**CSA Analysis**

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* The age crime curve indicates increase in 24-29 offending. Thought to be FV related
* There is a reduction in youth offending – There was a spike in 2010 but has reduced since then. Thought to be due to generational change characterised by less risky behaviour – eg drug use and more education engagement.
* Re Unique offenders
	+ over 25 has increased markedly
	+ 10-14 dropped markedly
	+ Of those offending no. of offences has increased markedly
	+ Increased no of offences per offender also the case for 10-14
	+ 60% of crime incidents are being committed by the older youth
* **High offenders**

Who are these high offenders?

* 21 year old man
* Committing property offences
* Repeat offending
* Most likely to be arrested (not cautioned etc)
* Committing an offence in Melbourne LGA
* Actual numbers of very young people (repeat offending) is very low. This suggests places to intervene
* Offences
	+ Increase in offences ag/st person
	+ Increase in justice procedures ( breaches of orders)
	+ Increase in drug offences
* Where are they offending
	+ Largely correlates to SEIFA disadvantaged ( eg highest volume in north west metro)
* Young people as victims.
	+ Believe very underreported
	+ Overlap of victims and offenders low (but believe underreported)
	+ 50/50 gender
	+ 0-9 biggest spike
* Drivers of high offending
	+ A level of youth crime is normal
	+ What is most useful to focus on is what contributes to desistance
	+ Victoria has limited research but other places have good research (eg. longitudinal studies)
* CSA next piece of work will be to look at different cohorts of young people

**Has youth offending in Victoria increased over time?**

* The no. of incidents recorded for young people has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years.
* Over the past three years, the number recorded has decreased from 28,467 to 28,022 for 20 to 24 year olds, and from 26,598 to 25,126 for 15 to 19 year olds.
* The number recorded for 10 to 14 year olds has increased slightly, from 5,171 in 2014 to 5,722 in 2016 The number recorded for people aged 25 years or older has increased from 95,864 to 111,810.
* Despite the small increase in the number of incidents recorded for 10 to 14 year olds, a paper released by the Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) in March 2016 identified that, the number of unique young offenders aged 10 to 14 recorded by police has decreased over the past ten years.
* The number of offenders aged 15 to 19 remained stable over the same period and the number of unique offenders aged 20 to 24 increased by 34%.
* the majority of incidents continue to be recorded for people aged over 25.
* The proportion of incidents accounted for by over 25s increased from 48% in 2007-2008 to 66% in 2015-2016.
* The proportion for 20 to 24 year olds increased slightly, accounting for 15% of incidents in 2007-2008 and 17% in 2015-2016.
* The proportion accounted for by 15 to 19 year olds decreased from 24% to 16% and the proportion accounted for by 10 to 14 year olds decreased from 13% to 6% over the same period

**Has the frequency of offending increased amongst young offenders?**

* Offending frequency for 10 to 17 year olds has increased over time to some extent.
* The proportion of offenders with one or two incidents recorded between 2014 and 2016 has decreased slightly compared with the previous two year periods examined, while the proportion recorded for 3 or more incidents has increased.
* The proportion of offenders with 11 or more incidents recorded has increased to just over 5% of young offenders in the two year period from 2015-2016.
* While they make up a small proportion of offenders, these ‘high frequency’ offenders who were recorded for 11 or more incidents between 2014 and 2016, account for a very high proportion of all incidents recorded for 10 to 17 year olds.
* Young people recorded for one incident account for 22% of all incidents, and those recorded for 11 or more incidents account for 40% of all incidents.

*Number and proportion of offenders and incidents for individuals with 1, 2, 3 to 5, 6 to 10 and 11 or more incidents recorded, 2014-2016*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of incidents recorded per unique offender**  | **Unique offenders**  | **Incidents**  |
|   | % n |  % |  n |
| 1 incident  | 63.2%  | 7,852  | 21.5%  | 7,852  |
| 2 incidents  | 14.1%  | 1,752  | 9.6%  | 3,504  |
| 3 to 5 incidents  | 11.5%  | 1,435  | 14.5%  | 5,298  |
| 6 to 10 incidents  | 5.7%  | 706  | 14.5%  | 5,305  |
| 11 or more incidents  | 5.5%  | 687  | 40.0%  | 14,624  |
| **Total**  | **100.0%**  | **23,432**  | **100.0%**  | **36,583**  |

**What do we know about young people who offend at a high frequency?**

The 2015-2016 cohort of 8 to 24 year olds was split into three groups, low, medium and high, based on the frequency of their alleged offending over the past two years. The low group consisted of those who were recorded for 1 to 5 incidents over the past two years (90.9%, n=40,595), the medium group included those recorded for between 6 and 10 incidents (5.3%%, n=2,379), and the high group included those recorded for more than 10 incidents (3.8%, n=1,684).

