

Crime Statistics Victoria

Year ending 30 September 2015





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For further information or additional copies, please contact:
Crime Statistics Agency

121 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000

Tel 03 8684 1808

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Introduction

This publication presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, Victoria Police from October 2010 to September 2015, with a focus on the 12 months from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

Data was extracted from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database on 18 October 2015.

The publication presents an overview of:

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

This report highlights the throughput of offences, offenders and victims, rather than counts of unique people who come into contact with police. Unique offender and victim counts are available in the CSA annual report, which was released on 1 October 2015.

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

1. Recorded offences

The offences outlined in this section represent all offences recorded in the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database between October 2010 and September 2015, where Victoria Police have recorded a crime prohibited by criminal law. These offences include crimes that have been reported to police as well as those identified by police. For the purposes of reporting, each specific offence belongs to a broader offence category which is used to describe and summarise each offence type.

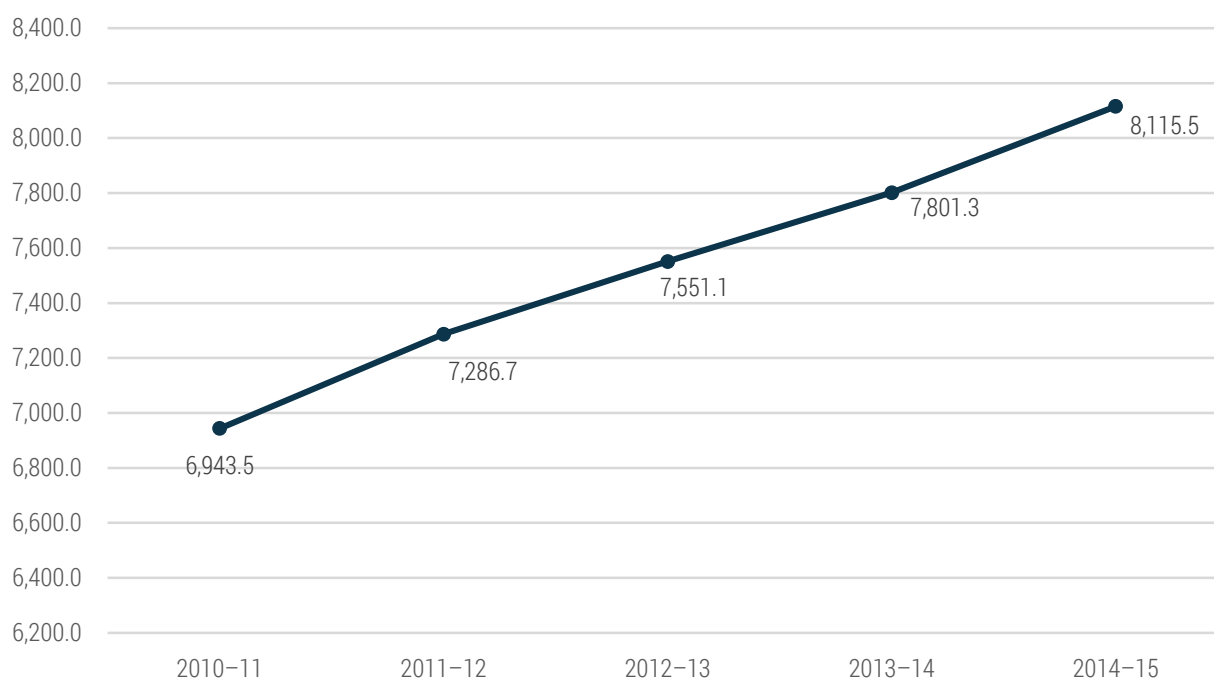
1.1 Key movements in the number and rate of offences

	Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
Number of offences	384,517	410,424	433,382	455,728	482,959	6.0%
Offence rate per 100,000	6,943.5	7,286.7	7,551.1	7,801.3	8,115.5	4.0%

In the year ending 30 September 2015, there were 482,959 offences recorded by Victoria Police, an increase of 6.0% from 455,728 offences in the previous year. This resulted in an offence rate of 8,115.5 offences per 100,000 people in Victoria, an increase of 4.0% from the year ending 30 September 2014.

Over the past 5 years, the offence rate per 100,000 people in Victoria has been steadily increasing, with an average annual increase of 4.0%.

Victorian offence rate per 100,000 population, October 2010 to September 2015



24 month trend testing

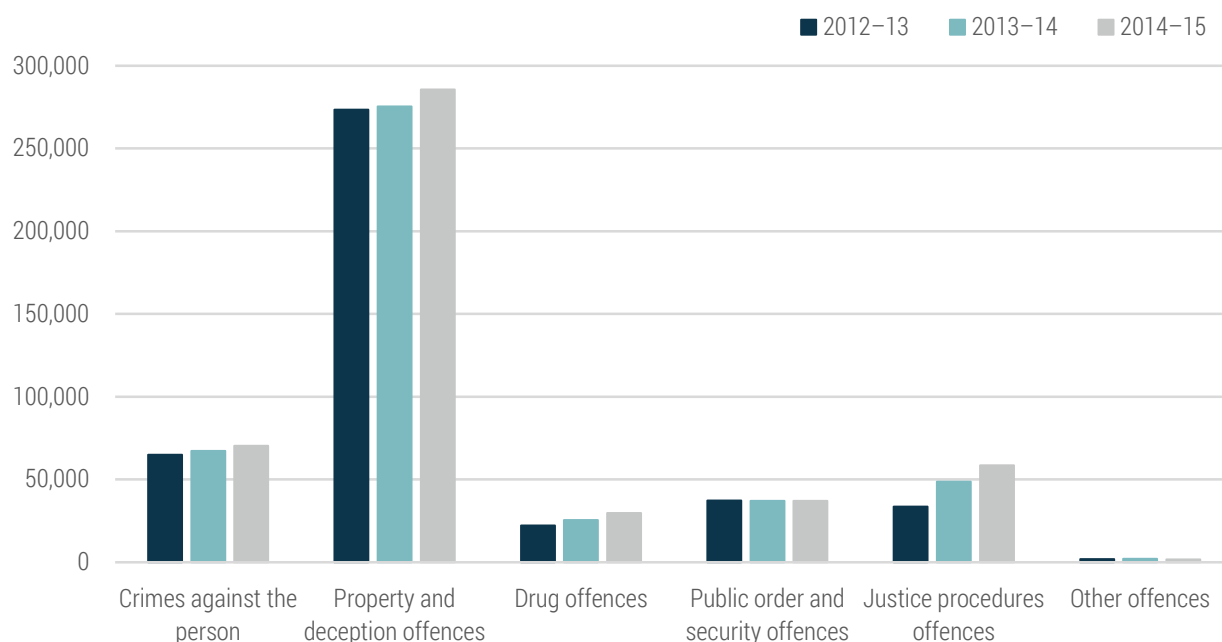
The CSA uses a 24 month trend test on each offence subdivision and Local Government Area to highlight changes that are statistically significant. The CSA uses the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards, downwards or has been stable over the two years.

The following table outlines the offence categories which had statistically significant movements from October 2013 to September 2015. All other offence categories remained stable during this period as indicated by the trend test. For more information on the trend test please see the Explanatory notes and for the full data set, please see the Offences data tables.

	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015	Significance trend test over 24 months
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	10,503	11,066	12,104	9.4%	UP
Bribery	14	5	45	800.0%	UP
Drug use and possession	16,535	19,282	22,542	16.9%	UP
Weapons and explosives offences	11,834	13,175	15,290	16.1%	UP
Justice procedures	6,002	6,423	7,731	20.4%	UP

1.2 Number of recorded offences by the type of offence

Victorian offences recorded by offence category, October 2012 to September 2015



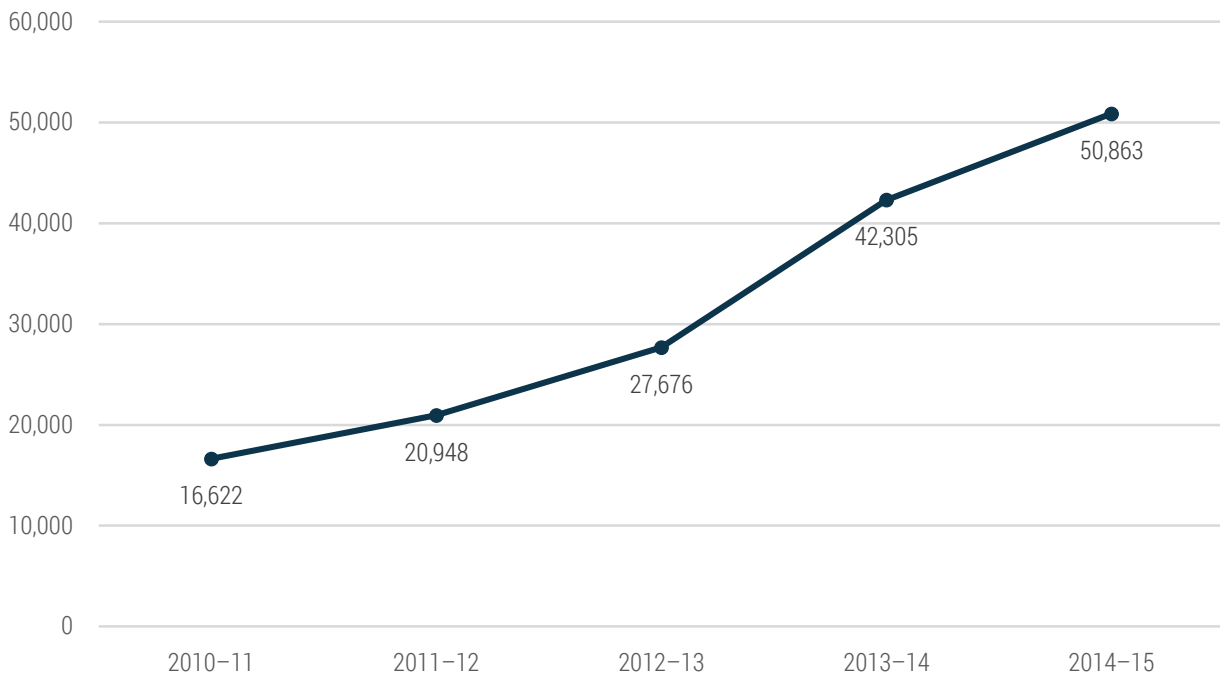
In the year ending 30 September 2015, the number of offences within the category of *Crimes against the person* increased by 4.6% (3,088 offences) from the year ending September 2014. This was driven by an increase in Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour of 9.4% (1,038 offences). Sexual offences also increased by 9.2% (974 offences) contributing to the overall increase in this category. Assault offences continue to be the largest offence type in this category, making up over half (54.6%) of all *Crimes against the person* offences with 38,336 offences recorded.

The number of *Property and deception offences* increased by 3.7% (10,276 offences) in the year ending 30 September 2015. There was a statistically significant upwards trend in Bribery offences with 45 offences recorded between October 2014 and September 2015. Although this movement was statistically significant, the number of offences recorded in previous years was very low and is therefore producing a high percentage increase. Theft offences increased by 5.6% (8,359 offences) to 157,503 offences and made up 55.1% of all *Property and deception offences*.

A statistically significant increase in Drug use and possession offences (16.9%, 3,260 offences) drove the overall rise in *Drug offences* (16.7%, 4,261 offences). Drug use and possession offences made up three quarters of the total *Drug offences* (75.8%, 22,542 offences).

Between September 2014 and 2015, there was an increase of 20.2% in the number of *Justice procedures offences* recorded (9,866 offences). This was largely driven by a 20.2% (8,558 offences) increase in the number of Breaches of orders offences. Due to the introduction of new offence codes under amendments to the Bail Act 1977, which came into effect in December 2013, there have been significant increases in Breaches of orders offences in the past three quarters. Additionally, in April 2013, another two new offence codes for breaches of family violence orders came into effect under amendments to the Family Violence Protection Act 2008. Although the number of Breaches of orders offences has increased, the increase in these new codes has begun to slow in the year ending 30 September 2015.

