

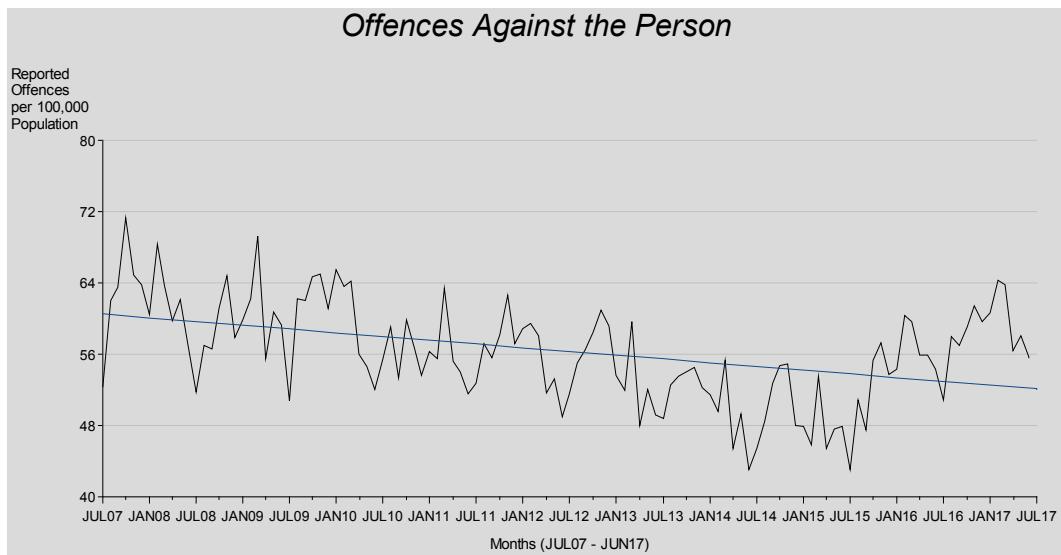
Monthly Crime Trends

The graphs in this section provide monthly data for selected offence categories from July 2007 (2007-08 financial year) to June 2017 (2016-17 financial year), expressed as a rate (per 100,000 persons), thereby factoring 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 2016 (cat. no. 3101.0), Australian Bureau of Statistics was used to calculate the rates up to June 2017.

To test for a statistically significant trend in the following graphs in this section, the Kendall rank correlation test was used at the 99% confidence 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.

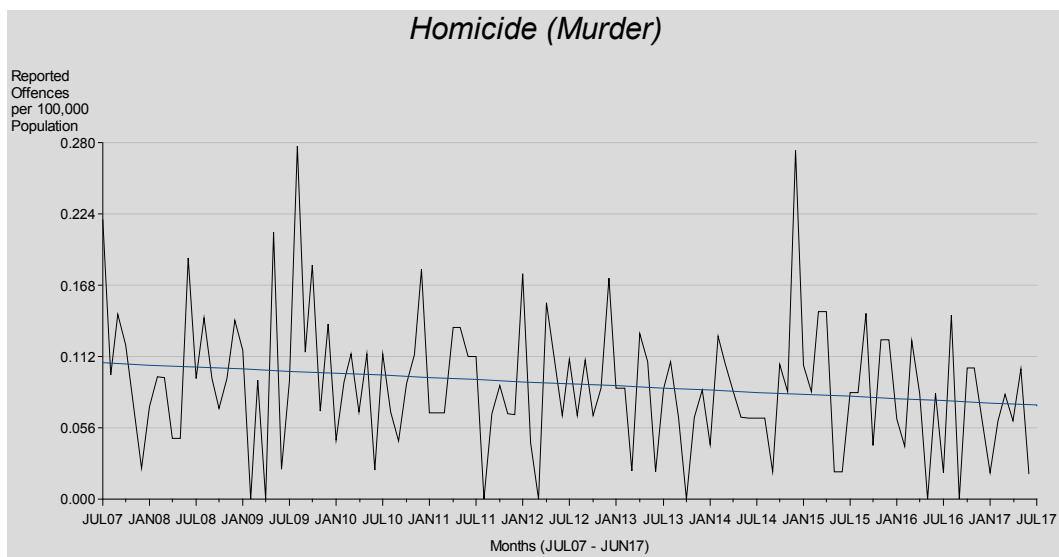
Some month-to-month variations in the numbers of recorded offences suggest seasonal factors may be operating. The test for trend is not sensitive to seasonal variations; it is sensitive only to a generally increasing or decreasing trend over the time period examined.



