



Victorian Crime Statistics by LGAs

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Executive Summary

This publication provides crime data over a ten-year period for Victoria's local government areas (LGAs) with a brief overview for the whole of Victoria. The data is derived from Victoria's Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) as recorded by Victoria Police and extracted from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database.¹

For the whole of Victoria for the year ended March 2018, the total number of criminal offences decreased by 7.4 per cent, from 542,893 in 2017 to 502,858. For the same period, the offence rate decreased by 9.5 per cent, from 8,585.2 to 7,773.2 per 100,000 population.

Although most offence categories in Victoria decreased over the twelve months to March 2018, crimes against the person rose by 0.9 per cent, driven by an increase of 1,586 sexual offences. Taking the population increase in Victoria into account for the year ended March 2018, the rate for crimes against the person decreased marginally over the year from, 1,258.2 to 1,240.7 offences per 100,000 population. However, sexual offences rose from 211.4 to 231.1 offences per 100,000 population.

The crime statistics in this paper have been collated under the two main categories of **offences recorded** and **offence rates** (*per 100,000 population*²) and include statistics for the following five major recorded crime categories:

1. Crimes against the person;
2. Property and deception offences;
3. Drug offences;
4. Public order and security offences; and
5. Justice procedures offences.

For each of these crime categories:

- a) The five LGAs with the highest number of *offences* for the year ended March 2018 are identified;
- b) The five LGAs with the highest *offence rates* for the year ended March 2018 are identified; and
- c) Data for the five LGAs identified in (a) and (b) are presented with a ten-year snapshot revealing variations in the five crime categories between April 2008 to March 2018.

Summary data for all recorded crimes is presented for all Victorian LGAs in Section 2a and 2b and Appendix 1. Tables with offence numbers and offence rates per 100,000 population for the five major recorded crime categories can be found in the Appendices 2–6.

Key points:

Total crime

Over the last decade, the LGA of Melbourne has had significantly higher total crime offences than any other LGA in Victoria. In terms of offence rates per 100,000 population however, it has experienced a

¹ Crimes Statistics Agency (2018) [Explanatory notes](#), CSA website.

² Offence rates per 100,000 population are calculated using the offence count for the reference period and the most recent Estimated Resident Population (ERP) from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The offence rate is calculated using the following formula: **(Offence count/ERP count) *100,000**

For more information see Crime Statistics Agency (2018) Explanatory notes, [Rates per 100,000 population](#), CSA website.

significant overall reduction in the crime rate over the same period. Coming in at second place for total crime offences was Greater Geelong and for total offence rates was Latrobe in regional Victoria.

Crimes against the person

The five LGAs with the highest number of offences in the category of crimes against the person were all in the greater metropolitan area. When controlled for population size, the top five LGA offence rates for this category were dominated by non-metropolitan LGAs, with the exception of Melbourne. Over the past decade the rate for crimes against the person has been gradually decreasing for Melbourne. Since the year ended March 2014, Latrobe in the Gippsland region of eastern Victoria recorded a higher rate of crimes against the person than Melbourne.

Property and deception

When considering offences over the last decade, the LGA of Melbourne has had significantly higher property and deception offences than any other LGA in Victoria; nevertheless, all of the top five LGAs (including Melbourne) experienced a decrease in offences during the year ended March 2018. The highest offence rates in this category were dominated by metropolitan LGAs with the exception of Latrobe. The LGA of Melbourne experienced a significant fall in the offence rate throughout the decade.

Drugs

The top five LGAs for drug offences were Melbourne, Greater Dandenong, Brimbank, Knox and Greater Geelong, trending up over the decade. Of these, all but Brimbank experienced an increase in drug offences in the year ended March 2018. Melbourne was the only metropolitan LGA in the top five for drug offence rates, which were dominated by LGAs in regional Victoria, namely: Northern Grampians, Warrnambool, Ararat and Southern Grampians.

Public order and security

Over the last decade, the LGA of Melbourne has had significantly higher public order and security offences, which peaked in the year ended March 2011, mainly due to a significant increase in drunk and disorderly offences.

Justice procedures

The number of justice procedures offences and the offence rate for this category have been rising since 2013, largely as a result of breaches of new bail offences and new family violence orders that came into force at that time. The highest offence rates were all recorded in the regional LGAs of Latrobe, Horsham, Central Goldfields, Swan Hill and Greater Shepparton, which rose marginally in the last twelve months.

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This publication provides crime data for the year 2017-18 as well as a snapshot over a ten-year period from 2008-2018 for Victoria's LGAs. The data is derived from Victoria's CSA as recorded by Victoria Police and extracted from the Victoria Police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database.³

This report presents crime statistics in two ways: as total numbers (the number of **offences recorded**) and as offence rates (**the ratio of offences per 100,000 of the population**). Examining the number of offences and their distribution is useful when determining matters such as where police and other criminal justice resources should be deployed. On the other hand, offence rates take into account population variations between different LGAs and provide useful comparative information between LGAs (densely versus sparsely populated LGAs) and within LGAs at different points in time (the ten-year period between 2008-2018). For these reasons, the report presents crime data not only in raw numbers but also as the offence rate per 100,000 of the population.

From Victoria's 79 LGAs we focus on the five LGAs that have the highest number of offences recorded and the highest offence rates for each of the crime categories we consider. The five major crime categories are:

1. *Crimes against the person*—including homicide offences, assault, sex offences, stalking, robbery;
2. *Property and deception offences* for this category—including theft, burglary, property damage, deception, arson and bribery;
3. *Drug offences*—including drug dealing, trafficking, possession, or cultivation;
4. *Public order and security offences*—including disorderly and offensive conduct, public nuisance offences, weapons and explosive offences and public nuisance offences; and
5. *Justice procedures offences*—including breaches of orders and justice procedures offences.⁴

Finally, to contextualise the discussion of crime and LGAs, a brief overview of crime for the whole state of Victoria is provided.

1.2 Victoria

For the year ending 31 March 2018, Victoria's CSA reported that both the total number of offences and the crime rate in Victoria decreased. The number of offences decreased by 7.4 per cent, from 542,893 in 2017 to 502,858 in 2018. There was a slightly greater reduction in the offence rate per 100,000 population, which decreased by 9.5 per cent during the twelve months, from 8,585.2 to 7,773.2.⁵

Figure 1 below illustrates the proportions of each major crime offence category in terms of total offences for that year. Notably property and deception offences dominated, accounting for 57.3 per cent of total offences. Nevertheless, there was a significant decrease in this category of 11.3 per cent since the previous year, that is, 36,625 fewer offences. The major contributors to this were significant

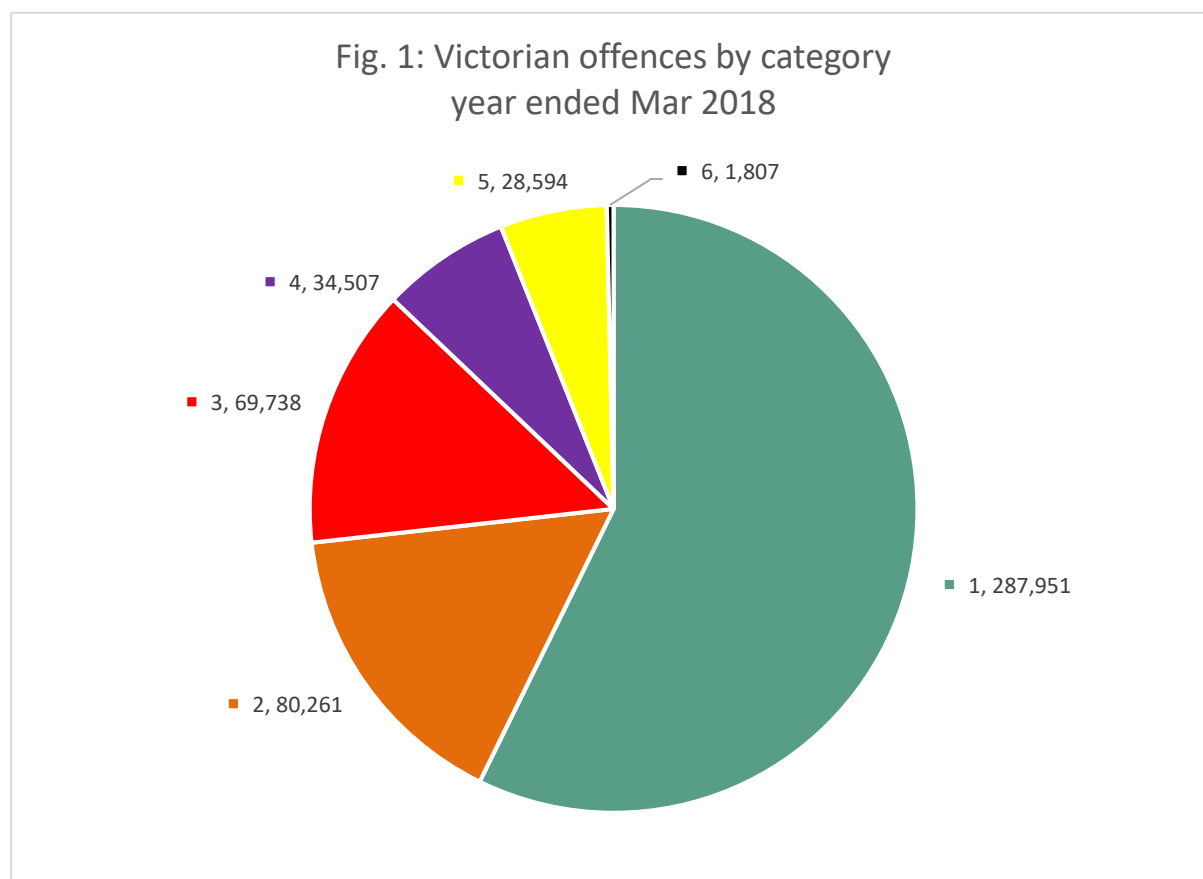
³ Crimes Statistics Agency (2018) [Explanatory notes](#), CSA website.

⁴ For detailed information on crime categories, see Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Offence Classification](#), CSA website.

⁵ Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Recorded Offences](#); CSA website.

decreases in thefts and burglary offences. For instance, offences for residential aggravated burglary/home invasion decreased by 14.5 per cent during the year.⁶

The second major contributor to total offences, crimes against the person, increased by 0.9 per cent over the year. This was due to a significant increase in sexual offences, which rose by 11.9 per cent, or 1,586 offences. The CSA noted that new child pornography and other sexual offences were introduced in July 2017.⁷ The media has also reported that it is likely that an increase in the reporting of sex offences was a further contributing factor.⁸



Source: Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Offences Recorded-Data Visualisation](#), Offences recorded by offence type, CSA website.

The following section of this paper examines crime statistics by LGA. All data relating to offence numbers and offence rates per 100,000 population has been sourced from the CSA.⁹

⁶ Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Download Data](#), CSA website. Choose Data tables—Offence Visualisation Table 01 and 02. See B311 Residential aggravated burglary under the Offence Subgroup column. Please note, the spreadsheet contains the totality of the data, but may require further analysis, summing or filtering to obtain the totals discussed in the publication.

⁷ Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Crime Statistics Victoria, Year ending 31 March 2018](#), Melbourne, p. 39.

⁸ T. Mills, C. Butt and M. Cunningham (2018) 'Overall crime rate down, sex offences spike', *The Age*, 16 March 2018.

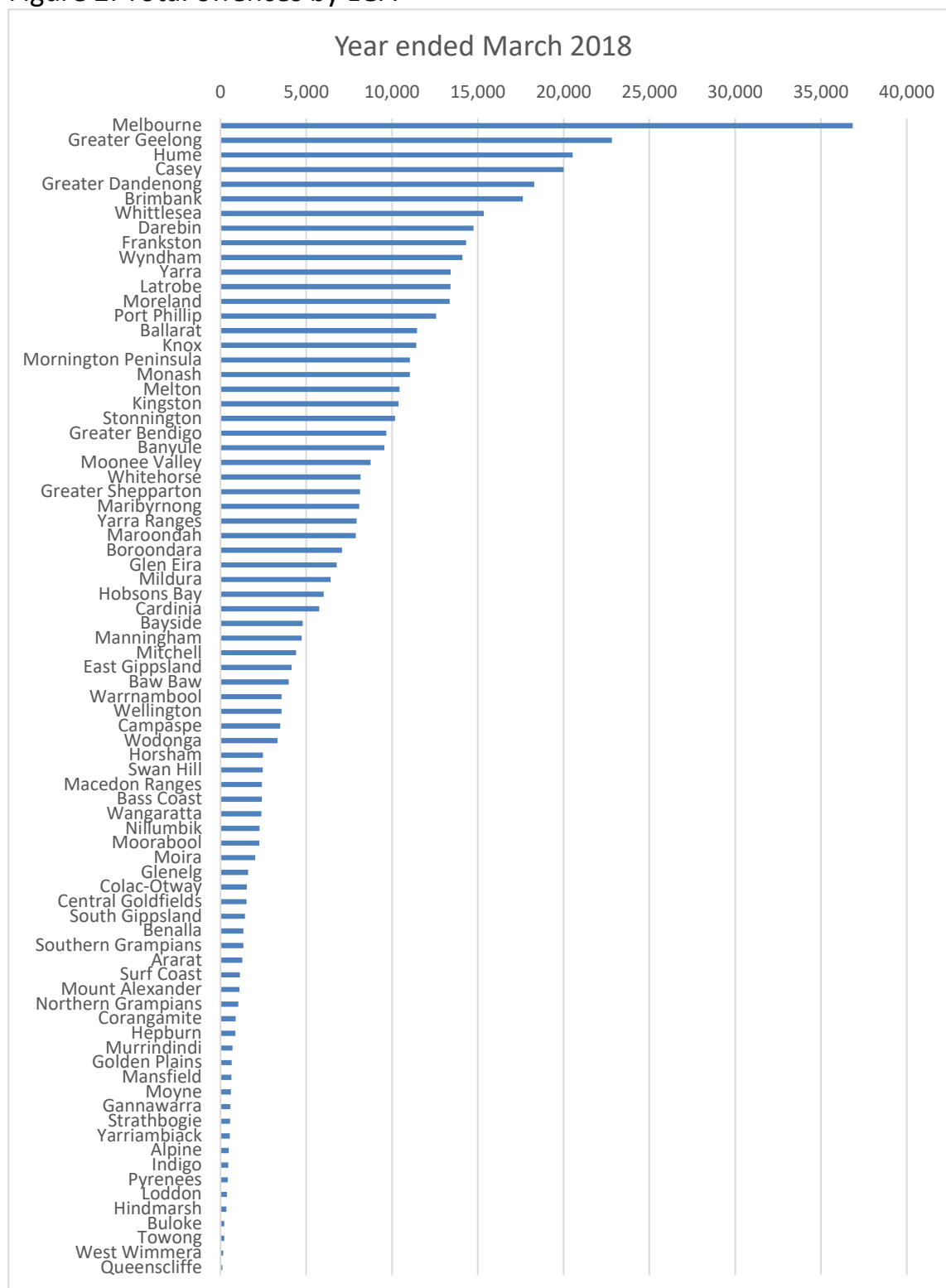
⁹ Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Download Data](#), Data tables – Offence Visualisation Table 05 and 06, CSA website.

2. Crimes by Local Government Areas (LGA)

2a Total offences recorded

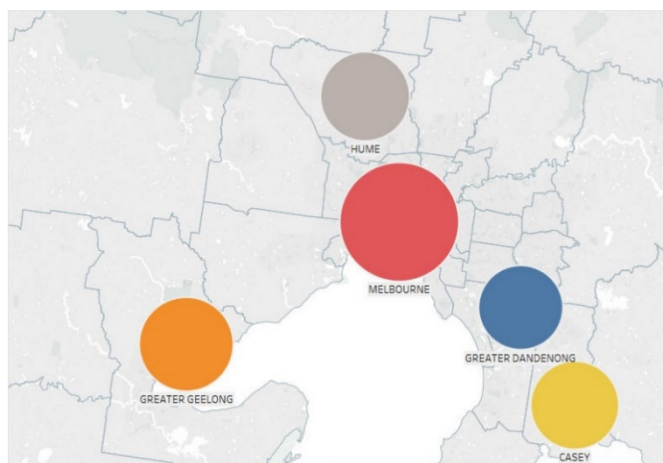
Figure 2 below presents a bar chart illustrating the total number of offences recorded for each Victorian LGA from April 2017 to March 2018.

Figure 2: Total offences by LGA



Top 5 LGAs for total recorded offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest number of total offences recorded were: **Melbourne, Greater Geelong, Hume, Casey and Greater Dandenong** (see map below).



For the ten-year period 2008-18, the total number of offences recorded in each of these LGAs increased (see Figure 3). The chart illustrates how Melbourne has consistently recorded significantly higher total offences than any other LGAs for the last decade, due to its geographic size and considerably larger population. However, the relative increase in the number of crimes has been greatest in Hume and Greater Geelong.

