

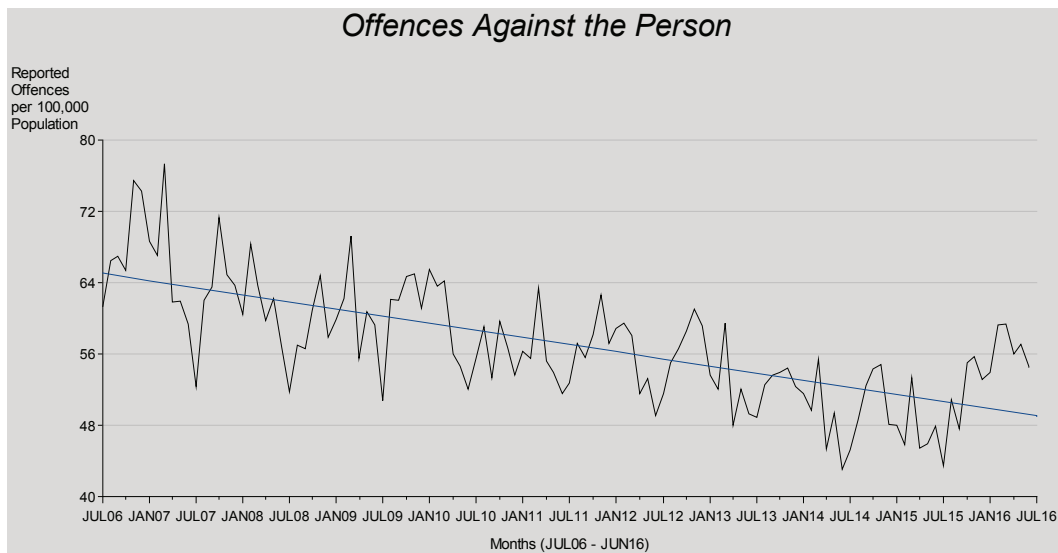
## Monthly Crime Trends

The graphs in this section provide monthly data for selected offence categories from July 2006 (2006/07 financial year) to June 2016 (2015/16 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 2015 (3101.0), Australian Bureau of Statistics were used to calculate the rates up to June 2016.

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 120 month period covered in the report.

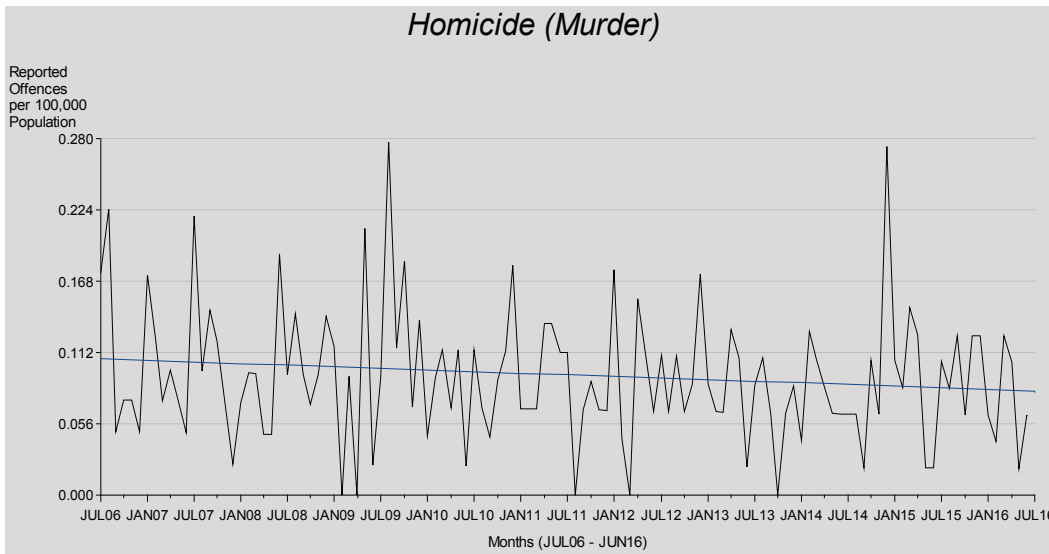
Some month to month variations in the numbers of recorded offences suggested seasonal factors may be operating. The test for trend is not sensitive to seasonal variations; it is sensitive only to a generally increasing or decreasing trend over the time period examined.



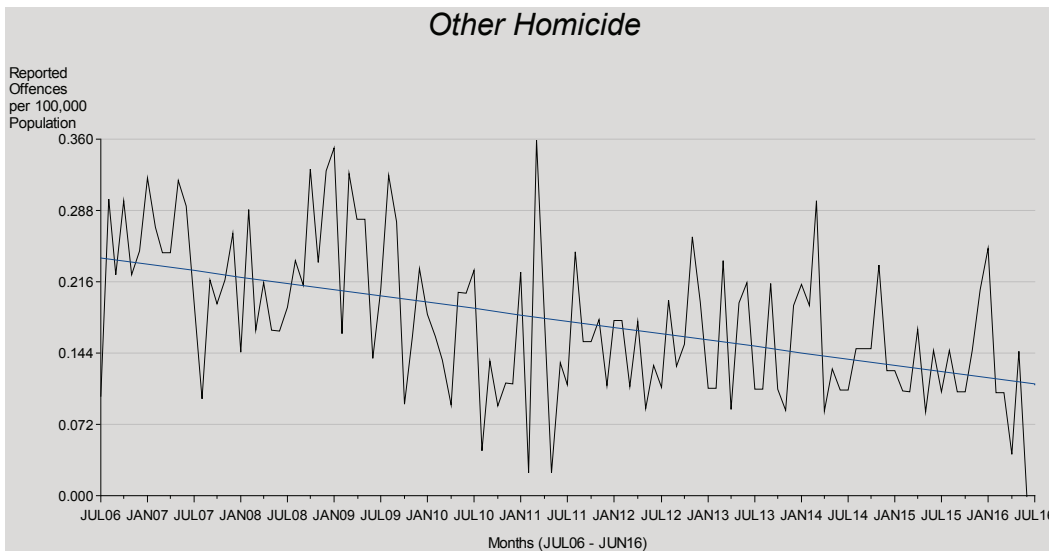
Total offences against the person has a statistically significant\* decreasing trend over the ten year period. This broad offence group tends to be dominated by assaults as is evidenced by the strong seasonal influence recorded by the time series. During the last financial year, offences against the person peaked in March 2016 due to the higher number of assaults and other offences against the person reported in the month.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



Over the ten year period there is no statistically significant 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 one occurrence involving eight victims. There were 50 reported murders in 2015/16 for Queensland which is two fewer than the previous financial year.

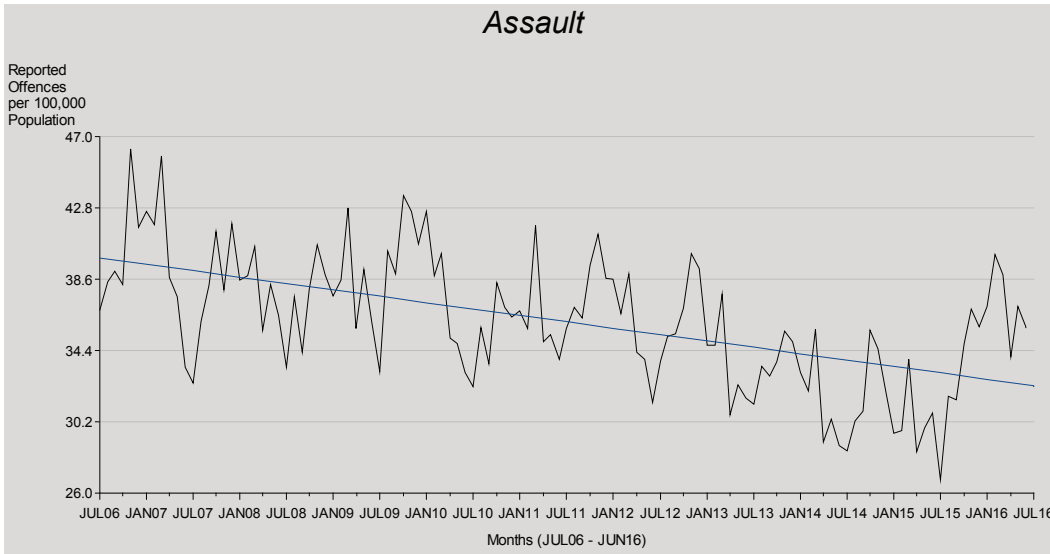


As with homicide (murder), other homicide is a low volume offence category and, as such, is subject to random fluctuations from month to month.

Over the ten year period, there is a significantly decreasing trend\* for the other homicide time series. Other homicide reported a decrease of 11% in the 2015/16 financial year. Out of the 70 other homicide offences, there were three reported cases of unlawful striking causing death in Queensland for 2015/16.