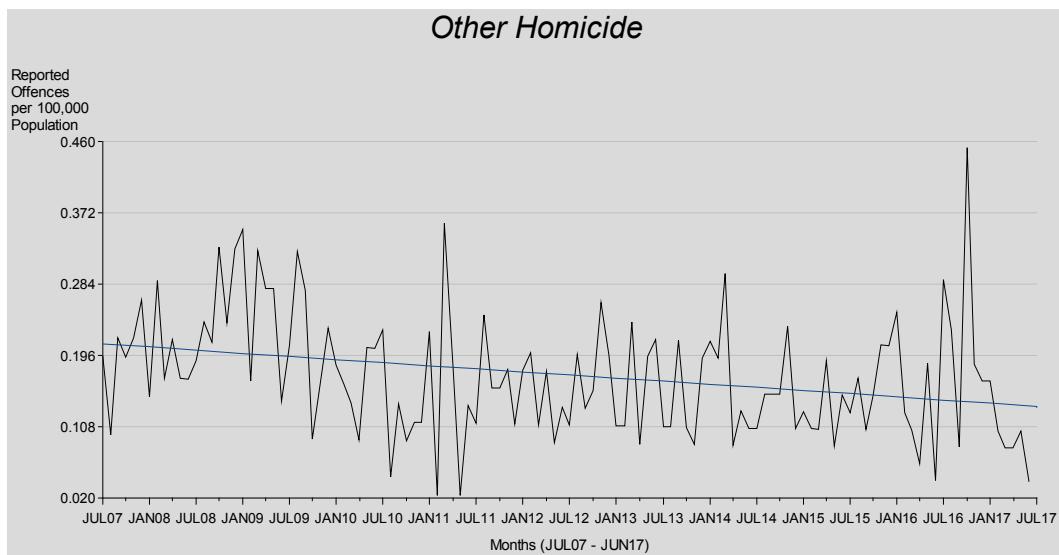
Total offences against the person has a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the ten-year period. This broad offence group tends to be dominated by assaults as is evidenced by the strong seasonal influence recorded by the time series. During the last financial year, offences against the person peaked in February 2017 due to higher number of assaults and other offences against the person in the month.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See above for further information.

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Homicide (murder) is a small volume offence subject to marked fluctuations from one month to the next. Over the ten-year period, there is a statistically significant downward trend* in the homicide (murder) time series. The spike in December 2014 relates to one occurrence involving eight victims, while the spike in August 2016 relates to six occurrences with seven reported offences. There were 38 reported homicide (murder) offences in 2016-17 for Queensland, which is 10 fewer than the previous financial year.

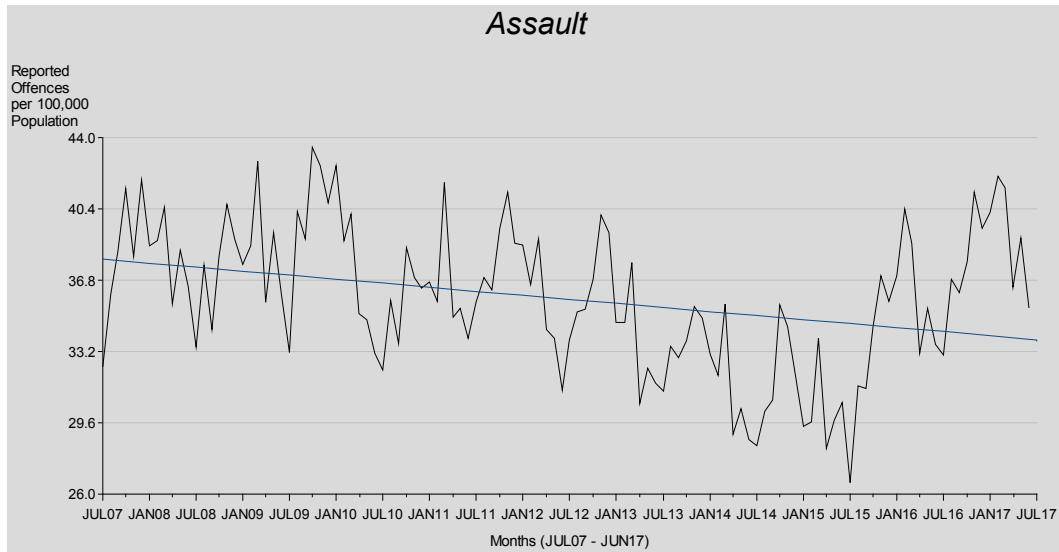


As with homicide (murder), other homicide is a low volume offence category and as such, is subject to random fluctuations from month to month. The spike in October 2016 relates to one incident with 13 other homicide offences.

