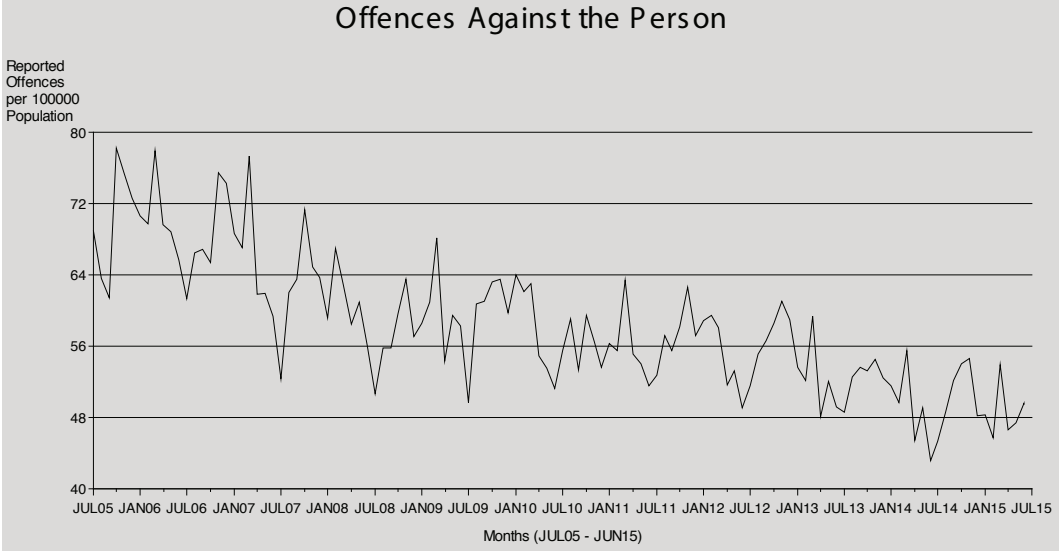
Monthly Crime Trends

The graphs in this section provide monthly data for selected offence categories from July 2005 (2005/06 financial year) to June 2015 (2014/15 financial year), expressed as a rate, thereby factoring in the size of the Queensland population for each year. All crime statistics appearing in these graphs are comparable over the ten year period except where indicated with a break in continuity.

Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2014 (3101.0), Australian Bureau of Statistics were used to calculate the rates up to June 2014.

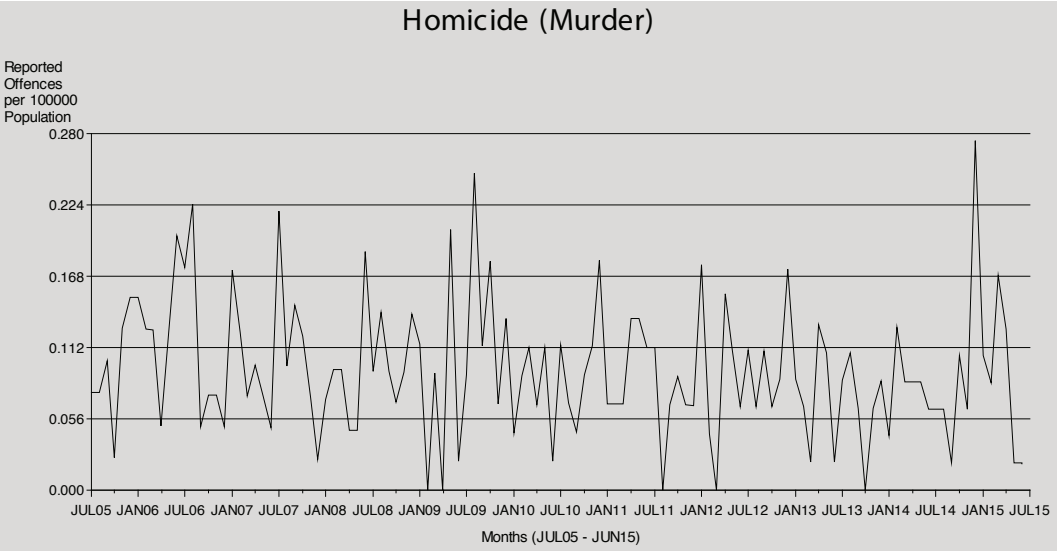
To test for a statistically significant trend in the following graphs, Kendall's rank order correlation test (Conover, W.J. 1971 *Practical Non-Parametric Statistics*, 2nd edition, John Wiley and Sons, pages 256-260) was used. Although the 5% level of significance was used, most results were significant at the 1% level. Details are footnoted where appropriate in the text under each graph. This test is a two-tailed test which determines whether there is an increasing or decreasing trend in the recorded number of offences over the one hundred and twenty month period covered in the report.

Some month to month variations in the numbers of recorded offences suggested seasonal factors may be operating. The test for trend is not sensitive to seasonal variations; it is sensitive only to a generally increasing or decreasing trend over the time period examined.

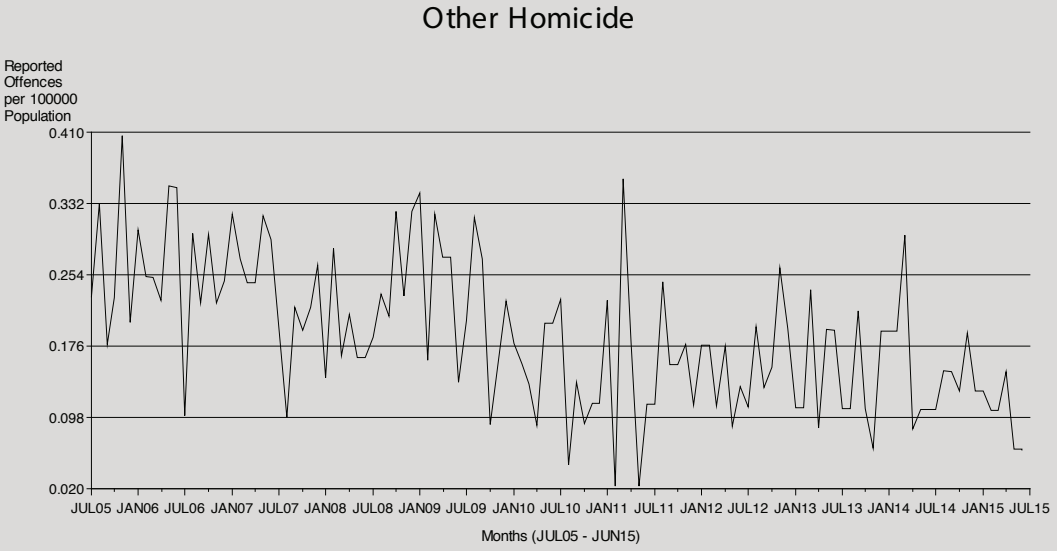


Total offences against the person has a statistically significant* decreasing trend over the ten year period. This broad offence group tends to be dominated by assaults as is evidenced by the strong seasonal influence recorded by the time series. During the last financial year, offences against the person peaked in December due to the higher number of assaults and other offences against the person reported in the month.

Monthly Crime Trends



Over the ten year period there is a significantly decreasing trend* in the homicide (murder) time series. This small volume offence is subject to marked fluctuations from one month to the next. The spike in December 2014 relates to 1 occurrence involving 8 victims. There were 53 reported murders in 2014/15 for Queensland which is 11 more than the previous year.

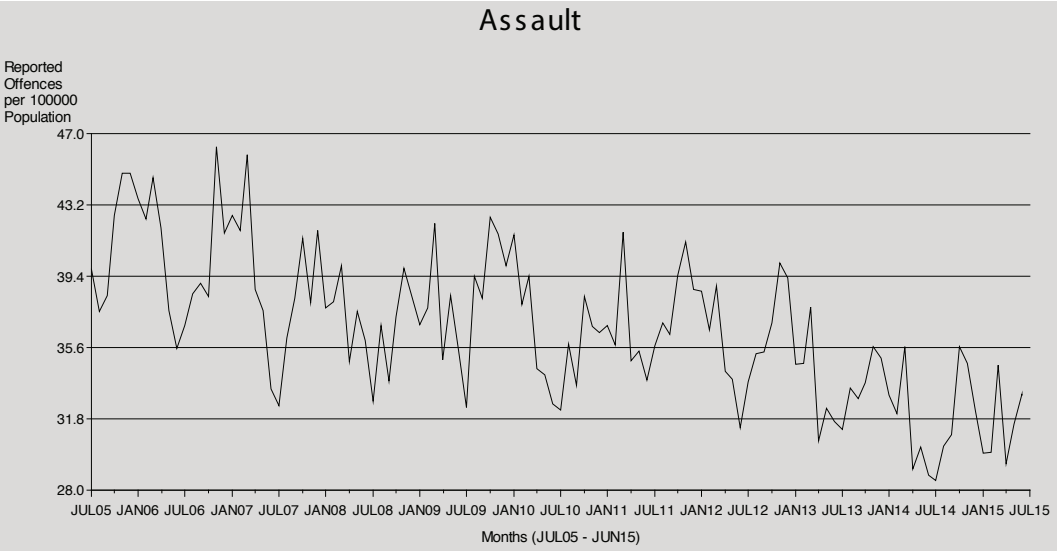


As with homicide (murder), other homicide is a low volume offence category and, as such, is subject to random fluctuations from month to month.