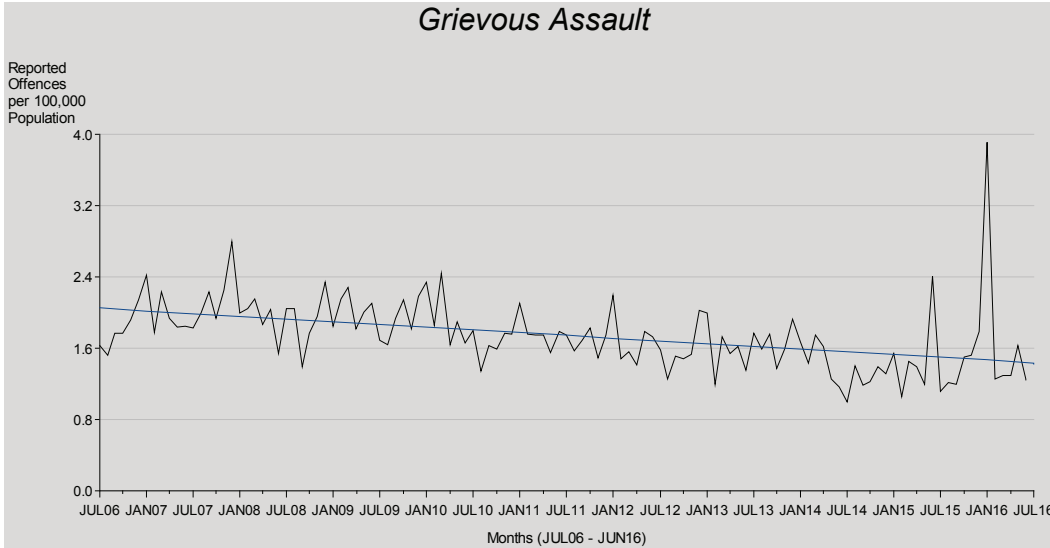
\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# 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 2015/16 period.

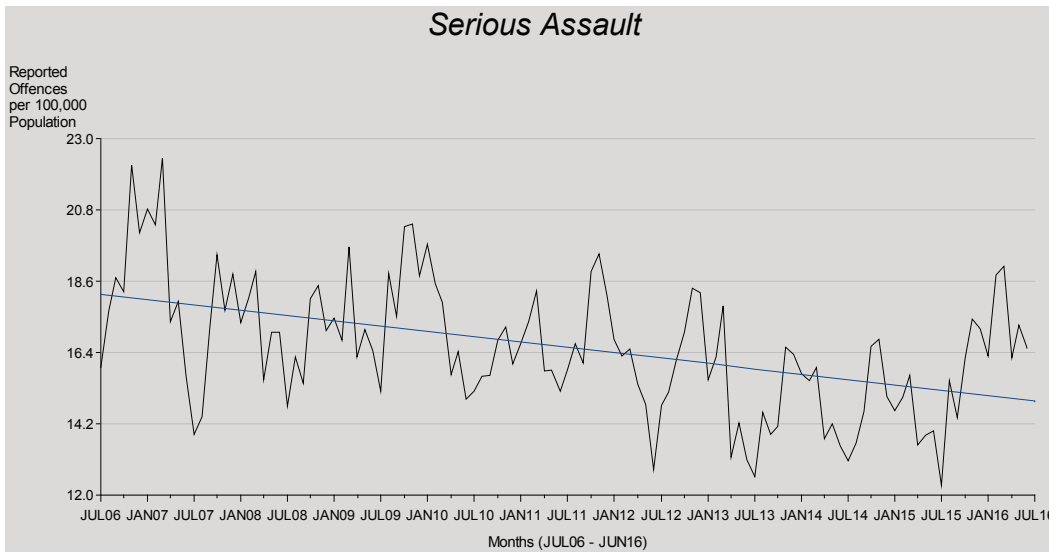
Assault offences are subject to strong seasonal influences, which are evident in the time series, with a higher rate of offences occurring over the summer months and a lower number of offences occurring in the winter. Compared to 2014/15, the rate of assaults have increased by 12% in 2015/16.



Grievous assault is a small volume offence and, as such, will be subject to marked fluctuations over time. Overall, there has been a statistically significant decreasing trend\* in the rate of grievous assaults over the ten year period. The seasonal influence is obvious in the time series with the peaks occurring in the summer months. The spike in grievous assaults in January 2016 was from one occurrence involving 98 victims.

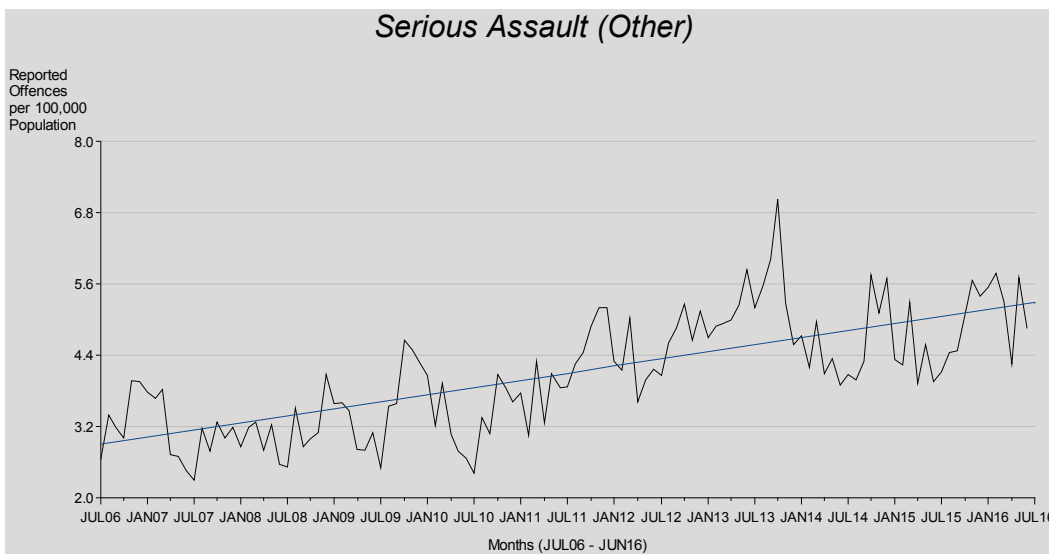
\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# 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\*.

There was an increase of 12% in serious assault offences in 2015/16 compared to 2014/15.

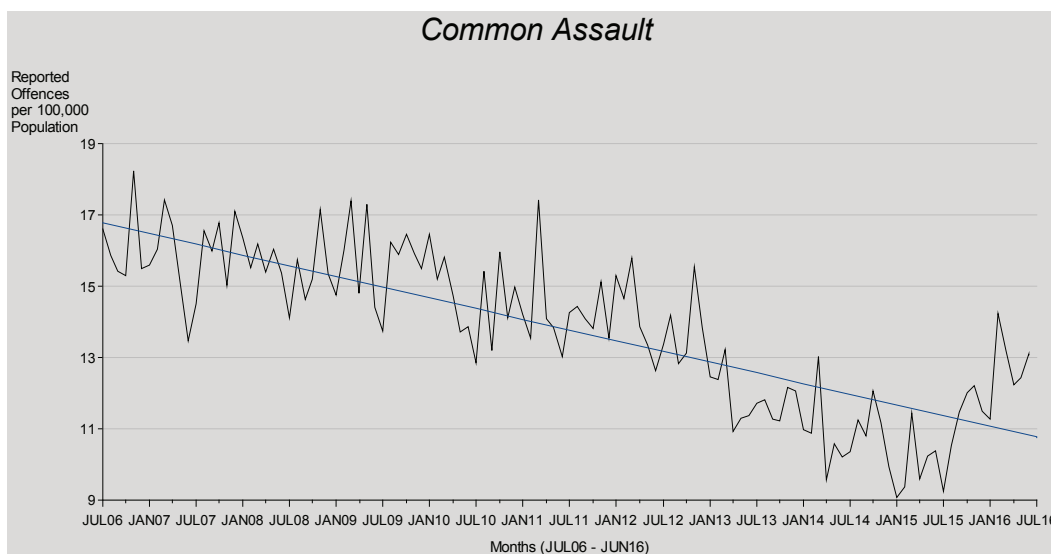


Serious assault (other) is the only sub-category within assault to have a significantly increasing trend\* over the ten year period. Although less apparent than for the other sub-categories of assault, the peaks and troughs reflect the strong seasonal influence exerted on the time series with the higher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

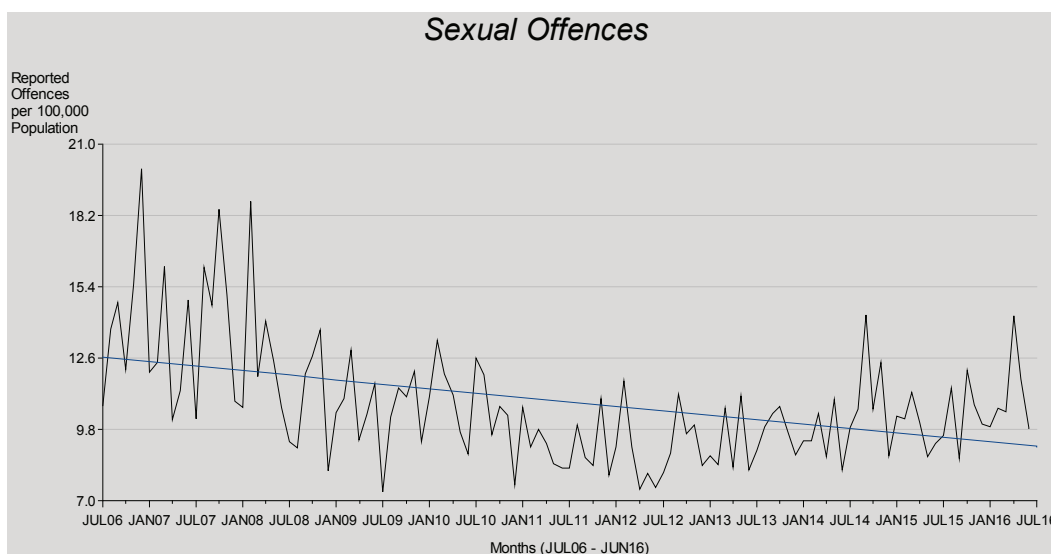
While all categories within assault had increases, the serious assault (other) category had the lowest rate increase of 10% when comparing 2015/16 to 2014/15.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