* Those aged between 12 and 16 on 1 April 2014 were more likely to fall into the high frequency category.
* Those aged between 18 and 21 were more likely to fall into the low frequency category,
* Those aged 24 were more likely to fall into the medium frequency category.

*Table 2: Offending frequency by demographic characteristics of unique offenders, 2014-2016*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Offender demographics  | Low frequency offenders (1 to 5 incidents)  | Medium frequency offenders (6 to 10 incidents)  | High frequency offenders (More than 10 incidents)  |
|  | %  | n  |  %  |  n  |  % n |
| **Sex**  |
| Male  | 90.3  | 31,191  | 5.6  | 1,923  | 4.1  | 1,420  |
| Female  | 92.9  | 9,404  | 4.5  | 456  | 2.6  | 264  |
| **Age**  |
| 8 to 10  | 90.9  | 320  | 5.7  | 20  | 3.4  | 12  |
| 11  | 92.5  | 521  | 3.9  | 22  | 3.6  | 20  |
| 12  | 89.3  | 1,013  | 4.9  | 56  | 5.7  | 65  |
| 13  | 87.9  | 1,519  | 6.0  | 104  | 6.1  | 106  |
| 14  | 87.5  | 2,014  | 5.6  | 129  | 7.0  | 160  |
| 15  | 87.7  | 2,382  | 5.9  | 161  | 6.4  | 174  |
| 16  | 88.7  | 2,602  | 6.1  | 178  | 5.3  | 155  |
| 17  | 90.9  | 3,151  | 5.3  | 183  | 3.8  | 133  |
| 18  | 92.4  | 3,806  | 4.6  | 189  | 3.1  | 126  |
| 19  | 92.7  | 4,175  | 4.5  | 202  | 2.9  | 129  |
| 20  | 92.9  | 4,117  | 4.7  | 209  | 2.4  | 105  |
| 21  | 92.1  | 3,976  | 5.1  | 221  | 2.8  | 120  |
| 22  | 91.5  | 3,744  | 5.5  | 223  | 3.0  | 124  |
| 23  | 91.1  | 3,686  | 5.8  | 236  | 3.1  | 124  |
| 24  | 90.5  | 3,569  | 6.2  | 246  | 3.3  | 131  |

**Have the types of offences recorded for young people changed over time?**

There have been some small shifts in the overall types of offences recorded for 10 to 17 year olds over time.

* Increases in the proportions of young people recorded for offences against the person, drug offences, public order and security offences and justice procedures offences,
* Decreases in the proportions of young people recorded for property and deception offences and other offences.
* Additional analyses were undertaken to examine the number of incidents involving both an aggravated burglary and a theft of a motor vehicle, as this is an area of current concern. These analyses revealed that the number of people aged 10 to 17 involved in one or more of these incidents was:
* 46 in 2007-2008
* 83 in 2011-2012
* 246 in 2015-2016

Of all offences, theft offences accounted for the highest proportion (29.6%), followed by property damage (13.2%), assault and related offences (12.2%), breaches of orders (10.0%) and burglary/break and enter (7.1%).

* Of the theft offences recorded, the highest proportion related to the ‘steal from a retail store’ offence group (32.3%, n=4,208), followed by ‘motor vehicle theft’ (22.2%, n=3,610) and ‘steal from a motor vehicle’ (19.1%, n=3,610).
* The vast majority of property damage offences were criminal damage offences (84.9%, 7,181), followed by graffiti offences (14.0%, n=1,184).
* Of the 7,768 assault offences recorded, 44.4% (n=3,450) were common assault, a further 44.9% (n=3,486) were serious assault, and the remaining 10.7% (n=832) were assault police, emergency services or other authorised officer.
* Breaches of orders primarily related to breaches of bail conditions (75.0%, n=4,776), followed by breaches of family violence orders (20.6%, n=1,313), intervention orders (3.5%, n=223), and other orders (0.9%, n=57).
* Non-aggravated burglaries made up 87.6% (n=3,966) of burglary/break and enter offences and aggravated burglaries made up the remaining 12.4% (n=561).