Over the ten year period, there is no statistically significant decreasing or increasing trend* for the other homicide time series. Other homicide reported a decrease of 17% in the 2014/15 financial year.

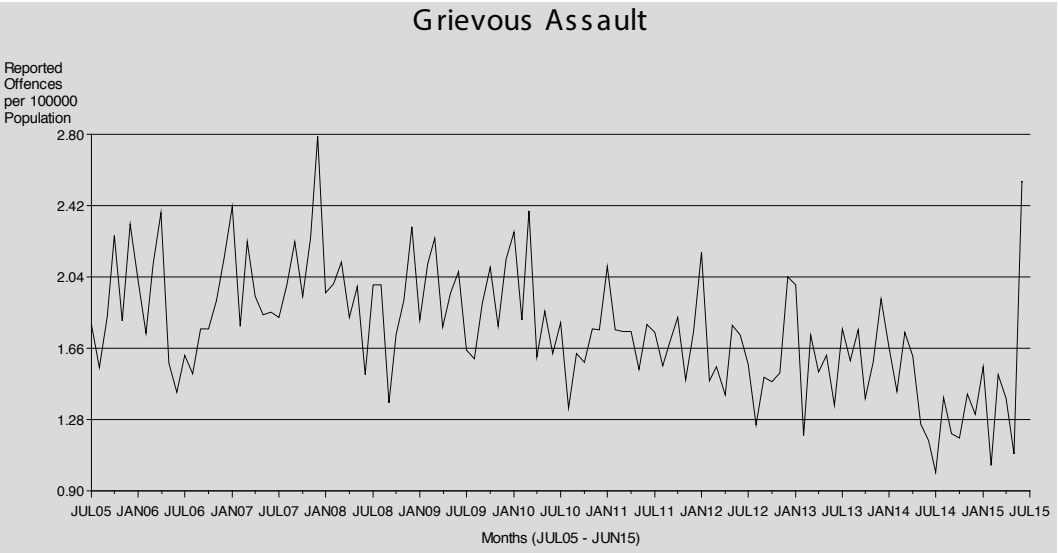
* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



Assault is the largest in volume of the offences against the person categories. There was a statistically significant decreasing trend* detected for the 2014/15 period.

Assault offences are subject to strong seasonal influences, which are evident in the time series, with a higher rate of offences occurring over the summer months and a lower number of offences occurring in the winter.

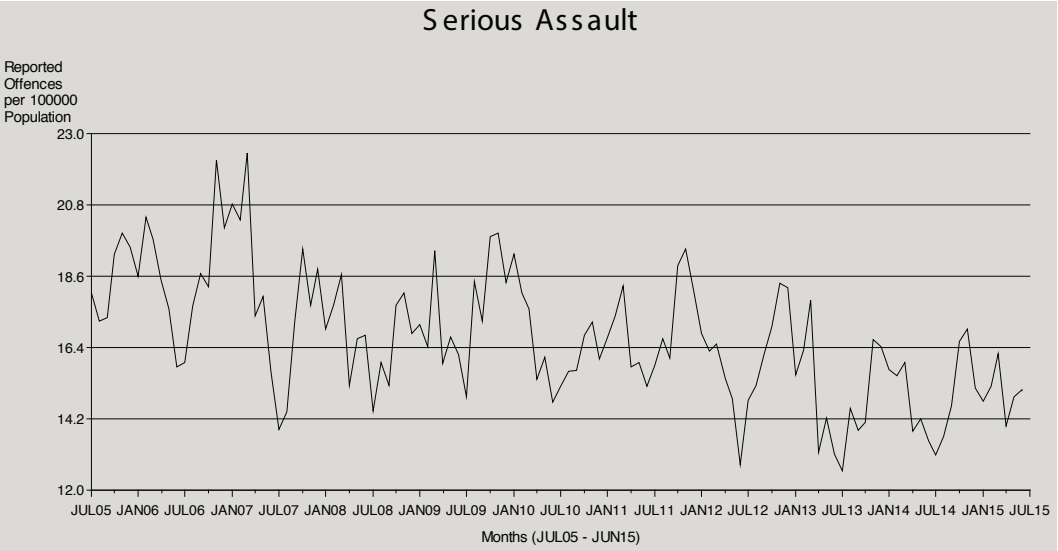


Grievous assault is a small volume offence and, as such, will be subject to marked fluctuations over time. Overall, the rate of grievous assaults has reported a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the ten year period.

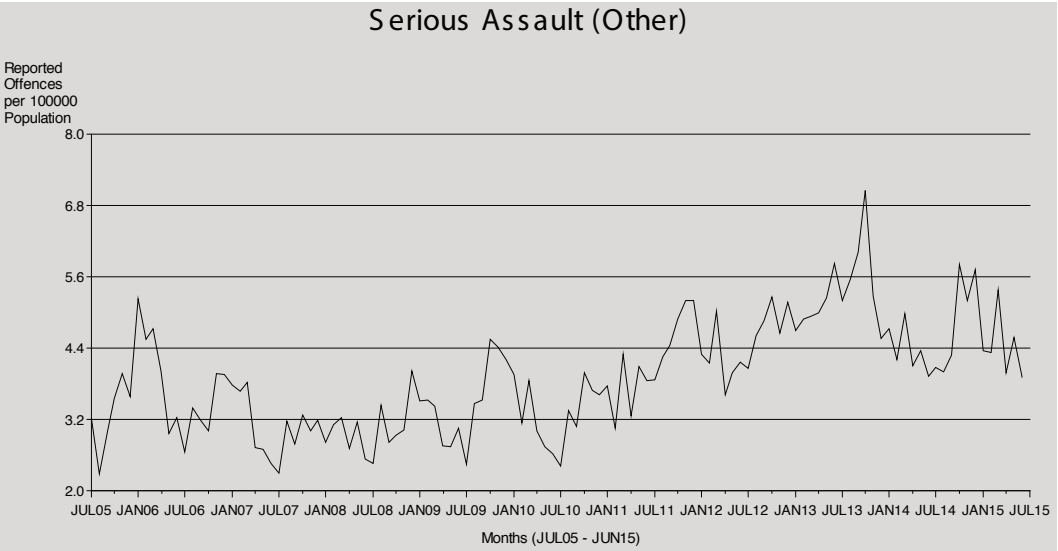
The seasonal influence is obvious in the time series with the peaks occurring in the summer months.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



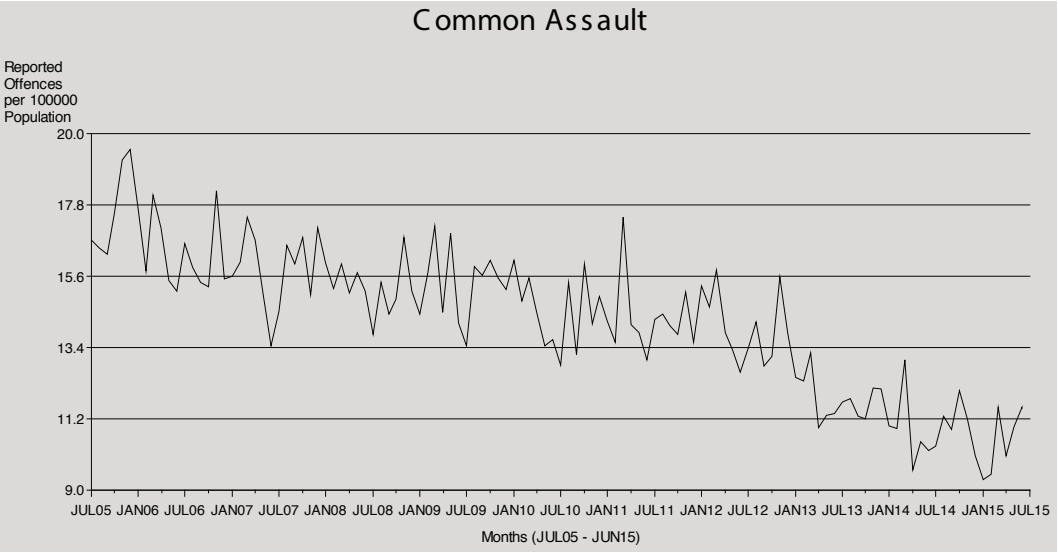
Again, the strong seasonal influences are evident in this time series, with a higher rate of offences occurring over the summer months and a lower rate of offences occurring in the winter months of each year. A significantly decreasing trend was detected over the ten year period*.