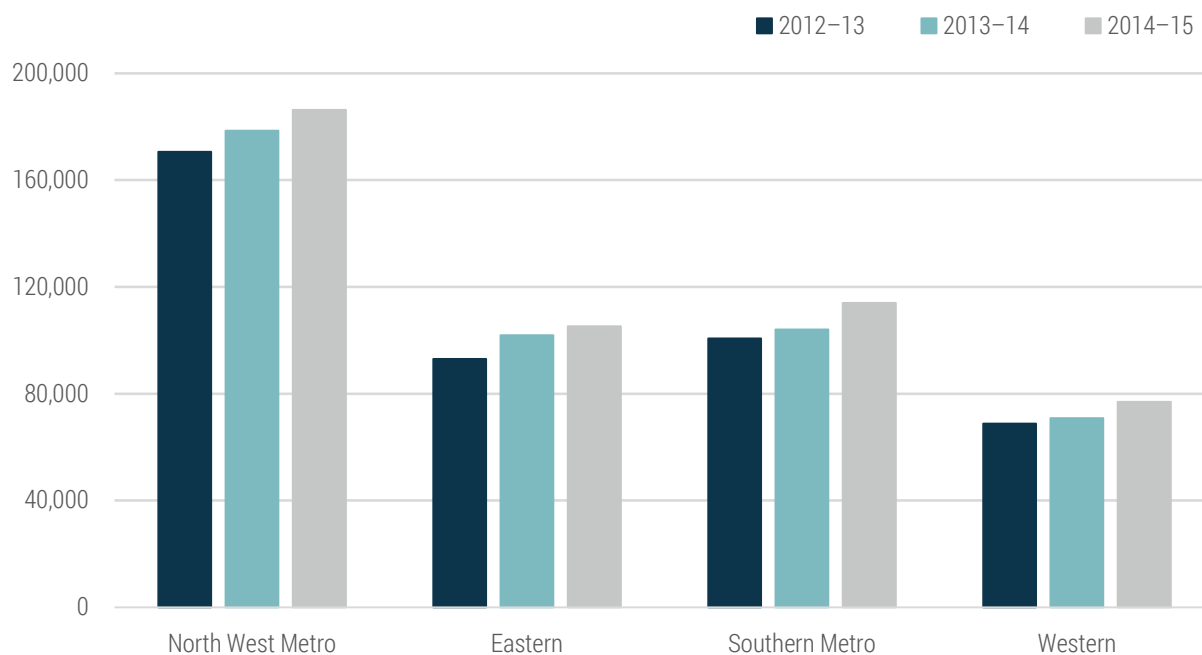
Recorded offences for Breaches of orders, October 2010 to September 2015



1.3 Regional profile

Between the year ending 30 September 2014 and 2015, there was an increase in the number of offences recorded in Victoria across all police regions. The Eastern and Western regions increased by 3.3% and 8.6% respectively, and the North West Metro and Southern Metro regions increased by 4.4% and 9.5% respectively.

Offences recorded by Victorian Police Region, October 2012 to September 2015



The increase in offences was fairly evenly dispersed across police regions in 2015. Across all four regions, *Property and deception offences* accounted for the majority of all offences.

Further information on the number and types of offences by Local Government Area is available in our Crime by location tool.

1.4 Investigation status

As at 18 October 2015, 28.5% of offences in the category of *Crimes against the person* had resulted in an Arrest (20,013 offences). 24.5% of offences had resulted in a Summons (17,216 offences) and 15.8% remained unsolved (11,087 offences). Another 22.1% (15,561 offences) had been actioned as an Intent to summons and the remaining 9.1% (6,384 offences) resulted in either a Caution/Official warning, Penalty Infringement Notice or Other outcome.

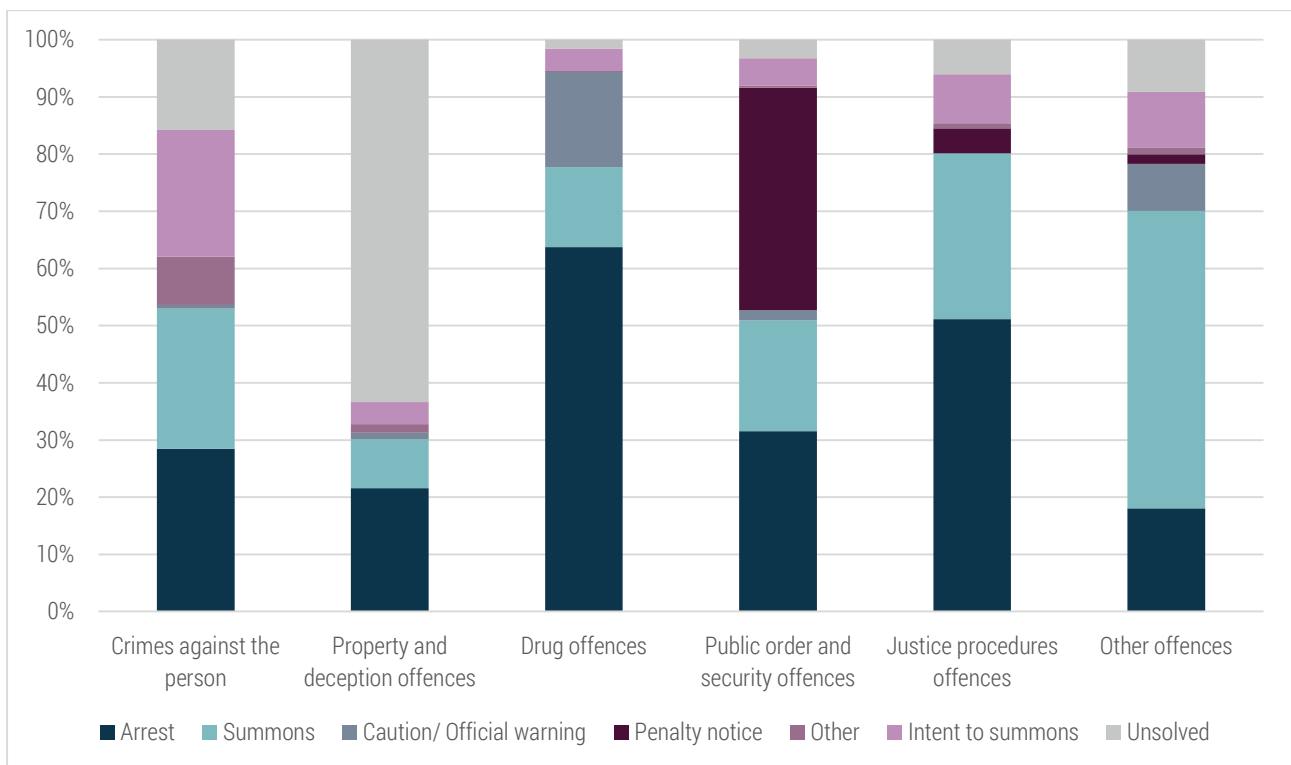
The majority of *Property and deception offences* (63.4%, 181,046 offences) remained unsolved as at 18 October 2015, and 21.6% (61,704 offences) had resulted in an Arrest.

63.7% of *Drug offences* resulted in an Arrest while the next most common outcome was a Caution/Official warning (16.7%, 4,953 offences).

Public order and security offences were most likely to result in a Penalty Infringement Notice (38.9%, 14,416 offences), followed by an Arrest (31.6%, 11,697 offences).

As at 18 October 2015, just over half of all *Justice procedures offences* had resulted in an Arrest (51.1%, 29,948 offences) while 28.9% of offences had resulted in a Summons (16,932 offences).

Offences recorded by offence category and outcome, October 2014 to September 2015



2. Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences to which an individual, business or organisation has been 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 1 in the data presented in this section.

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

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

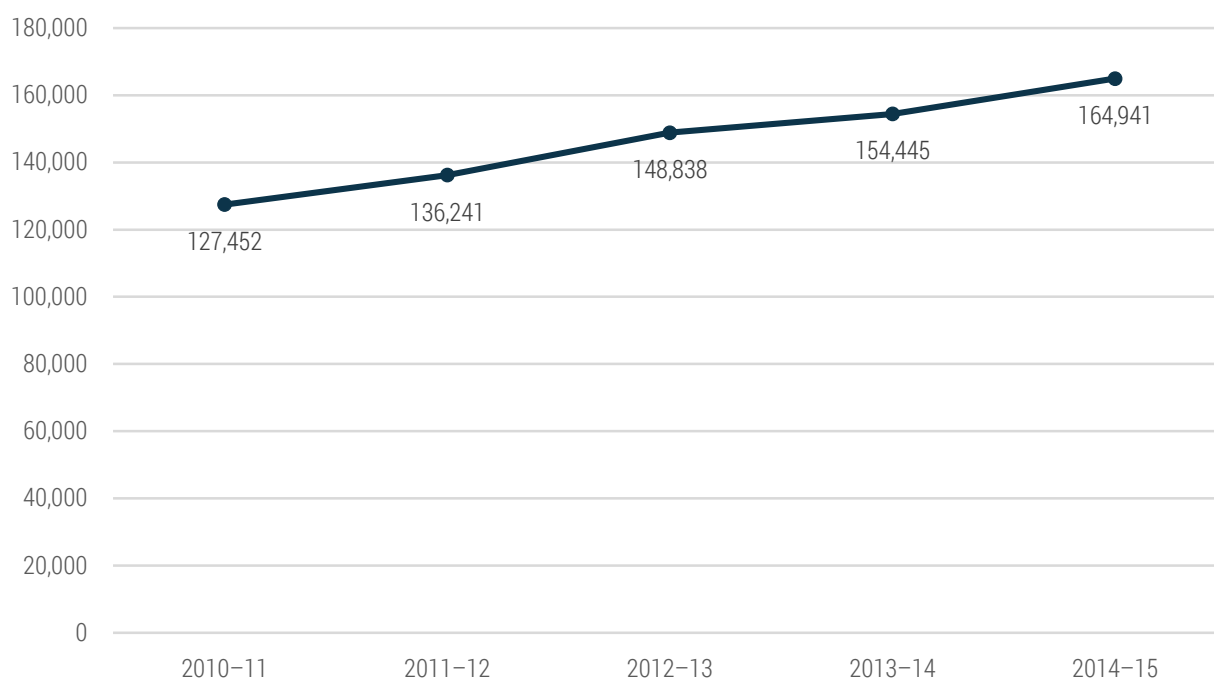
2.1 Key movements in the number and rate of alleged offender incidents

	Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
Number of alleged offender incidents	127,452	136,241	148,838	154,445	164,941	6.8%
Offender rate per 100,000	2,301.5	2,418.8	2,593.3	2,643.9	2,771.6	4.8%

In the year ending 30 September 2015 there were 164,941 alleged offender incidents. This represented an increase of 6.8% (10,496 incidents) from the previous year.

The offender rate increased by 4.8%, from 2,643.9 incidents per 100,000 people in Victoria in the year ending 30 September 2014 to 2,771.6 in the year ending 30 September 2015.

Alleged offender incidents, October 2010 to September 2015

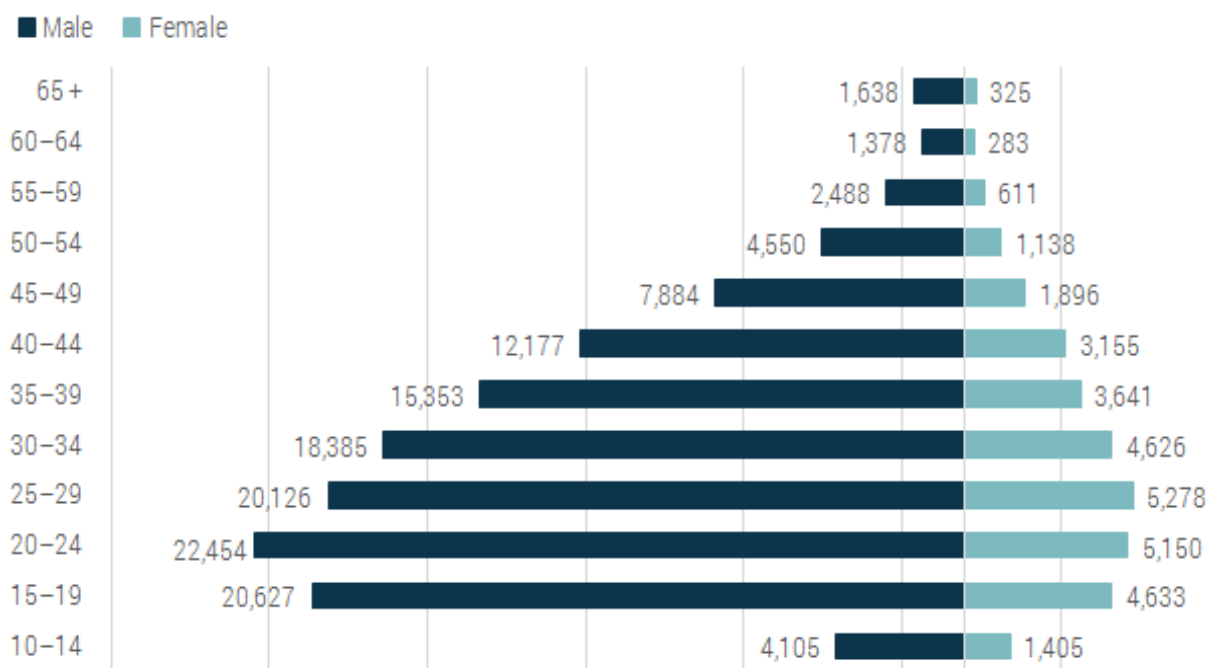


2.2 Sex and age of alleged offenders

Of the 164,941 alleged offender incidents recorded in the year ending 30 September 2015, 164,914 alleged offenders were people while 27 were organisations.