Over the ten-year period, there is a statistically significant decreasing trend* for the other homicide time series. Other homicide reported a 14% increase in the rate during the 2016-17 financial year. Out of the 96 other homicide offences, there were five reported cases of unlawful striking causing death offences in Queensland for 2016-17.

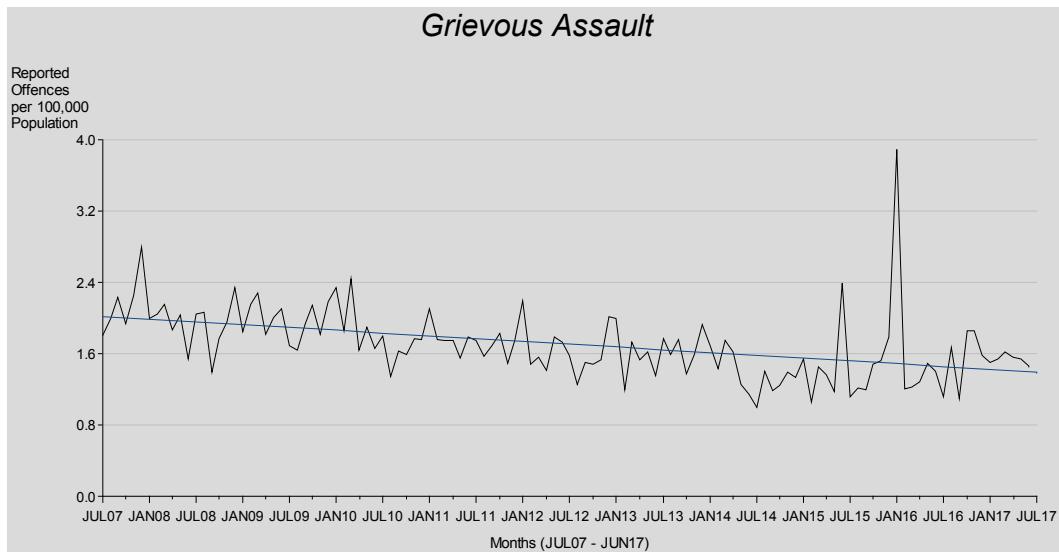
* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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Assault is the largest in volume of the subcategories within offences against the person. There was a statistically significant decreasing trend* detected for the 2016-17 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 2015-16, the rate of assaults has increased by 11% in 2016-17.

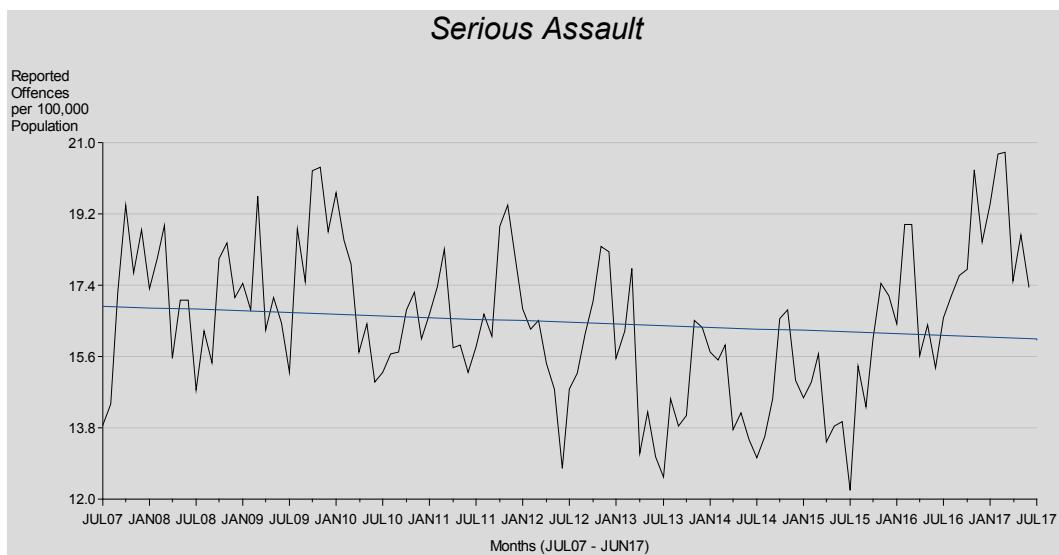


Grievous assault is a small volume offence and as such, will be subject to marked fluctuations over time. Overall, there has been a statistically significant decreasing trend* in the rate of grievous assaults over the ten-year period.