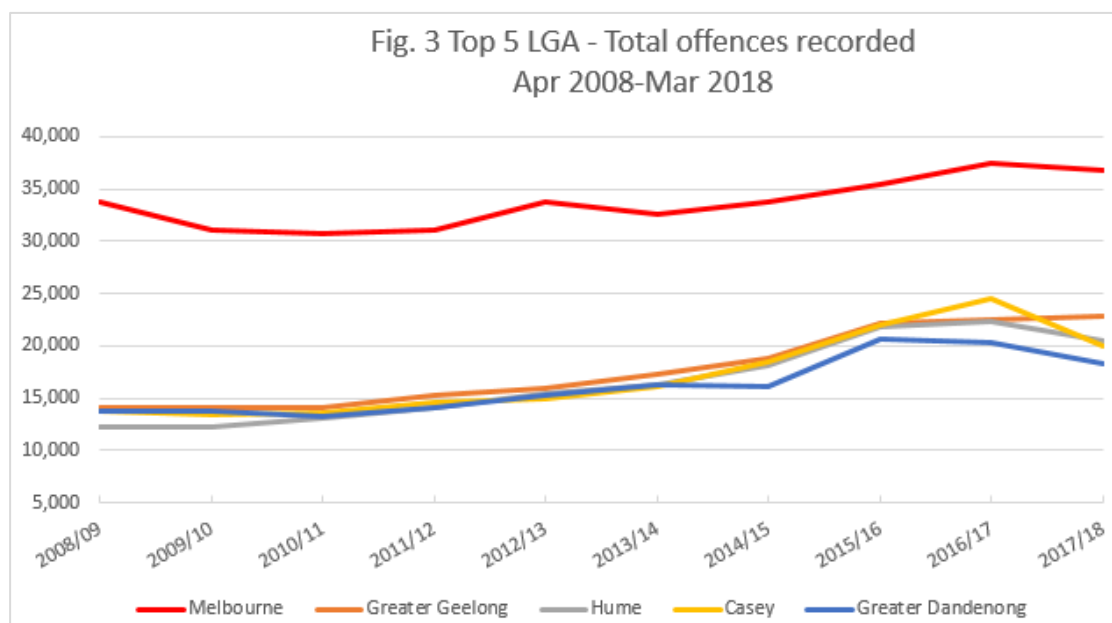
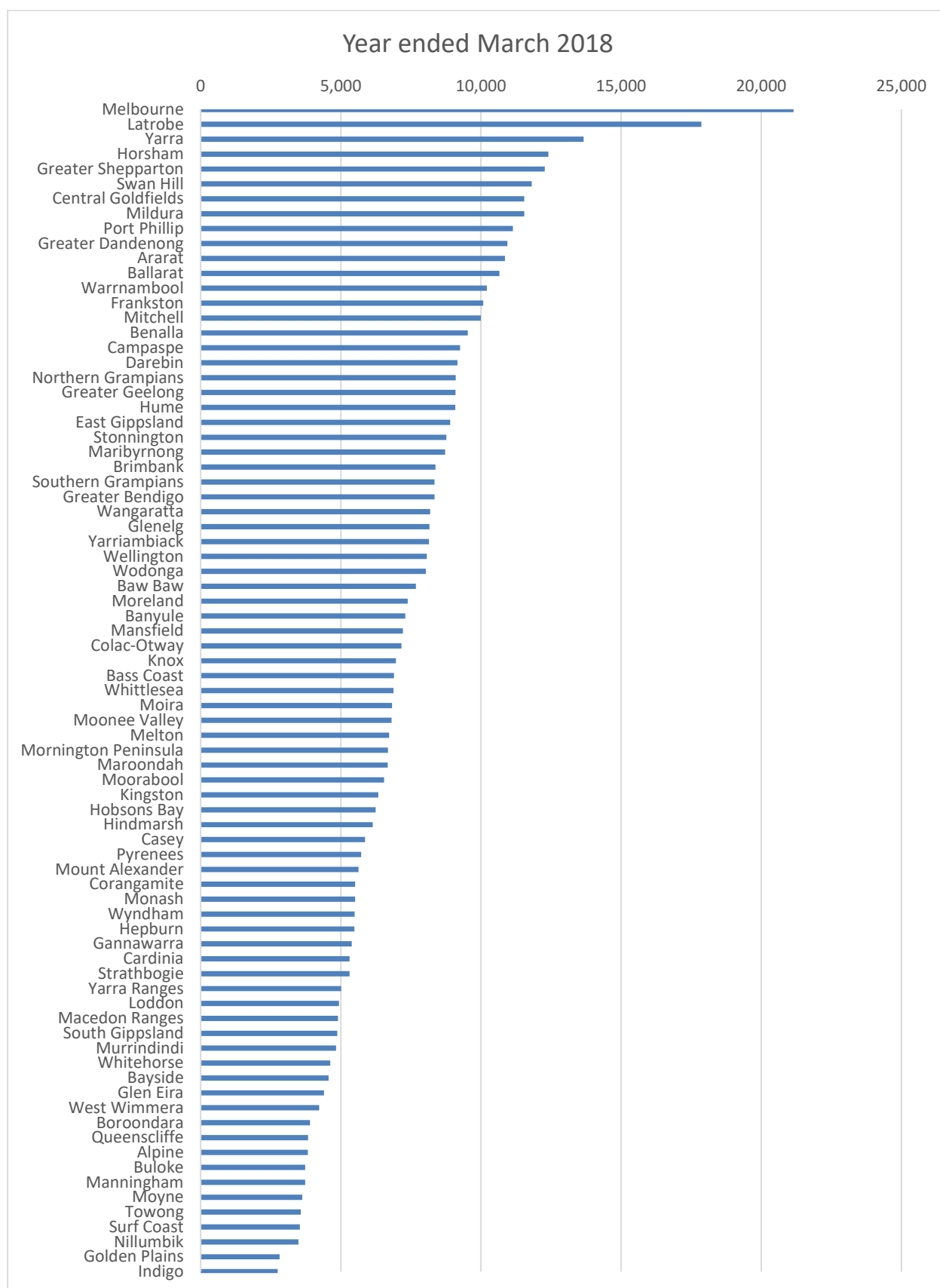


Table 1: Total number of offences recorded

	Melbourne	Greater Geelong	Hume	Casey	Greater Dandenong
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	36,844	22,819	20,522	19,997	18,289
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	37,386	22,533	22,332	24,504	20,337
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	35,493	22,096	21,791	21,937	20,566
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	33,750	18,768	18,161	18,391	16,082
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	32,587	17,196	16,310	16,129	16,257
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	33,734	15,948	15,383	15,004	15,197
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	30,987	15,207	14,136	14,559	14,052
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	30,648	14,029	13,152	13,634	13,280
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	31,093	14,053	12,247	13,379	13,709
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	33,795	14,083	12,304	13,809	13,759

2b Total offence rates

Figure 4: Offence rates per 100,000 population by LGA



Top 5 LGAs for total offence rates

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest total crime rates per 100,000 population were **Melbourne, Latrobe, Yarra, Horsham and Greater Shepparton**.

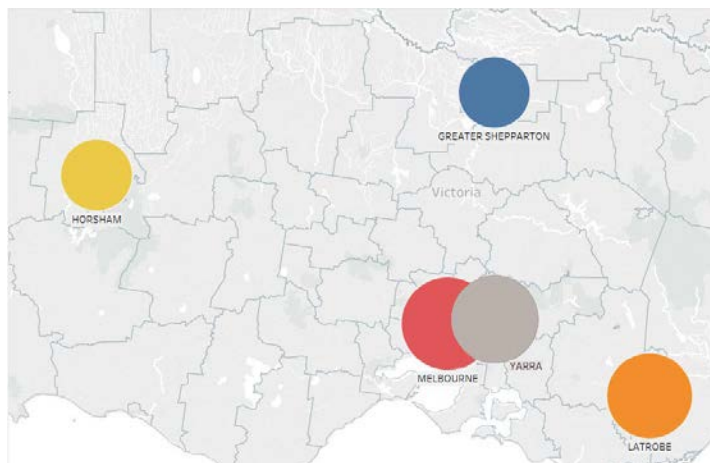


Figure 5 charts a decrease in the crime rates for Melbourne and Yarra LGAs over the decade. Conversely, it is notable that the non-metropolitan LGAs of Horsham, Latrobe and Greater Shepparton experienced substantial increases in their crime rates during period.

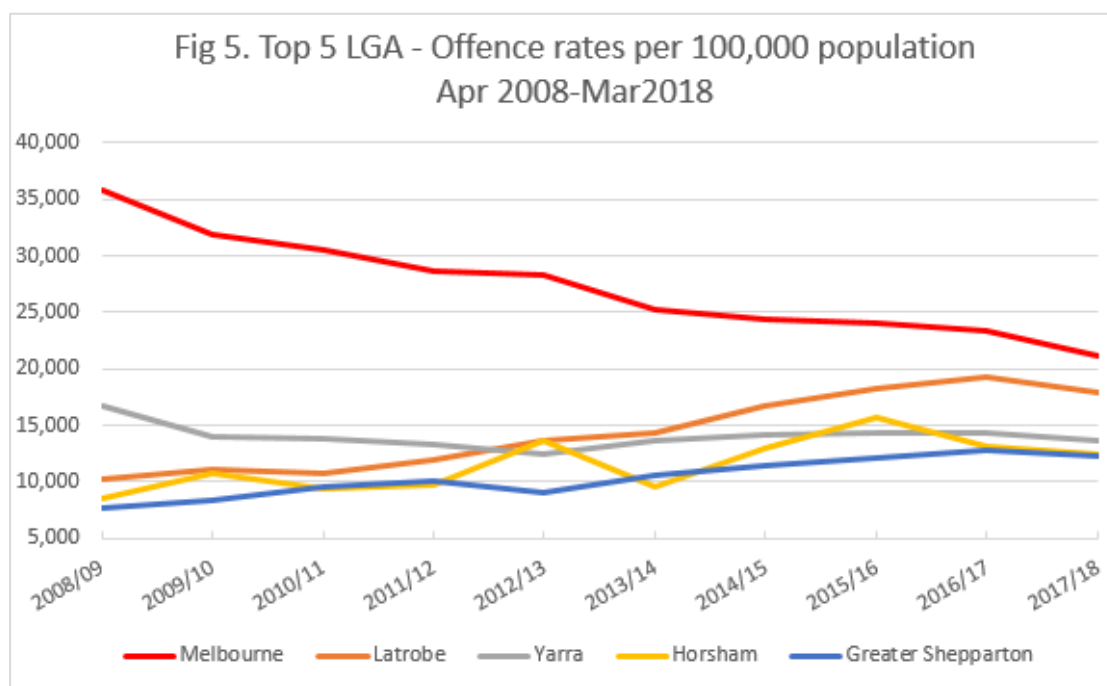


Table 2: Offence rate per 100,000 population

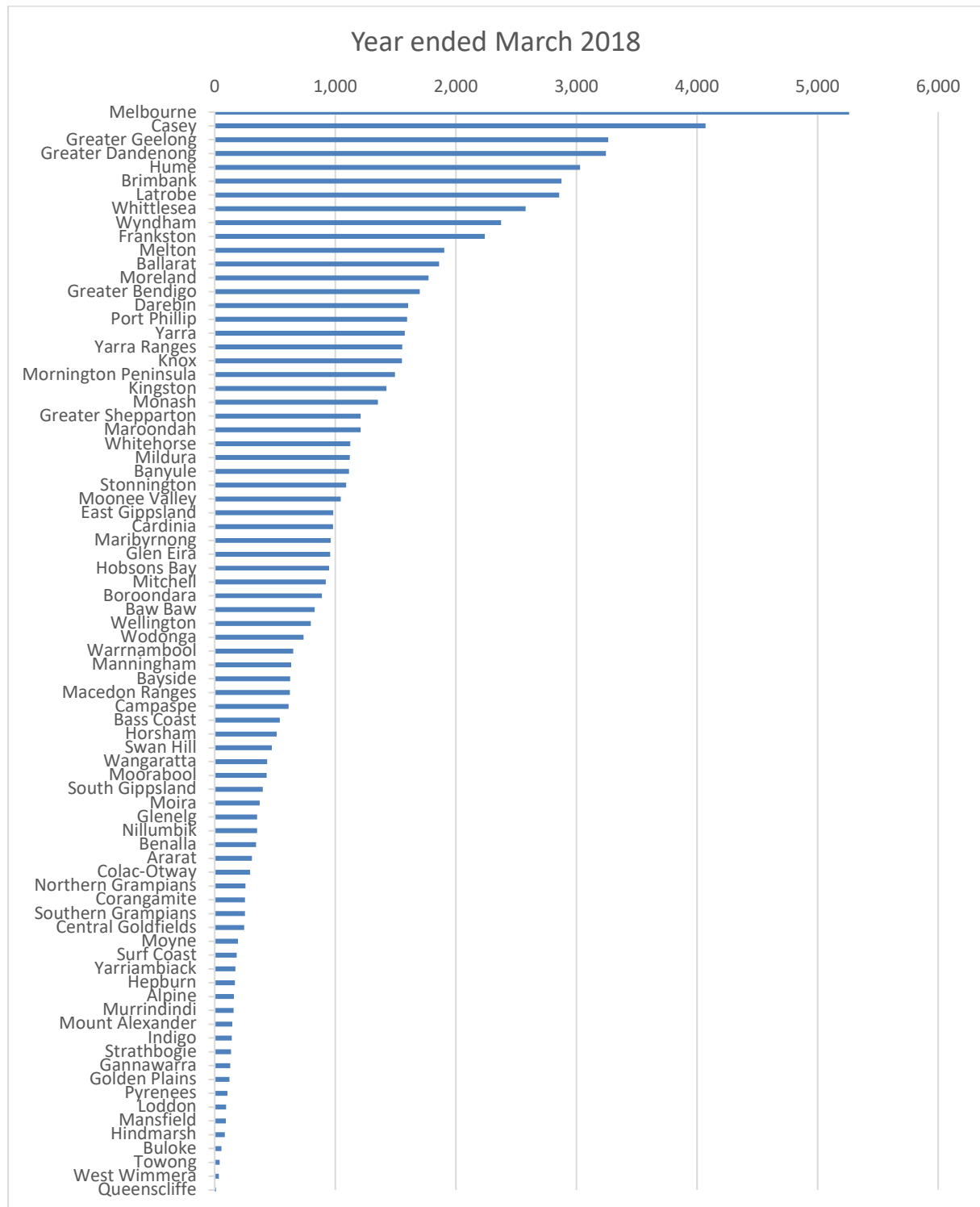
	Melbourne	Latrobe	Yarra	Horsham	Greater Shepparton
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	21,153	17,866	13,661	12,411	12,278
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	23,367	19,301	14,295	13,140	12,849
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	23,975	18,193	14,324	15,709	12,061
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	24,351	16,747	14,193	13,038	11,376
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	25,212	14,289	13,590	9,539	10,558
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	28,226	13,640	12,458	13,665	9,076
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	28,715	11,883	13,262	9,786	10,010
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	30,575	10,808	13,808	9,363	9,510
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	31,850	11,094	13,983	10,820	8,305
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	35,858	10,234	16,709	8,502	7,741

2.1 Crimes against the person

2.1a Offences recorded

Figure 6 below presents a bar chart illustrating the number of crimes against the person offences recorded for Victorian LGAs from April 2017 to March 2018.

Figure 6: Crimes against the person offences by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—crimes against the person

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest number of offences recorded for crimes against the person were: **Melbourne, Casey, Greater Dandenong, Greater Geelong and Hume**.

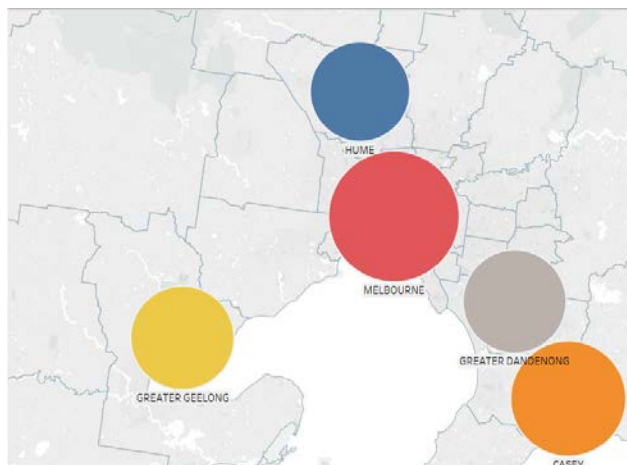


Figure 7 charts the five LGAs with the highest number of offences recorded for crimes against the person from 2008-18. Melbourne and Casey have consistently recorded the highest number of offences. However, each of these five LGAs experienced an increase of 50 per cent or more in their number of recorded offences in this ten-year period.