In the same year there were 132,068 incidents involving a male offender, making up 80.1% of all person offenders. 32,493 alleged offenders were female, making up 19.7% of person offenders. The remaining 0.2% had an unknown sex.

Alleged offenders by sex and age, October 2014 to September 2015



The number of offender incidents involving a male increased in the year ending 30 September 2015 by 6.1% (7,593 incidents) from the previous year. Incidents involving a female offender increased by 9.6% (2,854 incidents) from the previous year.

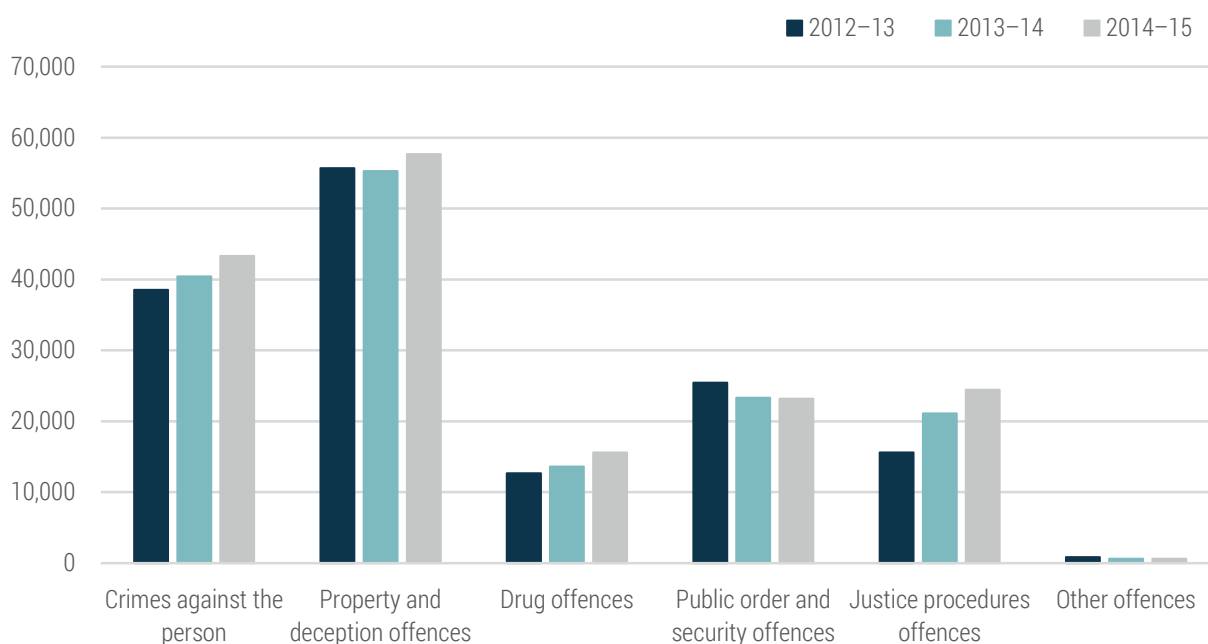
Male offenders between 15 and 29 years of age accounted for just under half of all male offenders in the year ending 30 September 2015 (47.9% or 63,207 incidents). The same age cohort made up 46.4% (15,061 incidents) of all female offenders.

2.3 Number of alleged offender incidents by principal offence category

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

By principal offence, the category that made up the largest proportion of offender incidents was *Property and deception offences*. These offences made up 35.0% (57,660 incidents) of all offender incidents, which was a 4.3% (2,363 incidents) increase from the previous year.

Alleged offender incidents by principal offence, October 2012 to September 2015



In the past 3 years, the number of alleged offender incidents with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* has been steadily increasing. In 2015, *Crimes against the person* made up 26.3% of all offender incidents.

Similarly, incidents with a principal offence of *Drug offences* have increased in the past 3 years to the current level of 15,598 incidents. This offence division made up 9.5% of all offender incidents.

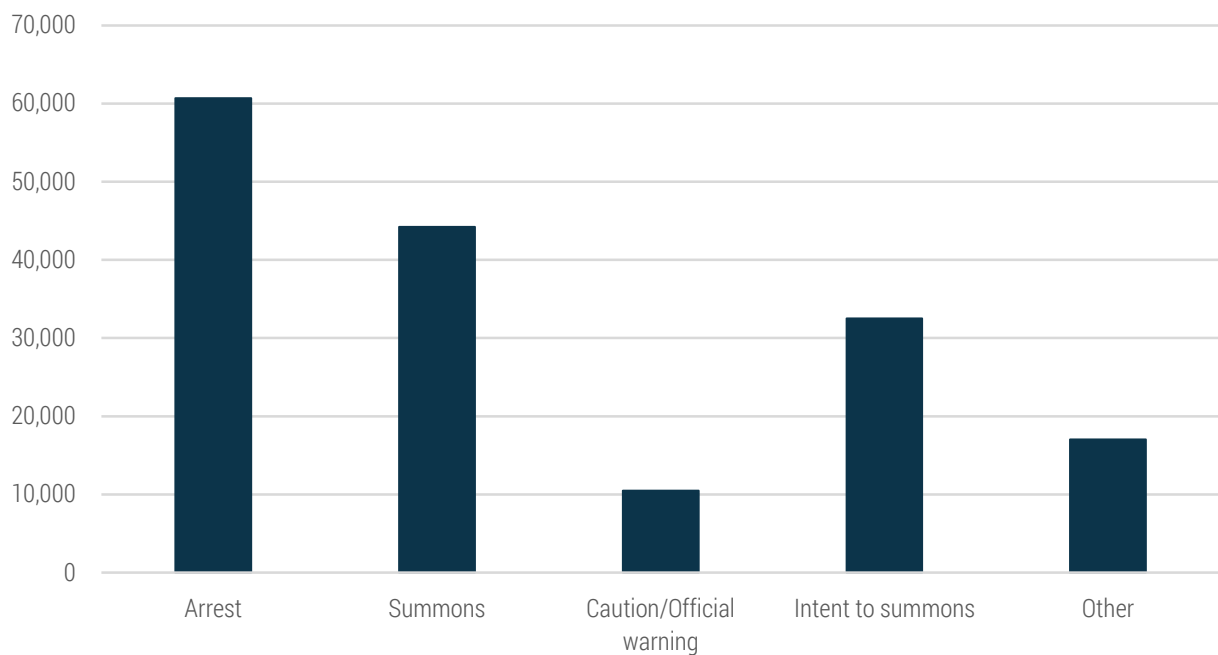
Offender incidents with a principal offence category of *Justice procedures offences* rose sharply in the past 3 years to 24,469 in the year ending 30 September 2015. This was driven by increases in incidents involving a breach of bail conditions and those involving a breach of family violence order. In December 2013, two new offence codes came into effect resulting in a large increase in the number of breach of bail conditions incidents. Additionally, in October 2013, two new offence codes for breaches of family violence orders came into effect leading to an increase in these incidents.

2.4 Investigation status

As at 18 October 2015, just over a third (36.8% or 60,699) of all offender incidents created in the year ending 30 September 2015 resulted in an Arrest, while 44,217 (26.8%) resulted in a Summons and 32,523 (19.7%) in an Intent to Summons. 10,486 (6.4%) offender incidents led to a Caution or Official warning being issued.

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

Alleged offender incidents by status of investigation, October 2014 to September 2015



Other includes: Not authorised, notice to appear, presentment, warrant issued and other statuses

3. Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation reports that they have been a victim of one or more criminal offences to Victoria Police and a record is made in LEAP. A victim report involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders. One report may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one report it will have a count of 1 in the data presented in this section.

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

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

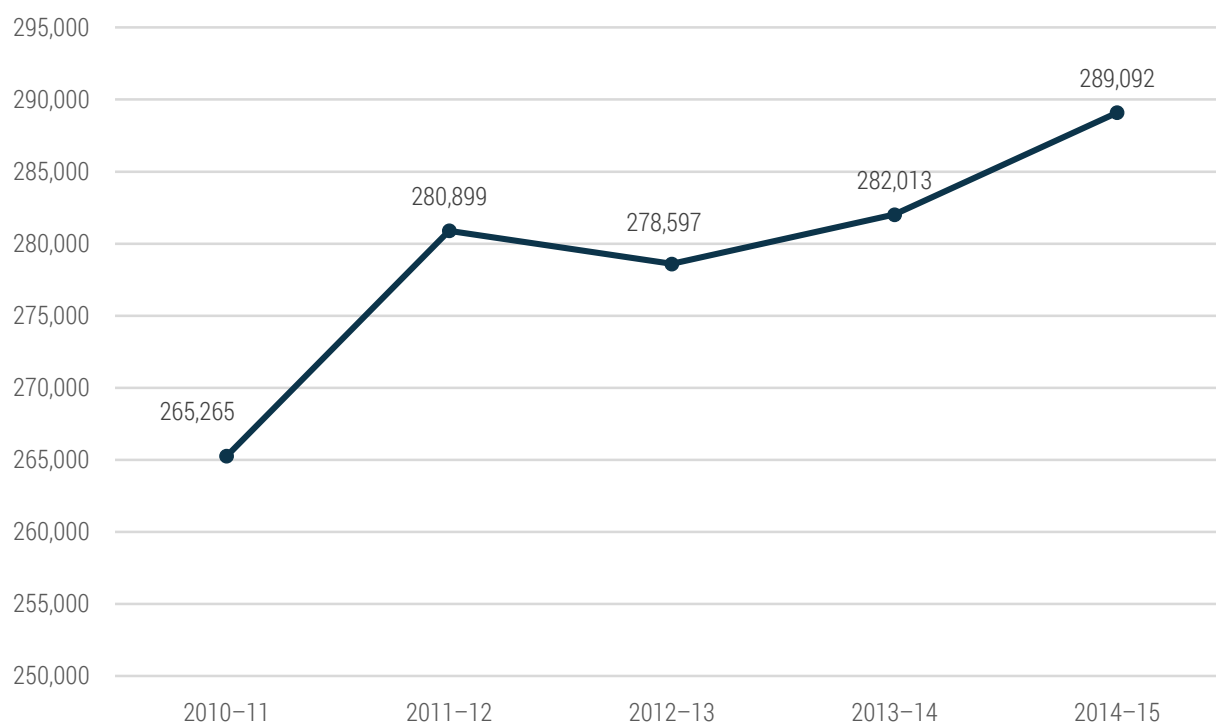
3.1 Key movements in the number and rate of victim reports

	Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
Number of victim reports	265,265	280,899	278,597	282,013	289,092	2.5%
Victimisation rate per 100,000 population	4,790.1	4,987.1	4,854.2	4,827.6	4,857.8	0.6%

In the year ending 30 September 2015, there were 289,092 reports from victims recorded by Victoria Police. This represented an increase of 2.5% (7,079 victim reports) from the previous year.

The victimisation rate increased by 0.6% from 4,827.6 reports per 100,000 people in the year ending 30 September 2014 to 4,857.8 in 2015.

Victim reports, October 2010 to September 2015



3.2 Sex and age of victims

In the year ending 30 September 2015, 212,571 victims were people and 76,521 victims were businesses or organisations.