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 two occurrences involving 98 and 27 victims under similar circumstances. The rate of grievous assaults decreased by 2% in the period under review and is the only assault subcategory to feature a decrease.

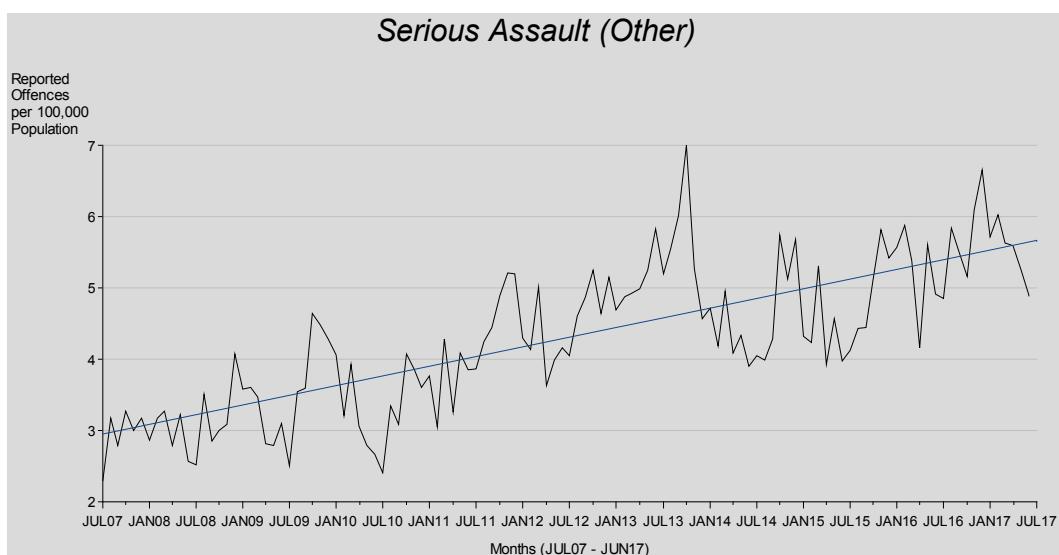
* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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Strong seasonal influences are also 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. No statistically significant trend* was detected over the ten-year period.

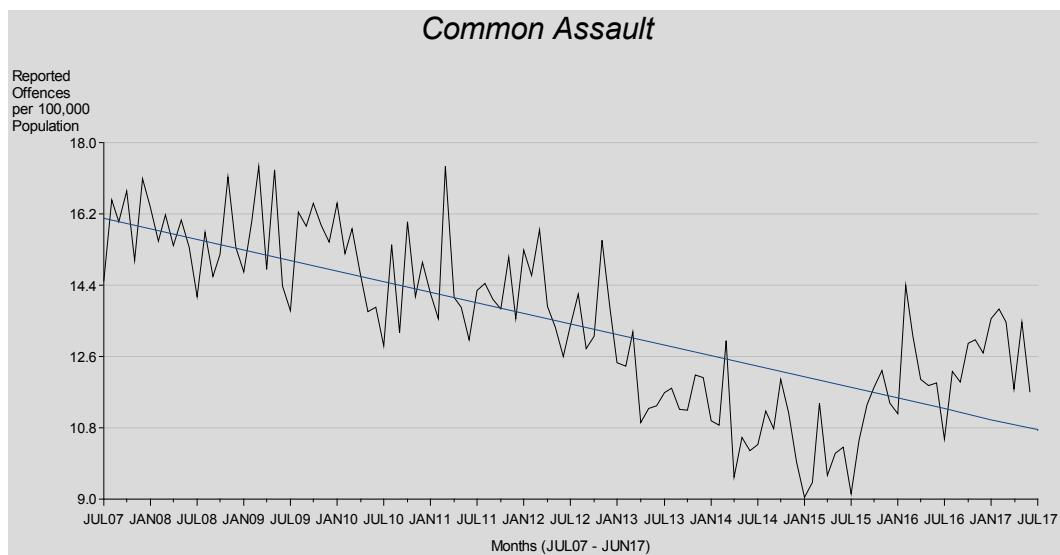
Out of the offences under the category of assault, serious assault had the greatest increase of 15% when comparing 2016-17 to 2015-16.



