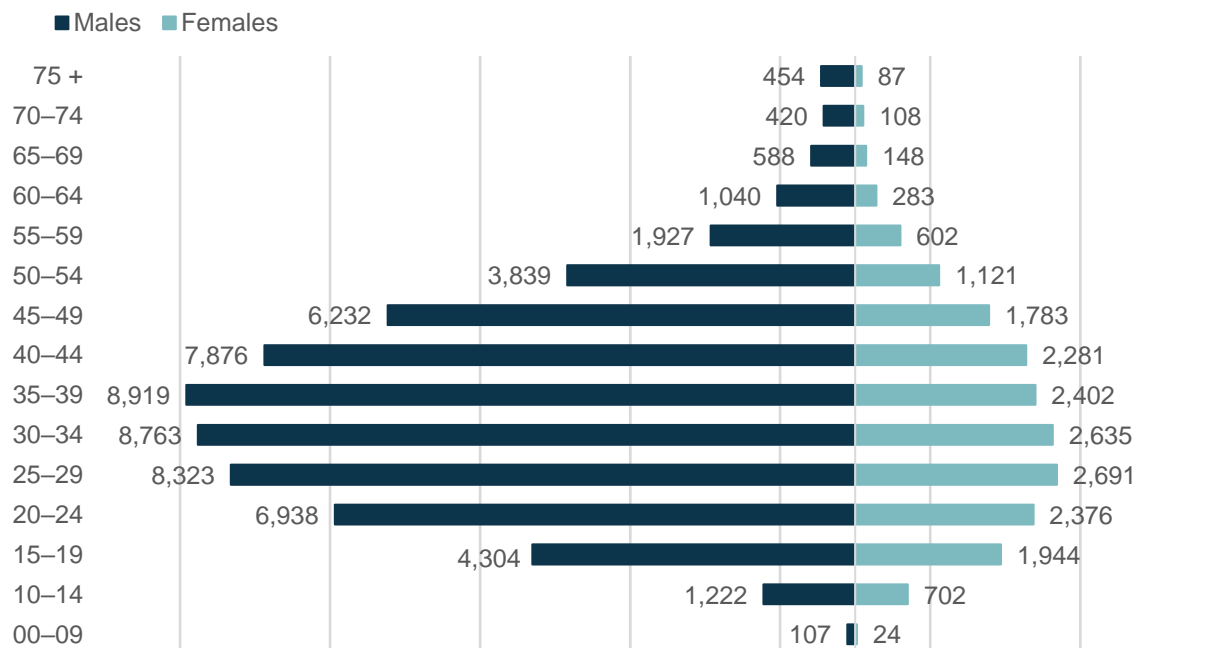
In the last 12 months the age group for other parties with the highest increase was 9.2% for 25–29 years (up 927 to 11,016 other parties). Male other parties aged 25–29 years increased 7.1% (549 males) to 8,323 males and female other parties aged 25–29 years increased 16.4% (379 females) to 2,691 females.

For both male and female other parties, almost two-thirds were aged between 20–44 years (66.4%, or 40,819 males, and 63.6%, or 12,385 females). These proportions have remained stable over the last 5 years.

Appendix 1. Explanatory notes

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

Data source

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

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

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

Scope and coverage

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

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

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

Comparisons between Victoria Police and Crime Statistics Agency statistics

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

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

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

Offence categories

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

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

Reference periods

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

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

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

Composition of quarterly data for statistical reporting

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

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

	2018			2019				2020
	April to June	July to September	October to December	January to March	April to June	January to March	October to December	January to March
Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	█	█	█	█				
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019		█	█	█	█			
Oct 2018 - Sep 2019			█	█	█	█		
Jan - Dec 2019				█	█	█	█	
Apr 2019- Mar 2020					█	█	█	█

Reference periods based on the date records are created

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

Counting methodology

Recorded criminal incidents

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Offences recorded

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

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

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

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

Alleged offender incidents

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

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

Date of result

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

Victim reports

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Family incidents

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

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

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

Demographic characteristics of affected family members and other parties

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during a family incident. The other individual involved in a family incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member.