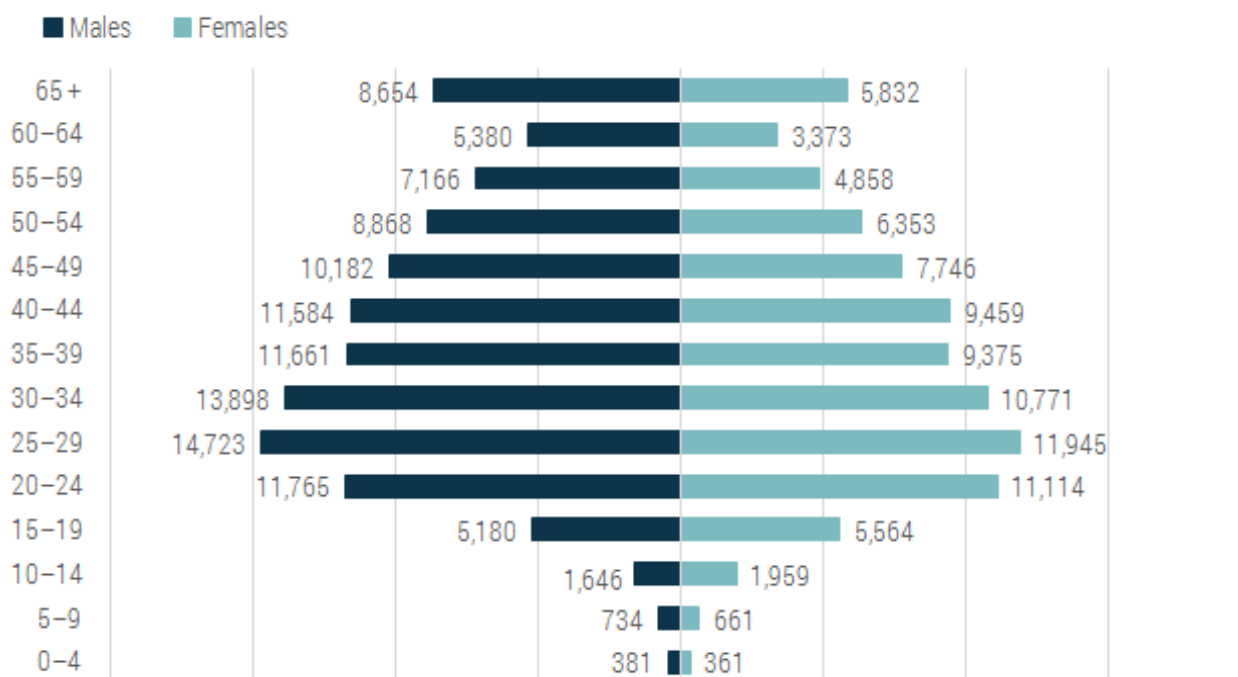
The section below outlines the demographic characteristics where the victim is a person and where this information was recorded by Victoria Police.

Of the 205,569 victim reports where a sex was recorded, 55.5% (114,123) involved a male victim while 44.5% (91,446) involved a female victim.

In the year ending 30 September 2015, the average age for victims was 39.0 years, up slightly from 38.7 in the previous year. Across both male and female victims, the age group with the highest number of reports was 25 – 29 years. This age group accounted for 12.6% of all person victim reports (26,788 reports).

The average age for male victims was 39.7 years and the average age for females was 37.9 years. There were more male victims than female in every age group except for the 10 – 14 years and 15 – 19 years, where there were more female victims.

Victim reports by age group and sex by, October 2014 to September 2015



Patterns of age are similar between men and women who made a victim report with Victoria Police, however, female victims are concentrated in the younger age groups with 21.5% of female victims below 25 years of age compared to 17.3% of males. There were more male victims in the older age groups than females, with 35.3% of males aged 45 and over compared with 30.8% of women.

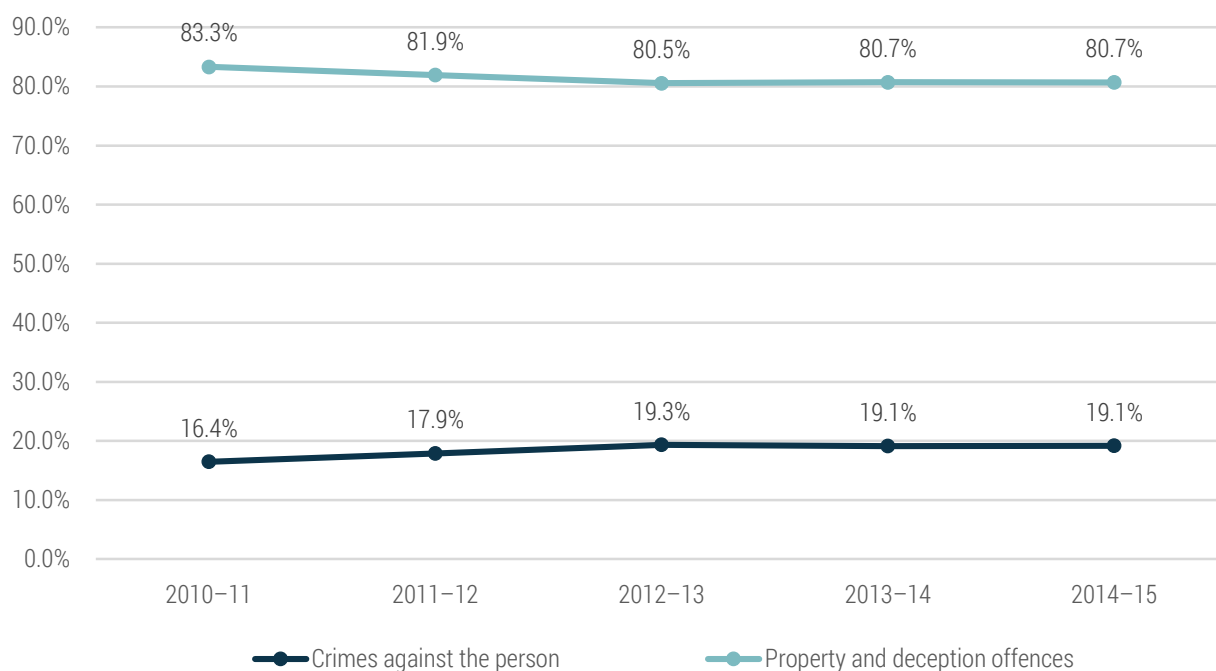
Males were more likely to be a victim of a *Property and deception offence*, making up 57.2% (89,837) of the victim reports in this category. Females were more likely to be a victim of a *Crime against the person*, making up 52.2% (28,706) of this category.

3.3 Number of victim reports by principal offence category

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

Of the 289,092 victim reports in the year ending 30 September 2015, 233,265 (80.7%) had a principal offence of *Property and deception offences*, 55,356 reports (19.1%) were *Crimes against the person* and *Other offences* made up only 0.2% of all victim reports.

Proportion of all victim reports by offence category, October 2010 to September 2015



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

Between October 2010 and September 2013 the proportion of victim reports with a principal offence of *Crimes against the person* increased slightly from 16.4% of all victim reports to 19.3%. In the year ending 30 September 2014 the proportion of reports for Crimes against the person dropped slightly to 19.1% of all victim reports and remained at that level from October to September 2015.

Conversely, the proportion of victim reports with a principal offence of *Property and deception offences* decreased from 83.3% to 80.5% between October 2010 and September 2013, before increasing slightly to 80.7% in the most recent years.

4. Family incidents

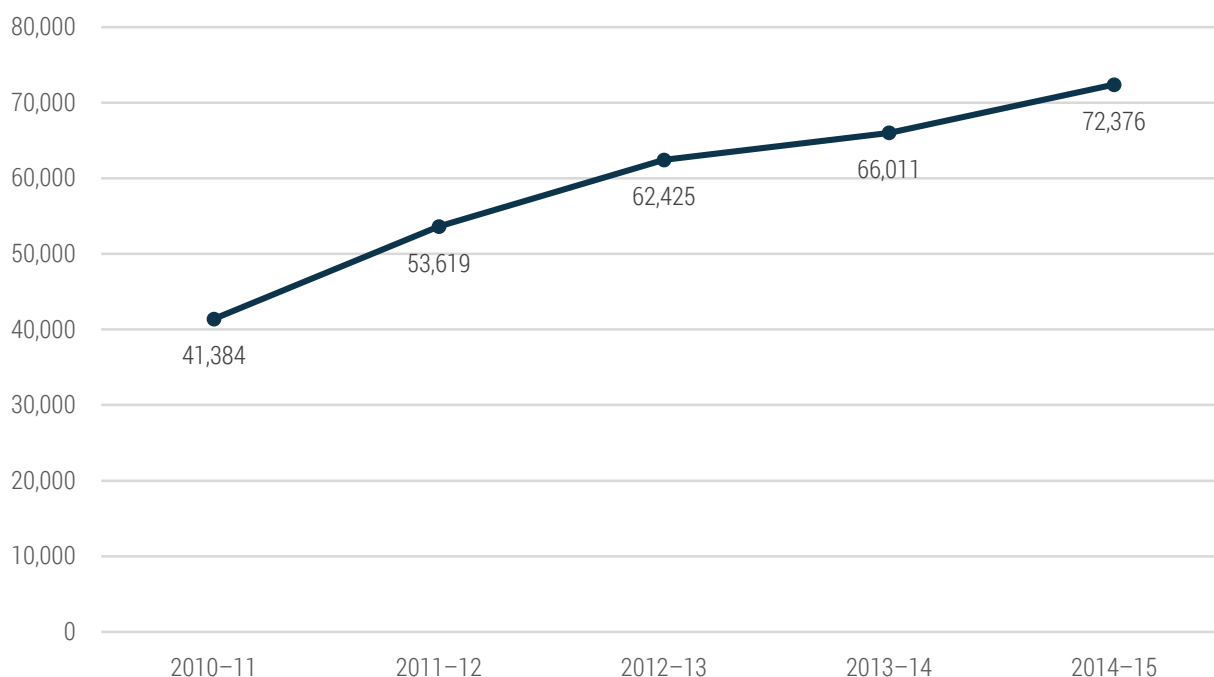
A family incident is an incident attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed and recorded on LEAP.

4.1. Key movements in the number and rate of family incidents

	Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
Number of family incidents	41,384	53,619	62,425	66,011	72,376	9.6%
Family incident rate per 100,000	747.3	952.0	1,087.7	1,130.0	1,216.2	7.6%

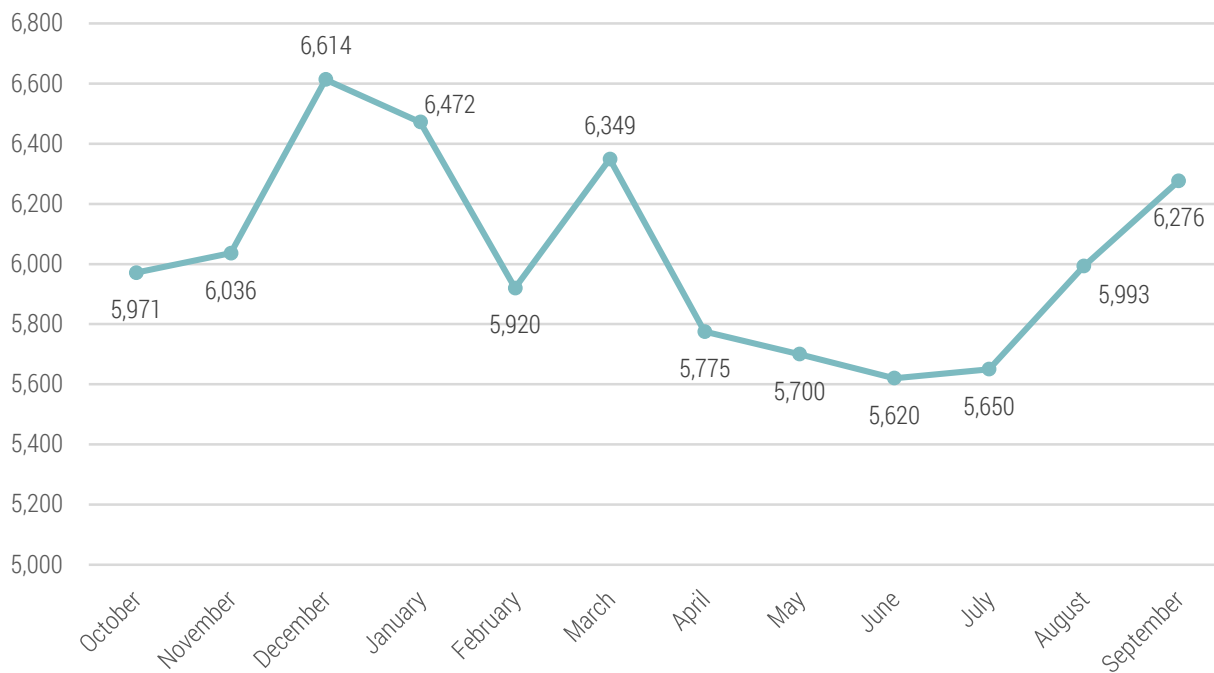
In the year ending 30 September 2015, there were 72,376 family incidents recorded by Victoria Police, rising by 9.6% from 66,011 incidents in the year ending September 2014. This resulted in a family incident rate of 1,216.2 per 100,000 people in Victoria, an increase of 7.6% from the previous year, and an increase of 62.7% from the year ending September 2011.