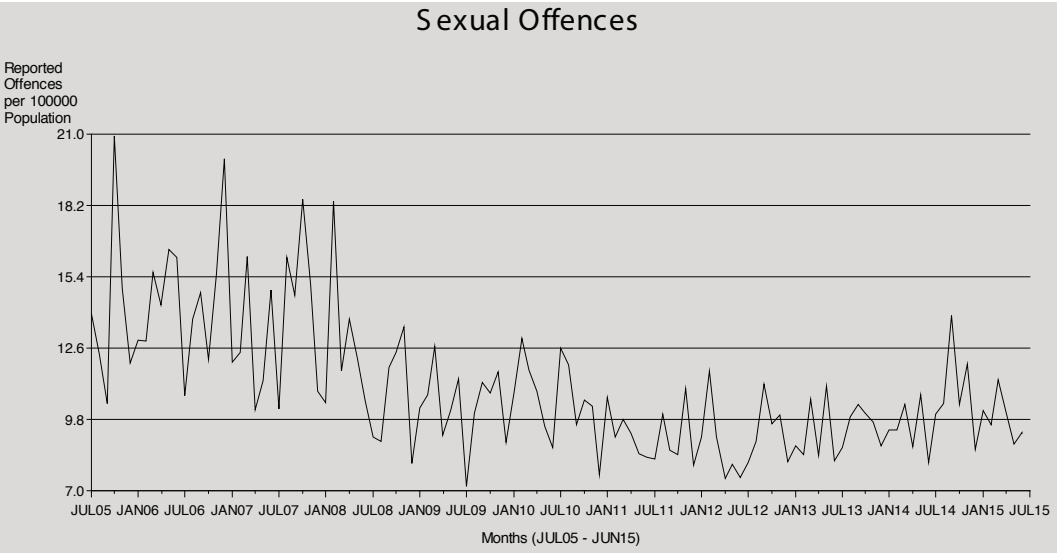
Serious assault (other) has a significantly increasing trend* over the ten year period. Although less apparent than for the other sub-categories of assault, the peaks and troughs reflect the strong seasonal influence exerted on the time series with the higher rates occurring in the summer months.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



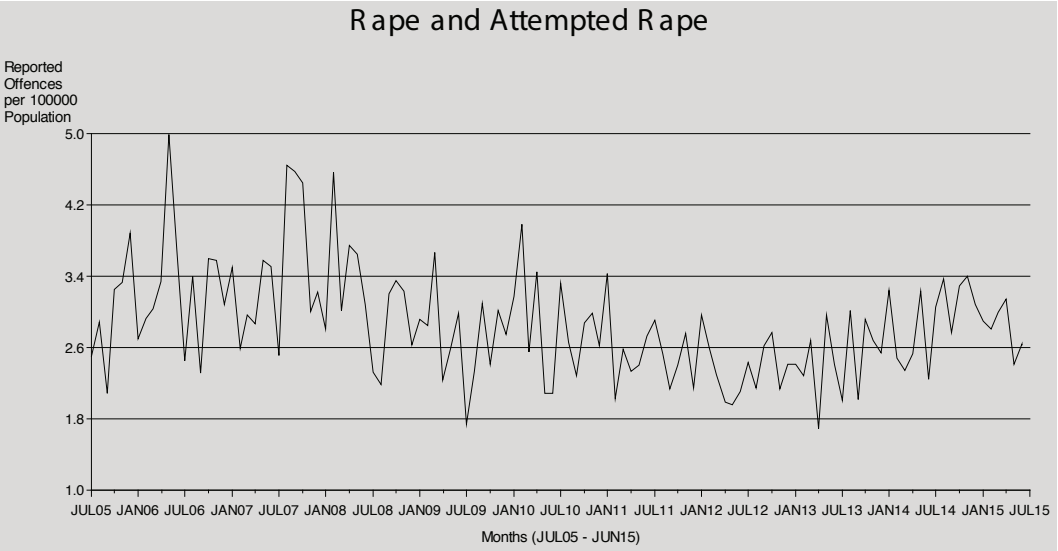
The stability in the trend of common assault offences continues into 2014/15. There is a statistically significant decreasing trend*. As with all sub-categories of assault, the seasonal influence is apparent in the graph above.



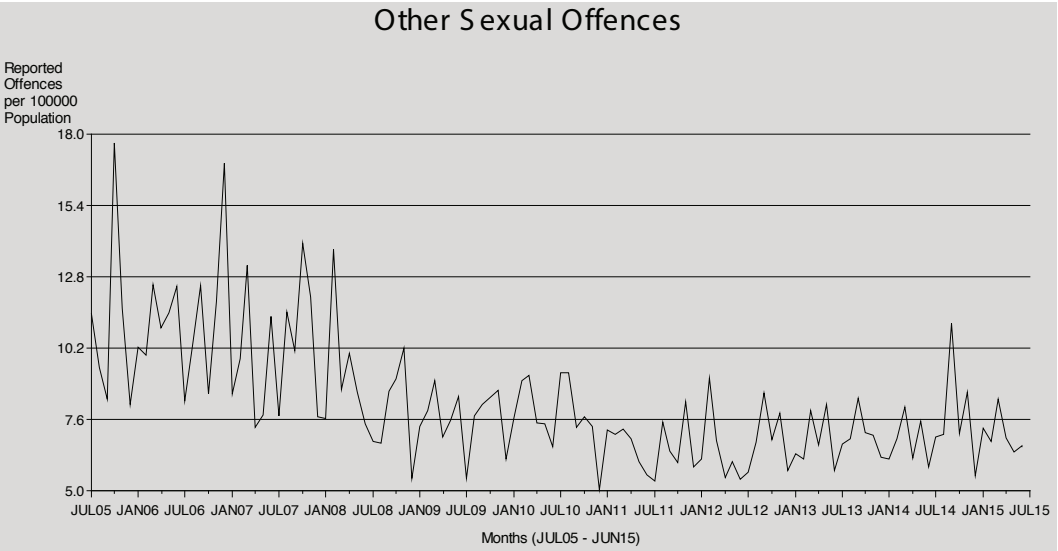
The spikes in the sexual offences time series are the result of large numbers of offences being reported to police. All are due to single offenders who were responsible for multiple offences for incidents occurring over a number of years. Overall, this time series records a statistically significant decreasing trend*.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



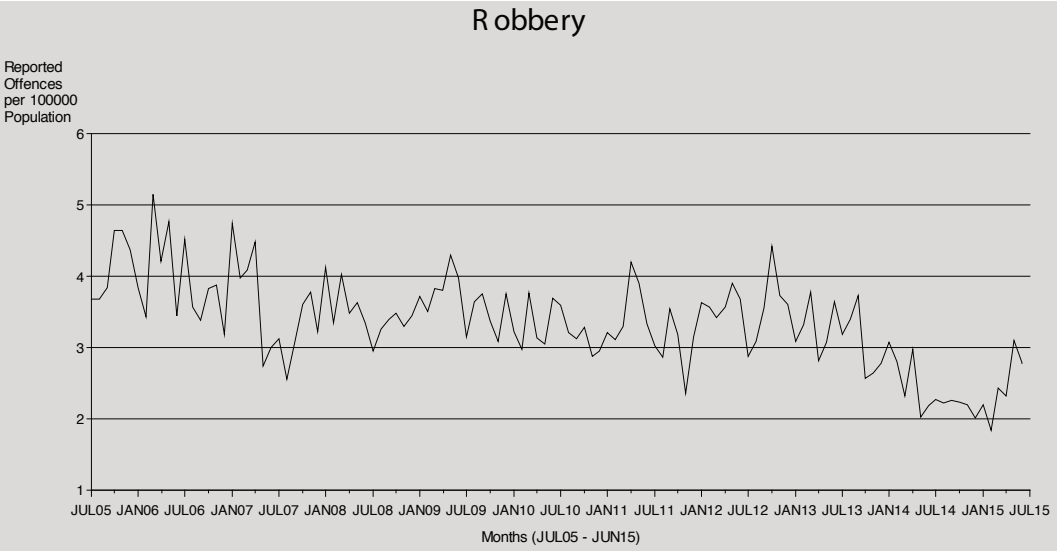
The spike in these offences in May 2006 was due to a single offender who was responsible for multiple offences occurring over a number of years. Overall, rape and attempted rape offences over this time series records a statistically significant decreasing trend*.



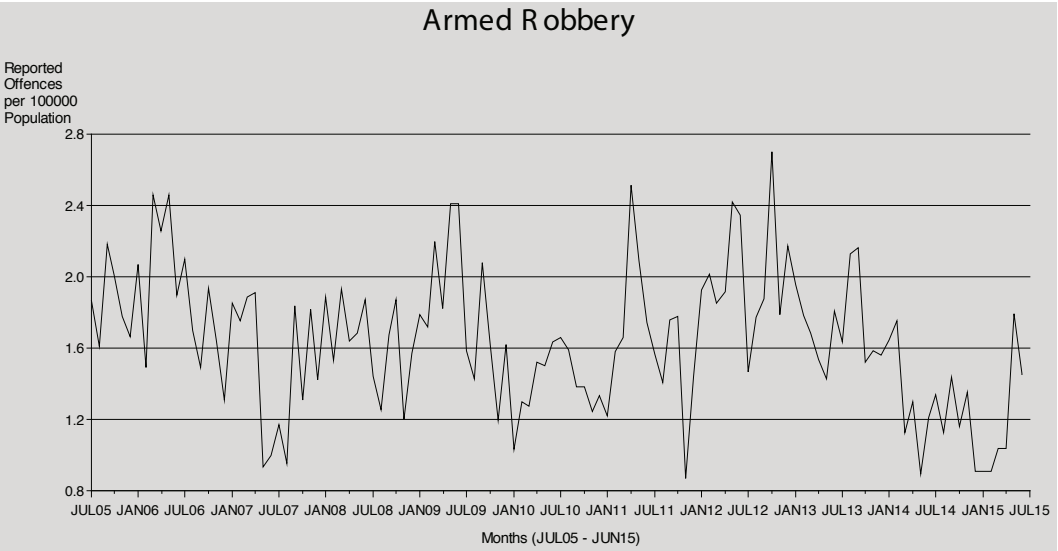
Multiple reports relating to historical offences with large counts were responsible for the spikes in October 2005 and December 2006. Overall, other sexual offences over this time series records a statistically significant decreasing trend*.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