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Principal variable calculations

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

Principal offence

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

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

CSA Offence Index

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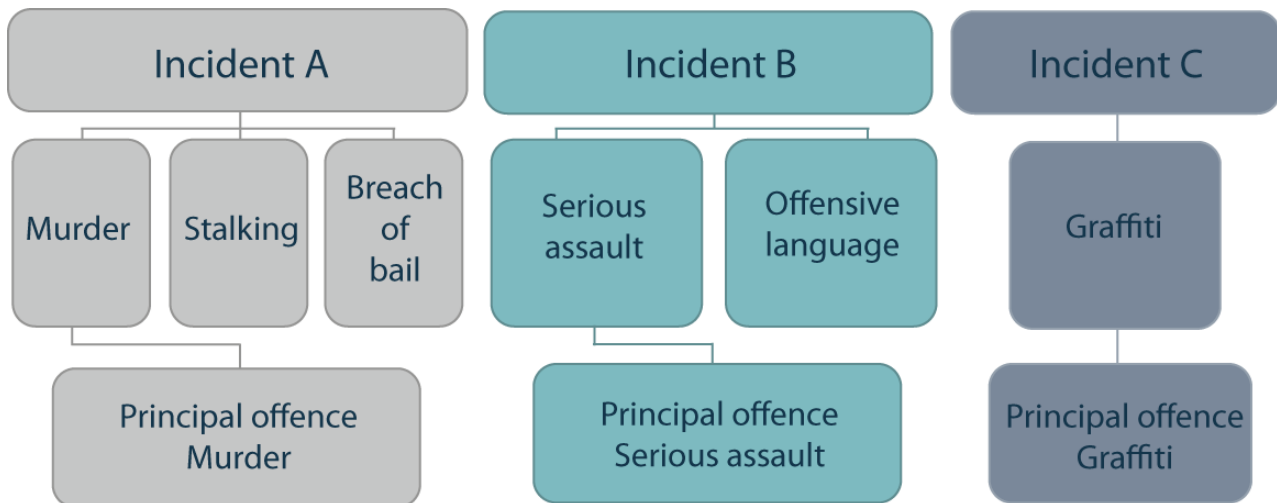
Example Incident A: Where an incident involves one offence of Murder, one offence of Stalking and one offence of Breach of bail, the principal offence would be presented as Murder.

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

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

Location type

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

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

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

Relationship of victim to alleged offender

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

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

For more information on the relationship type index, please see the [relationship type classification](#).

Regional statistics

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

Improved location information

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

Justice and Immigration Institutional Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

- Barwon Prison (inc. Grevilla Youth Justice Precinct)
- Beechworth Correctional Centre
- Dame Phyllis Frost Centre
- Dhurringile Prison
- Fulham Correctional Centre
- Hopkins Correctional Centre (inc. Corrella Place)
- Judy Lazarus Transition Centre
- Langi Kal 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 Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (Customised data request[1]). 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 March 2019 publication

ABS - Australian Demographic Statistics				DELWP
Apr 2014 – Mar 2015	Apr 2015 – Mar 2016	Apr 2016 – Mar 2017	Apr 2017 – Mar 2018	Apr 2018 – Mar 2019
6,022,322	6,173,172	6,321,606	6,460,675	Unpublished[1]

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[1] The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning produce population projections for Victoria 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 projections are not released to the public and have been provided to the CSA as a customised data request.

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.

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

<u>Sexual Offences</u>

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).

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

Carjacking

In December 2016, following amendments to section 79 of the *Crimes Act 1958,* new offences for carjacking offences were created. 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.

Breach of bail conditions

Amendments to the *Bail Act 1977* which were introduced in December 2013 inserted the following sections into the act:
- S30A Offence to contravene certain conduct conditions
- S30B Offence to commit indictable offence whilst on bail

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

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

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 Recording of the Standard Indigenous Question

Victoria Police captures the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status of individuals in their databases using the Standard Indigenous Question (SIQ). Over time, the quality of the SIQ data item provided by Victoria Police has been declining, with the number of Unknown Indigenous status increasing over the last five years.

In February 2019 Victoria Police identified an issue with the extraction of responses to the SIQ from LEAP. Victoria Police have advised that this extraction issue may be contributing to the declining data quality. Due to current levels of missing data the CSA will not release Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status as part of the standard quarterly statistics. This information will only be available via the CSA data consultancy service. Once Victoria Police investigates and resolves this issue the CSA will recommence publication of these data.