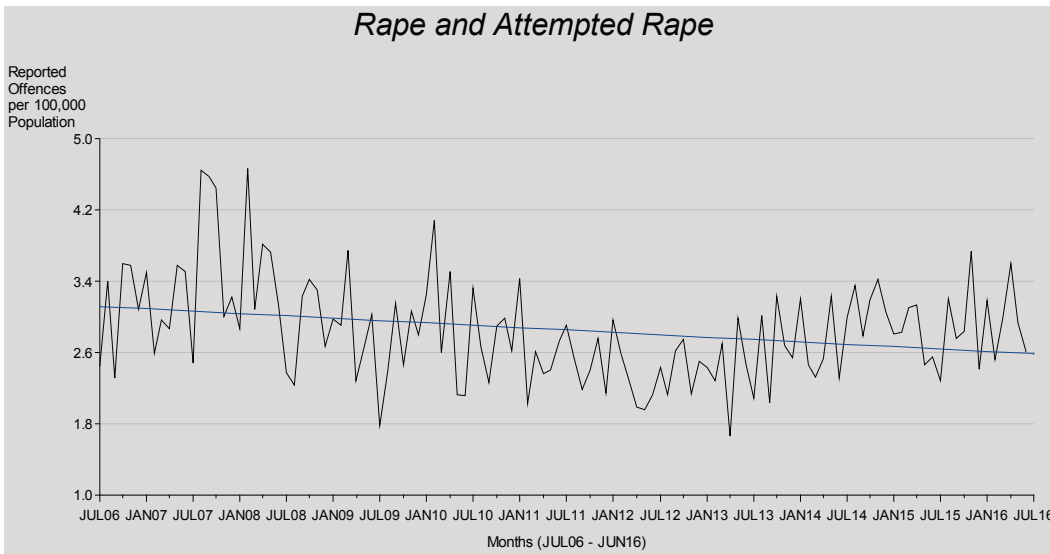
The stability in the trend of common assault offences continues into 2015/16. There is a statistically significant decreasing trend\*. As with all sub-categories of assault, the seasonal influence is apparent in the graph above. In 2015/16, there was a 14% increase in common assault offences.



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\*. Sexual offences for the year under review reported an increase of 2%.

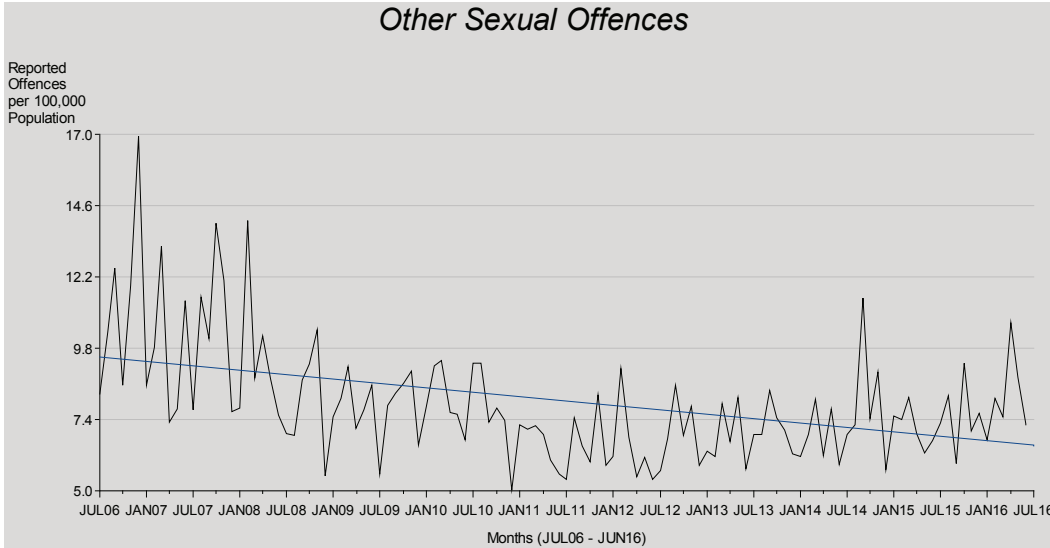
\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



The spike in these offences in August 2007 and February 2008 were 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 shows no statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend\*.

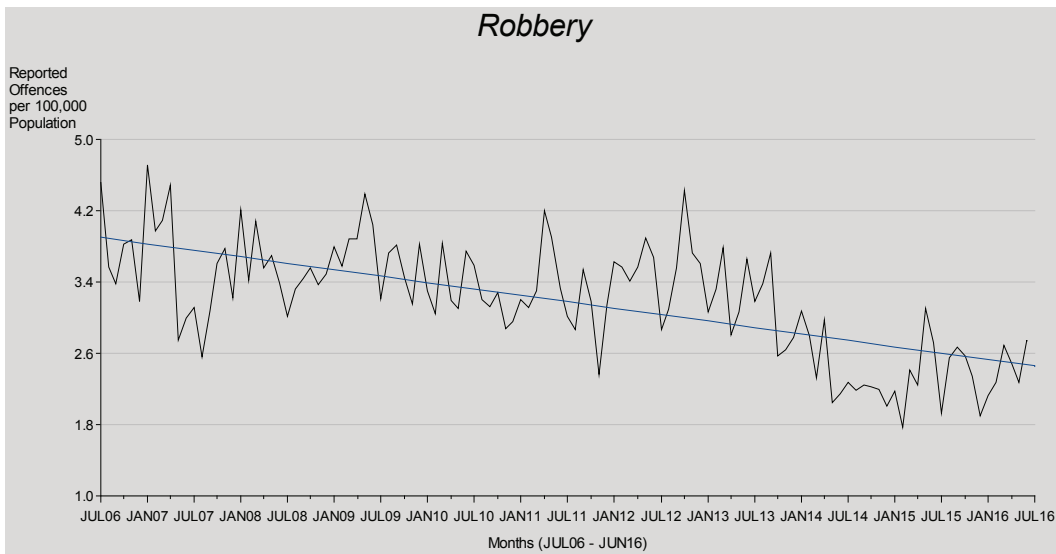
Across Queensland, there were nine fewer rape and attempted rape offences reported to police in 2015/16, which is a 2% decrease.



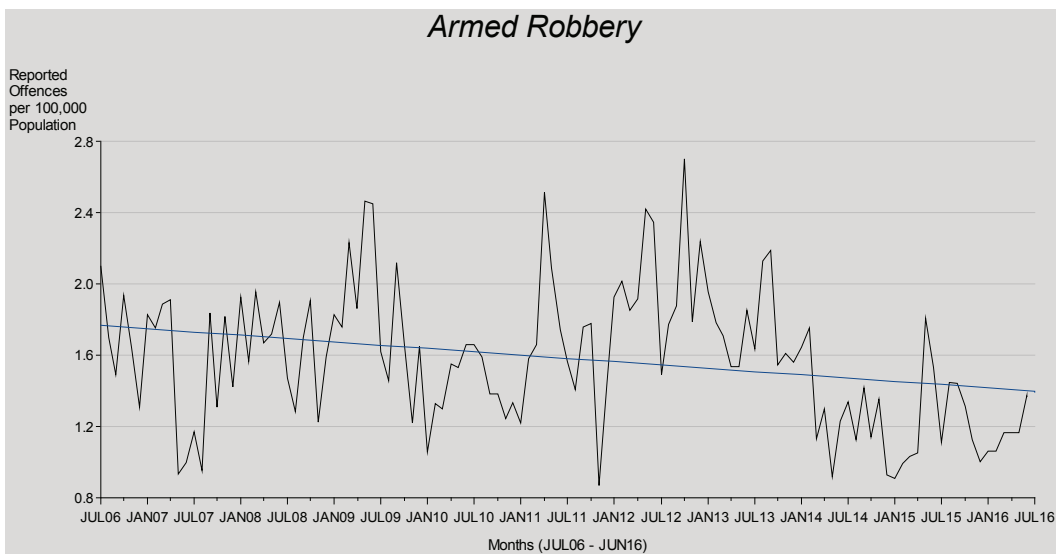
Multiple reports relating to historical offences with large numbers of offences were responsible for the spikes in December 2006. Overall, other sexual offences over this time series records a statistically significant decreasing trend\*. There was a 4% increase in other sexual offences for Queensland in 2015/16.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