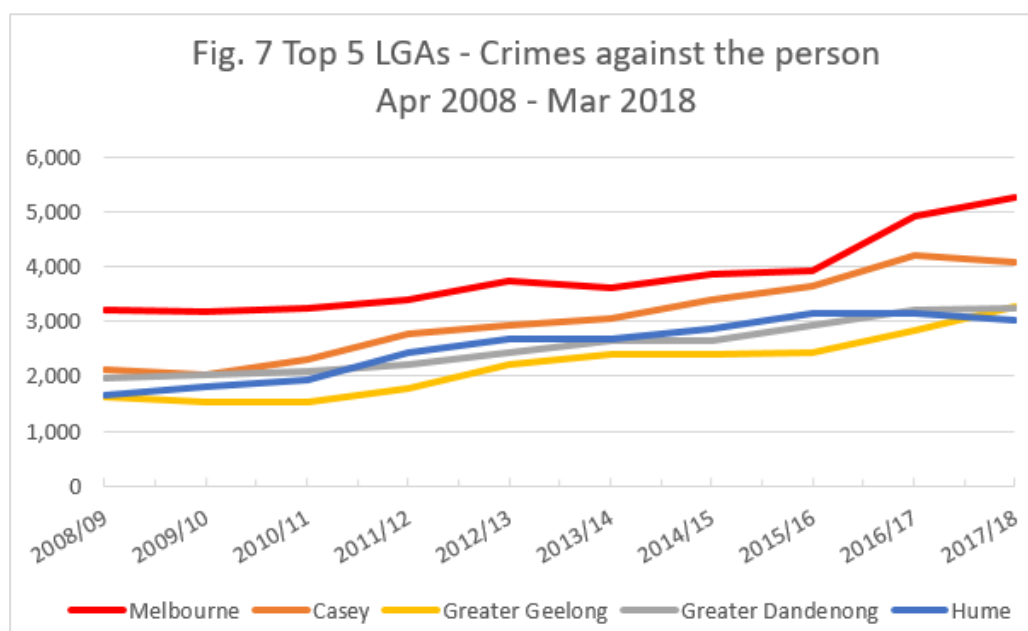
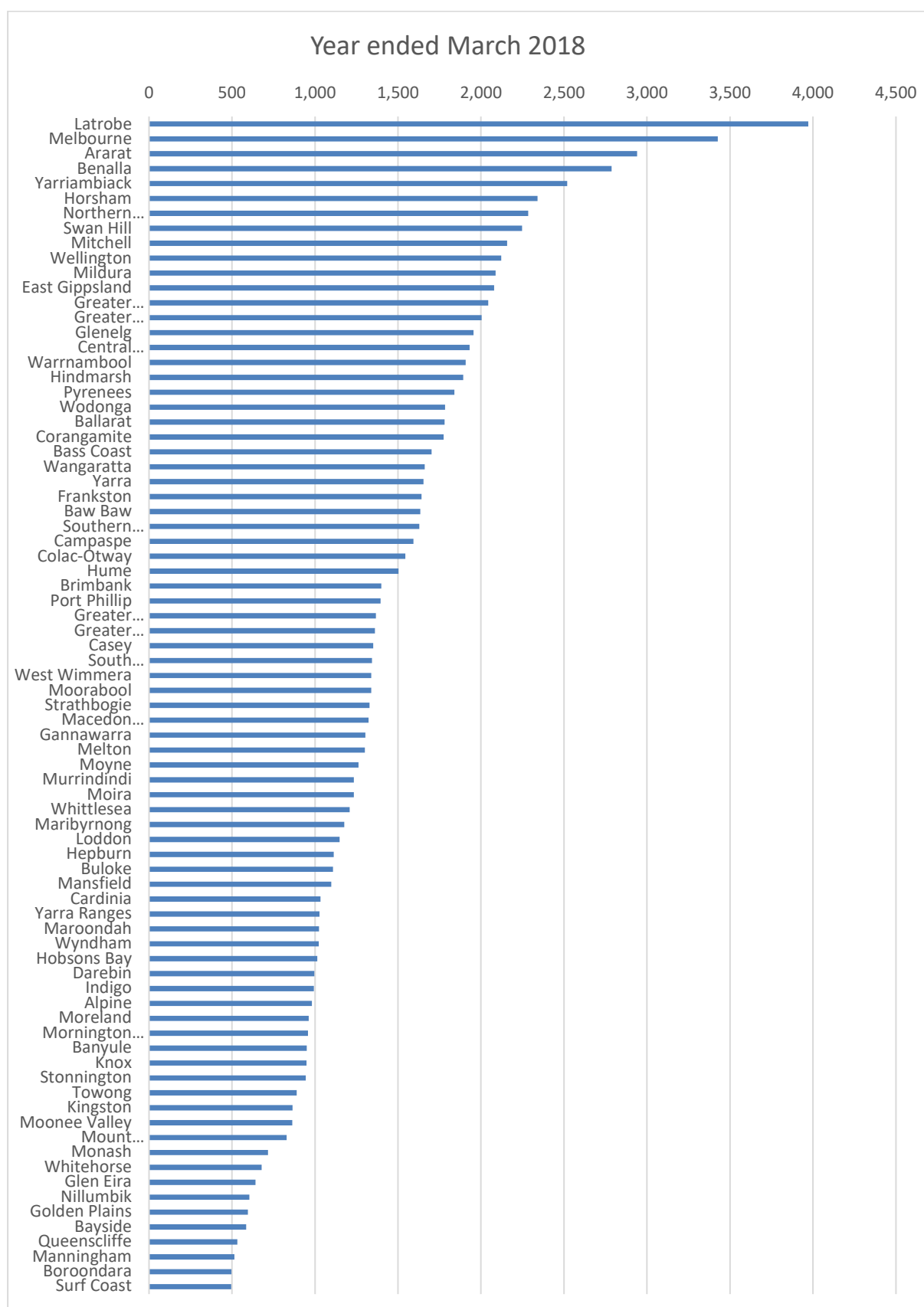


Table 3: Offences recorded for crime against the person

	Melbourne	Casey	Greater Geelong	Greater Dandenong	Hume
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	5,261	4,071	3,263	3,245	3,030
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	4,902	4,212	2,829	3,198	3,139
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	3,915	3,639	2,438	2,919	3,132
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	3,855	3,386	2,389	2,658	2,855
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	3,617	3,054	2,414	2,639	2,683
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	3,739	2,941	2,228	2,420	2,678
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	3,385	2,783	1,788	2,211	2,423
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	3,227	2,300	1,536	2,089	1,947
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	3,168	2,032	1,525	2,037	1,798
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	3,195	2,127	1,621	1,958	1,647

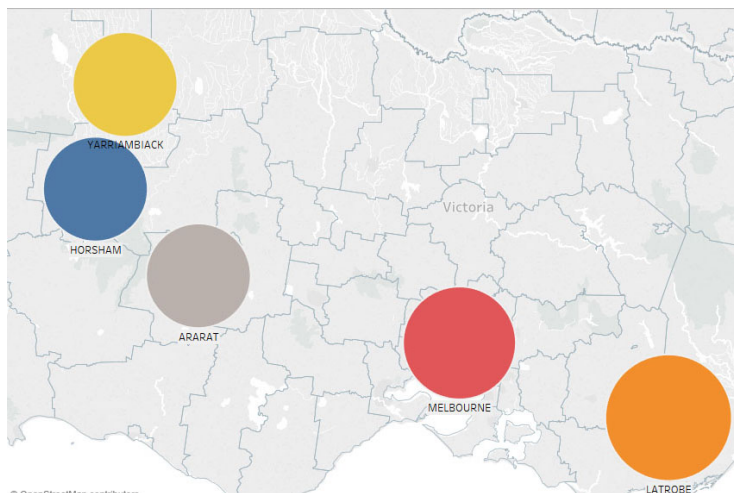
2.1b Crimes against the person—by offence rates

Figure 8: Offence rates per 100,000 population by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—offence rates for crimes against the person

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest offence rates per 100,000 population for crimes against the person were: **Latrobe, Melbourne, Ararat, Benalla and Yarriambiack**.



Focusing on the crime rate rather than just the number of offences, Melbourne is the only metropolitan LGA in the top five LGAs for crimes against the person (see Figure 9). Moreover, the Melbourne LGA is distinctive because in the decade 2008-18, the rate for crimes against the person decreased, whereas it increased in the four non-metropolitan LGAs. The increase was greatest in Latrobe, Yarriambiack and Horsham where the crime rate more than doubled in the ten-year period.

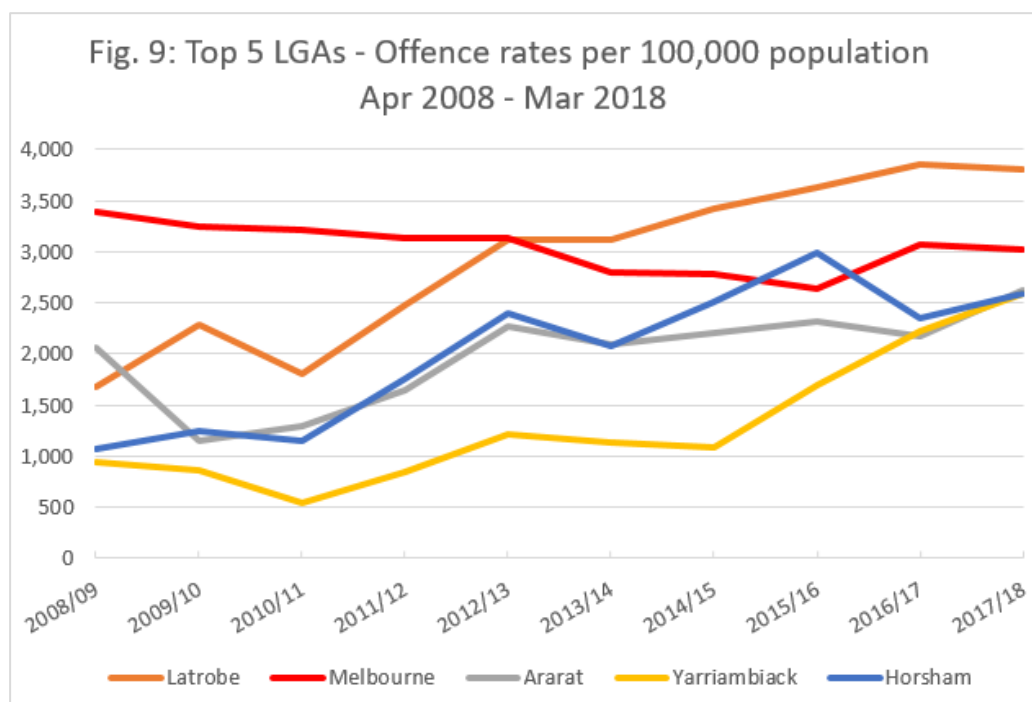


Table 4: Offence rate per 100,000 population

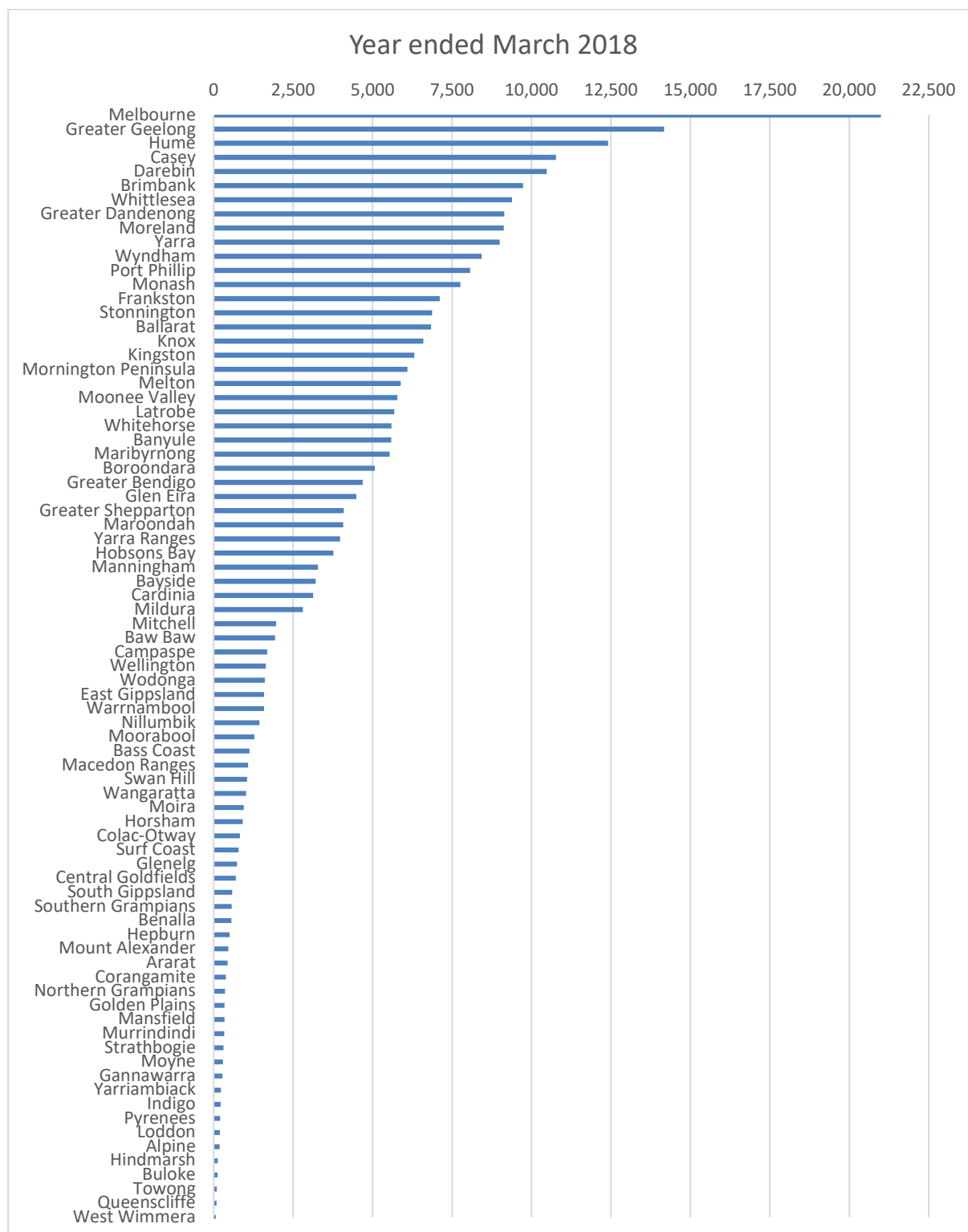
	Latrobe	Melbourne	Ararat	Yarriambiack	Horsham
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	3,811	3,020	2,617	2,589	2,586
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	3,859	3,064	2,167	2,218	2,345
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	3,635	2,645	2,315	1,692	2,997
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	3,414	2,781	2,211	1,084	2,505
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	3,113	2,798	2,096	1,141	2,079
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	3,117	3,129	2,275	1,209	2,405
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	2,470	3,137	1,650	846	1,760
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	1,798	3,219	1,289	543	1,142
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	2,285	3,245	1,147	862	1,243
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	1,680	3,390	2,065	944	1,076

2.2 Property and deception offences

2.2a Offences recorded

Figure 10 below presents a bar chart illustrating property and deception offences recorded for Victorian LGAs from April 2017 to March 2018.

Figure 10: Property and deception offences by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—property and deception offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest number of property and deception offences recorded were: **Melbourne, Greater Geelong, Hume, Casey and Darebin**.

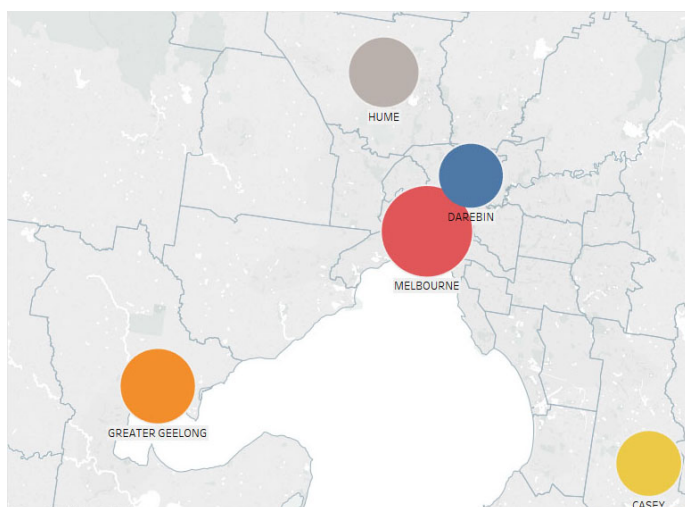


Figure 11 illustrates that Melbourne LGA has had a higher number of property and deception offences than any other LGA for the past ten years. Greater Geelong and Hume have displayed a trend towards an increasing number of offences, whereas in Casey and Darebin the number of these offences in 2018 is similar to 2008 (with the notable exception of a spike in the number of offences in Casey in 2016-17). The LGA with the second highest number is Greater Geelong. Figure 11 also shows Casey's significant reduction in offences over the year ended March 2018.