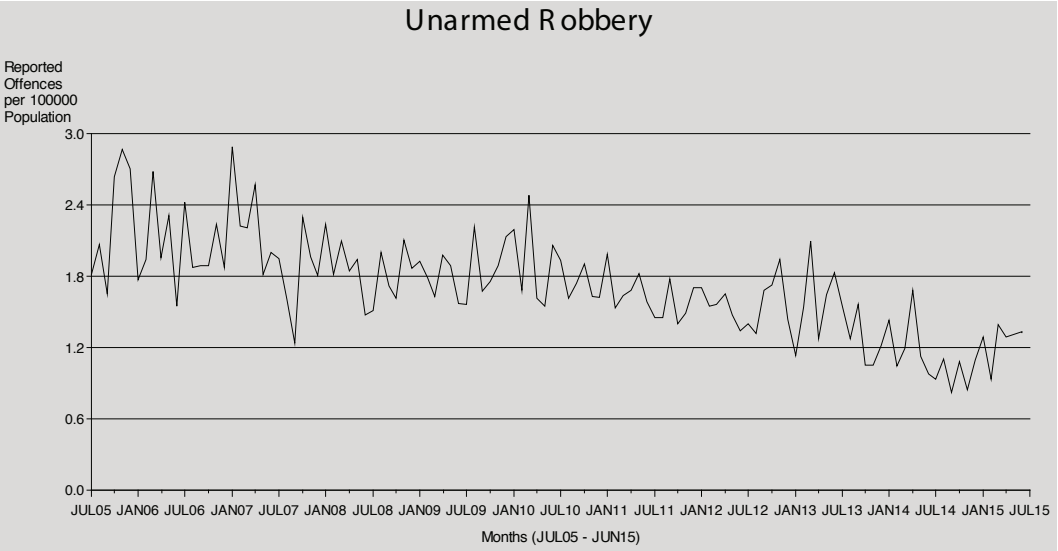
Rates of robbery offences peaked between March and May 2006, May 2009 and May 2011. Rates have then decreased noticeably from the peak in October 2012. Since 2005/06, rates of robbery offences continued to decrease and have recorded a significantly* downward trend.



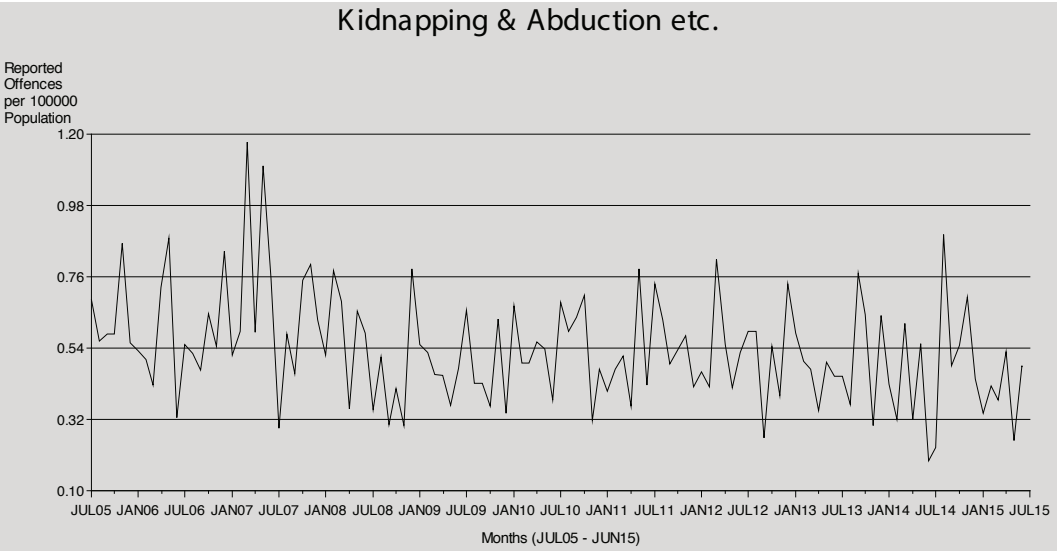
The overall trend in the rate of armed robbery has been decreasing significantly* since 2005/06. The time series offences peaked between March and May 2006, May 2009, May 2011 and again in October 2012, however, armed robbery has recorded a decrease of 22% in the current period under review.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



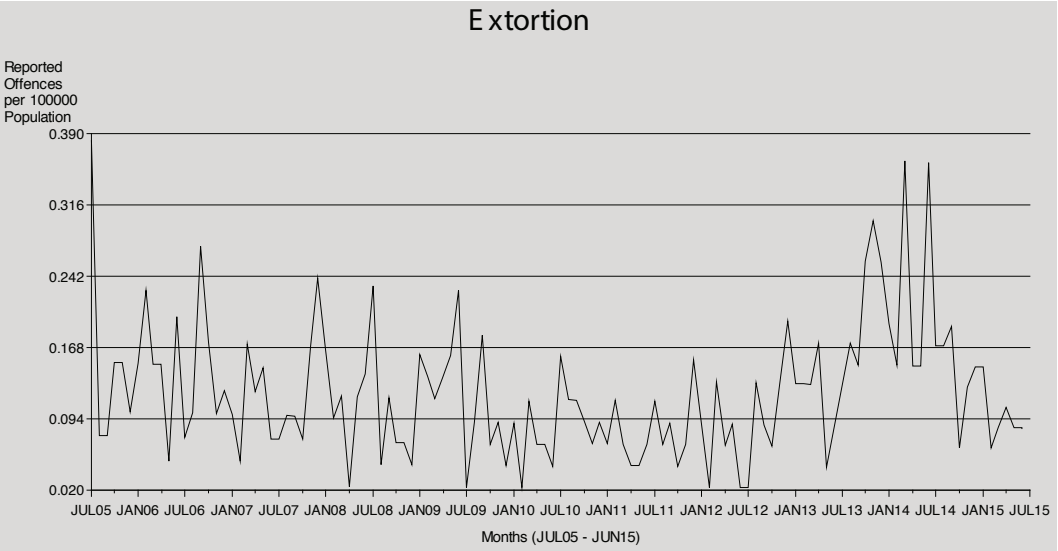
Rates of unarmed robbery have recorded fluctuations over time. Since recording a peak in December 2006 the rate of unarmed robbery has continued to record an overall downward trend*. During the current period, unarmed robbery recorded an increase of 12%.



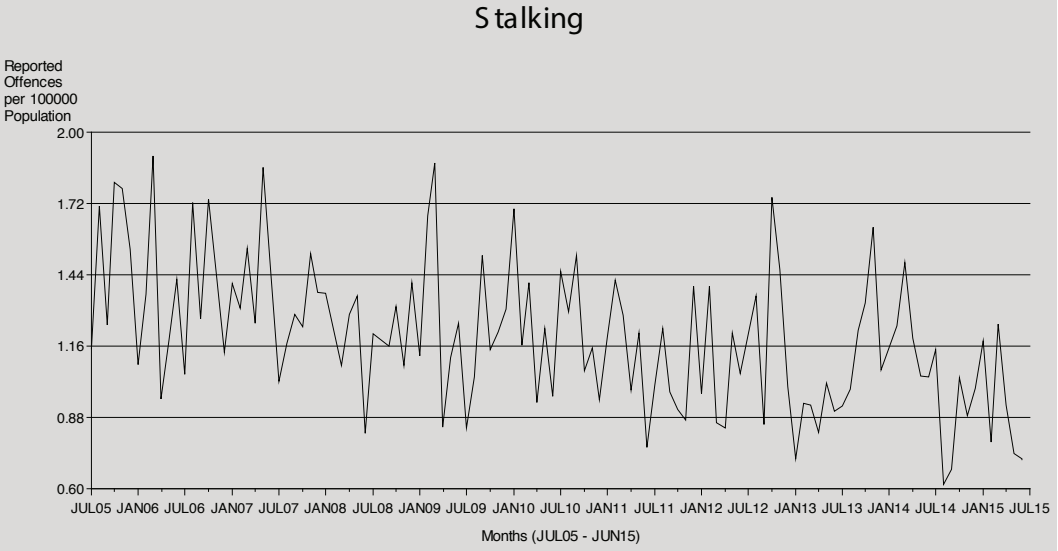
This time series is subject to the fluctuations that occur in small volume offence categories. The rates of kidnapping and abduction etc. offences have been steadily decreasing over the ten year period of the time series and records a statistically significant decreasing trend*.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



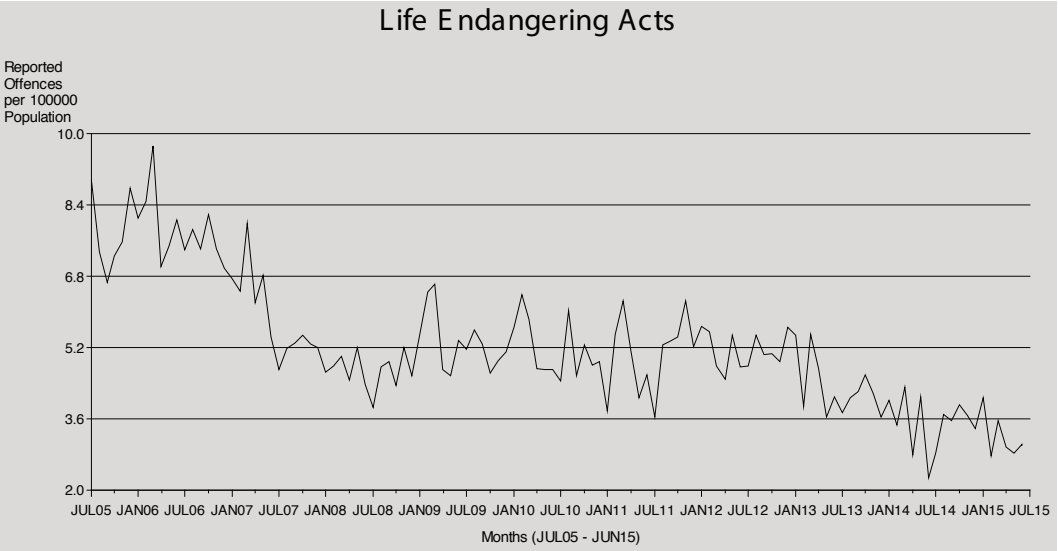
Extortion is the lowest in volume of the offences against the person categories and, as such, is prone to random variations from month to month. Overall, no statistically significant increasing or decreasing* trend was detected over the ten year period. During the current period, the State recorded a decrease of 46%.