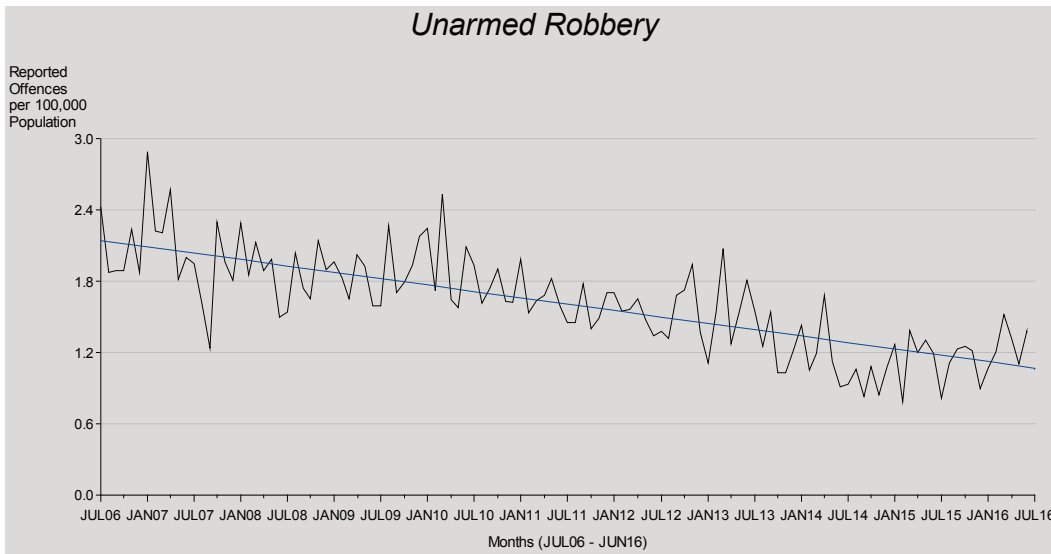
Rates of robbery offences peaked between January and April 2007, May 2009, May 2011 and October 2012. Since the peak in October 2012, rates of robbery offences continued to decrease and have recorded a significantly\* downward trend. However, the rate of reported robbery offences increased by 3% in the period under review.



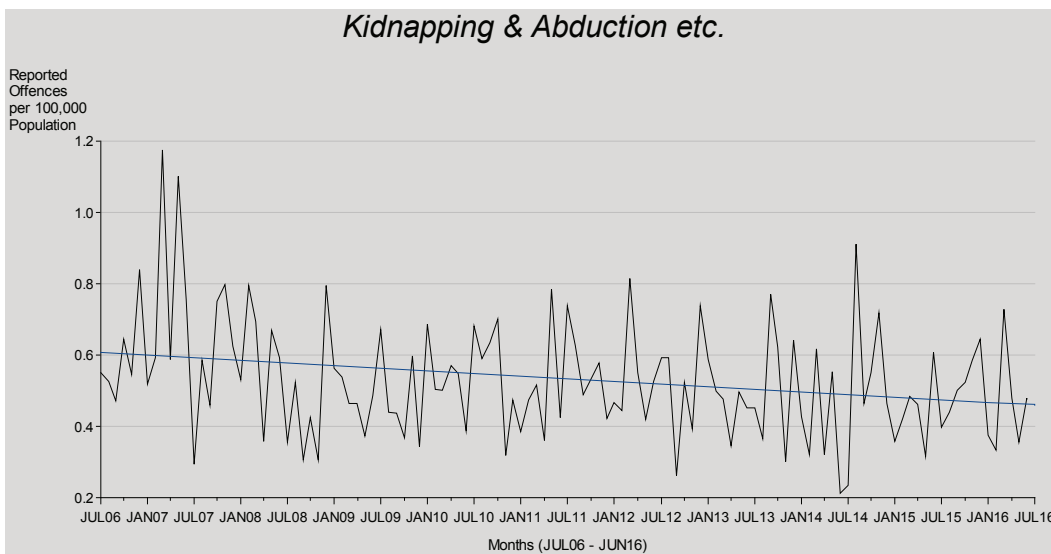
The overall trend in the rate of armed robbery has been decreasing significantly\*. The time series shows peaks in May 2009, May 2011 and again in October 2012. However, the rate of armed robbery offences decreased by 1% in the period under review.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



Rates of unarmed robbery have recorded fluctuations over time. Since recording a peak in January 2007 the rate of unarmed robbery has continued to record an overall downward trend\*. During the current period, unarmed robbery recorded an increase of 9%.

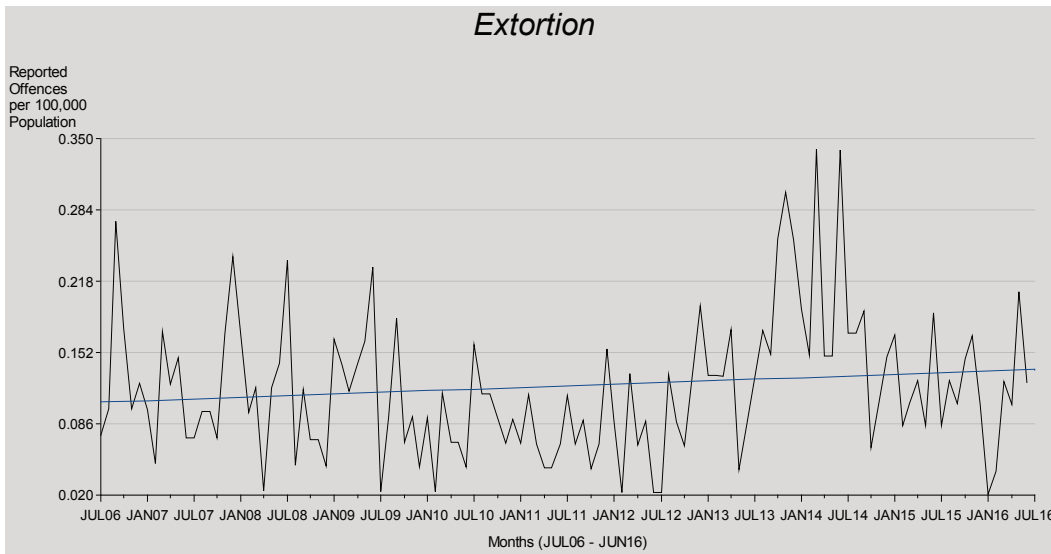


This time series is subject to the fluctuations that occur in small volume offence categories. The rates of kidnapping and abduction etc. offences have been steadily decreasing over the ten year period of the time series and records a statistically significant decreasing trend\*.

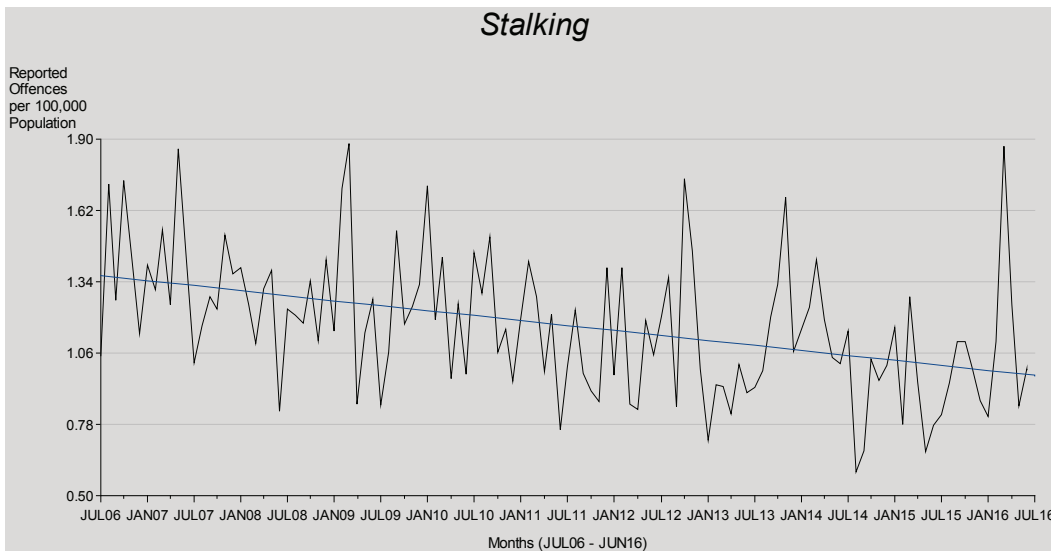
\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.