In terms of drugs involved in drug offendces for young people over the past two years, cannabis was by far the drug most frequently involved (78.5%, n=1678) followed vby methamphetamine (6.1%, n=130), prescription drugs (4%, n=86 and the remaining 11.4% (n=244) involved in other drug types.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Offence sub-division**  | **Number**  | **% of sub-division**  | **% of all offences**  |
| ***Crimes against the person*** |
| A10 Homicide and related offences  | 15  | 0.1  | 0.0  |
| A20 Assault and related offences  | 7,768  | 58.5  | 12.2  |
| A30 Sexual offences  | 1,213  | 9.1  | 1.9  |
| A40 Abduction and related offences  | 72  | 0.5  | 0.1  |
| A50 Robbery  | 1,864  | 14.0  | 2.9  |
| A60 Blackmail and extortion  | 19  | 0.1  | 0.0  |
| A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour  | 1,185  | 8.9  | 1.9  |
| A80 Dangerous and negligent acts endangering people  | 1,134  | 8.5  | 1.8  |
| ***Sub-total: Crimes against the person***  | ***13,270***  | ***100.0***  | ***20.8***  |
| ***Property and deception offences*** |
| B10 Arson  | 863  | 2.4  | 1.4  |
| B20 Property damage  | 8,457  | 23.7  | 13.2  |
| B30 Burglary/Break and enter  | 4,527  | 12.7  | 7.1  |
| B40 Theft  | 18,919  | 53.1  | 29.6  |
| B50 Deception  | 2,865  | 8.0  | 4.5  |
| ***Sub-total: Property and deception offences***  | ***35,631***  | ***100.0***  | ***55.8***  |
| ***Drug offences*** |
| C10 Drug dealing and trafficking  | 190  | 8.9  | 0.3  |
| C20 Cultivate or manufacture drugs  | 28  | 1.3  | 0.0  |
| C30 Drug use and possession  | 1,920  | 89.8  | 3.0  |
| ***Sub-total: Drug offences***  | ***2,138***  | ***100.0***  | ***3.3***  |
| ***Public order and security offences*** |
| D10 Weapons and explosives offences  | 1,539  | 32.0  | 2.4  |
| D20 Disorderly and offensive conduct  | 2,046  | 42.6  | 3.2  |
| D30 Public nuisance offences  | 1,206  | 25.1  | 1.9  |
| D40 Public security offences  | 13  | 0.3  | 0.0  |
| ***Sub-total: Public order and security offences***  | ***4,804***  | ***100.0***  | ***7.5***  |
| ***Justice procedures offences*** |
| E10 Justice procedures  | 1,249  | 16.4  | 2.0  |
| E20 Breaches of orders  | 6,369  | 83.6  | 10.0  |
| ***Sub-total: Justice procedures offences***  | ***7,618***  | ***100.0***  | ***11.9***  |
| ***Other offences*** |
| F10 Regulatory driving offences  | 1  | 0.3  | 0.0  |
| F20 Transport regulation offences  | 296  | 79.1  | 0.5  |
| F30 Other government regulatory offences  | 167  | 44.7  | 0.3  |
| F90 Miscellaneous offences  | 47  | 12.6  | 0.1  |
| ***Sub-total: Other offences***  | ***374***  | ***100.0***  | ***0.6***  |

 **What combinations of offence types are young people recorded for?**

* 55% (n=897) of drug offenders were also recorded for at least one property and deception offence over the past two years.
* The second most commonly co-occurring offence type (over the two year period) was offences against the person, with these offences also recorded for 31% of property and deception offenders, 35% (n=575) of drug offenders, 50% (n=1,400) of public order and security offenders, 70% (n=1,364) of justice procedures offenders and 38% (n=157) of other offenders.

**Where are young people offending?**

Number of incidents recorded for young people is generally higher in the North West Metro region, the locations where young people offend have not changed over the past five years, at least at the regional level.

slightly less incidents are being recorded in the Eastern region now compared with five years ago for people aged 15 to 19.

* The highest rates of incidents recorded for ***10 to 14 year olds*** were in Melbourne and Latrobe, followed by Horsham, Wellington and Benalla.
* The highest rates of incidents recorded for ***15 to 19 year olds*** were in Horsham and Melbourne, followed by Latrobe, Ararat, Wodonga, Mount Alexander, Northern Grampians and East Gippsland.
* High rates of incidents were more widespread geographically for ***20 to 24 year olds***, and they were less likely to offend in the Melbourne LGA. The highest rates of incidents recorded for 20 to 24 year olds were in Ararat, Swan Hill and Latrobe, followed by Wangaratta, Northern Grampians, Central Goldfields, Yarriambiack, Horsham, East Gippsland, Campaspe, Mildura, Benalla, and Glenelg.