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 presence of alcohol or drugs and a number of other items in a different way to the original L17 form. Until the trial is complete the CSA will continue to output information based on the original L17 form. This results in an undercount of these items at a family incident in Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Wyndham, Brimbank and Melton.

The number of children present was also captured differently by the trial L17 forms in these LGAs. This change in recording practice resulted in an undercount of children present at a family incident in Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Wyndham, Brimbank and Melton. From the year ending September 2018 data release the CSA methodology used to determine if a child was present changed for these LGAs to accurately reflect the Victoria Police recording of child present. These changes are now reflected in the current figures produced by the CSA, found in Table 1 of the 'Family incidents data table'. As the data has been revised from the year ending September 2018 comparison with previously released CSA data is not recommended.

Victoria Police recording practice at Youth Justice Institutions

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

Recording of 'Fail to stop' offences

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

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

<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.

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

Abbreviations used in the data

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions

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

Additional data

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

Appendix 2. Recorded criminal incidents by principal offence – Apr 2015 to Mar 2019

	Year ending March					1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	147	176	180	187	163	-12.8%	-
A20 Assault and related offences	32,896	35,604	39,211	39,025	40,428	3.6%	UP
A30 Sexual offences	5,848	6,292	7,483	8,370	8,512	1.7%	NS
A40 Abduction and related offences	356	401	469	400	441	10.3%	NS
A50 Robbery	1,766	2,036	2,532	2,511	2,671	6.4%	UP
A60 Blackmail and extortion	123	135	141	120	180	50.0%	-
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	5,839	6,244	6,898	6,777	7,456	10.0%	UP
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	2,915	3,422	4,431	4,240	4,135	-2.5%	NS
Sub total	*49,890*	*54,310*	*61,345*	*61,630*	*63,986*	*3.8%*	
Property and Deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,078	3,849	3,321	3,024	2,975	-1.6%	NS
B20 Property damage	35,697	36,683	37,473	35,918	33,628	-6.4%	NS
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	42,970	48,970	50,652	42,754	36,869	-13.8%	DOWN
B40 Theft	124,755	142,039	153,413	131,037	136,910	4.5%	UP
B50 Deception	15,486	18,057	21,747	20,229	22,653	12.0%	UP
B60 Bribery	15	9	5	5	4	-20.0%	-
Sub total	*222,001*	*249,607*	*266,611*	*232,967*	*233,039*	*0.0%*	
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	2,901	3,230	3,052	2,748	3,023	10.0%	NS
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,115	1,235	1,035	984	1,108	12.6%	NS
C30 Drug use and possession	10,684	10,814	11,649	10,873	12,097	11.3%	UP
C90 Other drug offences	19	20	33	38	32	-15.8%	-
Sub total	*14,719*	*15,299*	*15,769*	*14,643*	*16,260*	*11.0%*	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	7,632	8,937	9,409	8,810	9,645	9.5%	UP
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	16,917	13,929	13,163	12,981	12,194	-6.1%	NS
D30 Public nuisance offences	1,275	1,767	1,857	1,953	2,188	12.0%	NS
D40 Public security offences	28	26	29	55	26	-52.7%	-
Sub total	*25,852*	*24,659*	*24,458*	*23,799*	*24,053*	*1.1%*	

	Year ending March						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	3,030	6,308	8,500	7,377	7,764	5.2%	NS
E20 Breaches of orders	27,895	33,352	39,366	38,260	41,223	7.7%	UP
Sub total	*30,925*	*39,660*	*47,866*	*45,637*	*48,987*	*7.3%*	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	26	13	9	4	6	50.0%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	233	266	408	264	272	3.0%	-
F30 Other government regulatory offences	313	295	221	226	232	2.7%	-
F90 Miscellaneous offences	280	253	199	226	322	42.5%	-
Sub total	*852*	*827*	*837*	*720*	*832*	*15.6%*	
Total incidents	344,239	384,362	416,886	379,396	387,157	2.0%	

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

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

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

Appendix 3. Recorded criminal incidents by Police region and local government area – Apr 2015 to Mar 2019