# Monthly Crime Trends



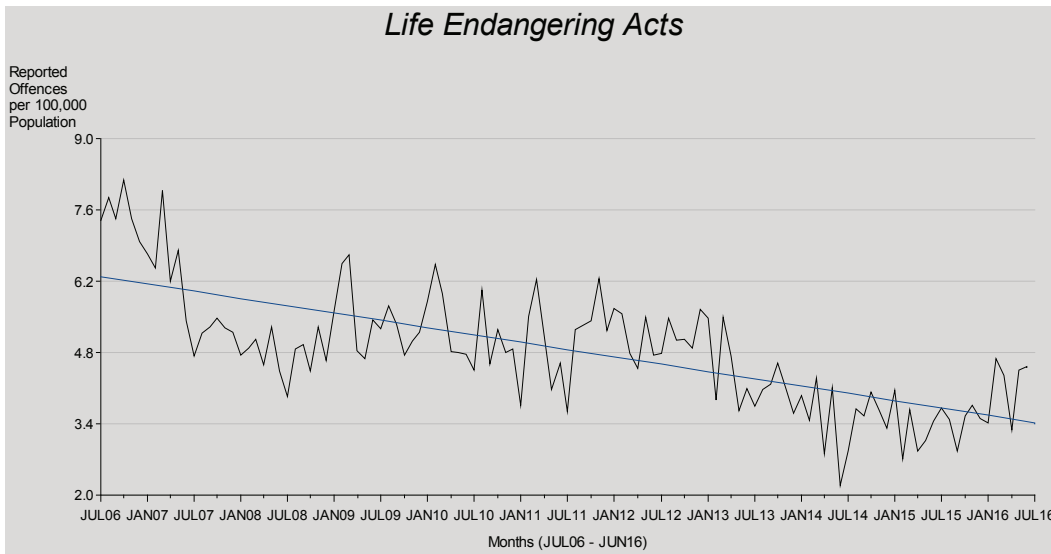
Extortion is the lowest in volume of the offences against the person categories and, as such, is prone to random variations from month to month. Overall, no statistically significant increasing or decreasing\* trend was detected over the ten year period. During the current period, the State recorded a decrease of 16%.



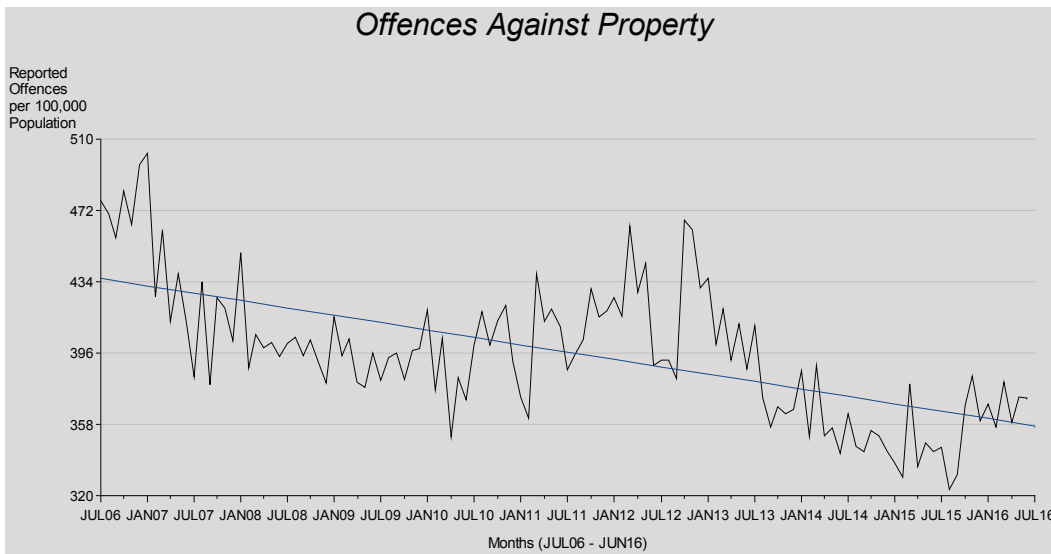
The time series displays a statistically significant decreasing trend\* over the ten year period. The State recorded a 15% increase in stalking offences during the 2015/16 financial year with 90 reported stalking offences in March 2016.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



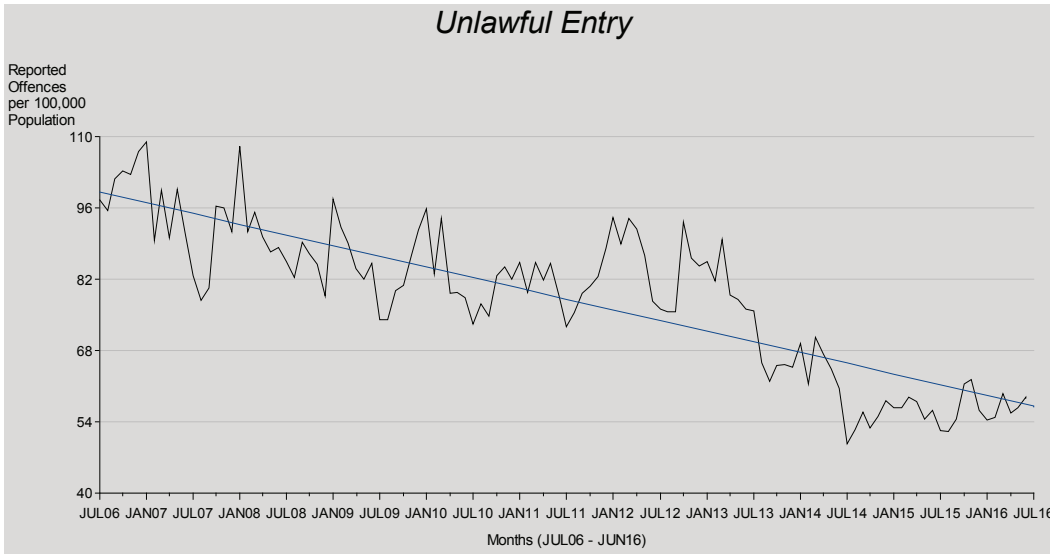
The rate of life endangering acts offences have been steadily decreasing since July 2007 and records a statistically significant decreasing trend\* over the ten year period. Over the period under review, there were an additional 244 reported life endangering acts offences, representing an increase of 11% in the rate compared to the prior period.



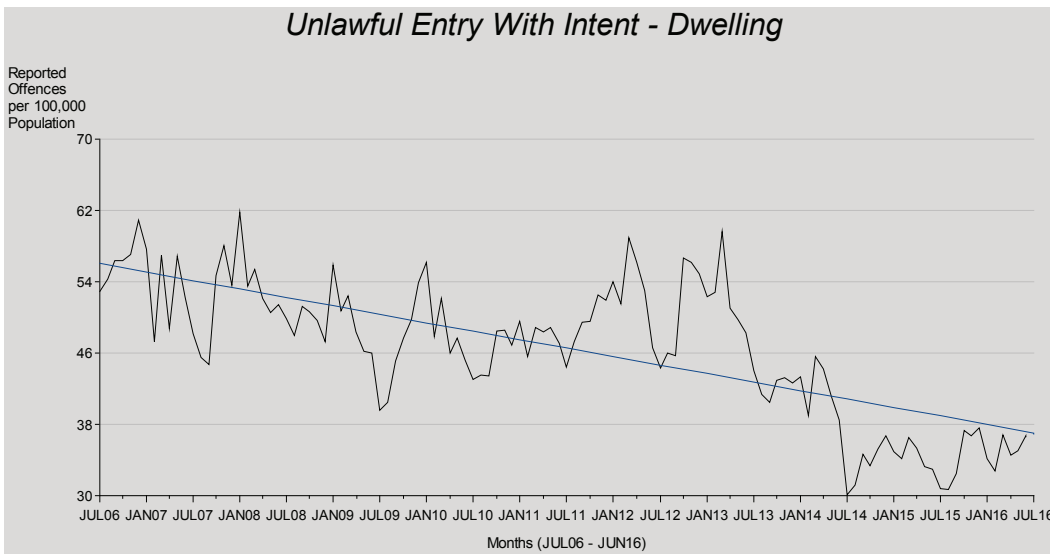
The offences against property time series has historically been reasonably stable, though since July 2007, has a statistically significant downward trend\* being detected. This is a large volume offence group and, as such, increases or decreases are usually small in the overall context. The rate of offences against property has decreased over the last ten years. In the current time period, offences against property increased by 3%.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



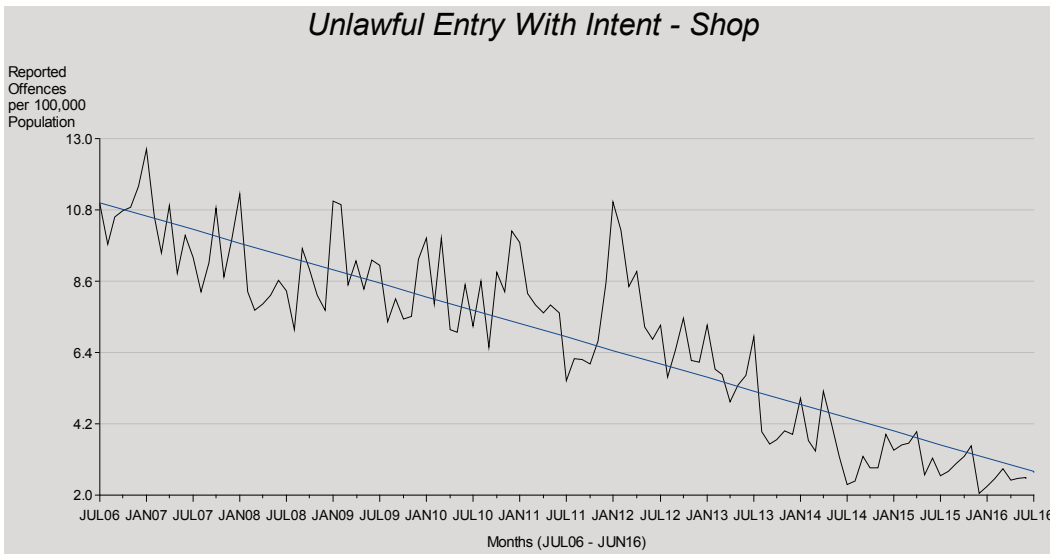
Overall, there was a statistically significant decreasing trend detected\* for unlawful entry. In the current period, the rate of unlawful entry offences increased by 2%, or an increase of 1,004 reported offences.