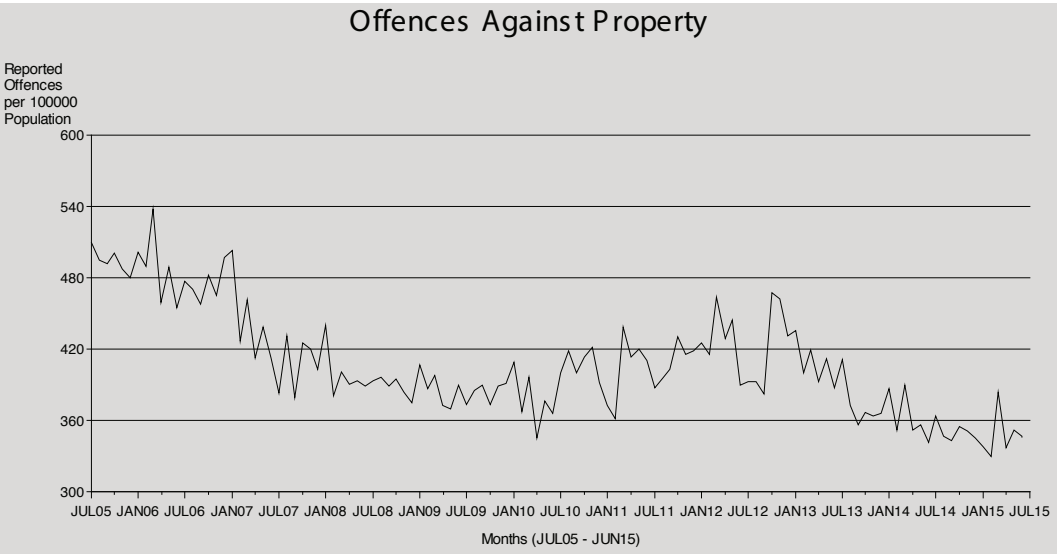
As can be seen in the graph above, the time series displays a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the ten year period. The State recorded a 24% decrease in stalking offences during the 2014/15 financial year.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



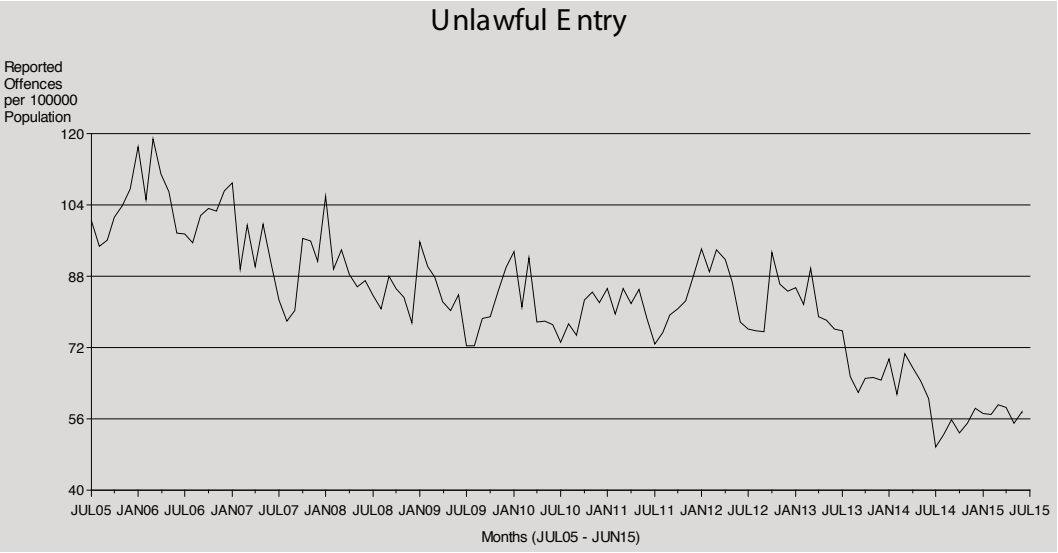
The rate of life endangering acts offences have been steadily decreasing since January 2006 and records a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the ten year period.



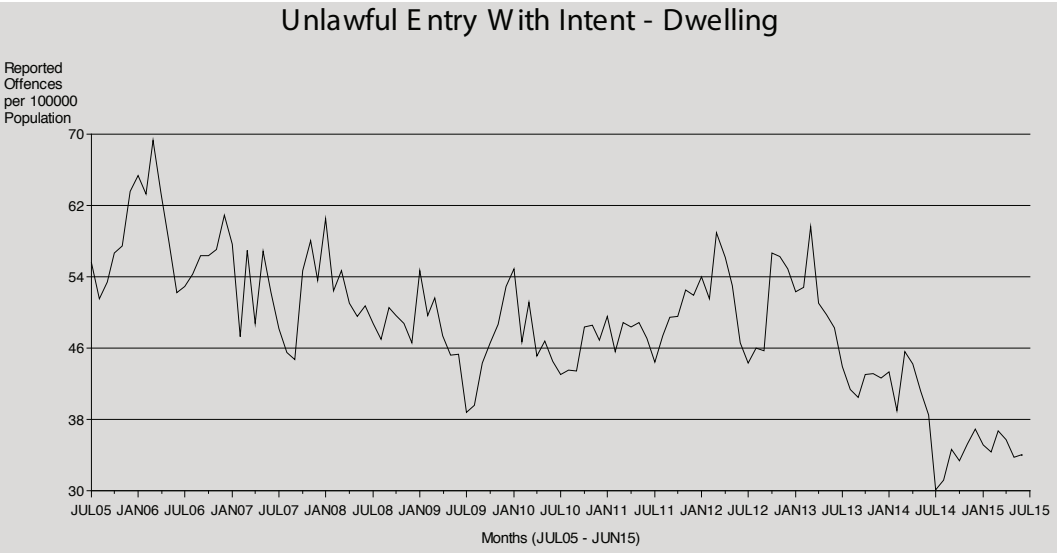
The offences against property time series has historically been reasonably stable. Since 2005/06 a statistically significant downward trend* has been detected. This is a large volume offence group and, as such, increases or decreases are usually small in the overall context. In the current time period, offences against property decreased by 5%.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



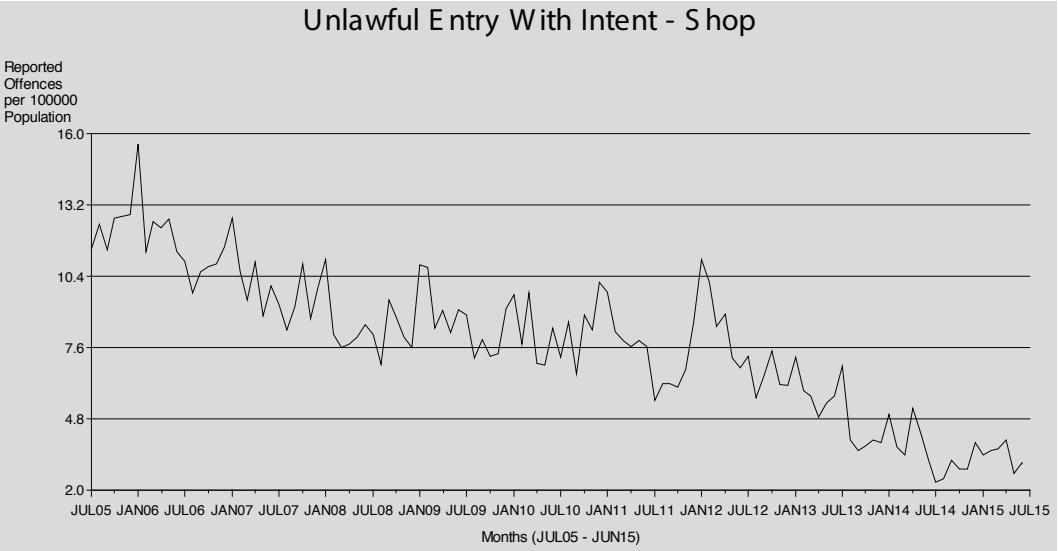
Overall, there was a statistically significant decreasing trend detected* for unlawful entry. In the current period, the rate of unlawful entry offences decreased by 16% following on from a decrease of 19% in the 2013/14 financial year.