	Year ending March					1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	6,582	7,226	7,451	7,373	7,025	-4.7%	DOWN
Brimbank	13,739	14,967	14,670	13,550	14,670	8.3%	UP
Darebin	10,771	11,884	13,196	11,424	11,268	-1.4%	NS
Hobsons Bay	5,383	5,548	5,228	4,827	4,851	0.5%	NS
Hume	13,494	15,613	17,052	15,298	15,661	2.4%	UP
Maribyrnong	6,433	7,178	7,189	6,583	6,679	1.5%	NS
Melbourne	23,634	25,778	28,177	26,900	26,694	-0.8%	NS
Melton	7,502	8,796	8,979	7,809	8,367	7.1%	NS
Moonee Valley	6,603	7,028	7,739	6,697	6,505	-2.9%	NS
Moreland	10,304	11,154	11,772	10,986	11,376	3.5%	NS
Nillumbik	1,647	2,088	2,166	1,794	1,628	-9.3%	NS
Whittlesea	10,008	11,109	12,878	11,351	11,952	5.3%	UP
Wyndham	9,995	11,912	11,904	10,815	11,413	5.5%	UP
Yarra	9,619	10,339	11,272	10,610	11,153	5.1%	NS
Sub total	*135,714*	*150,620*	*159,673*	*146,017*	*149,242*	*2.2%*	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	299	327	280	319	399	25.1%	-
Bass Coast	1,897	2,021	1,982	1,794	1,783	-0.6%	NS
Baw	2,298	2,653	2,893	2,929	3,199	9.2%	UP
Benalla	789	891	1,001	979	880	-10.1%	NS
Boroondara	5,627	6,143	6,999	5,630	5,567	-1.1%	NS
East Gippsland	2,941	3,279	2,952	3,060	3,215	5.1%	UP
Greater Shepparton	5,577	5,673	6,309	5,984	6,241	4.3%	NS
Indigo	315	385	353	339	371	9.4%	-
Knox	6,930	7,682	9,319	8,513	8,103	-4.8%	NS
Latrobe	8,085	9,375	10,350	9,380	9,958	6.2%	UP
Manningham	3,150	3,401	4,072	3,670	3,421	-6.8%	NS
Mansfield	326	416	470	453	325	-28.3%	DOWN
Maroondah	5,621	6,070	7,066	5,886	6,055	2.9%	NS
Mitchell	2,192	2,983	3,141	3,041	3,049	0.3%	NS
Moira	1,078	1,188	1,377	1,505	1,684	11.9%	UP
Monash	6,889	7,861	9,028	8,284	8,029	-3.1%	NS
Murrindindi	477	569	525	534	593	11.0%	NS
South Gippsland	952	895	1,149	1,010	1,002	-0.8%	NS
Strathbogie	323	400	462	438	446	1.8%	NS

	Year ending March					1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Towong	141	181	174	172	173	0.6%	-
Wangaratta	1,635	1,667	1,874	1,799	1,645	-8.6%	NS
Wellington	2,867	3,100	3,226	2,667	2,936	10.1%	UP
Whitehorse	5,648	5,843	6,609	6,495	6,374	-1.9%	NS
Wodonga	2,460	2,568	2,533	2,370	2,431	2.6%	NS
Yarra Ranges	5,246	5,740	6,436	5,509	5,781	4.9%	NS
Sub total	*73,763*	*81,311*	*90,580*	*82,760*	*83,660*	*1.1%*	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	3,318	3,784	4,099	3,853	3,570	-7.3%	NS
Cardinia	3,945	4,956	5,200	4,277	4,627	8.2%	UP
Casey	13,517	15,789	18,122	14,760	16,344	10.7%	UP
Frankston	10,397	11,185	12,357	10,728	11,164	4.1%	NS
Glen Eira	4,464	5,204	5,867	5,230	4,901	-6.3%	NS
Greater Dandenong	12,166	14,077	15,455	13,626	14,234	4.5%	UP
Kingston	7,287	8,409	8,405	7,952	8,646	8.7%	UP
Mornington Peninsula	7,370	8,593	8,948	8,523	8,176	-4.1%	NS
Port Phillip	9,154	9,861	10,488	9,795	9,691	-1.1%	NS
Stonnington	7,288	8,065	9,120	8,018	8,199	2.3%	NS
Sub total	*78,906*	*89,923*	*98,061*	*86,762*	*89,552*	*3.2%*	
Western Region							
Ararat	874	890	928	913	927	1.5%	NS
Ballarat	7,825	9,035	9,218	8,905	8,156	-8.4%	NS
Buloke	200	177	141	168	216	28.6%	-
Campaspe	2,281	2,518	2,741	2,513	2,923	16.3%	UP
Central Goldfields	808	911	950	908	918	1.1%	NS
Colac-Otway	1,057	1,206	1,616	1,242	1,325	6.7%	NS
Corangamite	445	563	802	621	488	-21.4%	DOWN
Gannawarra	433	440	528	417	585	40.3%	UP
Glenelg	1,404	1,247	1,381	1,199	962	-19.8%	DOWN
Golden Plains	489	601	590	479	509	6.3%	NS
Greater Bendigo	6,091	6,640	8,032	7,095	8,117	14.4%	UP
Greater Geelong	14,809	16,964	18,184	16,948	15,906	-6.1%	NS
Hepburn	501	612	723	638	622	-2.5%	NS
Hindmarsh	152	168	290	253	251	-0.8%	-
Horsham	1,672	2,034	1,756	1,637	1,442	-11.9%	NS
Loddon	251	309	393	315	389	23.5%	-
Macedon Ranges	1,419	1,616	1,646	1,526	1,785	17.0%	UP
Mildura	4,627	4,700	5,216	4,824	5,517	14.4%	UP
Moorabool	1,517	1,665	1,979	1,823	1,636	-10.3%	NS
Mount Alexander	697	828	923	736	755	2.6%	NS