Family incidents, October 2010 to September 2015



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

Family incidents by month, October 2014 to September 2015



Over the year ending 30 September 2015, there were between 5,620 and 6,614 family incidents recorded per month. The months with the highest number of recorded family incidents were December 2014 (6,614 incidents), January 2015 (6,472 incidents) and March 2015 (6,349 incidents).

Between April and July 2015, the number of family incidents dropped slightly with an average of 5,686 family incidents recorded per month, within that period.

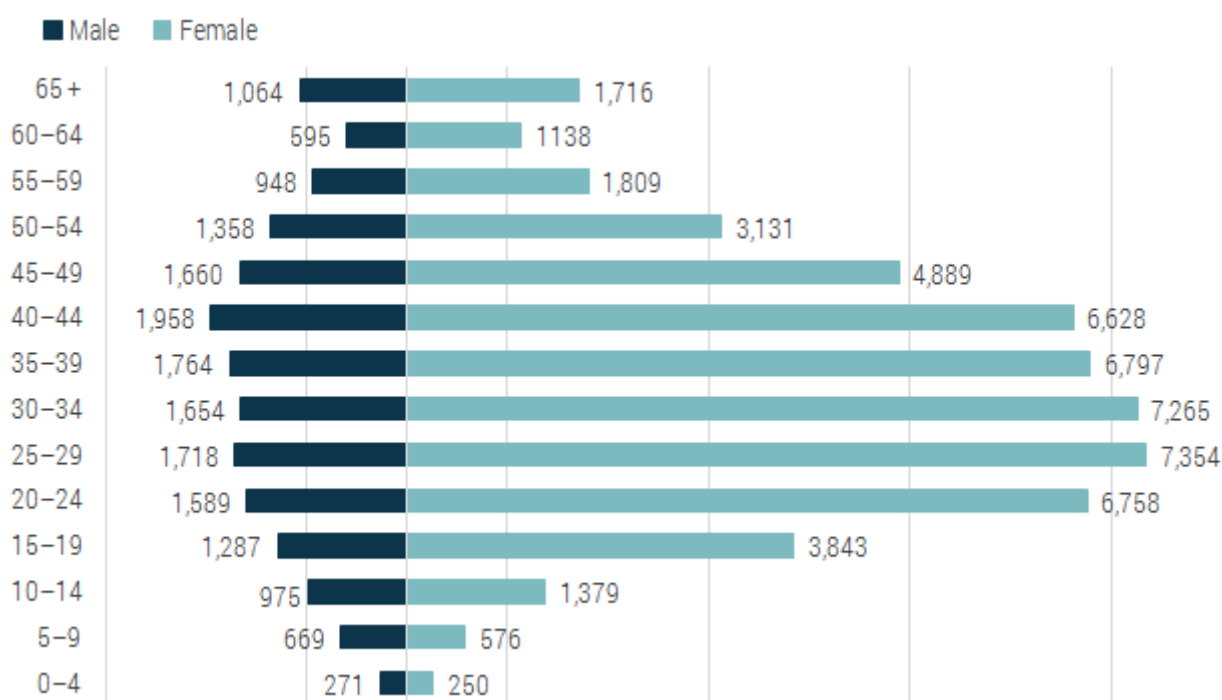
4.2. Demographic characteristics of affected family members

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during the family incident. Where an affected family member has been affected by more than one other party within a family incident, they will be counted for each involvement.

For example, where a family incident involves three affected family members and one other party, each affected family member will be counted separately, making a count of three.

In the year ending 30 September 2015, 54,376 (75.1%) of the 72,382 affected family members were female, while 17,738 (24.5%) were male.

Affected family members by age and sex, October 2014 to September 2015



Of the 54,376 female affected family members, 7,354 (13.5%) were aged between 25 – 29 years. Females aged between 20 – 44 years made up 64.0% (34,802) of female affected family members.

The largest age group of male affected family members was 40 – 44 years which accounted for 11.0% (1,958) of all male affected family members.

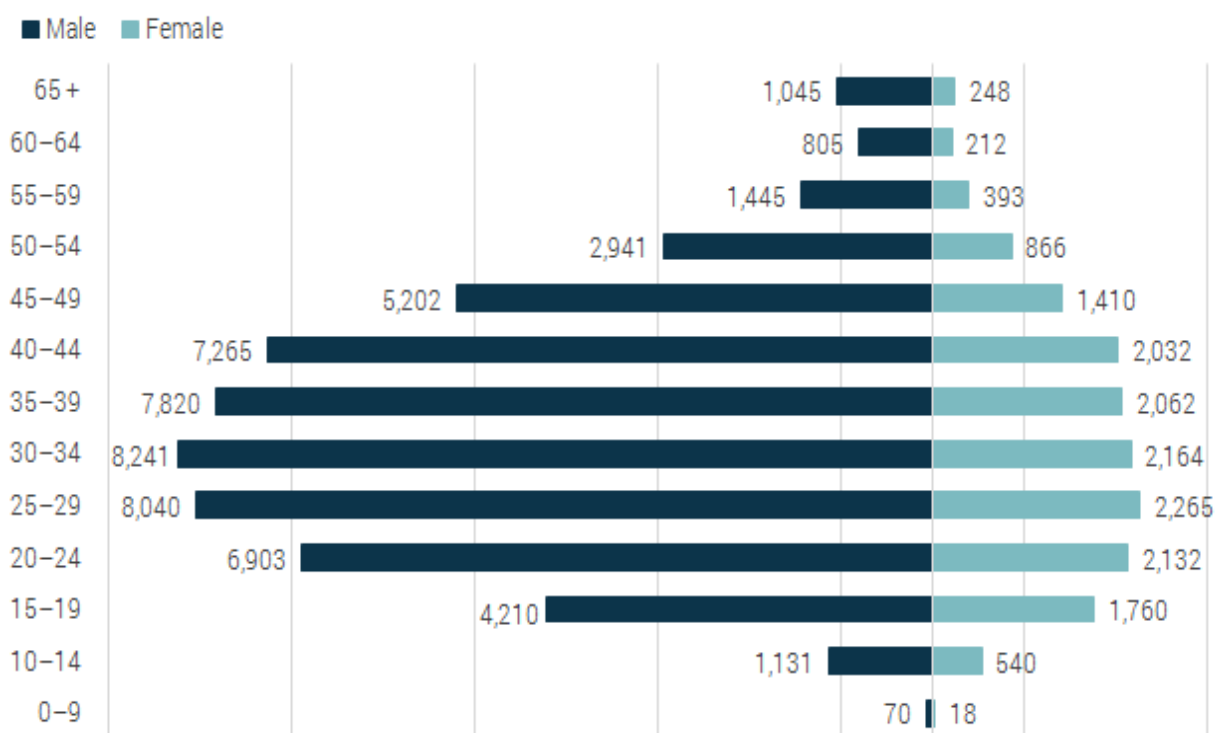
4.3. Demographic characteristics of other parties

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

For example, where a family incident involves one affected family member and two other parties, each other party will be counted separately, making a count of two.

In the year ending 30 September 2015 there were 72,382 other parties recorded, of which 76.9% (55,640) were male and 22.6% (16,370) were female.

Other party by age and sex, October 2014 to September 2015



Of the male other parties, 68.8% (38,269) were aged between 20 and 44 years. Females aged between 20 to 44 years made up 65.1% (10,655) of all female other parties.

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

5. Spotlight: Deception offences in Victoria

5.1 Introduction and scope

Where an offence involves an element of deception in the commissioning of that offence, Victoria Police have the ability to record offence committed as well as the type of deception method that was used. For example, deception types may include incidents where an offence involved the use of a credit card, ATM/EFTPOS facilities or the use or creation of false documents.

The vast majority of offences that have modes of deception attached to them fall into either the Crime Statistics Agency subdivision B50 Deception offences or B40 Theft offences.

For the purposes of this spotlight, deception related offences include all offences recorded and coded to the Crime Statistics Agency offence subdivision 'B50 Deception', as well as offences in offence subdivision 'B40 Theft' where police have recorded a deception type related to these offences.

This spotlight focuses on deception related offences, offenders and victims recorded in LEAP from October 2010 to September 2015.

	Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015
B50 Deception offences					
OBTAIN PROPERTY BY DECEPTION	15,313	14,042	19,993	21,561	21,062
OBTAIN FINANCIAL ADVANTAGE BY DECEPTION	4,136	3,053	4,527	4,140	4,768
ATT. TO OBTAIN PROPERTY BY DECEPTION	1,097	968	1,479	1,855	1,898
MAKE FALSE DOCUMENT (CRIMES ACT)	436	695	976	880	787
STATE FALSE NAME WHEN REQUESTED	397	516	525	610	680
All other deception offence codes	3,096	3,391	3,496	4,535	5,527
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>24,475</i>	<i>22,665</i>	<i>30,996</i>	<i>33,581</i>	<i>34,722</i>
B40 Theft offences involving a method of deception					
THEFT	1,884	2,608	5,854	2,235	2,099
HANDLE/RECEIVE/RETENTION STOLEN GOODS	22	45	54	97	149
All other theft offence codes	132	151	192	120	99
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,038</i>	<i>2,804</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>2,452</i>	<i>2,347</i>
Total deception related offences					
	26,513	25,469	37,096	36,033	37,069

In the year ending 30 September 2015, the majority (56.8%, 21,062 offences) of deception related offences were for 'Obtain property by deception'. The main types of deception recorded within this category involved the use of a credit card, ATM/EFTPOS facility, and deceptions by an employee of an organisation.

5.2 Prevalence of deception offences

In the past five years there has been a 39.8% increase in the number of deception related offences recorded by Victoria Police. Between September 2012 and September 2013, there was a large increase in the number of deception related offences, from 25,469 to 37,096 (45.7% increase). Since then the number of offences has since remained relatively stable. In the year ending 30 September 2015 there were 37,069 deception related offences recorded, up from 26,513 in the year ending 30 September 2011. This resulted in an offence rate of 622.9 offences per 100,000 population, an increase of 30.1% in the five years from October 2010.

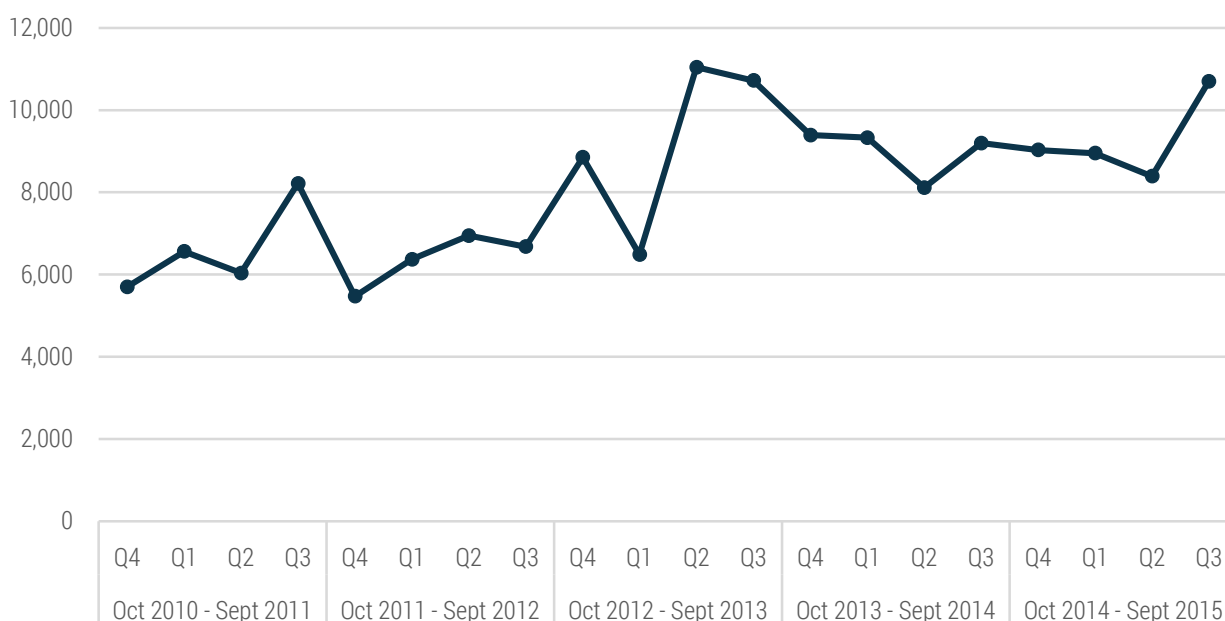
	Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Oct 2014- Sep 2015
Number of deception related offences	26,513	25,469	37,096	36,033	37,069
Offence rate per 100,000	478.8	452.2	646.3	616.8	622.9
Alleged offenders	4,170	5,930	7,020	7,781	8,403
Victim reports	8,860	9,598	12,671	14,980	14,367

It should be noted that deception related incidents often involve high volumes of offences due to the nature of this offence. In the year ending 30 September 2015, the ratio of offences to alleged offender incidents was 4.4:1 and the ratio of offences to victim reports was 2.6:1. This means that on average, each alleged offender committed 4.4 offences and each victim reported an average of 2.6 offences.