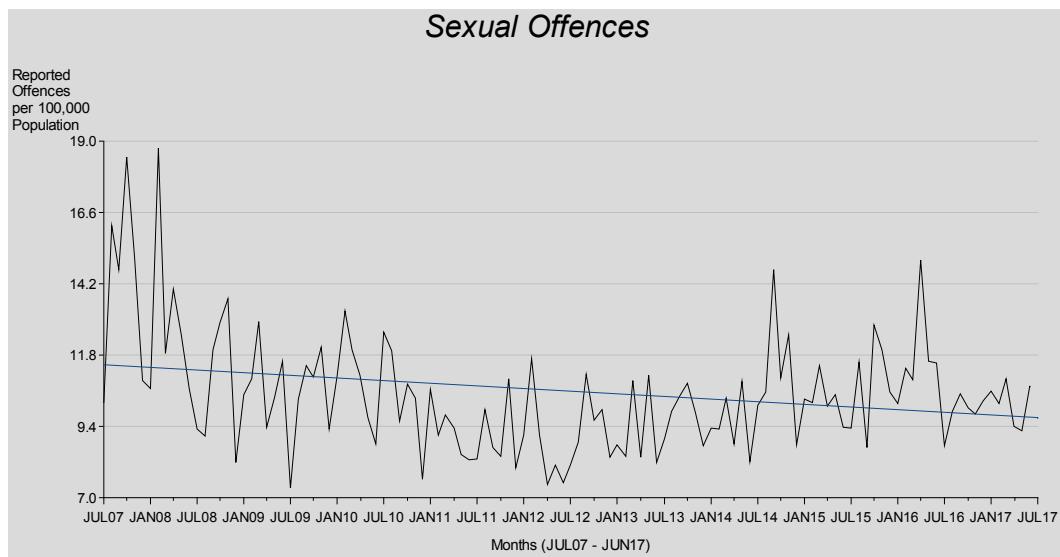
Serious assault (other) is the only subcategory within assault to have a statistically significant increasing trend* over the ten-year period. Although less apparent than the other subcategories of assault, the peaks and troughs reflect the strong seasonal influence exerted on the time series with the higher rates occurring in the summer months. An increase of 10% was recorded for serious assault (other) offences in the last financial year.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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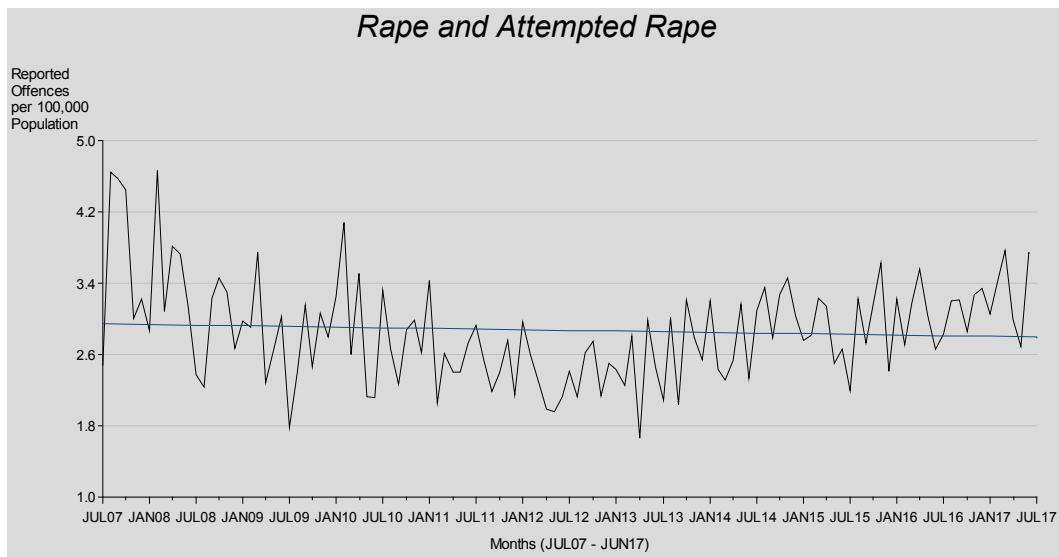
The stability in the trend of common assault offences continues into 2016-17. There is a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the last ten years. As with all subcategories of assault, the seasonal influence is apparent in the graph above. In 2016-17, there was a 7% increase in the rate common assault offences.