**How many young offenders are also recorded as crime victims?**

The number of unique offenders and victims recorded for at least one offence over the 2014 to 2016 analysis period who were aged 10 to 17 at the time the offence was recorded.

* Of all 12,432 offenders, 19.3% were also recorded as a victim at least once.
* Of the 14,153 unique victims recorded, 16.9% were also recorded as an offender at least once.

Female victims are more likely to be recorded as a victim of crimes against the person.

Young victims of property and deception offences are more likely to be male.

**DHHS analysis of CSA data (supplied 15 June 2016)**

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| **Alleged offender incidents under 25 by age cohort** |
|  | **Jul 2009 - June 2010** | **Jul 2010 - June 2011** | **Jul 2011 - June 2012** | **Jul 2012 –** **Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 –** **Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** |
| 10-14 year olds | 7,443 | 6,383 | 6,071 | 5,748 | 4,893 | 5,400 |
| 15-17 year olds | 18,270 | 15,541 | 14,226 | 14,069 | 13,751 |  13,851 13,851 |
| 18-20 year olds | 18,538 | 18,274 | 17,857 | 17,866 | 17,292 | 16,497 |
| 21-24 year olds  | 17,537 | 17,786 | 19,161 | 21,228 | 21,330 | 22,633 |
| **Total alleged offender incidents** | **61,788** | **57,984** | **57,315** | **58,911** | **57,266** | **58,381** |
| **Total 10-20 year old alleged offender incidents** | **44,251** | **40,198** | **38,154** | **37,683** | **35,936** | **35,748** |
| **Alleged unique offenders under 25 by age cohorts** |
|  | **Jul 2009 - June 2010** | **Jul 2010 - June 2011** | **Jul 2011 –** **June 2012** | **Jul 2012 –** **Jun 2013** | **Jul 2013 –** **Jun 2014** | **Jul 2014 - Jun 2015** |
| Unique 10-14 year olds | 4,289 | 3,645 | 3,128 | 2,888 | 2,450 | 2,321 |
| Unique 15-17 year olds | 8,814 | 7,593 | 6,828 | 6,181 | 5,570 | 5,329 |
| Unique 18-20 year olds | 10,415 | 10,038 | 9,451 | 9,527 | 9,070 | 8,342 |
| Unique 21-24 year olds | 11,150 | 10,895 | 11,168 | 11,882 | 11,473 | 11,415 |
| **Total alleged unique offenders** | **34,668** | **32,171** | **30,575** | **30,478** | **28,563** | **27,407** |
| **Total 10-20 year old unique offenders** | **23,518** | **21,276** | **19,407** | **18,596** | **17,090** | **15,992** |

# **Summary**

1. In 2014-15 the total alleged youth offender (10-17yo) incidents increased for the first time since 2009-10.
2. Despite this increase in alleged incidents, the number of unique 10-17 year olds continued to decrease. Since 2009-10, there has been a 42 per cent decrease in the number of unique offenders aged 10-17 years in Victoria.
3. For 18-20 year olds the percentage of offender incidents has decreased by 11 per cent between 2009-10 and 2014-15, while the number of unique 18-20 year olds committing these offences has decreased by 20 per cent.

**Offender incidents for justice procedures**

1. Of alleged offender incidents for justice procedures, including breaches of orders, the proportion of cases where the young person was aged:
	1. 10-14 increased from 6 per cent in 2011-12, to 12 per cent in 2015-16.
	2. 15-17 increased from 26 per cent in 2011-12 to 32 per cent in 2015-16.

# **Incidents dealt with by arrest summons, cautions, official warnings**

1. The proportion of alleged offender incidents that are dealt with by arrest, rather than summons, cautions/official warnings or other means, has increased for:
2. 10 to 14 year olds from 21 per cent in 2009-10 to 33 per cent in 2014-15
3. 15 to17 year olds from 30 per cent in 2009-10 to 40 per cent 2014-15.
4. Conversely, the proportion of alleged offender incidents that are dealt with by way of cautions/official warnings, has decreased for:
5. 10 to 14 year olds from 50 per cent in 2009-10 to 31 per cent in 2014-15
6. 15 to 17 year olds from 29 per cent in 2009-10 to 19 per cent 2014-15.