5.3 Trends over time

In the past five years, the number of deception related offences has fluctuated each quarter. Kendall's rank order correlation was applied to the monthly offence count over the past two and five years to establish whether observed movements in the data over time represent statistically significant trends. There was a statistically significant trend over the past five years, with an average annual increase of 10.4% over the past five years. However, no statistically significant trend was found over the past two years and the data series has remained stable in that time.

Deception related offence rate per 100,000 population, October 2014 to September 2015



5.4 Deception offences across Victoria

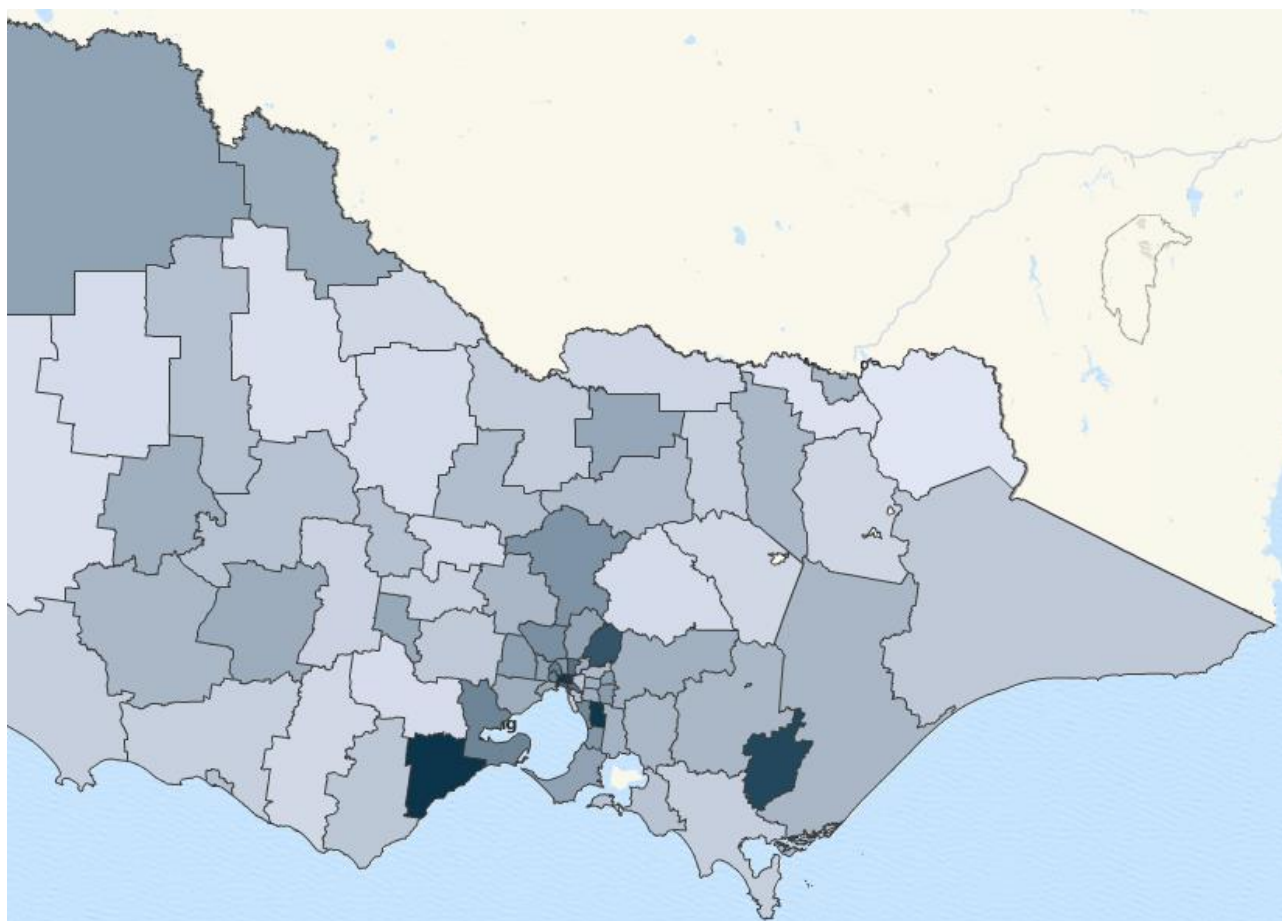
In the year ending 30 September 2015, almost half of all deception related offences (45.9%, 17,031 offences) took place in the North West Metro region of Victoria. This was primarily due to the large number of offences recorded in the Melbourne Local Government Area (5,141 offences).

Police region	Oct 2010-Sep 2011	Oct 2011-Sep 2012	Oct 2012-Sep 2013	Oct 2013-Sep 2014	Oct 2014-Sep 2015
North West Metro	10,394	12,465	18,767	16,425	17,031
Eastern	5,646	4,925	5,733	7,464	6,839
Southern Metro	7,318	5,838	7,987	8,434	8,914
Western	3,134	2,210	4,525	3,677	4,216

Across Victoria, the Local Government Areas with the highest rate of deception related offences were Melbourne (3,962.7), Surf Coast (1,391.4), Yarra (1,384.6), Greater Dandenong (1,359.1) and Latrobe (1,235.9).

The map below shows the rate of deception related offences per 100,000 population across Victoria.

Deception related offence rate per 100,000 by Local Government Area, October 2014 to September 2015



For more information on deception related offences across Victoria, please see the Spotlight data tables.

5.5 Type of location where deception offences occur

39.4% (14,594 offences) of deception related offences recorded in the year ending 30 September 2015 occurred at a retail location. Another 7.6% (2,821 offences) occurred at an admin/professional location and 6.8% (2,514 offences) were recorded at a street/footpath location.

2,018 (5.4%) deception related offences occurred at a financial location which includes banks, credit societies, ATM/EFTPOS facilities and other financial locations.

5.6 Modes of deception

Where an offence involves some form of deception, Victoria Police record the methods used to detail the mode of deception. These codes can then be used to identify the types of deception used in the commission of an offence.

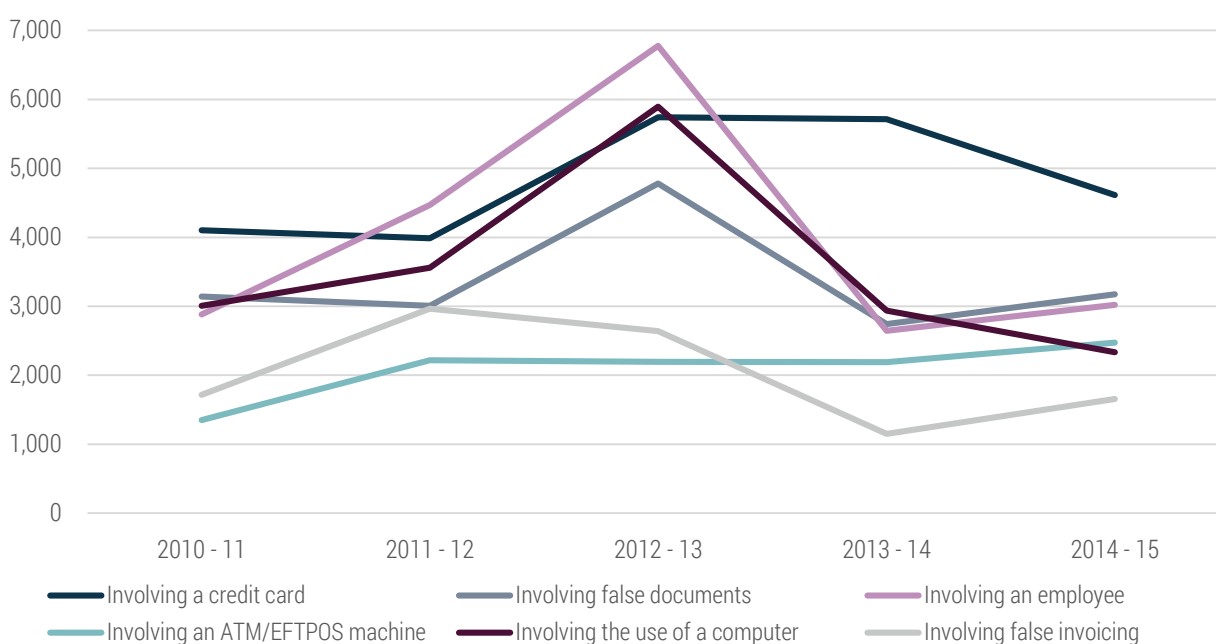
As mentioned in section 5.2, there were 2,347 theft offences recorded in the year ending 30 September 2015 which involved at least one method of deception. Of the 34,722 Deception offences recorded, 24,168 did not have a mode recorded.

It should also be noted that as an offence can involve more than one mode of deception, police may record multiple methods of deception against one recorded offence. For example, one offence may have involved the use of both a credit card and the use of a computer.

In the year ending 30 September 2015, there were 4,614 deception related offences which involved a credit card. For the past two years this has been the highest recorded mode of deception.

The following graph shows the most common methods of deception recorded by Victoria Police. There is a clear peak in the recording of modes of deception in the year ending 30 September 2013.

Deception related offences by commonly recorded methods of deception, October 2010 to September 2015



For more information and other types of deception recorded by Victoria Police please see the Spotlight data tables.

5.7 Outcome of deception offences

In the year ending 30 September 2015, 45.9% (17,013 offences) of deception related offences resulted in an arrest, while 27.0% (10,018 offences) resulted in a summons and 20.7% (7,673 offences) remained unsolved as at 18 October 2015.

Since October 2011, there has been a proportional shift in the outcome of deception related offences. There has been an increase in the proportion of offences that have resulted in an arrest, and a decrease in the proportion of offences that have resulted in a summons.

Deception related offences by outcome, October 2010 to September 2015

Outcome	Oct 2010-Sep 2011	Oct 2011-Sep 2012	Oct 2012-Sep 2013	Oct 2013-Sep 2014	Oct 2014-Sep 2015
Arrest	11,797	9,883	14,915	16,637	17,013
Summons	8,751	8,985	12,504	9,550	10,018
Caution/Official Warning	57	63	59	84	45
Penalty notice	0	1	0	0	0
Intent to summons	994	1,360	1,663	1,587	1,897
Unsolved	4,248	4,525	7,068	7,245	7,673
Other ¹	666	652	887	930	423
Total offences	26,513	25,469	37,096	36,033	37,069

1. Other includes complaint withdrawn, no offence disclosed, notice to appear, offender processed, summons not authorised, warrant issued and other outcomes

5.8 Victim reports

In the year ending 30 September 2015, there were 14,367 victim reports for deception related offences. This represents a 4.1% decrease in the number of victim reports since the previous year, but a 62.2% increase from the year ending September 2011.