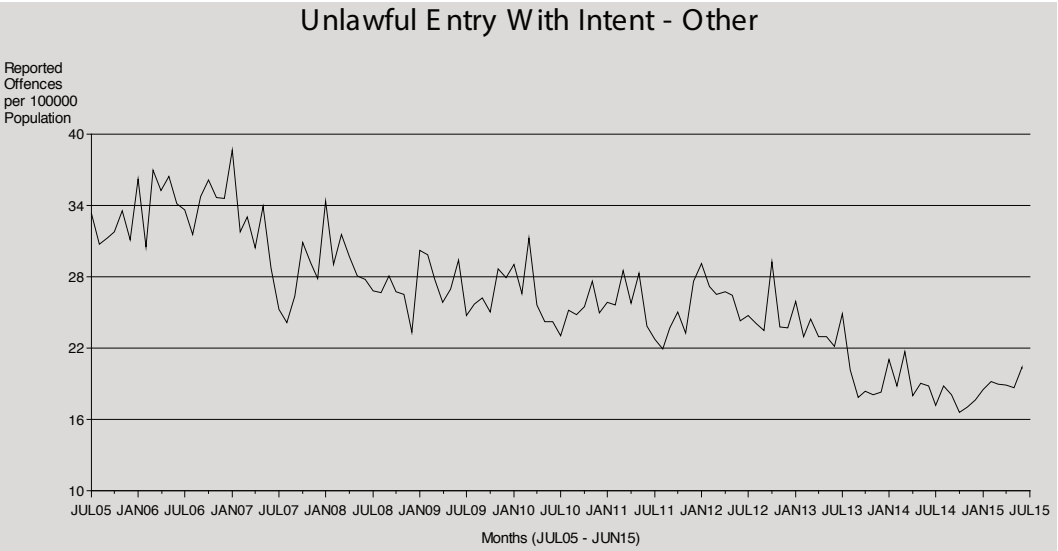
The rate of unlawful entry with intent – dwelling has been steadily decreasing from 2005/06 to the extent that an overall statistically significant decreasing trend* was detected. The rate continued to decrease reflecting a 19% reduction in the current review period. The fact that this offence is subject to seasonal variation is evidenced in the graph above.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



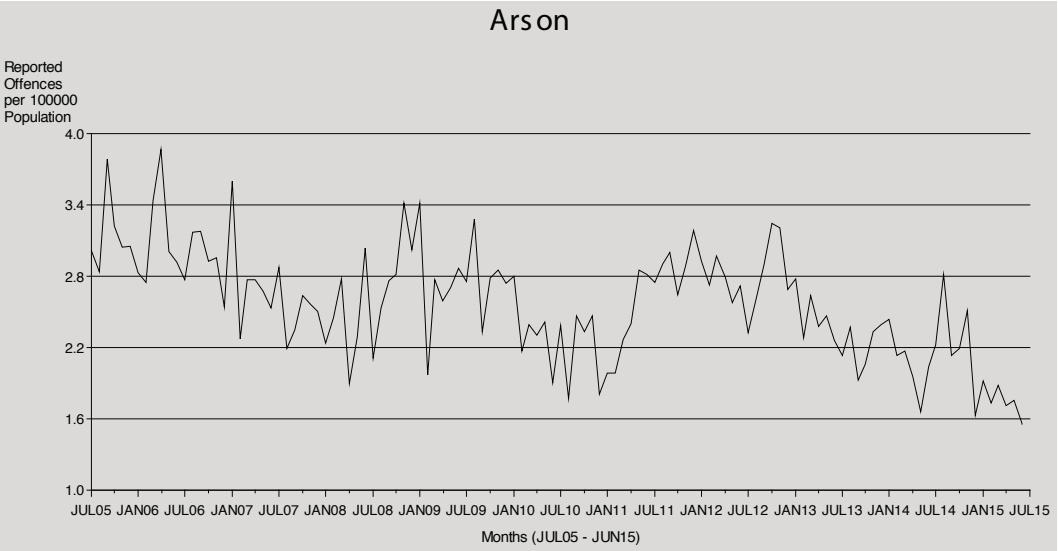
Over the ten years, the rate of unlawful entry - shops offences has been significantly decreasing*. Unlawful entry - shops offences recorded a 26% decrease for 2014/15 financial year. This follows a 31% decrease recorded in the previous year.



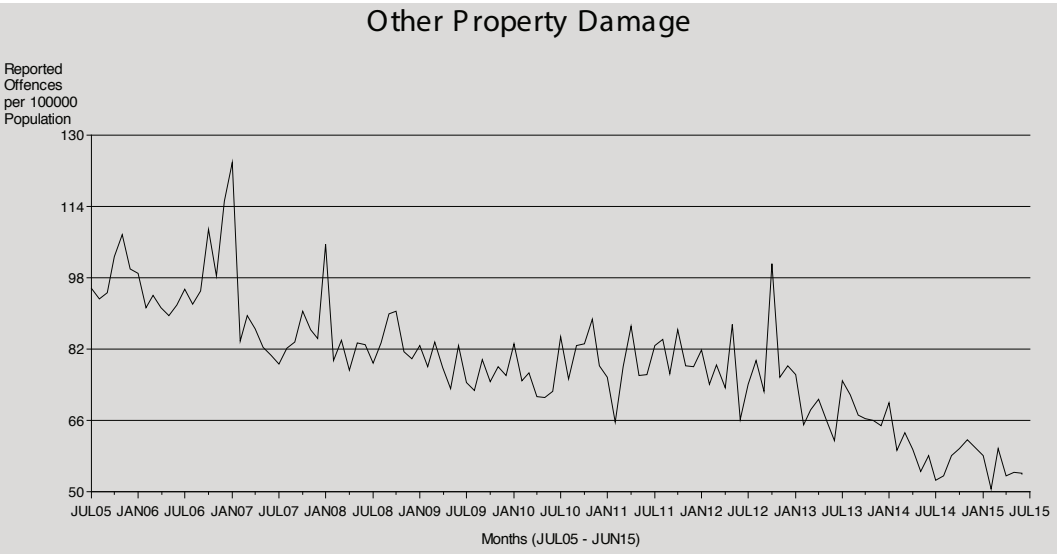
Overall, there was a significantly decreasing trend* detected for unlawful entry - other premises. The reductions over the last ten financial years are apparent at the end of the time series. Unlawful entry – other premises recorded a 7% decrease in the current period under review.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



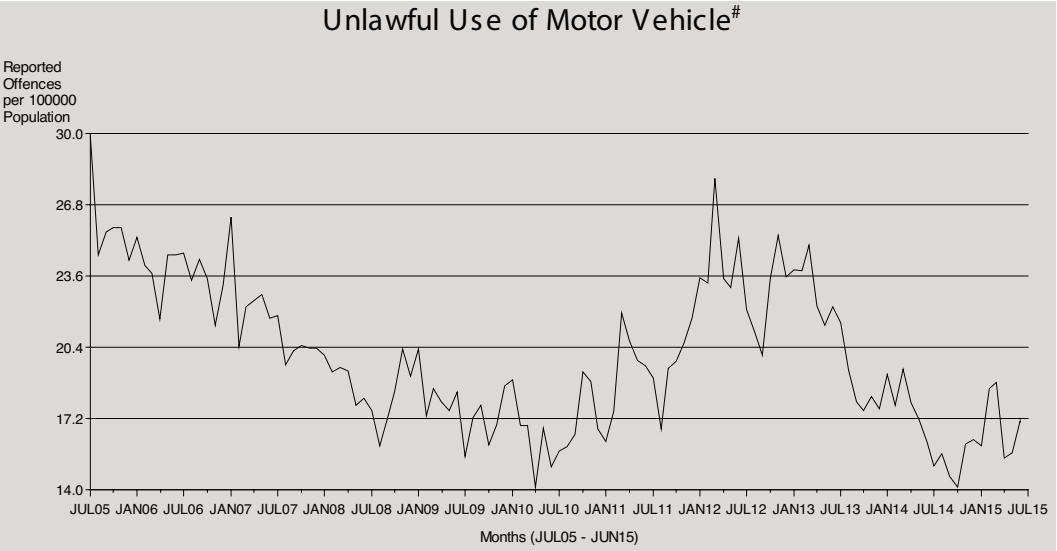
Over the ten years of the time series, a statistically significant downward trend* was detected for arson offences. For the year under review, the rate of arson offences decreased by 6%.