The spikes in the sexual offences time series are the result of the large numbers of offences being reported to police. All were due to single offenders who were responsible for multiple offences for incidents occurring over a number of years. Overall, there is no statistically significant trend* for this offence subcategory. Sexual offences for the year under review reported a decrease of 11%.

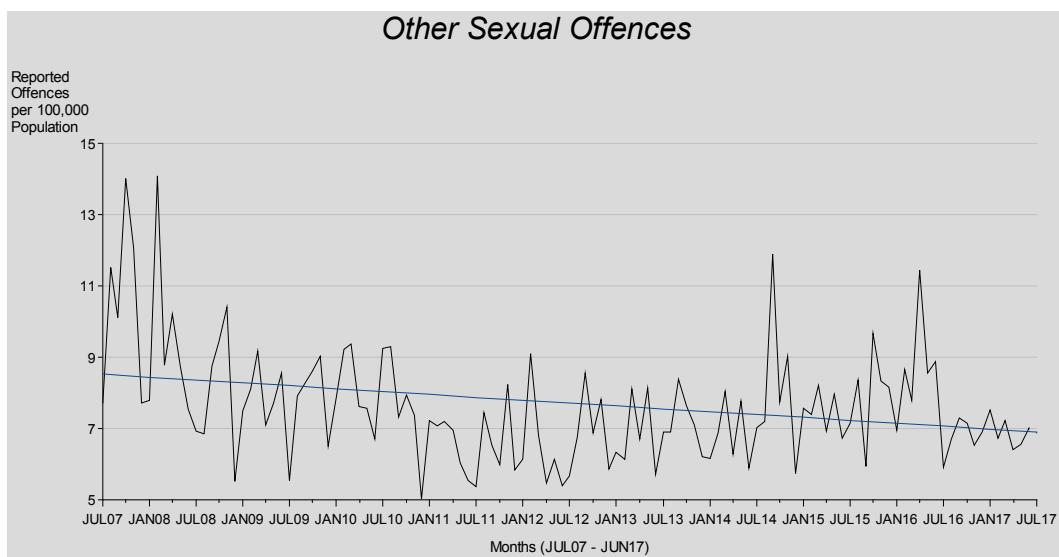
* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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The spike in these offences in 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*.

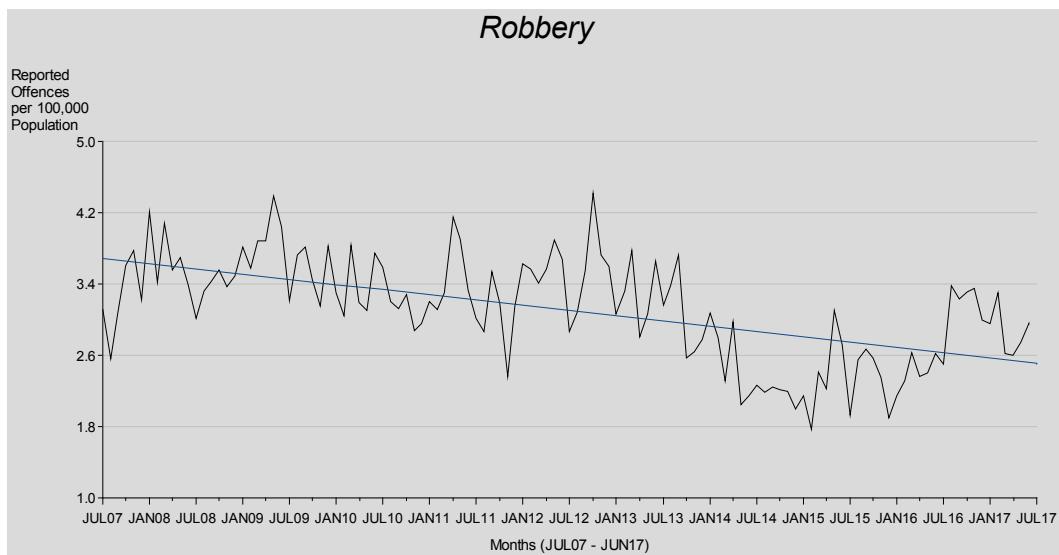
Across Queensland, there were 153 more rape and attempted rape offences reported to police in 2016-17 than in 2015-16, which is an 8% increase per 100,000 persons.