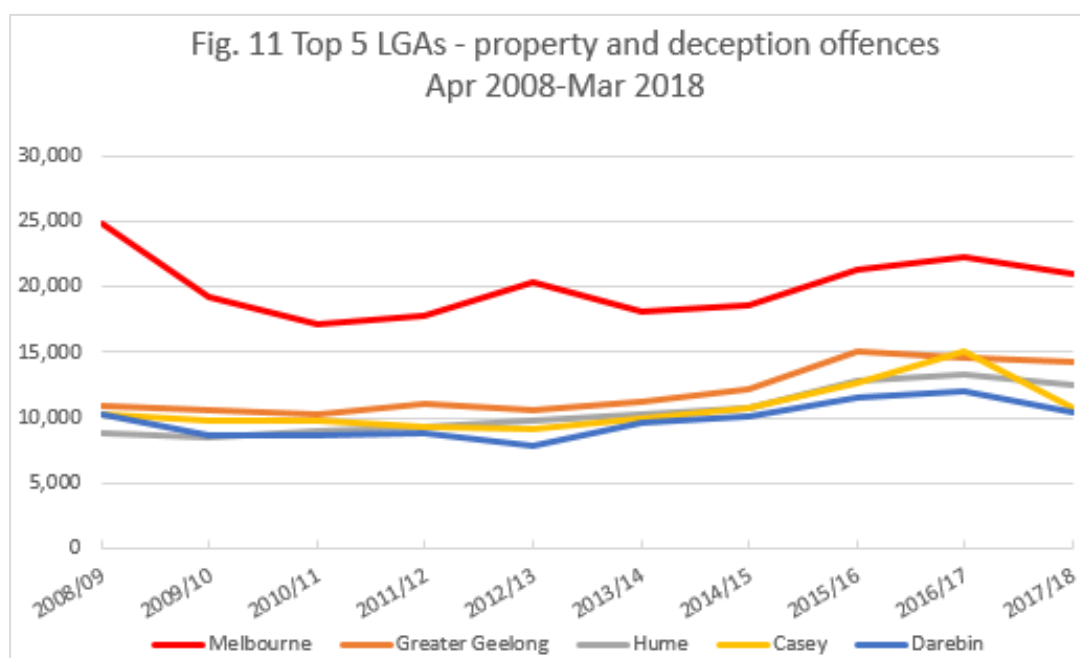
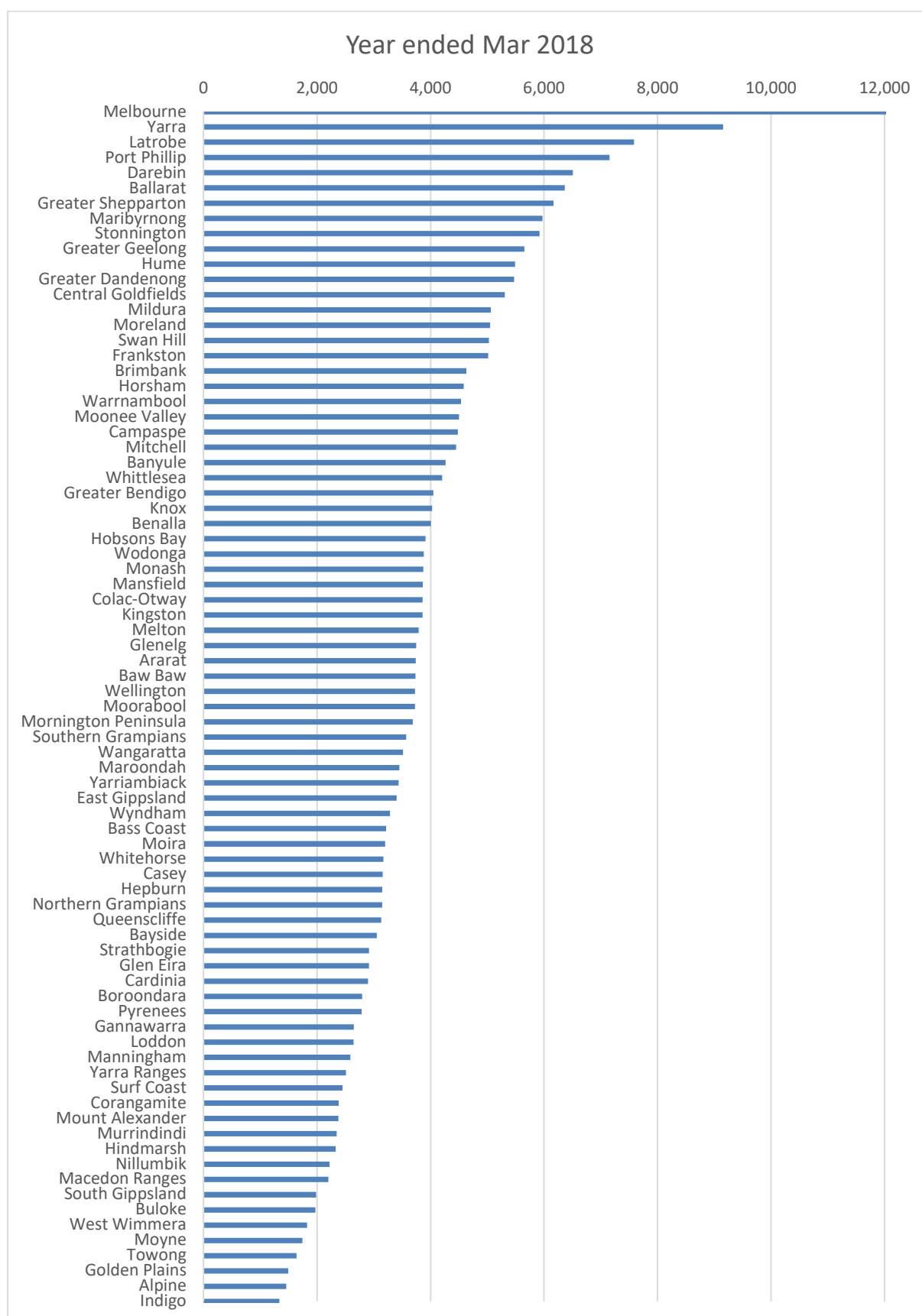


Table 5: Property and deception offences recorded

	Melbourne	Greater Geelong	Hume	Casey	Darebin
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	20,995	14,177	12,410	10,766	10,476
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	22,324	14,539	13,365	15,002	11,988
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	21,282	14,996	12,851	12,634	11,474
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	18,517	12,114	10,767	10,783	10,031
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	18,150	11,208	10,178	9,853	9,565
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	20,367	10,627	9,834	9,176	7,876
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	17,749	11,117	9,291	9,313	8,852
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	17,142	10,240	8,944	9,724	8,580
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	19,297	10,534	8,525	9,777	8,571
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	24,885	10,855	8,863	10,201	10,305

2.2b Property and deception offences—by offence rates

Figure 12: Offence rates per 100,000 population by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—offence rates for property and deception offences

In the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest property and deception offence rates were: **Melbourne, Yarra, Latrobe, Port Phillip** and **Darebin**.



For property and deception offence rates, the top five LGAs are dominated by metropolitan municipalities (Melbourne, Yarra, Port Phillip and Darebin). Each of these LGAs experienced a decrease in the rate of these offences, with Melbourne experiencing the largest. However, Latrobe—the only non-metropolitan LGA—had the third highest property and deception crime rate in 2017-18, and was the only LGA in the top five to record an increase in the crime rate over the decade from 2008-18.

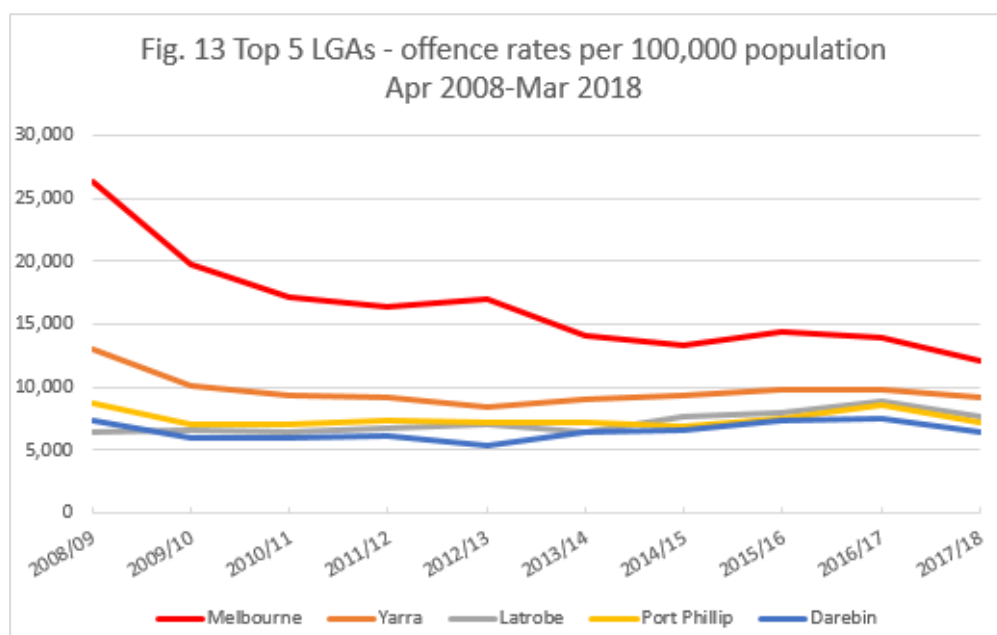


Table 6: Property and deception offence rate per 100,000 population

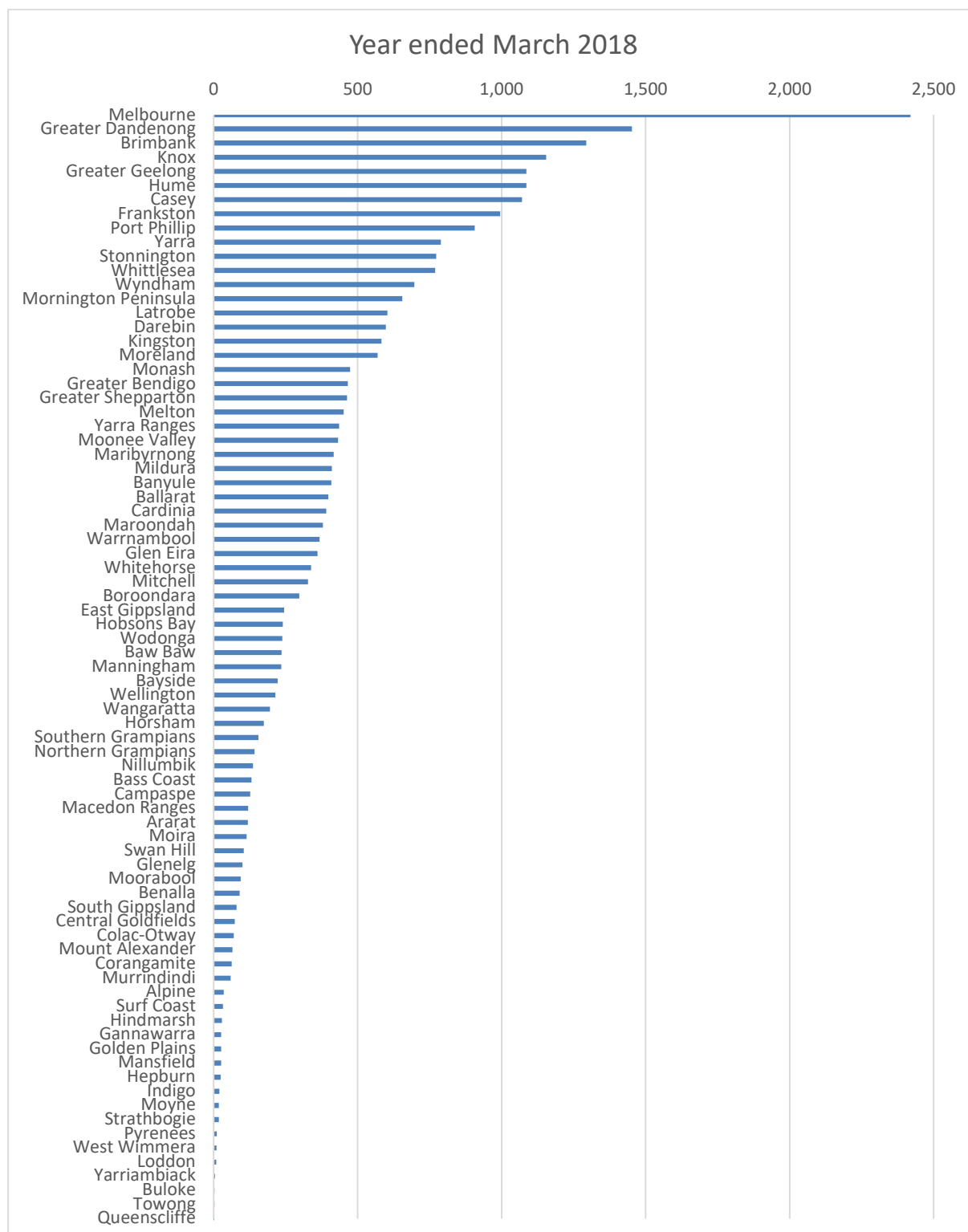
	Melbourne	Yarra	Latrobe	Port Phillip	Darebin
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	12,053	9,156	7,586	7,153	6,508
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	13,953	9,829	8,895	8,626	7,561
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	14,376	9,798	7,951	7,534	7,402
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	13,360	9,369	7,598	6,953	6,598
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	14,042	9,054	6,484	7,125	6,396
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	17,042	8,448	7,002	7,186	5,349
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	16,448	9,253	6,784	7,330	6,105
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	17,101	9,417	6,497	7,108	6,002
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	19,767	10,153	6,532	7,055	6,045
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	26,404	13,016	6,490	8,778	7,346

2.3 Drug offences

2.3a Offences recorded

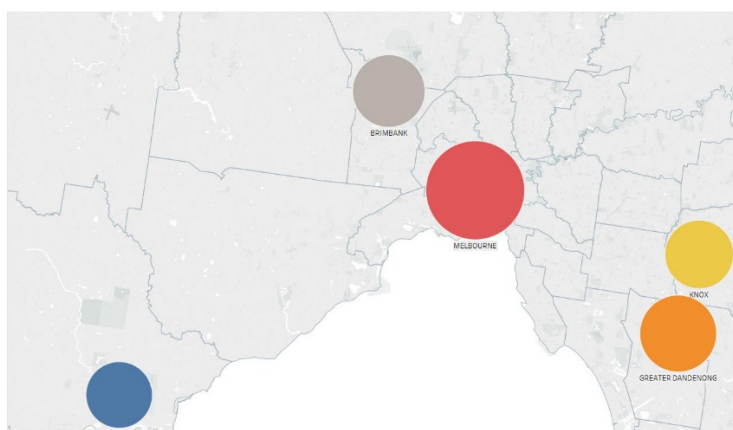
Figure 14 below presents a bar chart illustrating the number of drug offences recorded for Victorian LGAs from April 2017 to March 2018.

Figure 14: Drug offences recorded by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—drug offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest number of drug offences recorded were: **Melbourne, Greater Dandenong, Brimbank, Knox** and **Greater Geelong**.



The LGA of Melbourne has had the highest number of drug offences recorded every year for the past decade. There is a relatively consistent trend in all five LGAs towards an increase in the number of drug offences recorded each year, with the number of offences more than tripling in Greater Geelong, and doubling in Knox and Greater Dandenong during this period. Only Brimbank experienced a decline in drug offences in the last two years.