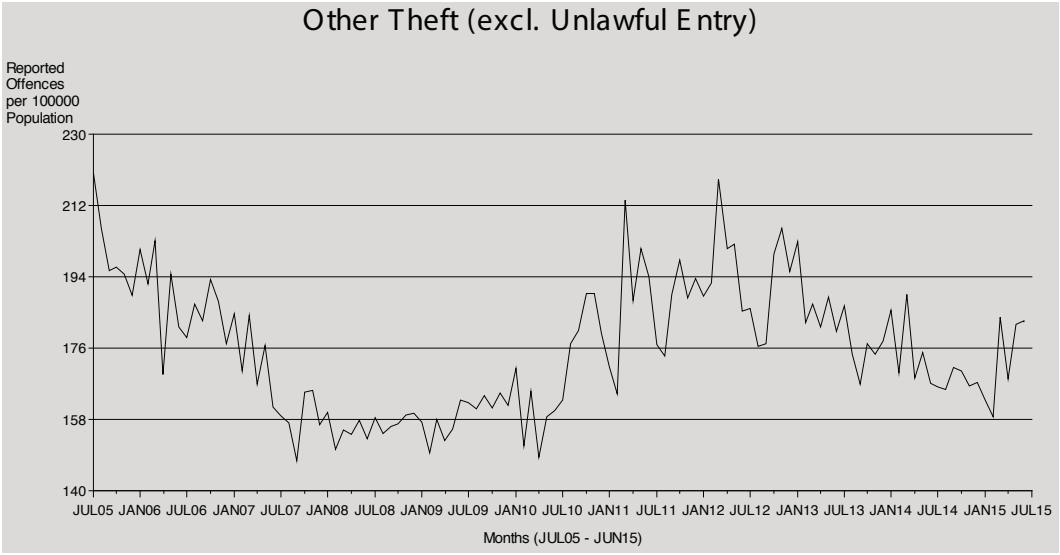
Over the ten years of the time series, a statistically significant downward trend* was detected for other property damage offences. For the year under review, the rate of other property damage offences decreased by 13% following a decrease of 13% in the previous year.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



Overall, a statistically significant decreasing trend* was detected for the unlawful use of motor vehicle time series. An increase in these offences occurred between 2009/10 and 2012/13 Following this, a sizeable decrease was reported in 2013/14 of 20%, the rate of offences fell a further 12% in the current period.

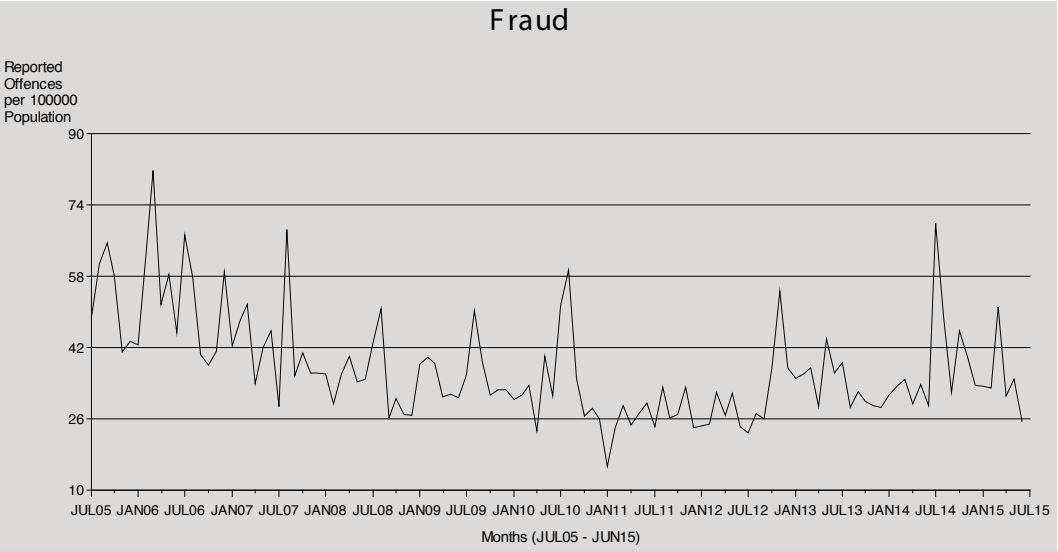


No statistically decreasing or increasing trend* was detected for the other theft (excluding unlawful entry) category. A decrease in offences can be seen from July 2005 until July 2008 followed by increases until approx. 2011/12. However, the current period recorded a 4% decrease following a 7% increase recorded during the previous period.

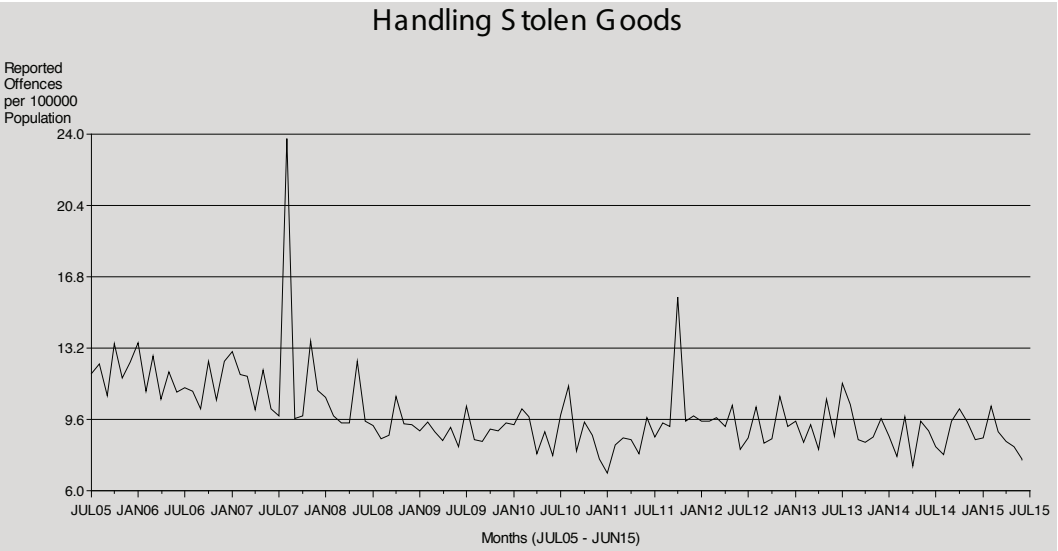
Includes attempted offences.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



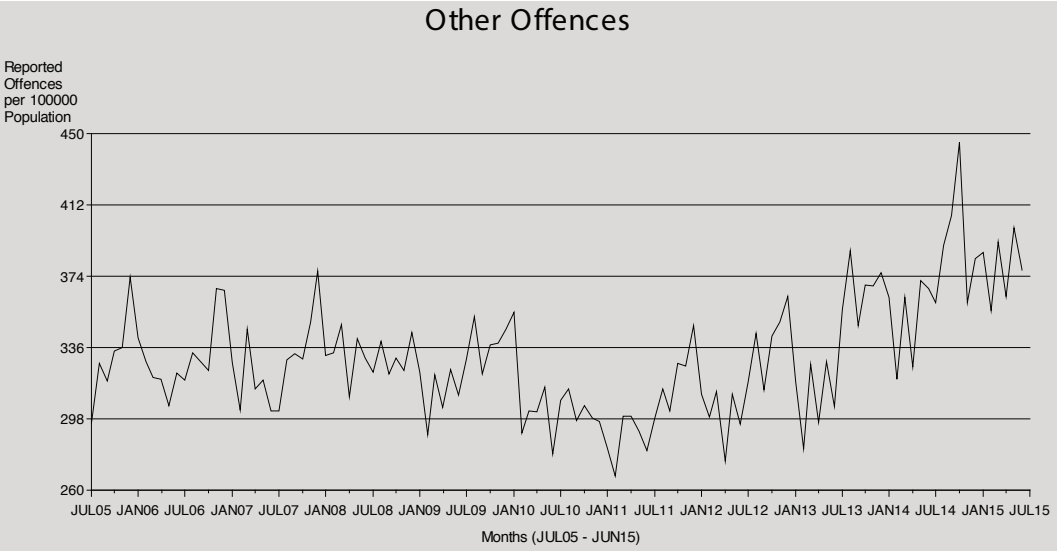
There is a statistically significant downward trend* in fraud offences over the past 10 year period. This year fraud offences overall reported a 26% increase, this was attributed to increases in fraud by credit cards, identity fraud and other fraud offences.



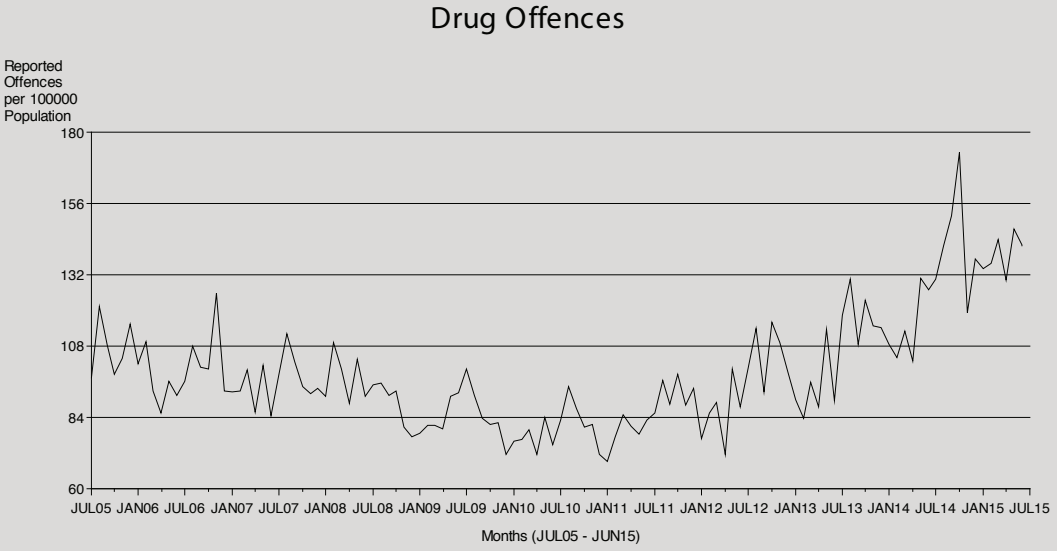
A statistically significant decreasing trend* is evident in the handling stolen goods time series. In 2014/15, the rate of offences decreased by 3% following a decrease by 1% during 2013/14. The spike in 2011/12 was the result of 225 offences preferred against two offenders in October 2011.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