44 Recorded criminal incidents by region and local government area – Apr 2015 to Mar 2019

	Year ending March						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Moyne	448	427	486	461	460	-0.2%	NS
Northern Grampians	769	824	933	802	767	-4.4%	NS
Pyrenees	355	413	359	309	422	36.6%	-
Queenscliffe	106	146	136	108	117	8.3%	-
Southern Grampians	679	852	1,025	1,006	1,116	10.9%	NS
Surf Coast	889	1,193	1,059	947	892	-5.8%	NS
Swan Hill	1,642	1,609	1,753	1,752	1,871	6.8%	NS
Warrnambool	2,008	2,211	2,591	2,709	3,016	11.3%	UP
West Wimmera	80	115	123	114	125	9.6%	-
Yarriambiack	207	331	328	358	321	-10.3%	-
Sub total	*54,735*	*61,245*	*66,830*	*61,726*	*62,536*	*1.3%*	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	98	95	126	117	96	-17.9%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities[3]	722	747	1,063	1,403	1,443	2.9%	

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4. Recorded offences by offence category – Apr 2015 to Mar 2019

	Year ending March					1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	176	196	237	225	181	-19.6%	-
A20 Assault and related offences	37,013	40,529	43,666	43,327	44,772	3.3%	UP
A30 Sexual offences	11,568	11,990	13,365	14,933	13,720	-8.1%	NS
A40 Abduction and related offences	683	774	807	717	715	-0.3%	NS
A50 Robbery	2,414	2,752	3,295	3,226	3,292	2.0%	NS
A60 Blackmail and extortion	216	209	207	172	259	50.6%	-
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	11,889	12,653	11,886	11,689	12,366	5.8%	UP
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	4,272	5,072	6,052	5,879	5,868	-0.2%	NS
Sub total	*68,231*	*74,175*	*79,515*	*80,168*	*81,173*	*1.3%*	
Property and deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,350	4,351	3,607	3,206	3,192	-0.4%	NS
B20 Property damage	42,058	43,700	43,058	41,399	39,376	-4.9%	NS
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	44,969	51,162	53,443	45,128	39,019	-13.5%	DOWN
B40 Theft	147,690	172,959	189,079	164,646	170,338	3.5%	NS
B50 Deception	33,090	38,512	35,375	33,660	36,559	8.6%	NS
B60 Bribery	40	10	22	9	7	-22.2%	-
Sub total	*271,197*	*310,694*	*324,584*	*288,048*	*288,491*	*0.2%*	
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	4,647	5,363	4,810	4,203	4,765	13.4%	NS
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,664	1,795	1,477	1,307	1,437	9.9%	NS
C30 Drug use and possession	20,639	23,385	24,594	23,066	26,051	12.9%	UP
C90 Other drug offences	43	286	94	104	144	38.5%	-
Sub total	*26,993*	*30,829*	*30,975*	*28,680*	*32,397*	*13.0%*	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	13,689	16,279	15,921	14,695	15,937	8.5%	UP
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	20,494	17,486	16,472	16,056	15,325	-4.6%	NS
D30 Public nuisance offences	2,568	3,433	3,271	3,799	3,776	-0.6%	NS
D40 Public security offences	87	180	71	138	64	-53.6%	-
Sub total	*36,838*	*37,378*	*35,735*	*34,688*	*35,102*	*1.2%*	