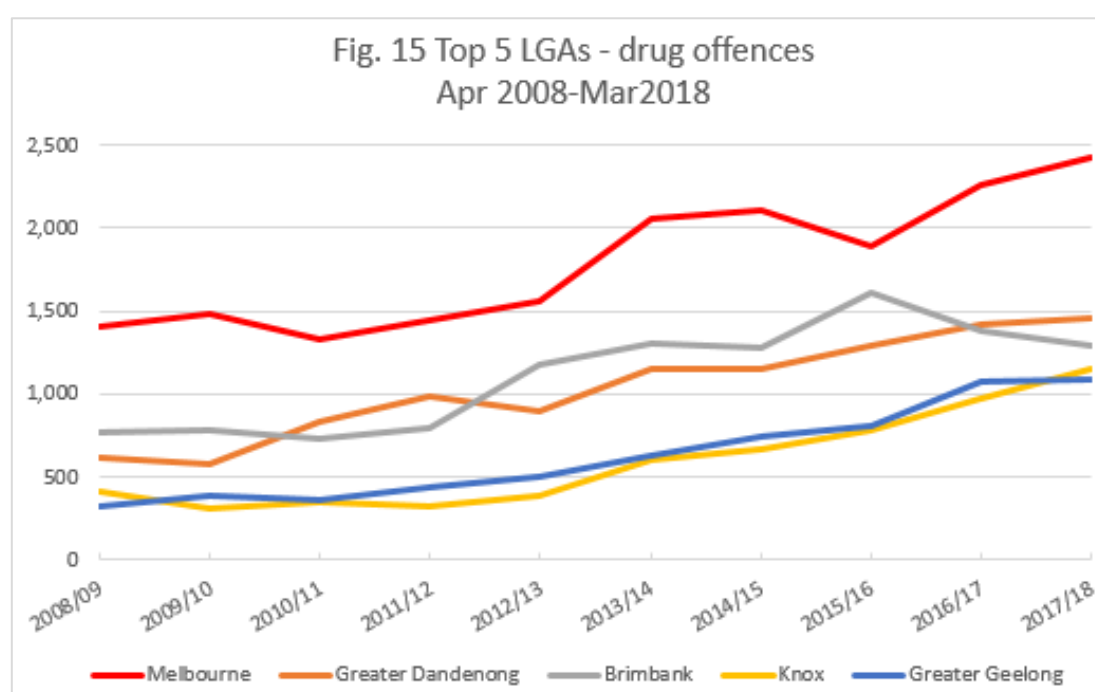
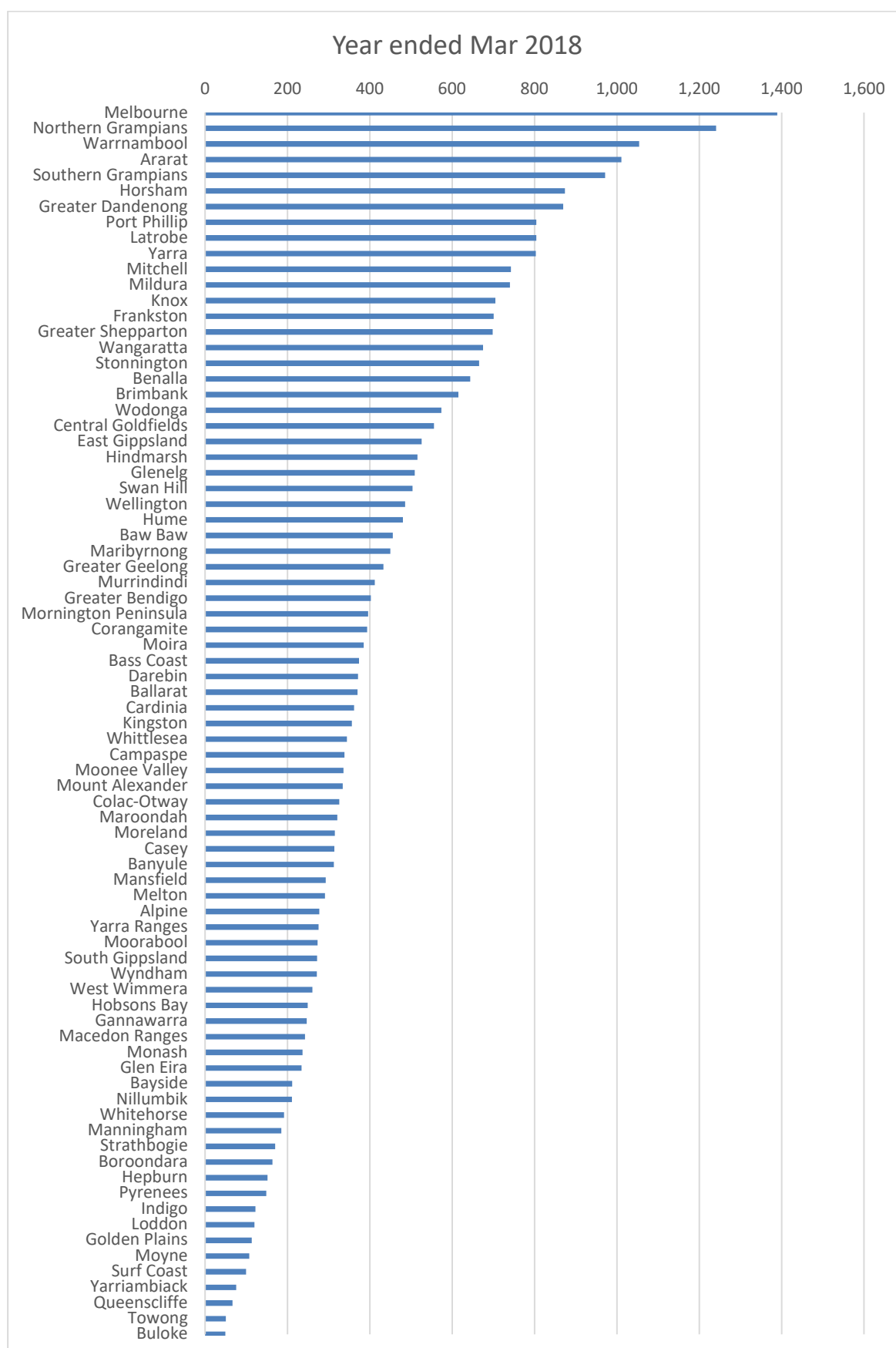


Table 7: Drug offences recorded

	Melbourne	Greater Dandenong	Brimbank	Knox	Greater Geelong
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	2,420	1,453	1,294	1,155	1,086
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	2,255	1,417	1,387	974	1,070
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	1,893	1,289	1,616	789	807
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	2,110	1,149	1,284	667	742
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	2,052	1,152	1,300	605	626
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	1,565	898	1,178	385	504
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	1,440	992	802	324	433
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	1,332	839	726	347	368
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	1,480	582	777	313	385
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	1,401	623	767	408	327

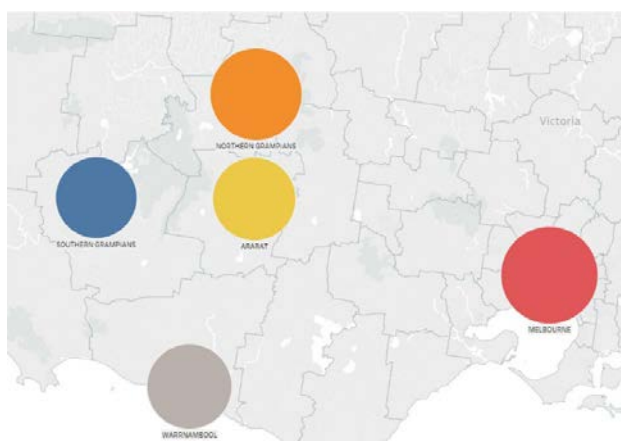
2.3b Drug offence—by offence rates

Figure 16: Offence rates per 100,000 population by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—offence rates for drug offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest rate of drug offences were: **Melbourne**, **Northern Grampians**, **Warrnambool**, **Ararat** and **Southern Grampians**.



Apart from Melbourne, the other LGAs in the top five for drug offence rates were regional: Northern Grampians, Warrnambool, Ararat and Southern Grampians. Northern Grampians, Warrnambool and Ararat experienced volatility in offence rates over the decade, with some rates higher than Melbourne in the years ended March 2010, 2014 and 2017. Overall, while the rate of drug offences has been relatively stable in the Melbourne LGA, it increased substantially in regional areas: more than fivefold in Southern Grampians and also (but more erratically) in Northern Grampians, Warrnambool and Ararat.

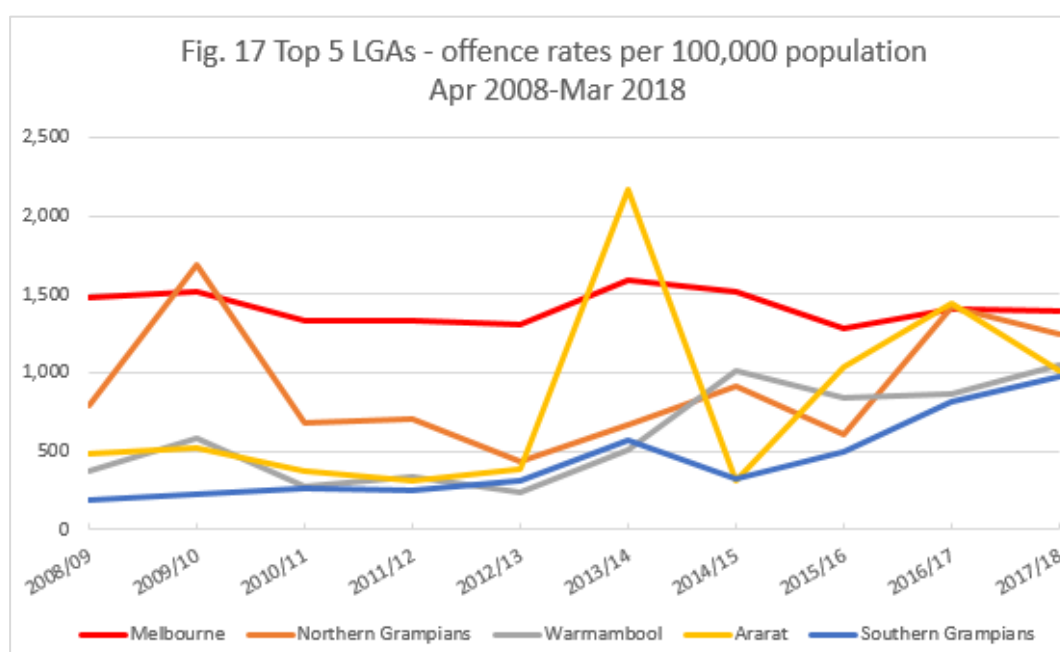


Table 8: Drug offence rate per 100,000 population

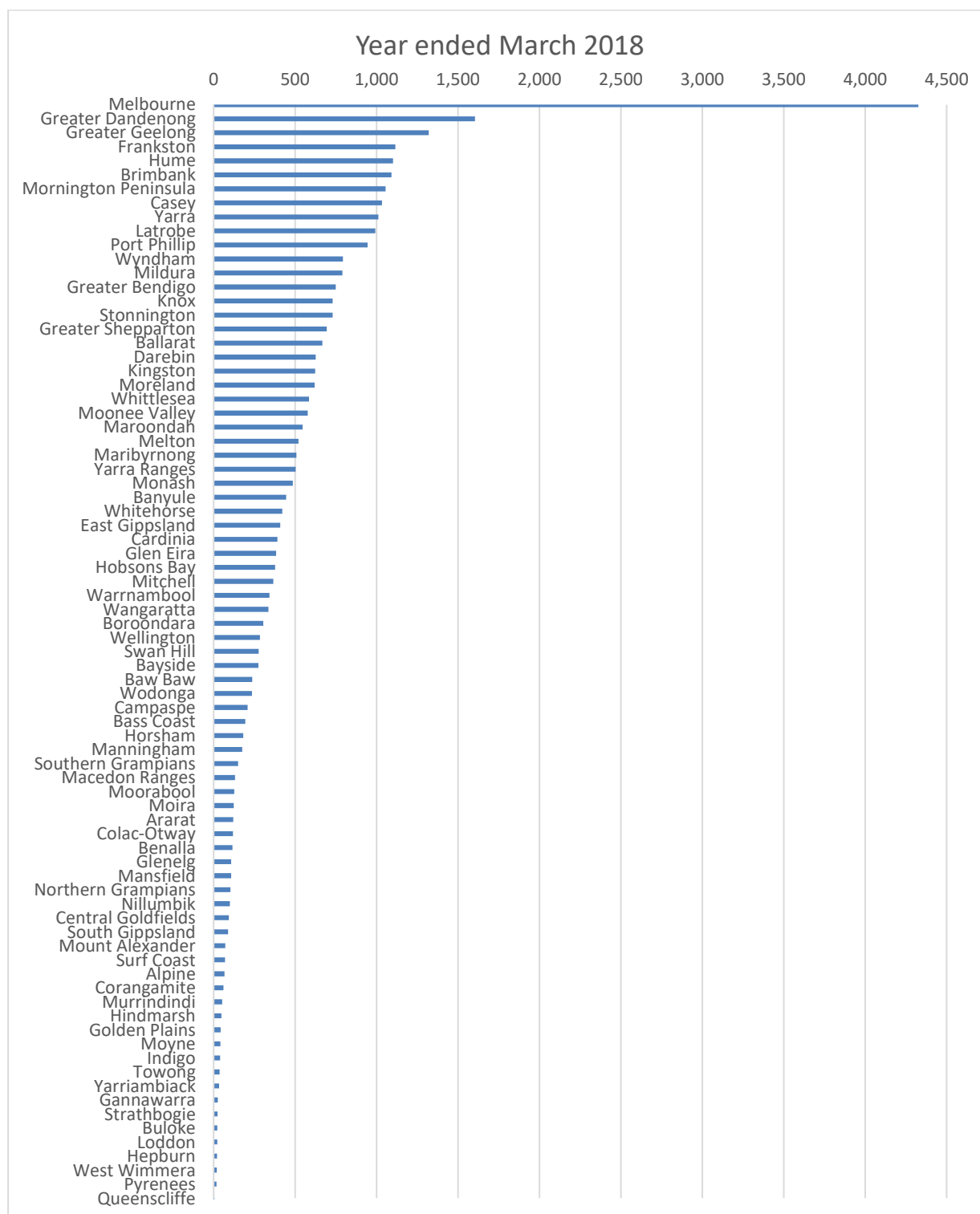
	Melbourne	Northern Grampians	Warrnambool	Ararat	Southern Grampians
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	1,389	1,241	1,054	1,011	972
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	1,409	1,418	865	1,442	816
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	1,279	605	844	1,034	492
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	1,522	918	1,011	310	329
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	1,588	670	516	2,174	573
Apr 2012 -Mar 2013	1,309	438	245	392	318
Apr 2011 -Mar 2012	1,334	702	339	307	249
Apr 2010 -Mar 2011	1,329	680	282	371	259
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	1,516	1,692	578	520	221
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	1,487	792	375	485	190

2.4 Public order and security offences

2.4a Offences recorded

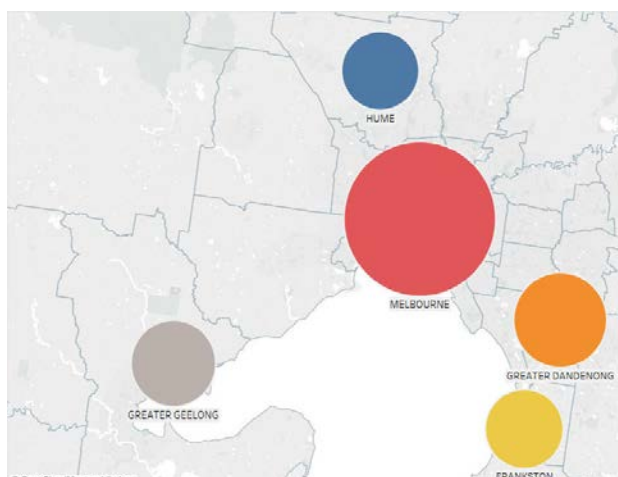
Figure 18 below presents a bar chart illustrating the public order and security offences recorded for Victorian LGAs from April 2017 to March 2018.

Figure 18: Public order and security offences recorded by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—public order and security offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest public order and security offences recorded were: **Melbourne, Greater Dandenong, Greater Geelong, Frankston** and **Hume**.



For the last decade, the LGA of Melbourne has had a significantly higher number of public order and security offences than other LGAs in Victoria. However, the total number of offences has increased in each of the top five LGAs over the ten-year period, with all LGAs recording nearly a doubling (or more) of recorded offences. See Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Download Data](#), CSA website (select Data tables – Offence Visualisation Table 01 and 02).

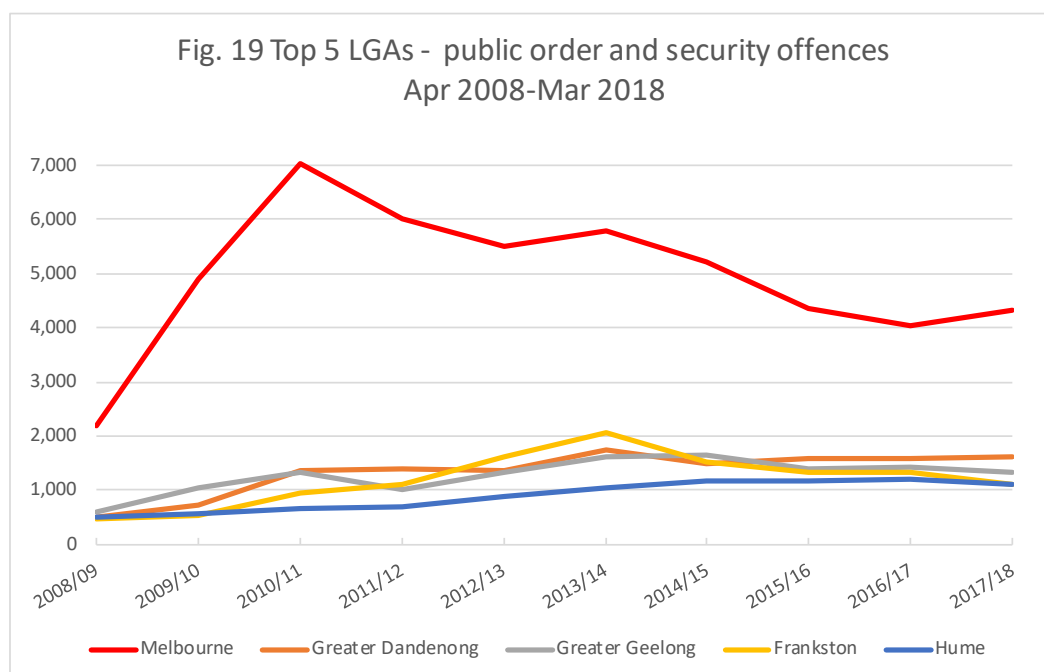
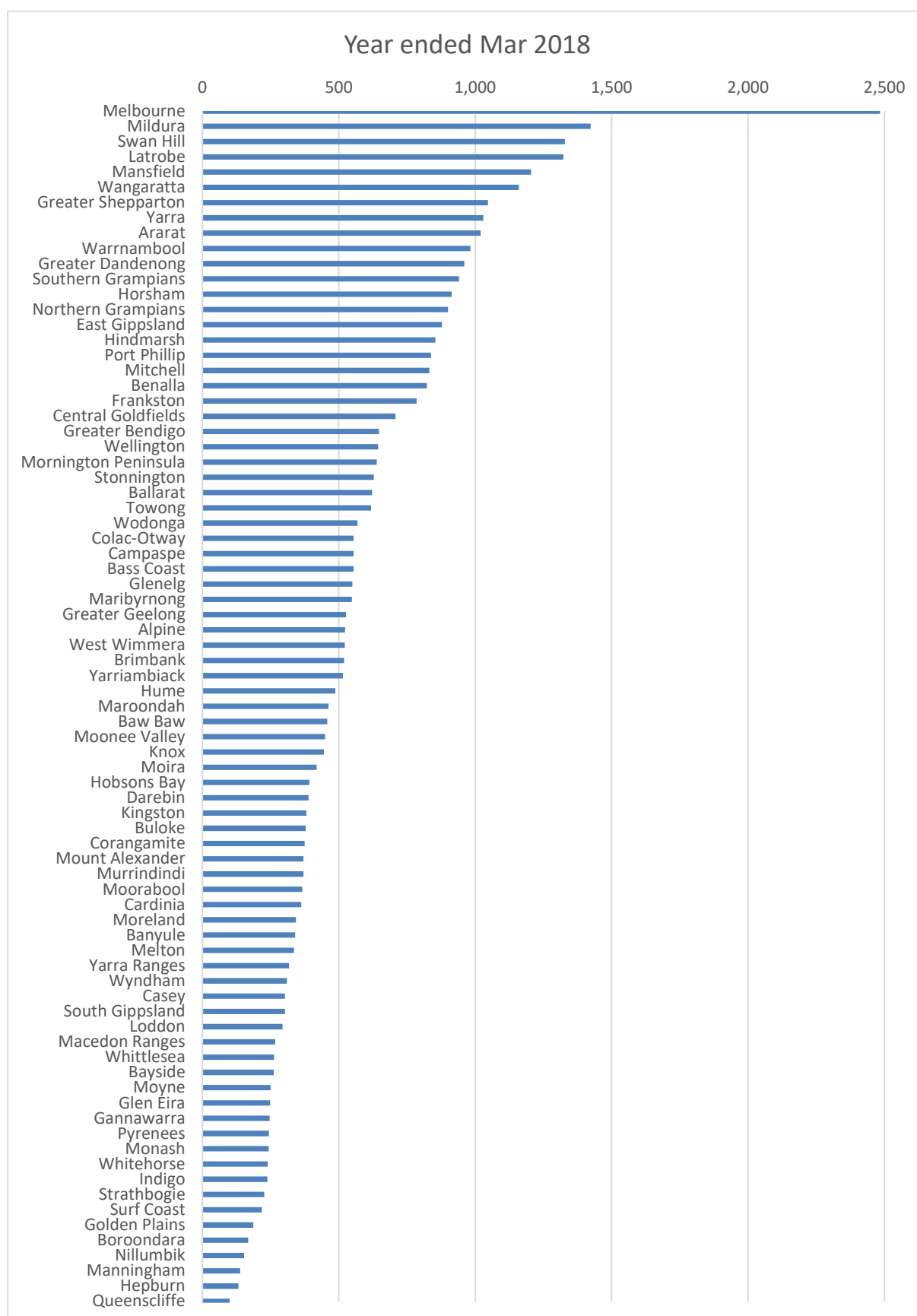