Victim reports for deception related offences by victim type, October 2010 to September 2015

	Oct 2010-Sep 2011	Oct 2011-Sep 2012	Oct 2012-Sep 2013	Oct 2013-Sep 2014	Oct 2014-Sep 2015
Person	3,432	3,771	4,423	3,621	3,794
Business	5,428	5,827	8,248	11,359	10,573
Total victim reports	8,860	9,598	12,671	14,980	14,367

Of the 14,367 victim reports in the year ending 30 September 2015, 73.6% (10,573 reports) were made by a business and 26.4% (3,794 reports) were made by a person. Between the year ending September 2012 and September 2014, the number of victim reports rose from 9,598 to 14,980, an increase of 56.1% (5,382 reports).

In the year ending September 2015, 1,545 person victim reports involved a male victim, making up 40.7% of person victims while 1,208 victim reports involved a female, accounting for 31.8% of victims.

The remaining reports involved a victim with an unknown sex. Of the 1,545 victim reports that involved a male, 19.8% (306 reports) also involved a credit card, 15.0% (231 reports) involved the use of a computer and 12.2% (188 reports) involved the use of ATM/EFTPOS facilities.

There were very similar victimisation patterns between the sexes for deception related offences. More female victims reported deception related offences which involved the use of a credit card, with 25.8% (312 reports) of the 1,208 female victim reports involving this mode of deception. Similar to male victims, 14.9% (180 reports) involved the use of a computer and 14.2% (171 reports) involved ATM/EFTPOS facilities.

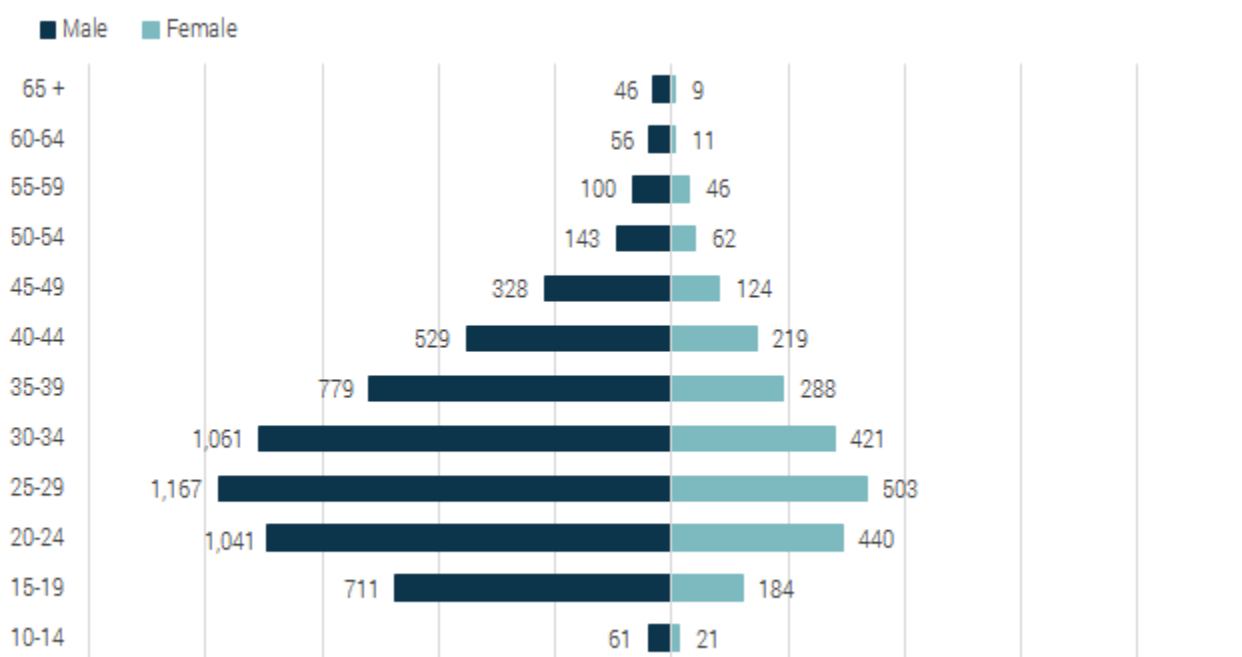
The age groups which recorded the largest number of victim reports was 20 – 24 and 25 – 29 years. These two groups accounted for 9.5% (360 reports) and 9.8% (373 reports) respectively.

5.9 Alleged offender incidents

In the five years from October 2010 and September 2015, the number of alleged offender incidents doubled from 4,170 to 8,403 (101.5%). The largest increase came in the year ending September 2012 when there was a 42.2% (1,760 incidents) increase in the number of incidents. In the past year the number of incidents has increased by 8.0% (622 incidents).

72.0% (6,053 incidents) of the alleged offender incidents for a deception related offence involved a male offender, and 27.8% (2,340 incidents) involved a female offender.

Alleged offender incidents for deception related offences by sex and age, October 2014 to September 2015



Of the 6,053 male offenders for deception related offences the largest age group was 25 – 29 making up 19.3% of all male offenders. This same age group was also the largest of the female offenders, accounting for 21.5% of the 2,340 incidents involving a female offender. Overall, 67.9% (5,704 incidents) of offenders were aged between 20 and 39 years.

As at 18 October 2015, 54.3% (4,559 incidents) of the offender incidents with a deception related offence resulted in an arrest and 30.7% (2,579 incidents) resulted in a summons. Another 14.4% resulted in an intent to summons, and the remaining 0.6% resulted in a caution or other outcome.

Appendix 1. Explanatory notes

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

Data source

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

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

Scope and coverage

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

The following data are not available to the CSA and are not included in these statistics

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

Data in the CSA Crime by location tool excludes offences that are recorded in LEAP but were committed outside Victoria, and where an LGA is not recorded. This is because these offences cannot be meaningfully rendered on the map of Victoria.

Comparisons between Victoria Police and Crime Statistics Agency statistics

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

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

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

Offence categories

The CSA developed an offence classification for statistical output purposes. This offence classification has been mapped to all raw offences recorded by Victoria Police. The table below shows a comparison between previously used Victoria Police categories and the Crime Statistics Agency classification.

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

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

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

Victoria Police Offence Category	CSA Offence Category	Percentage difference in recorded offences Jan-Dec 2013 to Jan-Dec 2014	Reasons for difference
Crimes against the person	A Crimes against the person	11.5%	Personal offences including stalking and harassment offences which were previously coded to 'Other' are now included in this CSA offence category.
Crimes against property	B Property and deception offences	0.6%	Some offences, in particular fraud and deception offences, were previously coded to 'Other' but are now in this CSA category.
Drug offences	C Drug offences	1.3%	Some offences, in particular selling drug paraphernalia and possession of scheduled poisons, were previously coded to 'Other' but are now in this CSA category.
	D Public order and security offences	-	These offences were previously in the 'Other' category and have now been assigned a specific offence division.
	E Justice procedures offences	-	These offences were previously in the 'Other' category and have now been assigned a specific offence division.
Other	F Other offences	-98.2%	Significantly reduced due to offences moving out of this category and into others, namely 'public order and security' and 'justice procedures'.
Missing		-	The CSA has no offence codes with 'Missing' offence categories
Unknown		-	The CSA has no offence codes in 'Unknown' offence categories
Total	Total	0.0%	

Reference periods

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

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

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

Reference periods based on the date records are created

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

Counting methodology

Offences recorded

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

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

Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation reports that they have been a victim of one or more criminal offences to Victoria Police and a record is subsequently made in LEAP. A victim report count involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders. One report may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one report it will have a count of 1 in the published figures. If there are multiple victims related to a criminal event, each will have their victim report counted once in the published figures.

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

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

Date of record creation

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

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

Alleged offender incidents

An alleged offender incident is an incident involving one or more offences to which a person, business or organisation has been linked as an alleged offender. An alleged offender incident represents one alleged offender but may involve multiple victims and offences. One incident may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one incident it will have a count of 1 in the data presented in this section. If there are multiple alleged offenders related to a criminal event, each will have their alleged offender incident counted once in the published figures.

There may be multiple incidents within the reference period that involve the same individual, business or organisation as an offender.

Where there were multiple offences recorded within the one incident, the incident is assigned an offence category of the most serious offence in the incident for statistical purposes, known as the principal offence.

Date of result

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

Family incidents

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

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

The increase in the number of recorded family incidents in the past 5 years has in part been due to improved recording of incidents. Since 2011, initiatives such as the Family Violence Code of Practice have been put in place by Victoria Police to improve the recording of family incidents, the individuals involved and the offences committed.

Demographic characteristics of affected family members and other parties

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

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

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

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

Date of record creation

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

The date the record was created is used because it is the date most consistently recorded on LEAP, and cannot be edited or updated.

Principal variable calculations

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

Principal Offence

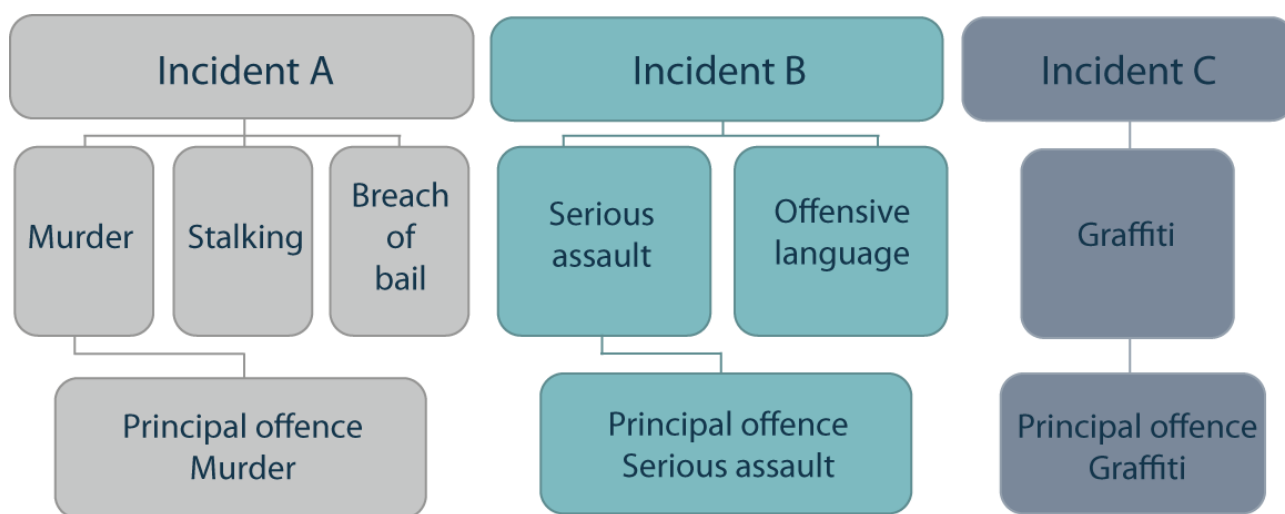
Offence categories presented in the alleged offender incidents, victim report and family incident tables refer to the principal offence representing the incident.

Where there is only a single offence attached to a unique incident, that offence is the principal offence by default.

Where multiple offences are recorded within the same incident, a principal offence is assigned using the CSA Offence Index.

CSA Offence Index

The CSA Offence Index is a tool by which the seriousness of offence types can be ranked against each other in order to calculate the most serious offence (principal offence). The CSA Offence Index was largely adapted from the Australian Bureau of Statistics National Offence Index (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001). The diagram below describes examples of how the principal offence is determined based on seriousness.



Example Incident A: Where an incident involves one offence of Murder, one offence of Stalking and one offence of Breach of bail, the principal offence would be presented as Murder.

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

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

Location type

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

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

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

Relationship of victim to alleged offender

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

1. Current partner
2. Former partner
3. Family member
4. Non family member
5. Not known to victim (stranger)
6. Unknown or not recorded relationship

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

Regional statistics

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

For offences where more than one geographic location is recorded, the location associated with the first record is presented in the data. For more information on the geographic locations used in the CSA data please see the geographic location hierarchy.

Rates per 100,000 population

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

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

Rates are calculated using the following formulae:

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

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

ABS ERP data comes from two publications:

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

For more information about the ABS estimated resident population, refer to the ABS website.

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

Victorian population figures used for year ending 30 September 2015 publication:

ABS - Australian Demographic Statistics				Victoria in Future
Oct – Sep 2011	Oct – Sep 2012	Oct – Sep 2013	Oct – Sep 2014	Oct – Sep 2015
5,537,817	5,632,521	5,739,341	5,841,667	5,951,091

24 month trend test

The 24 month trend test presented in the data tables highlights changes that are statistically significant. The CSA uses the Kendall's Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards, downwards or is stable over the two years.