	Year ending March						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	6,709	11,067	13,272	12,244	12,681	3.6%	NS
E20 Breaches of orders	49,412	56,646	57,045	57,246	63,943	11.7%	UP
Sub total	*56,121*	*67,713*	*70,317*	*69,490*	*76,624*	*10.3%*	
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	33	23	13	19	16	-15.8%	-
F20 Transport regulation offences	455	530	748	563	635	12.8%	NS
F30 Other government regulatory offences	757	572	540	836	759	-9.2%	DOWN
F90 Miscellaneous offences	452	468	381	365	485	32.9%	-
Sub total	*1,697*	*1,593*	*1,682*	*1,783*	*1,895*	*6.3%*	
Total offences	461,077	522,382	542,808	502,857	515,682	2.6%	

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

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

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

Appendix 5. Recorded offences by Police region and local government area – Apr 2015 to Mar 2019

	Year ending March					1 year % change	Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
North West Metro Region							
Banyule	8,776	9,939	9,708	9,566	9,231	-3.5%	NS
Brimbank	17,433	19,314	18,511	17,619	19,187	8.9%	UP
Darebin	14,320	15,907	16,741	14,755	14,859	0.7%	NS
Hobsons Bay	6,817	7,135	6,422	6,010	6,304	4.9%	NS
Hume	18,152	21,778	22,339	20,536	21,231	3.4%	NS
Maribyrnong	7,919	9,034	9,179	8,092	8,188	1.2%	NS
Melbourne	33,697	35,544	37,365	36,777	35,604	-3.2%	NS
Melton	9,912	11,820	11,640	10,445	11,100	6.3%	NS
Moonee Valley	9,003	9,379	9,752	8,716	8,112	-6.9%	NS
Moreland	12,820	14,073	14,351	13,312	14,554	9.3%	UP
Nillumbik	2,149	3,384	2,878	2,267	2,084	-8.1%	NS
Whittlesea	13,276	14,628	16,436	15,370	16,076	4.6%	NS
Wyndham	12,789	15,184	14,761	14,137	14,904	5.4%	UP
Yarra	12,723	13,305	13,717	13,375	13,396	0.2%	NS
Sub total	*179,786*	*200,424*	*203,800*	*190,977*	*194,830*	*2.0%*	
Eastern Region							
Alpine	526	437	396	483	573	18.6%	UP
Bass Coast	2,610	2,966	2,608	2,407	2,381	-1.1%	NS
Baw	3,511	3,966	4,018	3,974	4,510	13.5%	UP
Benalla	1,133	1,463	1,356	1,333	1,203	-9.8%	NS
Boroondara	6,630	7,792	8,419	7,078	7,225	2.1%	NS
East Gippsland	3,979	4,402	3,926	4,139	4,581	10.7%	UP
Greater Shepparton	7,344	7,837	8,427	8,140	8,951	10.0%	UP
Indigo	436	494	444	448	505	12.7%	-
Knox	9,573	10,296	12,285	11,411	11,033	-3.3%	NS
Latrobe	12,396	13,521	14,400	13,387	14,622	9.2%	UP
Manningham	4,019	4,453	5,237	4,737	4,562	-3.7%	NS
Mansfield	459	513	610	644	442	-31.4%	DOWN
Maroondah	7,617	8,172	9,325	7,883	8,322	5.6%	NS
Mitchell	3,379	4,462	4,615	4,408	4,457	1.1%	NS
Moira	1,464	1,586	1,990	2,022	2,189	8.3%	UP
Monash	9,004	11,851	11,536	11,010	10,354	-6.0%	NS
Murrindindi	613	732	688	694	759	9.4%	NS
South Gippsland	1,279	1,309	1,535	1,431	1,450	1.3%	NS