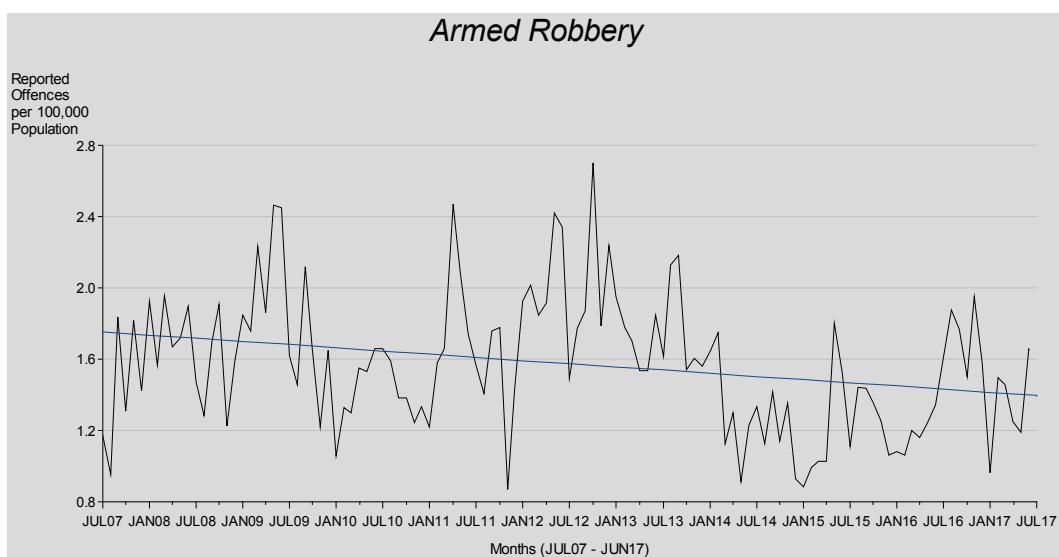
Multiple reports relating to historical offences with large numbers of offences were responsible for the spikes in February 2008, with spikes also occurring in September 2014 and April 2016. Overall, other sexual offences over this time series records a statistically significant decreasing trend*. There was a 18% decrease in other sexual offences for Queensland in 2016-17.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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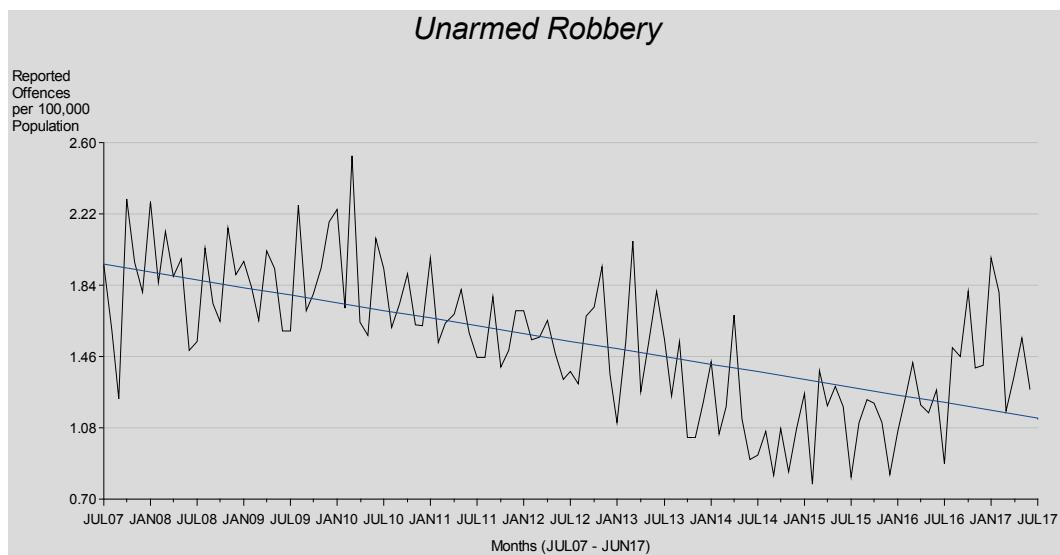
Rates of robbery offences peaked during January 2008, May 2009, April 2011 and October 2012. Since the peak in October 2012, rates of robbery offences continued to decrease and have recorded a statistically significant downward trend*. However, the rate of reported robbery offences increased by 26% in the period under review.