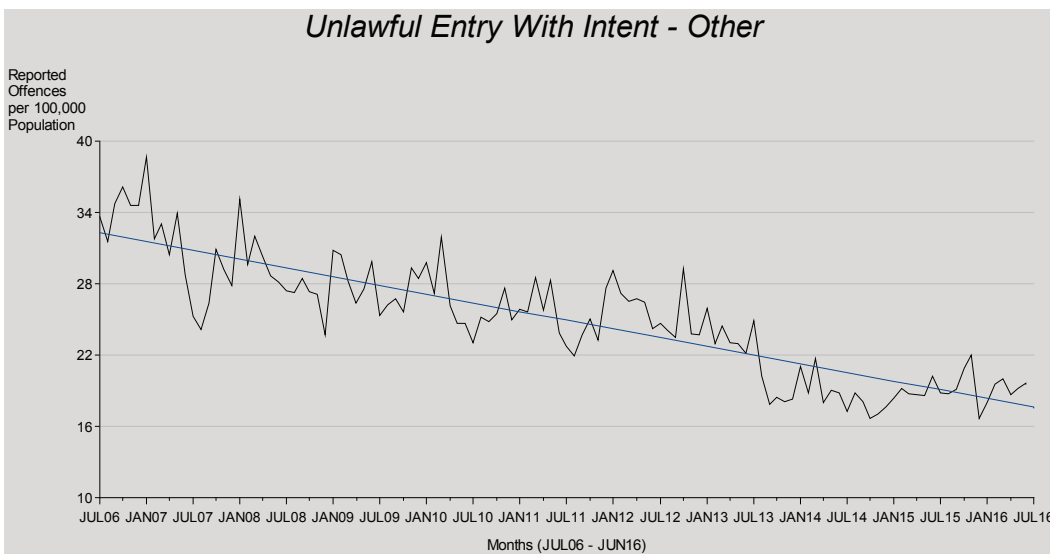
The rate of unlawful entry with intent – dwelling has been steadily decreasing from 2006/07 to the extent that an overall statistically significant decreasing trend\* was detected. The rate had an increase of 2% in the current review period. The fact that this offence is subject to seasonal variation 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 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



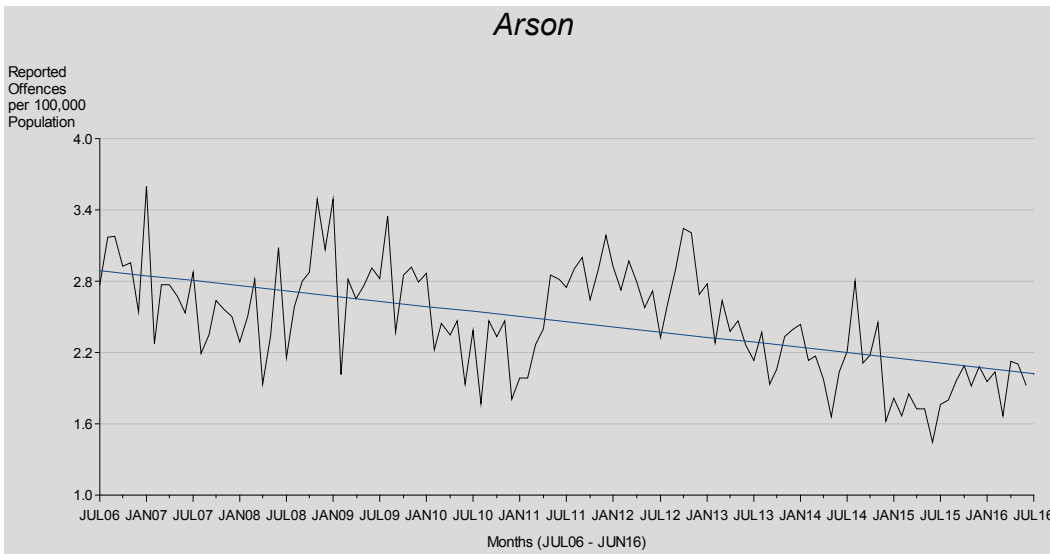
Over the previous ten years, the rate of unlawful entry with intent - shop offences has been significantly decreasing\*. Unlawful entry with intent - shop offences recorded a 15% decrease for 2015/16. This follows a 26% decrease recorded for the previous year.



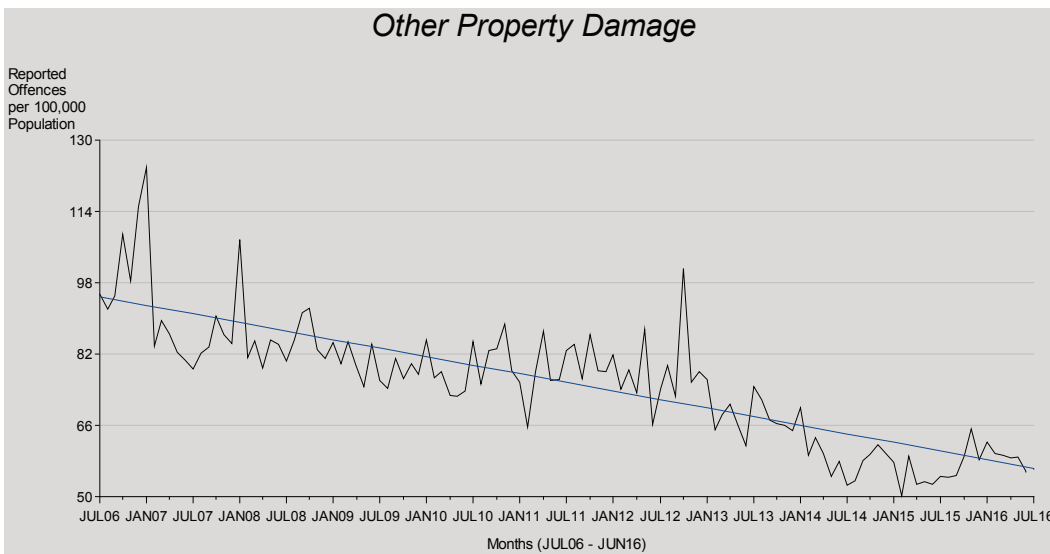
Overall, there was a significantly decreasing trend\* detected for unlawful entry with intent – other premises. The reductions over the last ten financial years are apparent until 2015. Unlawful entry with intent – other premises recorded a 5% increase in the current period under review.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall’s rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



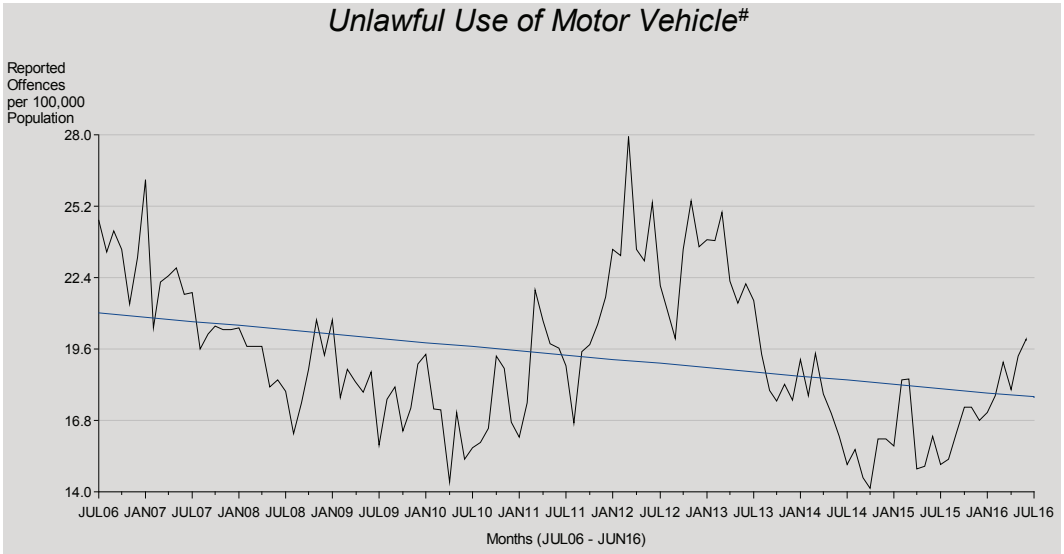
Over the ten years of the time series, a statistically significant downward trend\* was detected for arson offences. For the year under review, the rate of arson offences decreased by 1%.