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

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

Confidentialisation

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

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

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

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

Legislative changes significantly affecting recorded crime statistics

Breach of bail conditions

Amendments to the *Bail Act 1997* which were introduced in December 2013 inserted the following sections into the act:

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

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

Breach of family violence orders

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

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations used in the data

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions

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

Additional data

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

Appendix 2. Glossary

A

Abduction and related offences

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

Includes:

- Abduction
- False imprisonment
- Slavery and sexual servitude offences

Affected family member

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during the family incident. Where an affected family member has been affected by more than one other party within a family incident, they will be counted for each involvement.

Age

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

Alleged offender incident

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

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

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

There may be multiple incidents within the reference period that involve the same individual, business or organisation as an offender.

Where there were multiple offences recorded within the one incident, the incident is assigned an offence category of the most serious offence in the incident for statistical purposes, known as the principal offence.

Alleged offender incident investigation status

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

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

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

Alleged offender incidents related to a family incident

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

Alleged offender rate

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

$$(\text{Alleged offender incident count/ERP count}) * 100,000$$

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

Arson

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

Includes:

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

Assault and related offences

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

Includes:

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

Average property value

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

B

Blackmail and extortion

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

Includes:

- Blackmail
- Extortion

Breaches of orders

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

Includes:

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

Bribery

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

Includes:

- Bribery of officials

Burglary/Break and enter

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

Includes:

- Aggravated burglary
- Non-aggravated burglary

C

Cultivate or manufacture drugs

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

Includes:

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

D

Dangerous or negligent acts endangering people

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

Includes:

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

Deception

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

Includes:

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

Disorderly and offensive conduct

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

Includes:

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

Drug dealing and trafficking

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

Includes:

- Drug dealing
- Drug trafficking

Drug use and possession

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

Includes:

- Drug use
- Drug possession

F

Family incident

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

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

Family incident flag

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

Family incident rate

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

$$(\text{Family incident/ERP count}) * 100,000$$

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

H

Homicide and related offences

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

Includes:

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

I

Intent to summons

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

J

Justice procedures

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

Includes:

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

L

L17 form

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

Local Government Area

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

Location type

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

M

Median property value

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

Miscellaneous offences

All other offences not elsewhere classified.

Includes:

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

O

Offence

Any criminal act or omission by a person or organisation for which a penalty could be imposed by the Victorian legal system.

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

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

See our Explanatory notes for more information regarding the scope of our data.

Offence investigation status

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

Offence rate

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

$$(\text{Offence count}/\text{ERP count}) * 100,000$$

Offences related to a family incident

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

Other drug offences

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

Other government regulation offences

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

Includes:

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

Other party

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

P

Police Region

A Police Region is a geographical area defined by Victoria Police for operational purposes. There are 4 regions across Victoria each contains a number of Police Service Areas. For more information please see the geographic classification.

Police Service Area

A Police Service Area (PSA) is a geographical area defined by Victoria Police for operational purposes. There are 54 PSAs across Victoria and they consist of 1 or more Local Government Area (LGA). The CSA generally produces statistics at the more detailed LGA level however, data can be aggregated to PSAs from LGAs. For more information please see the geographic classification.

Principal offence

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

Property damage

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

Includes:

- Criminal damage
- Graffiti
- Other property damage offences

Public nuisance offences

Acts involving the contravention of public order and harmony.

Includes:

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

Public security offences

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

Includes:

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

R

Regulatory driving offences

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

Includes:

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

Relationship of Victim to Offender

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

For the purposes of reporting, the relationship can be:

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

Robbery

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

Includes:

- Aggravated robbery
- Non-aggravated robbery

S

Sexual offences

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

Includes:

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

Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour

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

Includes:

- Stalking
- Harassment and private nuisance
- Threatening behaviour

T

Theft

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

Includes:

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

Transport regulation offences

Offences relating to breaches of transport regulations.

Includes:

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

Trend test – 24 month

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

V

Victimisation rate

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

$$(\text{Victim report count}/\text{ERP count}) * 100,000$$

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

Victim report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victim reports related to a family incident

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

Victim type

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

Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Management Report

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

W

Weapons and explosives offences

Offences involving prohibited or regulated weapons and explosives.

Includes:

- Firearms offences
- Prohibited and controlled weapons offences
- Explosives offences

Y

Youth offender

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4. Offences recorded by offence categories – Oct 2010 to Sept 2015

	Offences recorded					% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
	Oct - Sep 2011	Oct - Sep 2012	Oct - Sep 2013	Oct - Sep 2014	Oct - Sep 2015		
Crimes against the person							
A10 Homicide and related offences	138	177	152	194	171	-11.9%	STABLE
A20 Assault and related offences	30,260	34,877	37,261	37,663	38,336	1.8%	STABLE
A30 Sexual offences	8,159	8,491	9,705	10,564	11,538	9.2%	STABLE
A40 Abduction and related offences	492	698	654	653	723	10.7%	STABLE
A50 Robbery	3,295	3,294	2,750	2,542	2,512	-1.2%	STABLE
A60 Blackmail and extortion	137	311	183	207	230	11.1%	STABLE
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	7,336	8,943	10,503	11,066	12,104	9.4%	UP
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	3,072	3,479	3,645	4,284	4,647	8.5%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>52,889</i>	<i>60,270</i>	<i>64,853</i>	<i>67,173</i>	<i>70,261</i>	<i>4.6%</i>	
Property and deception offences							
B10 Arson	3,097	3,357	3,842	3,546	3,390	-4.4%	STABLE
B20 Property damage	48,202	48,372	45,723	43,305	42,338	-2.2%	STABLE
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	44,540	47,366	46,687	45,809	47,668	4.1%	STABLE
B40 Theft	138,828	145,386	146,189	149,144	157,503	5.6%	STABLE
B50 Deception	24,475	22,665	30,996	33,581	34,722	3.4%	STABLE
B60 Bribery	68	77	14	5	45	800.0%	UP
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>259,210</i>	<i>267,223</i>	<i>273,451</i>	<i>275,390</i>	<i>285,666</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	

Offences recorded

	Oct - Sep 2011	Oct - Sep 2012	Oct - Sep 2013	Oct - Sep 2014	Oct - Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
Drug offences							
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	3,010	3,567	3,985	4,443	5,164	16.2%	STABLE
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	1,299	1,410	1,688	1,724	1,771	2.7%	STABLE
C30 Drug use and possession	11,789	14,787	16,535	19,282	22,542	16.9%	UP
C90 Other drug offences	15	29	48	30	263	776.7%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>16,113</i>	<i>19,793</i>	<i>22,256</i>	<i>25,479</i>	<i>29,740</i>	<i>16.7%</i>	
Public order and security offences							
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	7,231	9,461	11,834	13,175	15,290	16.1%	UP
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	23,247	22,033	22,673	21,097	18,794	-10.9%	STABLE
D30 Public nuisance offences	2,421	2,689	2,527	2,616	2,781	6.3%	STABLE
D40 Public security offences	66	114	303	85	189	122.4%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>32,965</i>	<i>34,297</i>	<i>37,337</i>	<i>36,973</i>	<i>37,054</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	
Justice procedures offences							
E10 Justice procedures	4,616	5,752	6,002	6,423	7,731	20.4%	UP
E20 Breaches of orders	16,622	20,948	27,676	42,305	50,863	20.2%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>21,238</i>	<i>26,700</i>	<i>33,678</i>	<i>48,728</i>	<i>58,594</i>	<i>20.2%</i>	

Offences recorded

	Oct - Sep 2011	Oct - Sep 2012	Oct - Sep 2013	Oct - Sep 2014	Oct - Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015	Significance trend test over 24 months ¹
Other offences							
F10 Regulatory driving offences	17	21	25	28	32	14.3%	STABLE
F20 Transport regulation offences	478	499	395	504	464	-7.9%	STABLE
F30 Other government regulatory offences	1,185	1,090	829	1,007	687	-31.8%	STABLE
F90 Miscellaneous offences	422	531	558	446	461	3.4%	STABLE
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>2,102</i>	<i>2,141</i>	<i>1,807</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>1,644</i>	<i>-17.2%</i>	
Total offences	384,517	410,424	433,382	455,728	482,959	6.0%	

Data extracted from LEAP on 18th October 2015 and subject to variation.

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

Appendix 5. Offence rate per 100,000 population by offence categories – Oct 2010 to Sept 2015

	Offence rate					% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
	Oct - Sep 2011	Oct - Sep 2012	Oct - Sep 2013	Oct - Sep 2014	Oct - Sep 2015	
Crimes against the person						
A10 Homicide and related offences	2.5	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.9	-13.5%
A20 Assault and related offences	546.4	619.2	649.2	644.7	644.2	-0.1%
A30 Sexual offences	147.3	150.7	169.1	180.8	193.9	7.2%
A40 Abduction and related offences	8.9	12.4	11.4	11.2	12.1	8.7%
A50 Robbery	59.5	58.5	47.9	43.5	42.2	-3.0%
A60 Blackmail and extortion	2.5	5.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	9.1%
A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	132.5	158.8	183.0	189.4	203.4	7.4%
A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people	55.5	61.8	63.5	73.3	78.1	6.5%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>955.1</i>	<i>1,070.0</i>	<i>1,130.0</i>	<i>1,149.9</i>	<i>1,180.6</i>	<i>2.7%</i>
Property and deception offences						
B10 Arson	55.9	59.6	66.9	60.7	57.0	-6.2%
B20 Property damage	870.4	858.8	796.7	741.3	711.4	-4.0%
B30 Burglary/Break and enter	804.3	840.9	813.5	784.2	801.0	2.1%
B40 Theft	2,506.9	2,581.2	2,547.1	2,553.1	2,646.6	3.7%
B50 Deception	442.0	402.4	540.1	574.9	583.5	1.5%
B60 Bribery	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	783.5%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>4,680.7</i>	<i>4,744.3</i>	<i>4,764.5</i>	<i>4,714.2</i>	<i>4,800.2</i>	<i>1.8%</i>

Offence rate

	Oct - Sep 2011	Oct - Sep 2012	Oct - Sep 2013	Oct - Sep 2014	Oct - Sep 2015	% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
Drug offences						
C10 Drug dealing and trafficking	54.4	63.3	69.4	76.1	86.8	14.1%
C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs	23.5	25.0	29.4	29.5	29.8	0.8%
C30 Drug use and possession	212.9	262.5	288.1	330.1	378.8	14.8%
C90 Other drug offences	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	4.4	760.5%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>291.0</i>	<i>351.4</i>	<i>387.8</i>	<i>436.2</i>	<i>499.7</i>	<i>14.6%</i>
Public order and security offences						
D10 Weapons and explosives offences	130.6	168.0	206.2	225.5	256.9	13.9%
D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct	419.8	391.2	395.0	361.1	315.8	-12.6%
D30 Public nuisance offences	43.7	47.7	44.0	44.8	46.7	4.4%
D40 Public security offences	1.2	2.0	5.3	1.5	3.2	118.3%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>595.3</i>	<i>608.9</i>	<i>650.5</i>	<i>632.9</i>	<i>622.6</i>	<i>-1.6%</i>
Justice procedures offences						
E10 Justice procedures	83.4	102.1	104.6	110.0	129.9	18.2%
E20 Breaches of orders	300.2	371.9	482.2	724.2	854.7	18.0%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>383.5</i>	<i>474.0</i>	<i>586.8</i>	<i>834.1</i>	<i>984.6</i>	<i>18.0%</i>

	Offence rate					% change Sep 2014 – Sep 2015
	Oct - Sep 2011	Oct - Sep 2012	Oct - Sep 2013	Oct - Sep 2014	Oct - Sep 2015	
Other offences						
F10 Regulatory driving offences	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	12.2%
F20 Transport regulation offences	8.6	8.9	6.9	8.6	7.8	-9.6%
F30 Other government regulatory offences	21.4	19.4	14.4	17.2	11.5	-33.0%
F90 Miscellaneous offences	7.6	9.4	9.7	7.6	7.7	1.5%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>-18.7%</i>
Total offences	6,943.5	7,286.7	7,551.1	7,801.3	8,115.5	4.0%

Data extracted from LEAP on 18th October 2015 and subject to variation.

Note: Estimated resident population, for years preceding the current year, are taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0) - as at 30 June. As ABS data is not available for the current year's rates to be calculated, the CSA uses estimates created by the Victorian Government's 'Victoria in future' report.