Table 9: Public order and security offences

	Melbourne	Greater Dandenong	Greater Geelong	Frankston	Hume
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	2,201	486	594	459	500
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	4,894	739	1,055	544	552
Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	7,028	1,376	1,324	942	646
Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	6,024	1,407	1,005	1,097	679
Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	5,504	1,374	1,345	1,620	872
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	5,800	1,737	1,630	2,077	1,036
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	5,219	1,484	1,636	1,506	1,178
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	4,354	1,590	1,390	1,339	1,179
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	4,025	1,595	1,441	1,326	1,211
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	4,327	1,604	1,320	1,115	1,101

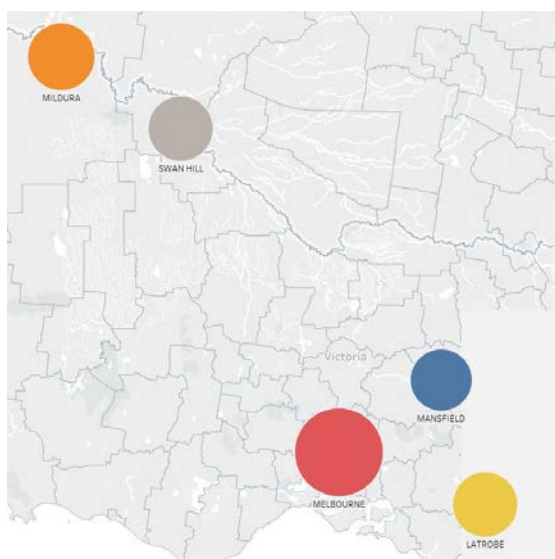
2.4b Public order and security offences—by offence rates

Figure 20: Offence rates per 100,000 population by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—offence rates for public order and security offences

In the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest public order and security offence rates per 100,000 population were: **Melbourne, Mildura, Swan Hill, Latrobe** and **Mansfield**.



For the last decade, the LGA of Melbourne has had a significantly higher rate of public order and security offence rates than other LGAs in Victoria. Melbourne experienced a peak in the year ended March 2011, with the crime rate for this offence category decreasing since then. The other four LGAs with high crime rates for this offence category are regional. The crime rate also peaked in 2011 for Mildura and Swan Hill, however, these LGAs have seen more movement in their crime rates over the decade. Mansfield has demonstrated a consistent trend toward a higher crime rate and, like Mildura, has seen a threefold increase in the rate of public order and security offences over the decade. Latrobe has seen considerable variation, although there has been a decrease in the crime rate following a peak in 2015-16.

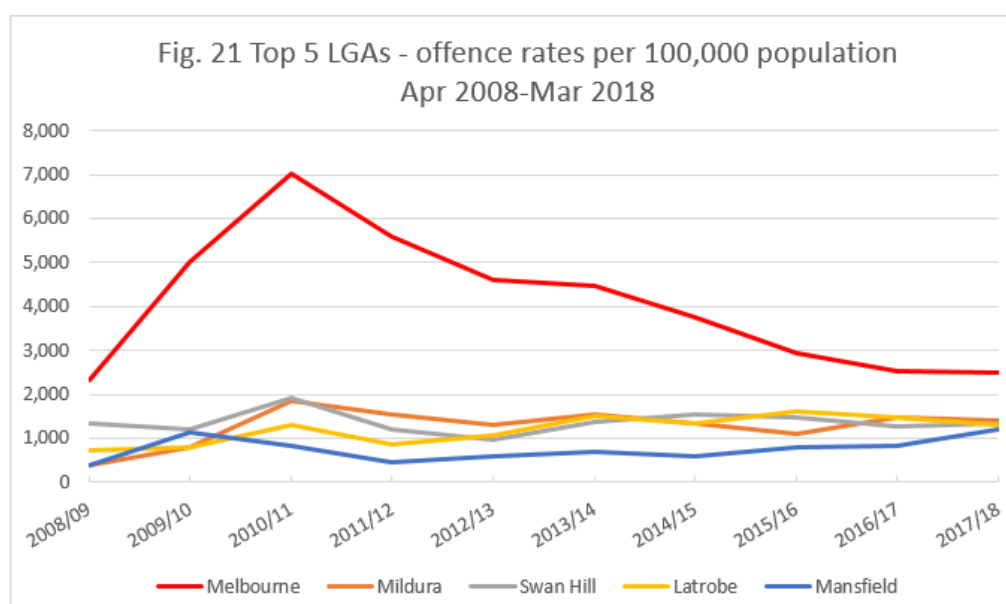


Table 10: Public order and security offence rates

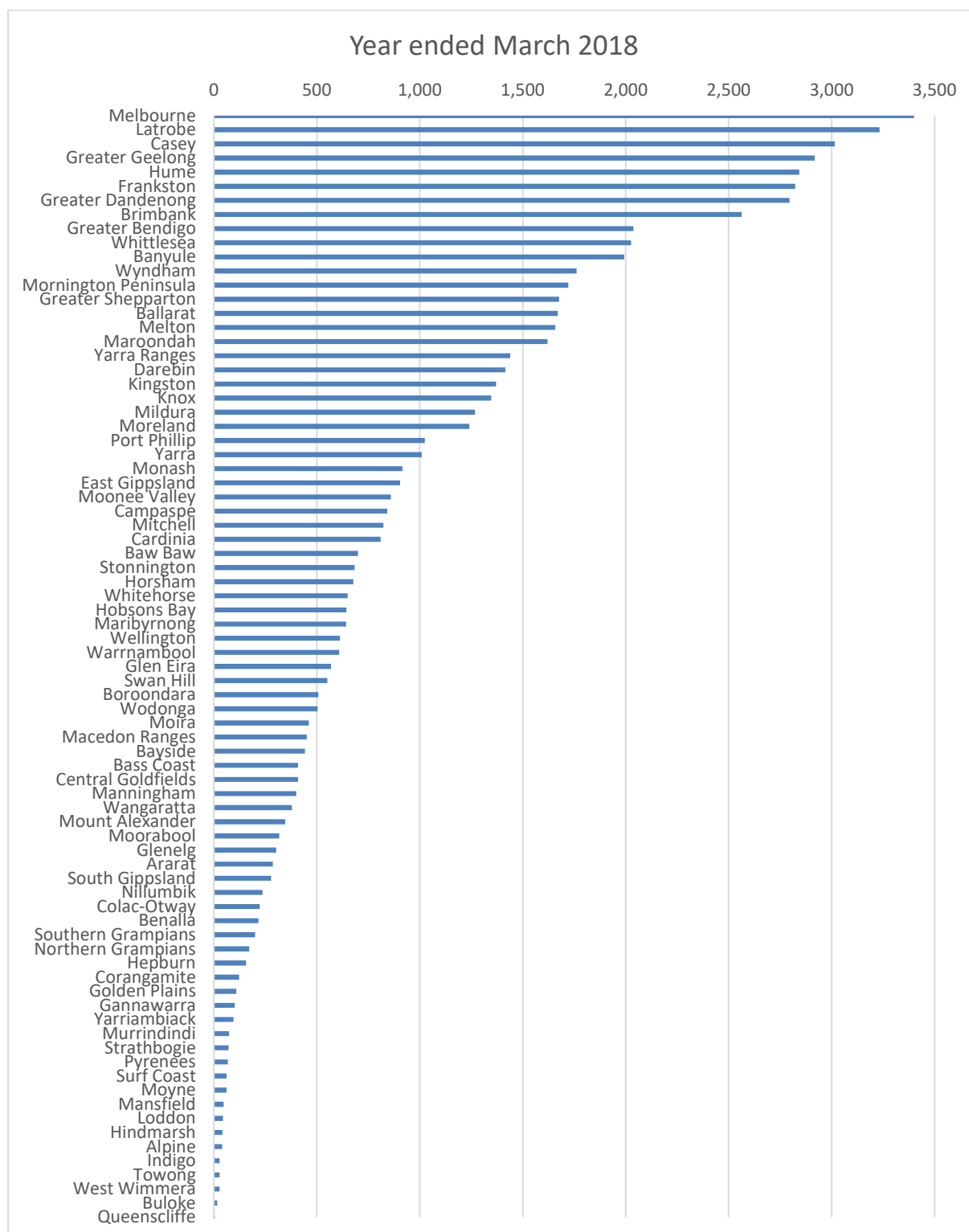
	Melbourne	Mildura	Swan Hill	Latrobe	Mansfield
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	2,484	1,423	1,328	1,323	1,205
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	2,516	1,493	1,285	1,485	848
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	2,941	1,096	1,493	1,605	813
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	3,766	1,349	1,544	1,336	578
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	4,487	1,553	1,379	1,508	682
Apr 2012 -Mar 2013	4,605	1,299	952	1,063	582
Apr 2011 -Mar 2012	5,582	1,538	1,220	880	458
Apr 2010 -Mar 2011	7,011	1,864	1,917	1,319	831
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	5,013	786	1,206	783	1,131
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	2,335	391	1,340	744	400

2.5 Justice procedures offences

2.5a Offences recorded

Figure 22 below presents a bar chart illustrating the justice procedures offences recorded for Victorian LGAs from April 2017 to March 2018.

Figure 22: Justice procedures offences recorded by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—justice procedures offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest number of justice procedures offences recorded were: **Melbourne, Latrobe, Casey, Greater Geelong and Hume**.

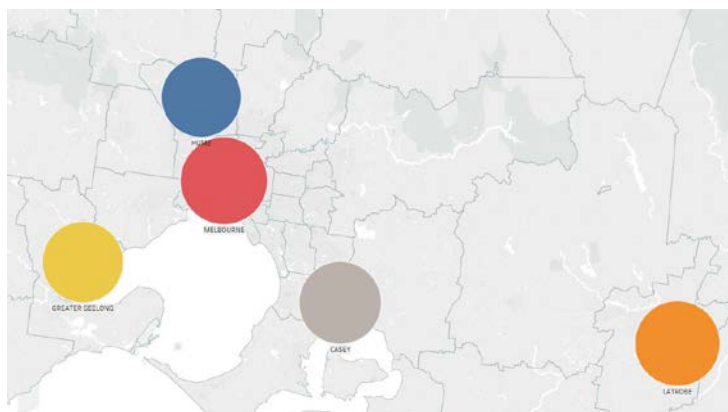


Figure 23 shows that justice procedures offences have risen significantly over the last few years for each of these five LGAs. A more than fourfold increase in the number of offences occurred in Casey, Latrobe and Greater Geelong LGAs, with lesser (but still marked) increases occurring in Hume and Melbourne. The CSA noted that this was largely as a result of breaches of new bail offences that were introduced in 2013 and breaches of new family violence orders. See Crime Statistics Agency (2018) [Crime Statistics Victoria, Year ending 31 March 2018](#), Melbourne, pp.38-9.

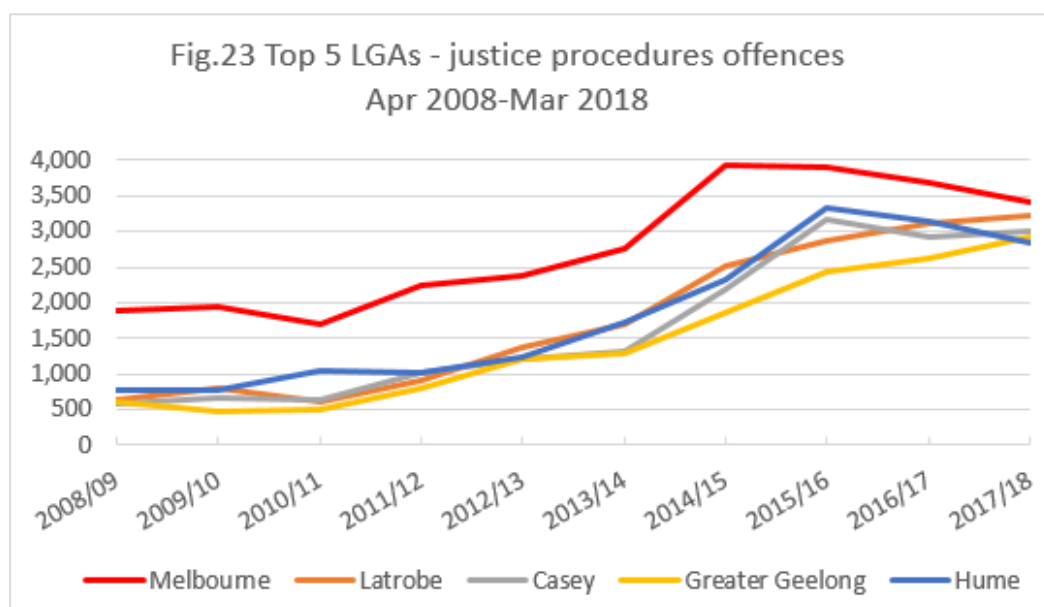
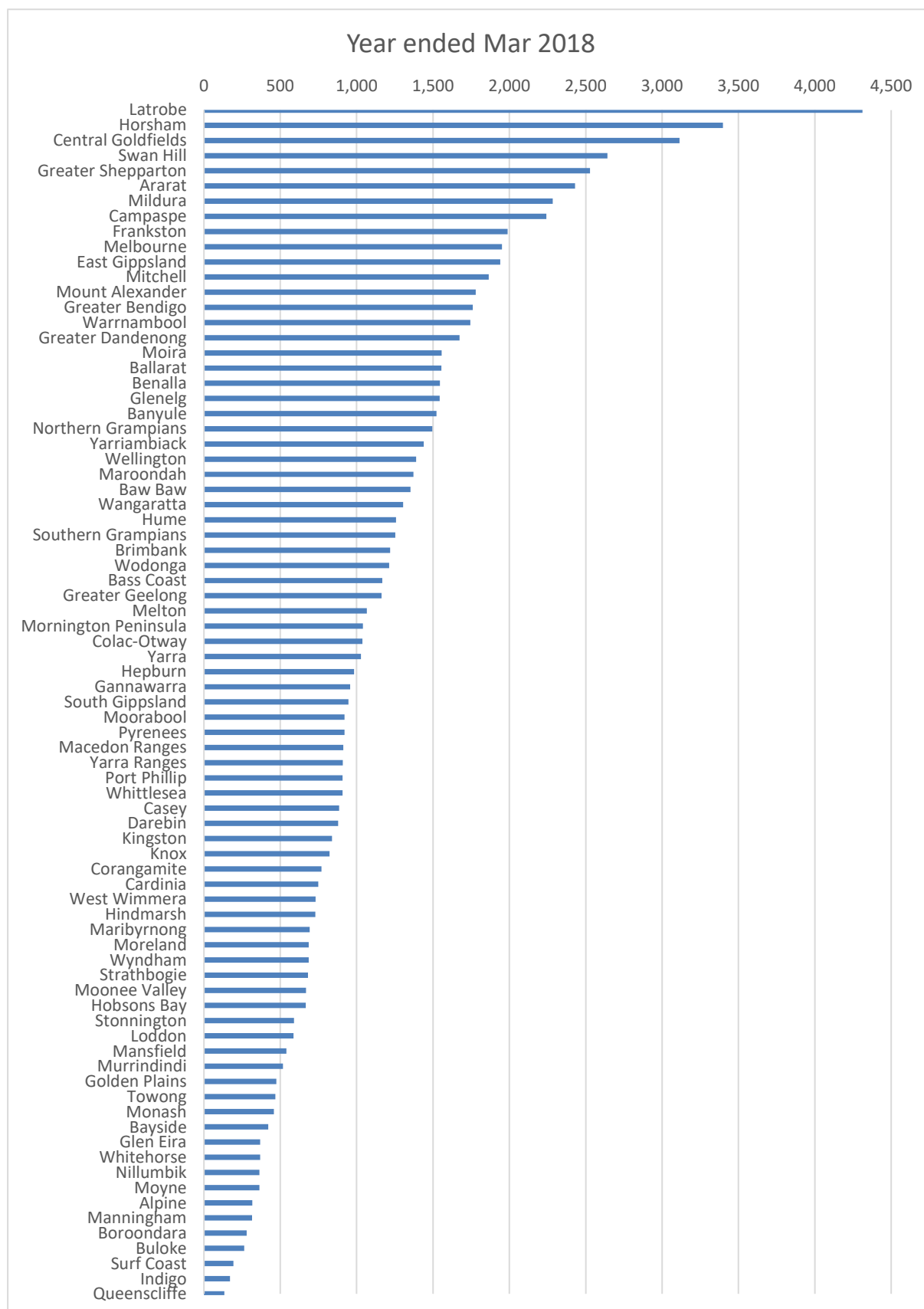