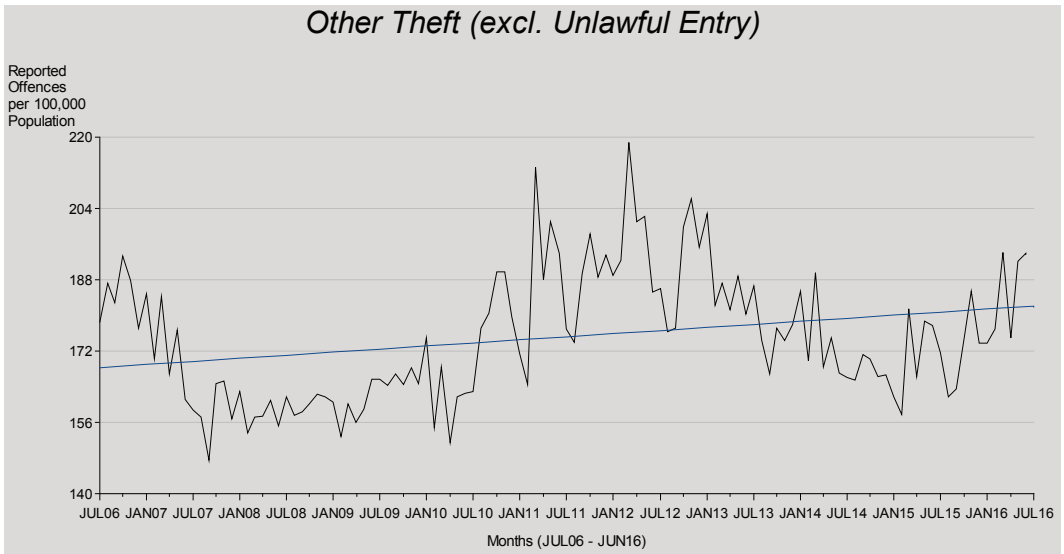
Over the ten years of the time series, a statistically significant downward trend\* was detected for other property damage offences. For the year under review, the rate of other property damage offences increased by 4% following a decrease of 13% in the previous year.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 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. In 2015/16, the rate of unlawful use of motor vehicle offences increased by 10%, following a 13% decrease in the previous year.

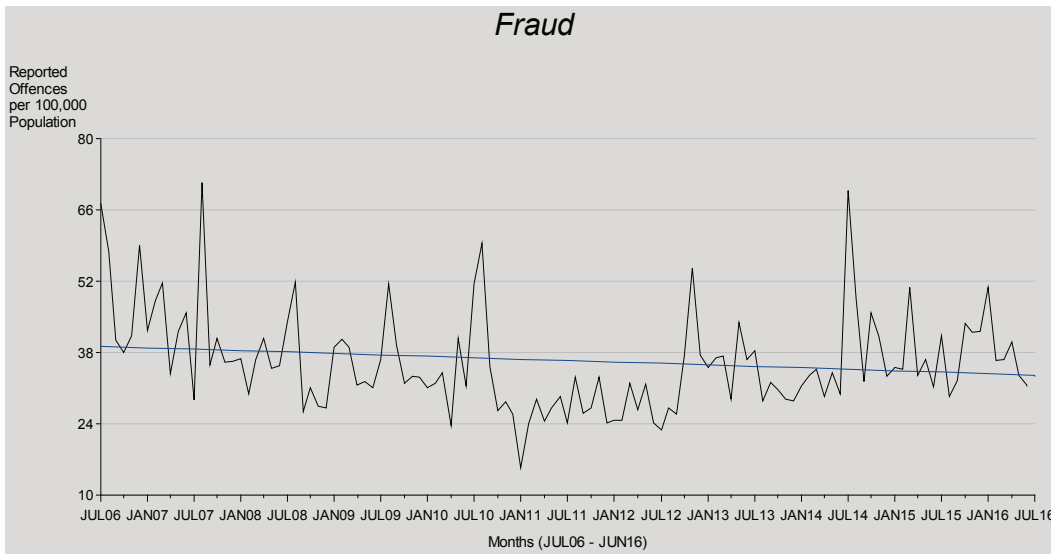


An increasing trend\* was detected for the other theft (excluding unlawful entry) category. A decrease in offences can be seen from 2012/13 until 2014/15 followed by an increase in the current period of 5%.

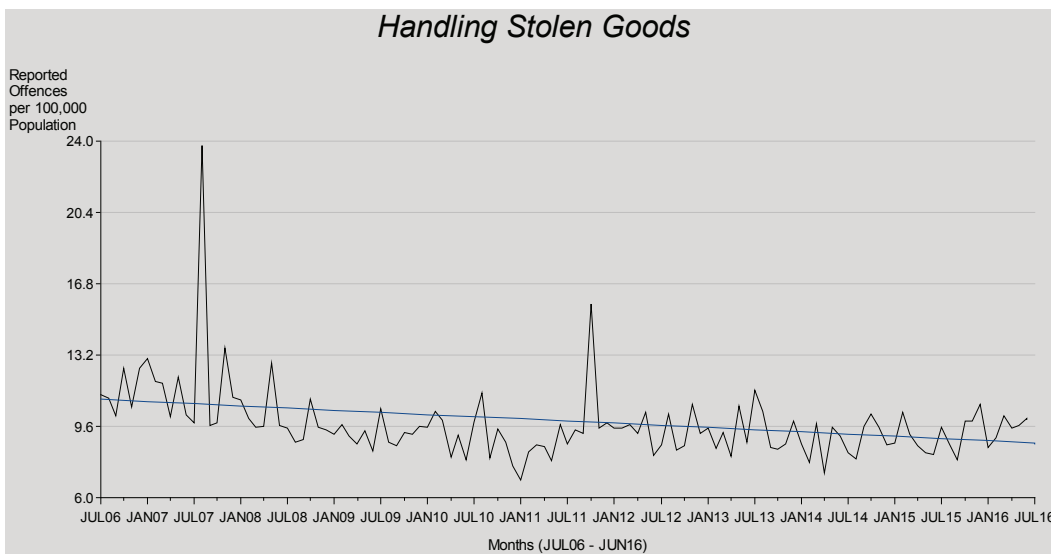
# Includes attempted offences.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# Monthly Crime Trends



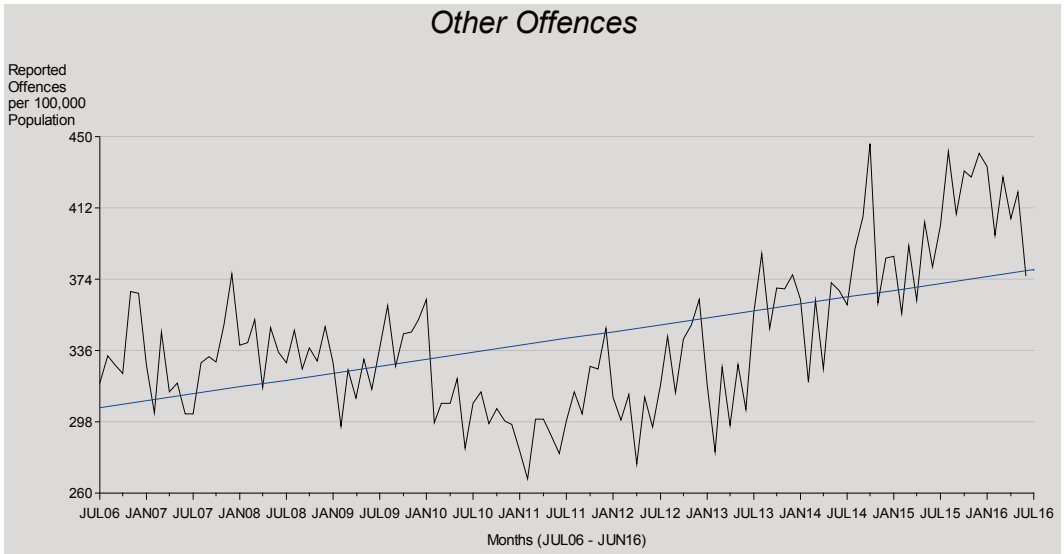
There is no statistically significant decreasing or increasing trend\* in fraud offences over the past 10 year period. This year, fraud offences overall reported a 7% decrease, which was attributed to decreases in fraud by computer, cheque and other fraud offences.



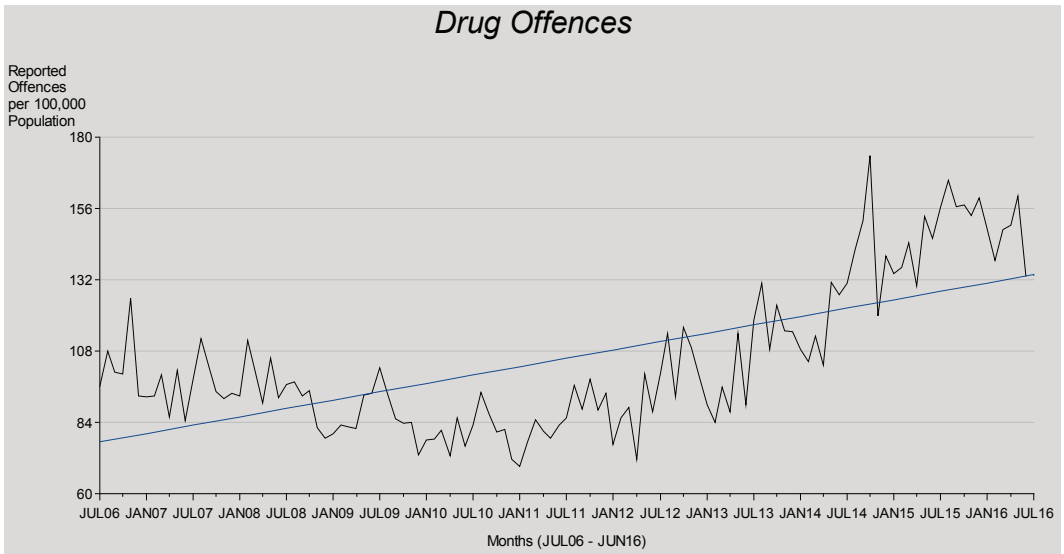
A statistically significant decreasing trend\* is evident in the handling stolen goods time series. However, in 2015/16, the rate of offences increased by 5% following a decrease of 2% during 2014/15. The spike in 2007/08 period was the result of 470 offences preferred against two offenders during August 2007. 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 45 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 8% for other offences in the current period.