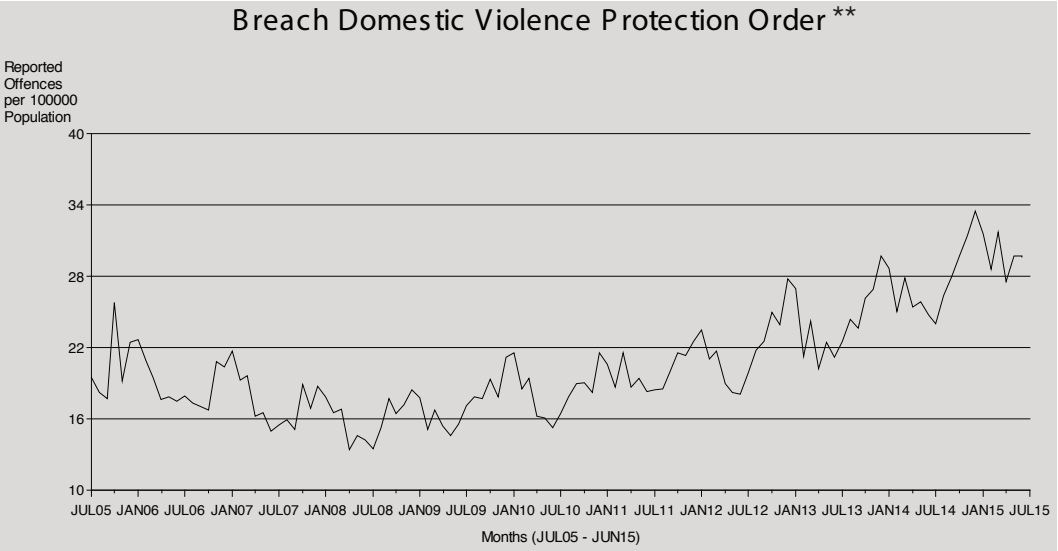
Other offences are generally detected by police rather than reported to police. As such, any rise in other offences is usually regarded as a positive result. As is evidenced in the graph above, a statistically significant upward trend* was detected. The State recorded an increase of 7% in the current period.



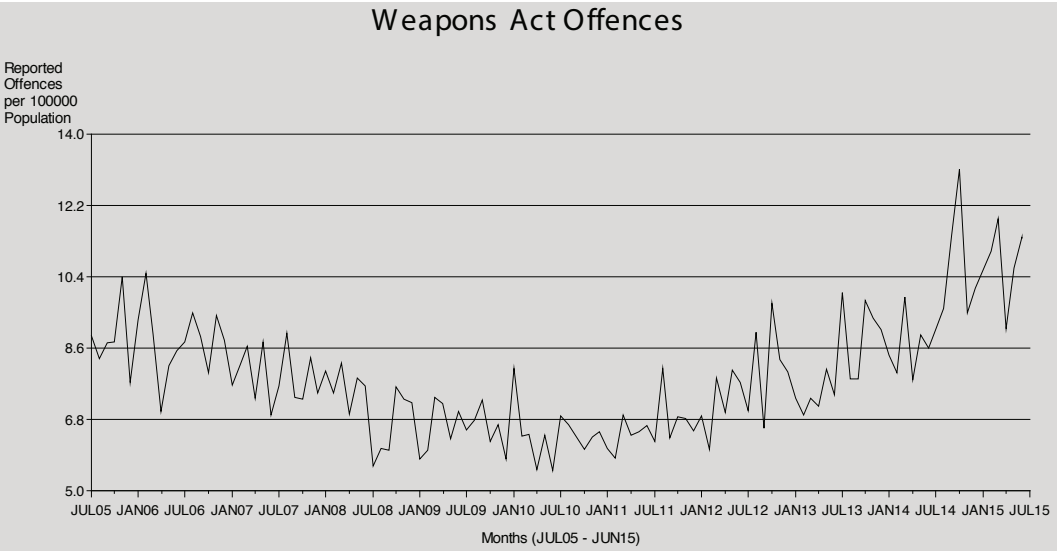
A statistically significant increasing trend* was detected for this time series over the ten year period. The spike in October 2014 was the result of multiple operations throughout the State. The State recorded an increase of 20% in the current period.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

Monthly Crime Trends



Breach of domestic violence protection orders are subject to strong seasonal influences, as is evidenced in the graph above. A statistically significant increasing trend* is evident in the breach domestic violence protection order offences time series.

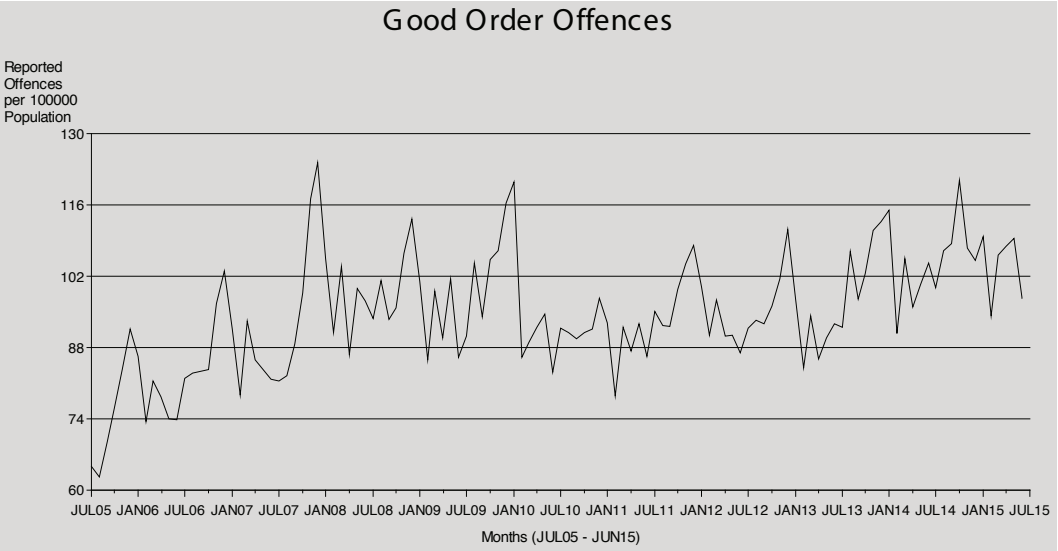


No statistically significant decreasing or increasing trend* is evident in the Weapons Act offences time series. Since August 2011, the time series has been increasing to a peak in October 2014 and again in March 2015. The rate of Weapons Act offences increased by 20% in the current period under review.

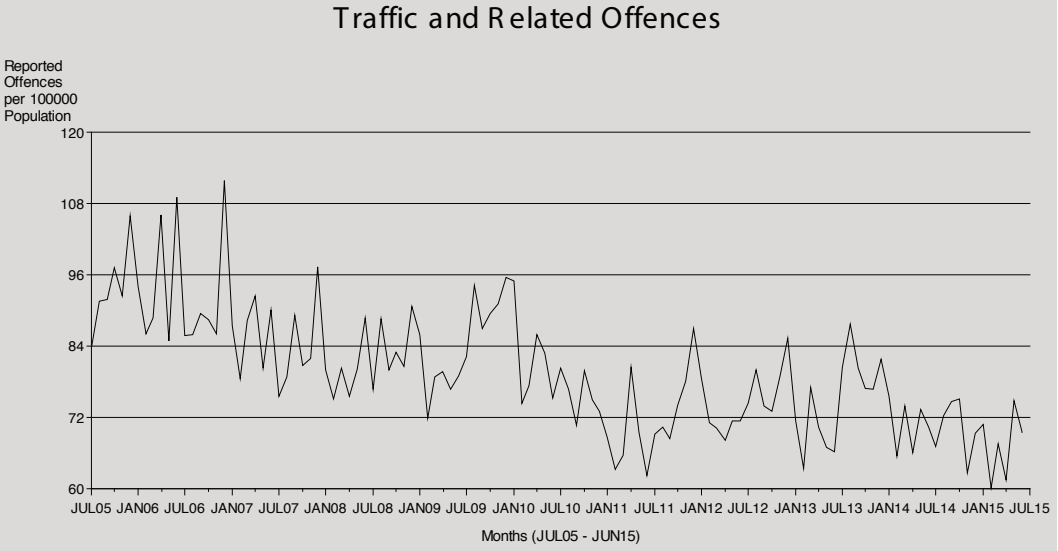
* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.

** *The Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989* (Qld) was expanded in March 2003 to include intimate personal, familial and informal care relationships.

Monthly Crime Trends



While the time series for good order offences records a statistically significant upward trend*, a strong seasonal influence can also be seen. Offences tend to peak in the summer months and fall to a low during the winter months of each year. Good order offences have recorded an increase of 3% in the current period.



Overall, a statistically significant decreasing trend* was detected in the time series. Following a decrease in 2010/11 of 18%, the next 3 years reported increases of 1%, 1% and 3% respectively. The year under review reported a decrease of 9%.

* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 17 for further information.