Table 11: Justice procedures offences

	Melbourne	Latrobe	Casey	Greater Geelong	Hume
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	3,400	3,233	3,016	2,918	2,843
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	3,684	3,112	2,910	2,613	3,145
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	3,905	2,878	3,164	2,426	3,343
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	3,922	2,528	2,195	1,855	2,331
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	2,770	1,704	1,321	1,294	1,731
Apr 2012 -Mar 2013	2,384	1,366	1,203	1,209	1,244
Apr 2011 -Mar 2012	2,233	921	1,024	797	1,009
Apr 2010 -Mar 2011	1,712	601	625	510	1,057
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	1,948	802	674	488	763
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	1,893	644	590	611	765

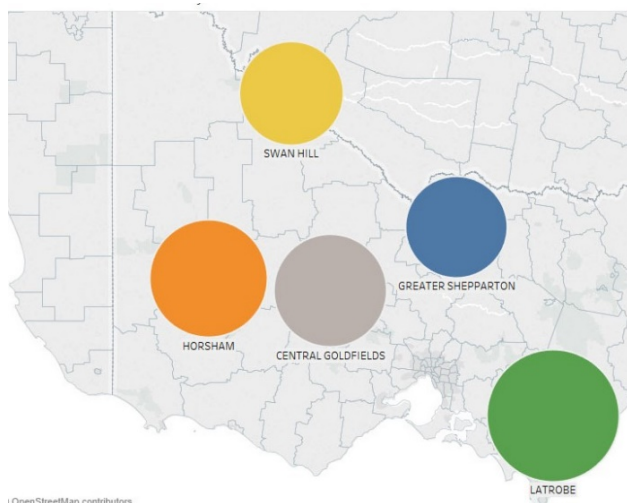
2.5b Justice procedures offences—by offence rates

Figure 24: Offence rates per 100,000 population by LGA



Top 5 LGAs—offence rates for justice procedures offences

For the year ended March 2018, the five LGAs with the highest rate of justice procedures offences were: **Latrobe, Horsham, Central Goldfields, Swan Hill** and **Greater Shepparton**.



These five LGAs are all in regional areas. Each experienced substantial increases in the rate of justice procedures offences over the period 2008-18, with Horsham, Central Goldfields, Greater Shepparton and Latrobe experiencing a more than fourfold increase in their crime rates. Consistent with the number of offences, the offence rates rose significantly from 2013 onwards. Information from the CSA shows that this was largely due to increases in breaches in family violence orders and breaches of bail conditions. See Crime Statistics Agency, [Download Data: Data tables – Offence Visualisation – year ending December 2017, CSA website, Tables 05 and 06.](#)

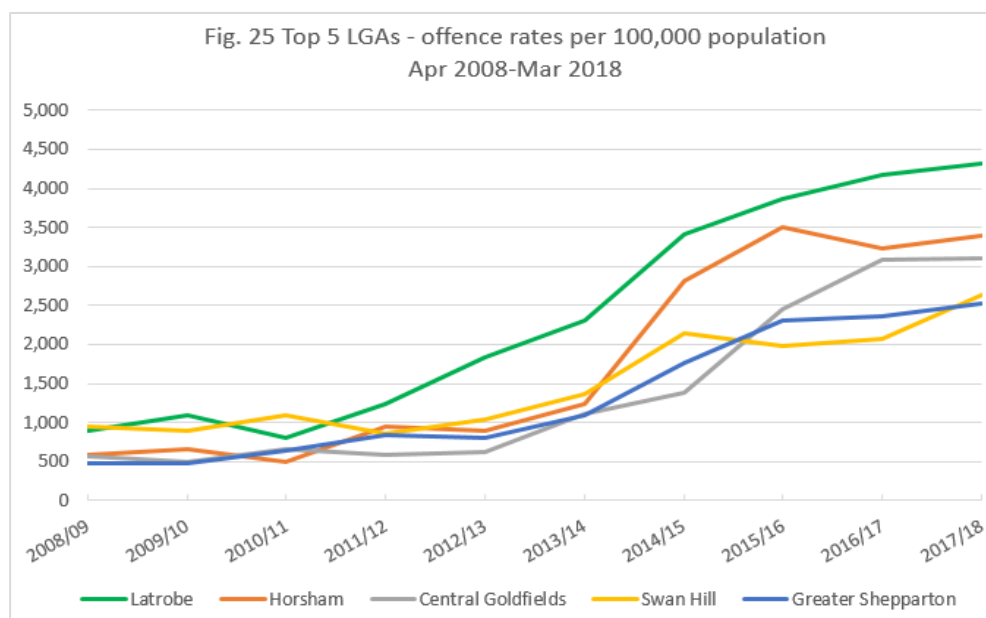


Table 12: Justice procedures offence rate per 100,000 population

	Latrobe	Horsham	Central Goldfields	Swan Hill	Greater Shepparton
Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	4,312	3,399	3,114	2,642	2,528
Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	4,171	3,232	3,083	2,072	2,368
Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	3,872	3,512	2,452	1,980	2,308
Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	3,412	2,814	1,387	2,146	1,774
Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	2,303	1,247	1,121	1,374	1,094
Apr 2012 -Mar 2013	1,845	895	618	1,038	797
Apr 2011 -Mar 2012	1,245	954	590	853	833
Apr 2010 -Mar 2011	814	502	660	1,098	645
Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	1,097	655	492	891	477
Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	891	582	572	955	477

3. Conclusion

Metropolitan and regional LGAs

Providing data on both the number of offences recorded and crime rates offers some interesting comparative information concerning crime occurring in Victorian LGAs. As expected, controlling for population size in LGAs leads to an increased representation of non-metropolitan LGAs. For instance, although Latrobe does not appear in the five LGAs with the highest number of offences recorded for any crime category except justice procedures offences, it is among the five LGAs with the highest crime rates for crimes against the person, property and deception offences, public order and justice procedures offences. Conversely, Greater Geelong ranks in the top five LGAs for number of crimes recorded for all five crime categories. However, once population size is controlled for, Greater Geelong does not appear in the five LGAs with the highest crime rates for any offence.

In relation to metropolitan and non-metropolitan LGAs, 12 non-metropolitan LGAs appeared at least once in the five LGAs with the highest crime rates. Unsurprisingly, the LGA of Melbourne, with the highest population of any LGA in Victoria, had the highest number of offences recorded for 2017-18 for each of the five major crime categories investigated.

In 2017-18 Melbourne had 5,261 crimes against the person recorded, 20,995 property and deception offences, 2,420 drug offences, 2,201 public order and security offences and 3,400 justice procedures offences. When population size was controlled for in the calculation of crime rates, the picture was more complex. For the offence categories of property and deception, drugs, and public order and security, Melbourne had the highest crime rates. In relation to crimes against the person, Melbourne had the second highest crime rate, with Latrobe displaying the highest. Examination of data for the past decade indicates that the crime rates for property and deception offences and crimes against the person are decreasing in the Melbourne LGA.

Crimes against the person

Crimes against the person offences were highest in metropolitan areas for number of crimes recorded. Taking population into account, the offence rate was dominated by regional LGAs. For 2017-18 the highest numbers of crimes against the person offences were all recorded in metropolitan areas (Melbourne, Casey, Greater Dandenong, Greater Geelong and Hume). When considering the crime rate, however, Melbourne was the only metropolitan LGA in the top five, with the four others being Latrobe, Ararat, Benalla and Yarriambiack. Over the past decade the crime rate for this category of offence has been gradually decreasing for Melbourne, but has demonstrated a variable increase in the other metropolitan LGAs. Since 2014, Latrobe has recorded a higher rate of crimes against the person than Melbourne.

Property and deception

Property and deception offences tended to be highest in metropolitan areas, whether the measure was the number of crimes recorded or the crime rate (although the exact LGAs involved changed according to the measure). For 2017-18 the highest numbers of property and deception offences were all recorded in metropolitan areas (Melbourne, Greater Geelong, Hume, Casey and Darebin). When considering the crime rate, Latrobe was the only non-metropolitan LGA in the top five, with the four others being Melbourne, Yarra, Port Phillip and Darebin. Over the past decade the crime rate for this category of offence has been steadily decreasing for Melbourne and has demonstrated some variability in the other metropolitan LGAs. The crime rate peaked in Latrobe in 2016-17 after consistently increasing since 2013-14.

Drugs

The number of drug offences for 2017-18 was highest in metropolitan areas: the five LGAs with the largest number of recorded drug offences were Melbourne, Greater Dandenong, Brimbank, Knox and Greater Geelong. All LGAs except Brimbank experienced an increase in the number of offences over

the past decade (Brimbank peaked in the number of these offence in 2015-16 and the number has declined since then). However, when population size is controlled for, a different picture emerges: in addition to Melbourne, the other four LGAs with the highest crime rates for this offence category were all regional: Northern Grampians, Warrnambool, Ararat and Southern Grampians. Although each of these five LGAs experienced an overall increase in the crime rate for this offence over the past decade, there was considerable variability. Peak crime rates occurred in Melbourne in 2013-14, Northern Grampians in 2009-10, Warrnambool in 2014-15 and Ararat in 2013-14. Closer inspection of the data reveals that these peaks were usually associated with an increase in prosecutions for drug dealing and trafficking.

Public order and security

The data indicate that for 2017-18 the number of public order and security offences was highest in metropolitan areas (Melbourne, Greater Dandenong, Greater Geelong, Frankston and Hume). However, analysis of crime rates indicate that, in addition to Melbourne, four non-metropolitan areas experienced high crime rates for this offence category: Mildura, Swan Hill, Latrobe and Mansfield. Mildura and Mansfield have had a marked increase in this crime rate over the past decade, with figures for 2017-18 reflecting a three-fold increase in the crime rate over this period.

Justice procedures

Both metropolitan and regional LGAs were in the top five LGAs for the highest number of justice procedures offences for 2017-18. Melbourne had the highest number of recorded offences, closely followed by Latrobe, Casey, Greater Geelong and Hume. When population size was controlled for, a different picture emerged: the five LGAs with the highest crime rate for this offence were all regional—Latrobe, Horsham, Central Goldfields, Swan Hill and Greater Shepparton. Significantly, over the decade 2008-18, there was a consistent trend towards an increasing crime rate for this category of offence in each of these LGAs, with Horsham, Central Goldfields and Greater Shepparton experiencing a more than five-fold increase in the crime rate. A significant contributor to the increase in the number of offences and the crime rate for justice procedures offences was the introduction of breach of bail offences and family violence orders in 2013. These changes contributed to this offence category becoming one of the growing areas of concern for crime.

Overall, the analysis of crimes recorded and crime rates in relation to LGAs in Victoria presents a complex picture. Metropolitan areas predictably dominate in numbers of recorded crimes but non-metropolitan areas rank highly when crime rates per 100,000 of the population are considered. This is particularly noteworthy in relation to crime rates for drug, public order and security and justice procedures offences.

Appendix 1. Total crime offence counts and rates

Offence counts by LGA—year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence count
Alpine	483
Ararat	1,278
Ballarat	11,453
Banyule	9,562
Bass Coast	2,415
Baw Baw	3,975
Bayside	4,798
Benalla	1,332
Boroondara	7,085
Brimbank	17,621
Buloke	227
Campaspe	3,475
Cardinia	5,745
Casey	19,997
Central Goldfields	1,517
Colac-Otway	1,538
Corangamite	882
Darebin	14,749
East Gippsland	4,146
Frankston	14,313
Gannawarra	568
Glen Eira	6,780
Glenelg	1,603
Golden Plains	647
Greater Bendigo	9,655
Greater Dandenong	18,289
Greater Geelong	22,819
Greater Shepparton	8,139
Hepburn	870
Hindmarsh	345
Hobsons Bay	6,015
Horsham	2,472
Hume	20,522
Indigo	449
Kingston	10,376
Knox	11,407
Latrobe	13,395
Loddon	370
Macedon Ranges	2,421

LGA	Offence count
Manningham	4,732
Mansfield	641
Maribyrnong	8,086
Maroondah	7,878
Melbourne	36,844
Melton	10,443
Mildura	6,411
Mitchell	4,412
Moira	2,021
Monash	11,034
Moonee Valley	8,755
Moorabool	2,254
Moreland	13,353
Mornington Peninsula	11,043
Mount Alexander	1,095
Moyne	609
Murrindindi	692
Nillumbik	2,268
Northern Grampians	1,041
Port Phillip	12,562
Pyrenees	423
Queenscliffe	115
South Gippsland	1,432
Southern Grampians	1,331
Stonnington	10,179
Strathbogie	561
Surf Coast	1,139
Swan Hill	2,463
Towong	214
Wangaratta	2,377
Warrnambool	3,564
Wellington	3,556
West Wimmera	162
Whitehorse	8,169
Whittlesea	15,357
Wodonga	3,333
Wyndham	14,096
Yarra	13,424
Yarra Ranges	7,937
Yarriambiack	538

Total crime–offence rate per 100,000 population

Year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Alpine	3,825
Ararat	10,861
Ballarat	10,660
Banyule	7,306
Bass Coast	6,895
Baw Baw	7,678
Bayside	4,566
Benalla	9,530
Boroondara	3,905
Brimbank	8,378
Buloke	3,733
Campaspe	9,255
Cardinia	5,313
Casey	5,867
Central Goldfields	11,550
Colac-Otway	7,161
Corangamite	5,514
Darebin	9,163
East Gippsland	8,901
Frankston	10,084
Gannawarra	5,388
Glen Eira	4,401
Glenelg	8,165
Golden Plains	2,814
Greater Bendigo	8,341
Greater Dandenong	10,945
Greater Geelong	9,097
Greater Shepparton	12,278
Hepburn	5,487
Hindmarsh	6,136
Hobsons Bay	6,242
Horsham	12,411
Hume	9,080
Indigo	2,745
Kingston	6,342
Knox	6,964
Latrobe	17,866
Loddon	4,937
Macedon Ranges	4,899

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Manningham	3,731
Mansfield	7,218
Maribyrnong	8,725
Maroondah	6,673
Melbourne	21,153
Melton	6,722
Mildura	11,547
Mitchell	9,993
Moira	6,826
Monash	5,509
Moonee Valley	6,812
Moorabool	6,549
Moreland	7,391
Mornington Peninsula	6,680
Mount Alexander	5,632
Moyne	3,623
Murrindindi	4,834
Nillumbik	3,491
Northern Grampians	9,099
Port Phillip	11,140
Pyrenees	5,725
Queenscliffe	3,831
South Gippsland	4,870
Southern Grampians	8,342
Stonnington	8,765
Strathbogie	5,310
Surf Coast	3,542
Swan Hill	11,810
Towong	3,577
Wangaratta	8,185
Warrnambool	10,211
Wellington	8,069
West Wimmera	4,226
Whitehorse	4,628
Whittlesea	6,879
Wodonga	8,034
Wyndham	5,493
Yarra	13,661
Yarra Ranges	5,012
Yarriambiack	8,146

Appendix 2. Crimes against the person

Offence counts by LGA—year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence count
Alpine	158
Ararat	308
Ballarat	1,861
Banyule	1,114
Bass Coast	540
Baw Baw	829
Bayside	626
Benalla	344
Boroondara	889
Brimbank	2877
Buloke	56
Campaspe	613
Cardinia	982
Casey	4,071
Central Goldfields	244
Colac-Otway	294
Corangamite	252
Darebin	1,605
East Gippsland	983
Frankston	2,240
Gannawarra	128
Glen Eira	958
Glenelg	352
Golden Plains	123
Greater Bendigo	1,700
Greater Dandenong	3245
Greater Geelong	3,263
Greater Shepparton	1210
Hepburn	167
Hindmarsh	85
Hobsons Bay	949
Horsham	515
Hume	3,030
Indigo	141
Kingston	1,425
Knox	1,552
Latrobe	2,857
Loddon	94
Macedon Ranges	623