	Year ending March						Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 year % change	
Strathbogie	482	561	669	558	601	7.7%	NS
Towong	183	232	216	214	207	-3.3%	-
Wangaratta	2,379	2,623	2,551	2,368	2,279	-3.8%	NS
Wellington	3,983	4,610	4,599	3,557	4,147	16.6%	UP
Whitehorse	7,439	8,381	8,303	8,156	8,461	3.7%	NS
Wodonga	3,228	3,501	3,298	3,323	3,178	-4.4%	NS
Yarra Ranges	7,108	8,238	8,861	7,929	8,264	4.2%	NS
Sub total	*100,774*	*114,398*	*120,312*	*111,734*	*115,256*	*3.2%*	
Southern Metro Region							
Bayside	4,268	4,756	5,285	4,744	4,549	-4.1%	NS
Cardinia	5,711	7,734	6,846	5,739	6,172	7.5%	NS
Casey	18,392	21,945	24,508	20,003	21,587	7.9%	UP
Frankston	14,429	15,297	16,648	14,313	14,763	3.1%	NS
Glen Eira	5,588	6,647	7,623	6,771	6,339	-6.4%	NS
Greater Dandenong	16,077	20,573	20,311	18,330	17,995	-1.8%	NS
Kingston	9,560	11,671	11,689	10,422	11,338	8.8%	UP
Mornington Peninsula	10,236	11,429	11,749	11,025	10,882	-1.3%	NS
Port Phillip	11,931	12,750	13,446	12,567	12,804	1.9%	NS
Stonnington	9,989	10,231	11,495	10,204	10,519	3.1%	UP
Sub total	*106,181*	*123,033*	*129,600*	*114,118*	*116,948*	*2.5%*	
Western Region							
Ararat	1,130	1,253	1,268	1,275	1,433	12.4%	NS
Ballarat	10,290	11,722	11,896	11,449	10,889	-4.9%	NS
Buloke	232	239	185	227	266	17.2%	-
Campaspe	2,928	3,385	3,667	3,475	4,022	15.7%	UP
Central Goldfields	1,091	1,411	1,375	1,517	1,257	-17.1%	NS
Colac-Otway	1,384	1,753	2,179	1,534	1,652	7.7%	NS
Corangamite	613	757	1,054	885	671	-24.2%	DOWN
Gannawarra	544	560	655	568	787	38.6%	UP
Glenelg	1,795	1,551	1,698	1,601	1,244	-22.3%	DOWN
Golden Plains	619	751	818	645	667	3.4%	NS
Greater Bendigo	8,530	9,153	10,673	9,650	11,026	14.3%	UP
Greater Geelong	18,784	22,147	22,600	22,862	20,823	-8.9%	NS
Hepburn	631	879	891	868	755	-13.0%	NS
Hindmarsh	222	265	414	346	344	-0.6%	-
Horsham	2,575	3,111	2,606	2,464	2,858	16.0%	NS
Loddon	325	424	487	369	493	33.6%	-
Macedon Ranges	2,062	2,328	2,315	2,098	2,469	17.7%	NS
Mildura	5,867	6,222	6,736	6,403	7,375	15.2%	UP
Moorabool	1,970	2,296	2,482	2,253	2,292	1.7%	NS

	Year ending March						Significance trend test over 24 months[1,2]
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1 year % change	
Mount Alexander	1,066	1,141	1,195	956	965	0.9%	NS
Moyne	637	632	617	604	584	-3.3%	NS
Northern Grampians	1,042	1,152	1,304	1,043	983	-5.8%	NS
Pyrenees	469	589	553	421	636	51.1%	UP
Queenscliffe	119	168	153	115	319	177.4%	-
Southern Grampians	935	1,199	1,379	1,338	1,574	17.6%	UP
Surf Coast	1,293	1,578	1,275	1,138	1,142	0.4%	NS
Swan Hill	2,214	2,228	2,245	2,466	2,627	6.5%	NS
Warrnambool	2,977	2,956	3,343	3,561	4,043	13.5%	NS
West Wimmera	140	180	208	161	160	-0.6%	-
Yarriambiack	394	485	427	538	422	-21.6%	-
Sub total	**72,878**	**82,515**	**86,698**	**82,830**	**84,778**	**2.4%**	
Other locations in Victoria							
Unincorporated Victoria	114	122	142	132	149	12.9%	
Justice institutions and immigration facilities[3]	1,005	1,403	1,678	2,428	2,828	16.5%	

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