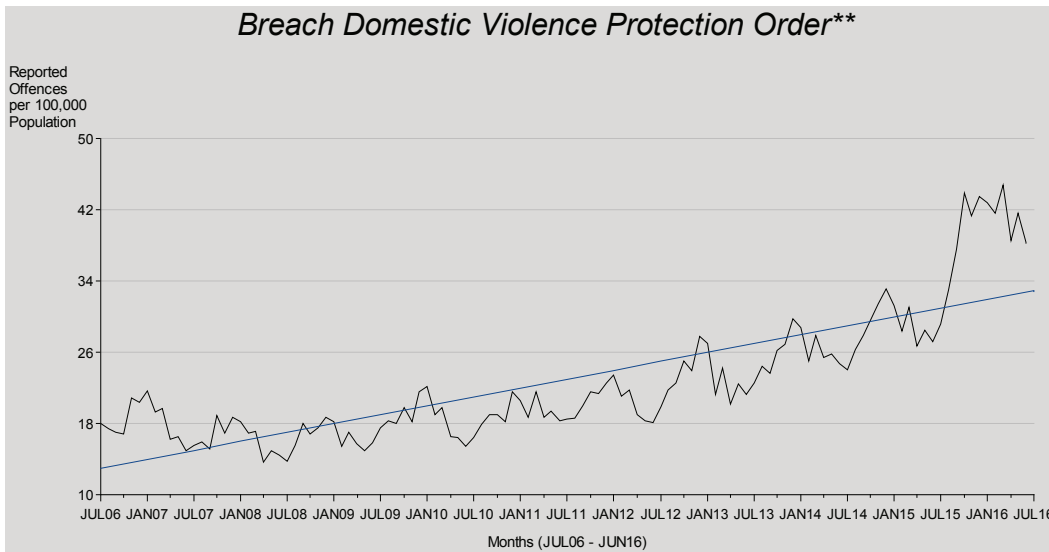


A statistically significant increasing trend\* was detected for this time series over the ten year period. The spike in October 2014 was the result of multiple operations throughout the State. The State recorded an increase of 7% in the current period.

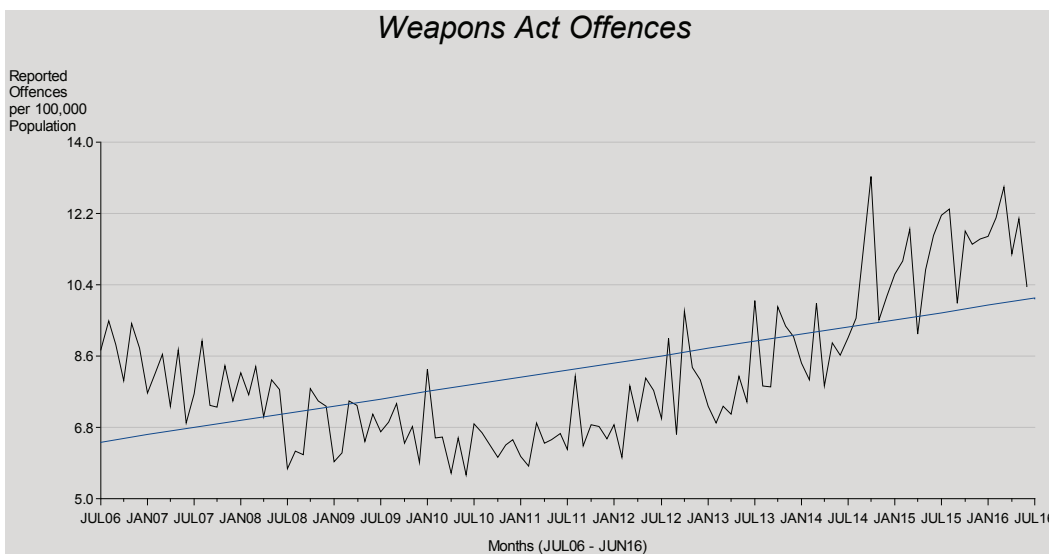
\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.



# 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, particularly in the 2015/16 period. An increase of 38% was recorded in the current period, compared to 11% in the prior period.

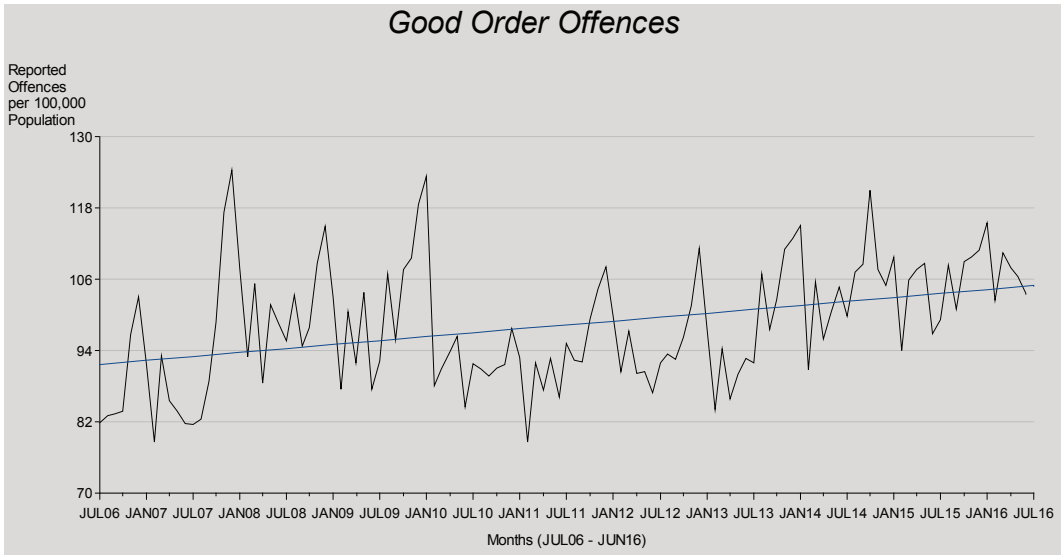


A statistically significant increasing trend\* is evident in the *Weapons Act* offences time series. Since August 2011, the time series has been increasing. There were peaks in October 2014 and again in March 2016. The rate of *Weapon Acts* offences increased by 9% in the current period under review, compared to a 21% increase in the previous period.

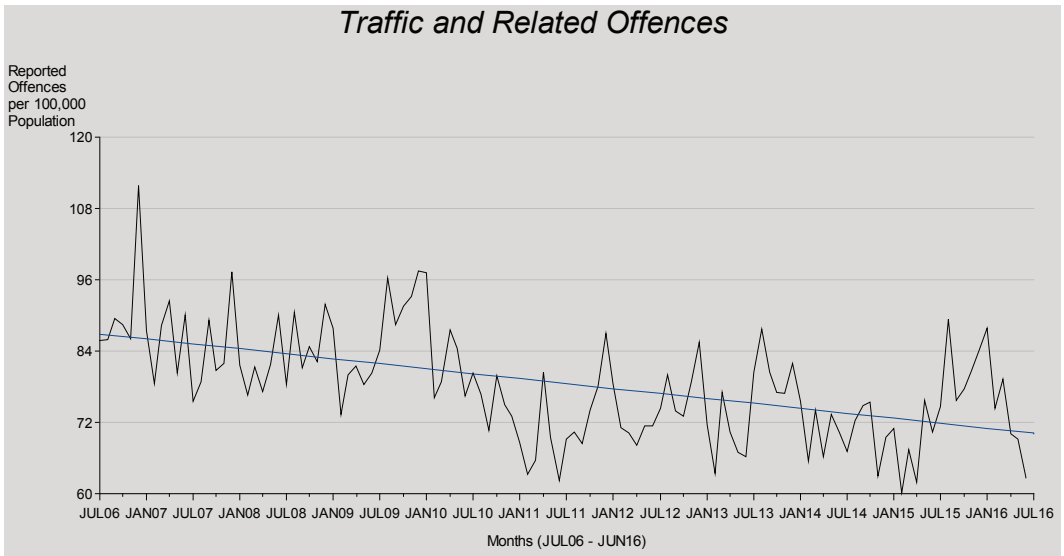
\*\* The former *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989* was expanded in March 2003 to include intimate personal, familial and informal care relationships.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.

# 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 a slight increase of 1% in the current period.



Overall, a statistically significant decreasing trend\* was detected in the time series. Following a decrease in 2014/15 of 9%, the year under review reported an increase of 12%.

\* The result is significant at the 1% level of confidence, using Kendall's rank order correlation test. See page 45 for further information.