LGA	Offence count
Manningham	635
Mansfield	92
Maribyrnong	962
Maroondah	1,210
Melbourne	5,261
Melton	1,903
Mildura	1,121
Mitchell	921
Moir	372
Monash	1,353
Moonee Valley	1,046
Moorabool	430
Moreland	1,773
Mornington Peninsula	1,496
Mount Alexander	147
Moyne	193
Murrindindi	156
Nillumbik	352
Northern Grampians	255
Port Phillip	1,596
Pyrenees	106
Queenscliffe	12
South Gippsland	398
Southern Grampians	252
Stonnington	1,090
Strathbogie	135
Surf Coast	183
Swan Hill	473
Towong	41
Wangaratta	436
Warrnambool	651
Wellington	798
West Wimmera	34
Whitehorse	1,124
Whittlesea	2,578
Wodonga	736
Wyndham	2,374
Yarra	1,576
Yarra Ranges	1,554
Yarriambiack	171

Crimes against the person—offence rate per 100,000 population

Year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Alpine	1,251
Ararat	2,617
Ballarat	1,732
Banyule	851
Bass Coast	1,542
Baw Baw	1,601
Bayside	596
Benalla	2,461
Boroondara	490
Brimbank	1368
Buloke	921
Campaspe	1,633
Cardinia	908
Casey	1,194
Central Goldfields	1858
Colac-Otway	1,369
Corangamite	1,575
Darebin	997
East Gippsland	2,110
Frankston	1,578
Gannawarra	1,214
Glen Eira	622
Glenelg	1,793
Golden Plains	535
Greater Bendigo	1,469
Greater Dandenong	1942
Greater Geelong	1,301
Greater Shepparton	1825
Hepburn	1,053
Hindmarsh	1512
Hobsons Bay	985
Horsham	2,586
Hume	1,341
Indigo	862
Kingston	871
Knox	948
Latrobe	3,811
Loddon	1254
Macedon Ranges	1,261

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Manningham	501
Mansfield	1,036
Maribyrnong	1,038
Maroondah	1,025
Melbourne	3,020
Melton	1,225
Mildura	2,019
Mitchell	2,086
Moira	1,256
Monash	675
Moonee Valley	814
Moorabool	1,249
Moreland	981
Mornington Peninsula	905
Mount Alexander	756
Moyne	1,148
Murrindindi	1,090
Nillumbik	542
Northern Grampians	2,229
Port Phillip	1,415
Pyrenees	1,435
Queenscliffe	400
South Gippsland	1,354
Southern Grampians	1,579
Stonnington	939
Strathbogie	1,278
Surf Coast	569
Swan Hill	2,268
Towong	685
Wangaratta	1,501
Warrnambool	1,865
Wellington	1,811
West Wimmera	887
Whitehorse	637
Whittlesea	1,155
Wodonga	1,774
Wyndham	925
Yarra	1,604
Yarra Ranges	981
Yarriambiack	2,589

Appendix 3. Property & deception offences

Offence counts by LGA—year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence count
Alpine	184
Ararat	440
Ballarat	6,840
Banyule	5,584
Bass Coast	1,127
Baw Baw	1,933
Bayside	3,209
Benalla	560
Boroondara	5,072
Brimbank	9739
Buloke	120
Campaspe	1,682
Cardinia	3,134
Casey	10,766
Central Goldfields	697
Colac-Otway	829
Corangamite	381
Darebin	10,476
East Gippsland	1,584
Frankston	7,118
Gannawarra	279
Glen Eira	4,489
Glenelg	736
Golden Plains	343
Greater Bendigo	4,689
Greater Dandenong	9146
Greater Geelong	14,177
Greater Shepparton	4089
Hepburn	499
Hindmarsh	131
Hobsons Bay	3,768
Horsham	913
Hume	12,410
Indigo	219
Kingston	6,315
Knox	6,599
Latrobe	5,688
Loddon	198
Macedon Ranges	1,088

LGA	Offence count
Manningham	3,280
Mansfield	343
Maribyrnong	5,536
Maroondah	4,074
Melbourne	20,995
Melton	5,889
Mildura	2,810
Mitchell	1,964
Moir	947
Monash	7,759
Moonee Valley	5,786
Moorabool	1,282
Moreland	9,125
Mornington Peninsula	6,094
Mount Alexander	462
Moyne	293
Murrindindi	336
Nillumbik	1,442
Northern Grampians	360
Port Phillip	8,066
Pyrenees	206
Queenscliffe	94
South Gippsland	584
Southern Grampians	570
Stonnington	6,876
Strathbogie	308
Surf Coast	788
Swan Hill	1,049
Towong	98
Wangaratta	1,021
Warrnambool	1,584
Wellington	1,642
West Wimmera	70
Whitehorse	5,597
Whittlesea	9,384
Wodonga	1,611
Wyndham	8,434
Yarra	8,997
Yarra Ranges	3,977
Yarriambiack	227

Property & deception offences—offence rate per 100,000 population Year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Alpine	1,457
Ararat	3,739
Ballarat	6,367
Banyule	4,266
Bass Coast	3,218
Baw Baw	3,734
Bayside	3,054
Benalla	4,007
Boroondara	2,795
Brimbank	4631
Buloke	1,973
Campaspe	4,480
Cardinia	2,898
Casey	3,159
Central Goldfields	5307
Colac-Otway	3,860
Corangamite	2,382
Darebin	6,508
East Gippsland	3,401
Frankston	5,015
Gannawarra	2,646
Glen Eira	2,914
Glenelg	3,749
Golden Plains	1492
Greater Bendigo	4,051
Greater Dandenong	5473
Greater Geelong	5,651
Greater Shepparton	6169
Hepburn	3,147
Hindmarsh	2330
Hobsons Bay	3,910
Horsham	4,584
Hume	5,491
Indigo	1,339
Kingston	3,860
Knox	4,029
Latrobe	7,586
Loddon	2642
Macedon Ranges	2,202

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Manningham	2,586
Mansfield	3,862
Maribyrnong	5,973
Maroondah	3,451
Melbourne	12,053
Melton	3,791
Mildura	5,061
Mitchell	4,448
Moira	3,198
Monash	3,874
Moonee Valley	4,502
Moorabool	3,725
Moreland	5,051
Mornington Peninsula	3,686
Mount Alexander	2,376
Moyne	1,743
Murrindindi	2,347
Nillumbik	2,220
Northern Grampians	3,147
Port Phillip	7,153
Pyrenees	2,788
Queenscliffe	3,131
South Gippsland	1,986
Southern Grampians	3,573
Stonnington	5,921
Strathbogie	2,915
Surf Coast	2,450
Swan Hill	5,030
Towong	1,638
Wangaratta	3,516
Warrnambool	4,538
Wellington	3,726
West Wimmera	1,826
Whitehorse	3,171
Whittlesea	4,204
Wodonga	3,883
Wyndham	3,287
Yarra	9,156
Yarra Ranges	2,512
Yarriambiack	3,437

Appendix 4. Drug offences

Offence counts by LGA—year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence count
Alpine	35
Ararat	119
Ballarat	398
Banyule	409
Bass Coast	131
Baw Baw	236
Bayside	222
Benalla	90
Boroondara	297
Brimbank	1,294
Buloke	3
Campaspe	127
Cardinia	391
Casey	1,071
Central Goldfields	73
Colac-Otway	70
Corangamite	63
Darebin	598
East Gippsland	245
Frankston	995
Gannawarra	26
Glen Eira	361
Glenelg	100
Golden Plains	26
Greater Bendigo	466
Greater Dandenong	1,453
Greater Geelong	1,086
Greater Shepparton	463
Hepburn	24
Hindmarsh	29
Hobsons Bay	240
Horsham	174
Hume	1,086
Indigo	20
Kingston	583
Knox	1,155
Latrobe	603
Loddon	9
Macedon Ranges	120

LGA	Offence count
Manningham	235
Mansfield	26
Maribyrnong	417
Maroondah	379
Melbourne	2,420
Melton	452
Mildura	411
Mitchell	328
Moira	114
Monash	474
Moonee Valley	432
Moorabool	94
Moreland	569
Mornington Peninsula	655
Mount Alexander	65
Moyne	18
Murrindindi	59
Nillumbik	137
Northern Grampians	142
Port Phillip	907
Pyrenees	11
Queenscliffe	2
South Gippsland	80
Southern Grampians	155
Stonnington	773
Strathbogie	18
Surf Coast	32
Swan Hill	105
Towong	3
Wangaratta	196
Warrnambool	368
Wellington	214
West Wimmera	10
Whitehorse	338
Whittlesea	769
Wodonga	238
Wyndham	697
Yarra	789
Yarra Ranges	436
Yarriambiack	5

Drug offences—offence rate per 100,000 population

Year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Alpine	277
Ararat	1,011
Ballarat	370
Banyule	312
Bass Coast	374
Baw Baw	456
Bayside	211
Benalla	644
Boroondara	164
Brimbank	615
Buloke	49
Campaspe	338
Cardinia	362
Casey	314
Central Goldfields	556
Colac-Otway	326
Corangamite	394
Darebin	372
East Gippsland	526
Frankston	701
Gannawarra	247
Glen Eira	234
Glenelg	509
Golden Plains	113
Greater Bendigo	403
Greater Dandenong	870
Greater Geelong	433
Greater Shepparton	698
Hepburn	151
Hindmarsh	516
Hobsons Bay	249
Horsham	874
Hume	481
Indigo	122
Kingston	356
Knox	705
Latrobe	804
Loddon	120
Macedon Ranges	243

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Manningham	185
Mansfield	293
Maribyrnong	450
Maroondah	321
Melbourne	1,389
Melton	291
Mildura	740
Mitchell	743
Moira	385
Monash	237
Moonee Valley	336
Moorabool	273
Moreland	315
Mornington Peninsula	396
Mount Alexander	334
Moyne	107
Murrindindi	412
Nillumbik	211
Northern Grampians	1,241
Port Phillip	804
Pyrenees	149
Queenscliffe	67
South Gippsland	272
Southern Grampians	972
Stonnington	666
Strathbogie	170
Surf Coast	100
Swan Hill	503
Towong	50
Wangaratta	675
Warrnambool	1,054
Wellington	486
West Wimmera	261
Whitehorse	192
Whittlesea	344
Wodonga	574
Wyndham	272
Yarra	803
Yarra Ranges	275
Yarriambiack	76

Appendix 5. Public order & security offences

Offence counts by LGA—year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence count
Alpine	66
Ararat	120
Ballarat	668
Banyule	445
Bass Coast	194
Baw Baw	237
Bayside	275
Benalla	115
Boroondara	304
Brimbank	1,092
Buloke	23
Campaspe	208
Cardinia	392
Casey	1,033
Central Goldfields	93
Colac-Otway	119
Corangamite	60
Darebin	627
East Gippsland	409
Frankston	1,115
Gannawarra	26
Glen Eira	383
Glenelg	108
Golden Plains	43
Greater Bendigo	749
Greater Dandenong	1,604
Greater Geelong	1,320
Greater Shepparton	694
Hepburn	21
Hindmarsh	48
Hobsons Bay	378
Horsham	182
Hume	1,101
Indigo	39
Kingston	624
Knox	730
Latrobe	992
Loddon	22
Macedon Ranges	132

LGA	Offence count
Manningham	176
Mansfield	107
Maribyrnong	508
Maroondah	546
Melbourne	4,327
Melton	521
Mildura	790
Mitchell	367
Moira	124
Monash	486
Moonee Valley	578
Moorabool	126
Moreland	620
Mornington Peninsula	1,056
Mount Alexander	72
Moyne	42
Murrindindi	53
Nillumbik	99
Northern Grampians	103
Port Phillip	945
Pyrenees	18
Queenscliffe	3
South Gippsland	89
Southern Grampians	150
Stonnington	730
Strathbogie	24
Surf Coast	70
Swan Hill	277
Towong	37
Wangaratta	337
Warrnambool	343
Wellington	284
West Wimmera	20
Whitehorse	422
Whittlesea	586
Wodonga	236
Wyndham	794
Yarra	1,012
Yarra Ranges	503
Yarriambiack	34

Public order & security offences—offence rate per 100,000 population Year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Alpine	523
Ararat	1,020
Ballarat	622
Banyule	340
Bass Coast	554
Baw Baw	458
Bayside	262
Benalla	823
Boroondara	168
Brimbank	519
Buloke	378
Campaspe	554
Cardinia	363
Casey	303
Central Goldfields	708
Colac-Otway	554
Corangamite	375
Darebin	390
East Gippsland	878
Frankston	786
Gannawarra	247
Glen Eira	249
Glenelg	550
Golden Plains	187
Greater Bendigo	647
Greater Dandenong	960
Greater Geelong	526
Greater Shepparton	1,047
Hepburn	132
Hindmarsh	854
Hobsons Bay	392
Horsham	914
Hume	487
Indigo	238
Kingston	381
Knox	446
Latrobe	1,323
Loddon	294
Macedon Ranges	267

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Manningham	139
Mansfield	1,205
Maribyrnong	548
Maroondah	463
Melbourne	2,484
Melton	335
Mildura	1,423
Mitchell	831
Moira	419
Monash	243
Moonee Valley	450
Moorabool	366
Moreland	343
Mornington Peninsula	639
Mount Alexander	370
Moyne	250
Murrindindi	370
Nillumbik	152
Northern Grampians	900
Port Phillip	838
Pyrenees	244
Queenscliffe	100
South Gippsland	303
Southern Grampians	940
Stonnington	629
Strathbogie	227
Surf Coast	218
Swan Hill	1,328
Towong	619
Wangaratta	1,160
Warrnambool	983
Wellington	644
West Wimmera	522
Whitehorse	239
Whittlesea	262
Wodonga	569
Wyndham	309
Yarra	1,030
Yarra Ranges	318
Yarriambiack	515

Appendix 6. Justice procedures offences

Offence counts by LGA—year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence count
Alpine	40
Ararat	286
Ballarat	1,670
Banyule	1,992
Bass Coast	409
Baw Baw	700
Bayside	443
Benalla	216
Boroondara	507
Brimbank	2,563
Buloke	16
Campaspe	842
Cardinia	810
Casey	3,016
Central Goldfields	409
Colac-Otway	223
Corangamite	123
Darebin	1,415
East Gippsland	904
Frankston	2,823
Gannawarra	101
Glen Eira	568
Glenelg	303
Golden Plains	109
Greater Bendigo	2,037
Greater Dandenong	2,796
Greater Geelong	2,918
Greater Shepparton	1,676
Hepburn	156
Hindmarsh	41
Hobsons Bay	643
Horsham	677
Hume	2,843
Indigo	28
Kingston	1,371
Knox	1,347
Latrobe	3,233
Loddon	44
Macedon Ranges	451

LGA	Offence count
Manningham	400
Mansfield	48
Maribyrnong	642
Maroondah	1,620
Melbourne	3,400
Melton	1,658
Mildura	1,268
Mitchell	823
Moir	461
Monash	916
Moonee Valley	859
Moorabool	317
Moreland	1,240
Mornington Peninsula	1,721
Mount Alexander	346
Moyne	61
Murrindindi	74
Nillumbik	236
Northern Grampians	171
Port Phillip	1,024
Pyrenees	68
Queenscliffe	4
South Gippsland	278
Southern Grampians	200
Stonnington	684
Strathbogie	72
Surf Coast	62
Swan Hill	551
Towong	28
Wangaratta	379
Warrnambool	609
Wellington	612
West Wimmera	28
Whitehorse	650
Whittlesea	2,026
Wodonga	503
Wyndham	1,761
Yarra	1,010
Yarra Ranges	1,439
Yarriambiack	95

Justice procedures offences—offence rate per 100,000 population

Year ended March 2018

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Alpine	317
Ararat	2,430
Ballarat	1,554
Banyule	1,522
Bass Coast	1,168
Baw Baw	1,352
Bayside	422
Benalla	1,545
Boroondara	279
Brimbank	1,219
Buloke	263
Campaspe	2,243
Cardinia	749
Casey	885
Central Goldfields	3,114
Colac-Otway	1,038
Corangamite	769
Darebin	879
East Gippsland	1,941
Frankston	1,989
Gannawarra	958
Glen Eira	369
Glenelg	1,543
Golden Plains	474
Greater Bendigo	1,760
Greater Dandenong	1,673
Greater Geelong	1,163
Greater Shepparton	2,528
Hepburn	984
Hindmarsh	729
Hobsons Bay	667
Horsham	3,399
Hume	1,258
Indigo	171
Kingston	838
Knox	822
Latrobe	4,312
Loddon	587
Macedon Ranges	913

LGA	Offence rate per 100,000 population
Manningham	315
Mansfield	540
Maribyrnong	693
Maroondah	1,372
Melbourne	1,952
Melton	1,067
Mildura	2,284
Mitchell	1,864
Moir	1,557
Monash	457
Moonee Valley	668
Moorabool	921
Moreland	686
Mornington Peninsula	1,041
Mount Alexander	1,780
Moyne	363
Murrindindi	517
Nillumbik	363
Northern Grampians	1,495
Port Phillip	908
Pyrenees	920
Queenscliffe	133
South Gippsland	945
Southern Grampians	1,254
Stonnington	589
Strathbogie	682
Surf Coast	193
Swan Hill	2,642
Towong	468
Wangaratta	1,305
Warrnambool	1,745
Wellington	1,389
West Wimmera	730
Whitehorse	368
Whittlesea	908
Wodonga	1,213
Wyndham	686
Yarra	1,028
Yarra Ranges	909
Yarriambiack	1,438

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