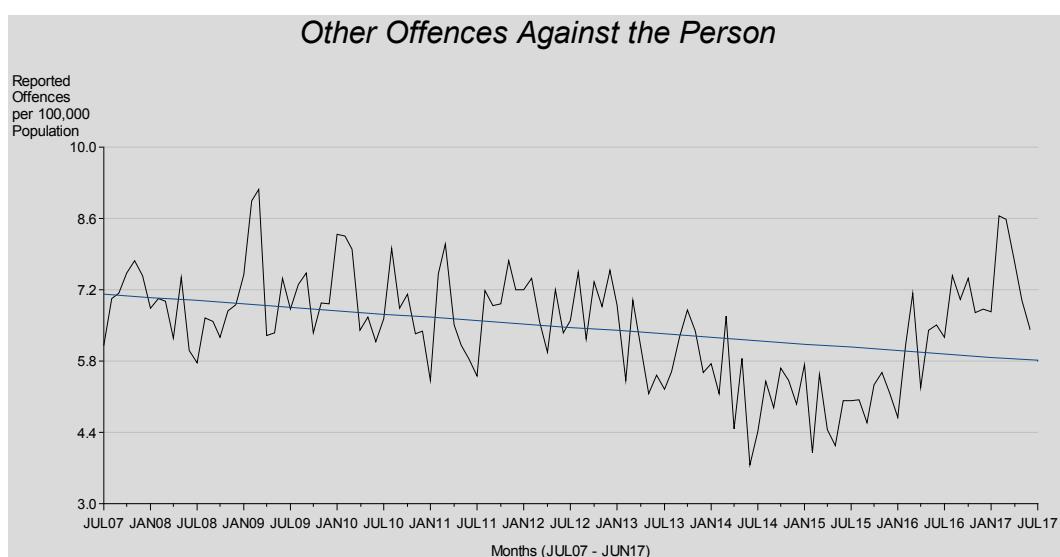
The overall trend in the rate of armed robbery has been decreasing significantly*. The time series shows peaks from May to June 2009, April 2011 and again in October 2012. For 2016-17, the rate of armed robbery offences increased by 24% or 182 offences, with November 2016 having the highest rate.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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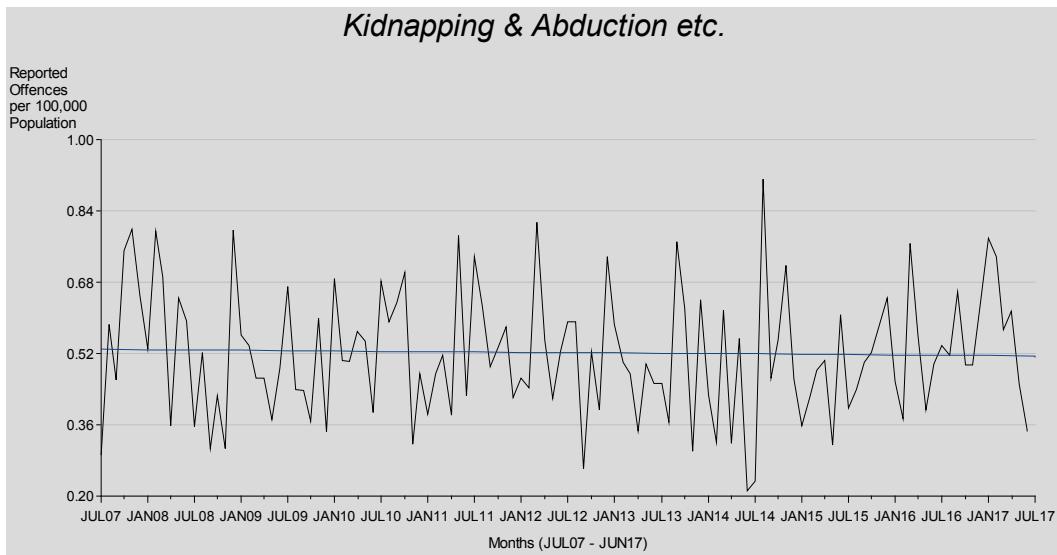
Rates of unarmed robbery have fluctuated over time. Since recording a peak in March 2010, the rate of unarmed robbery has continued to record an overall downward trend**. However, during the 2016-17 period, unarmed robbery recorded an increase of 29%.



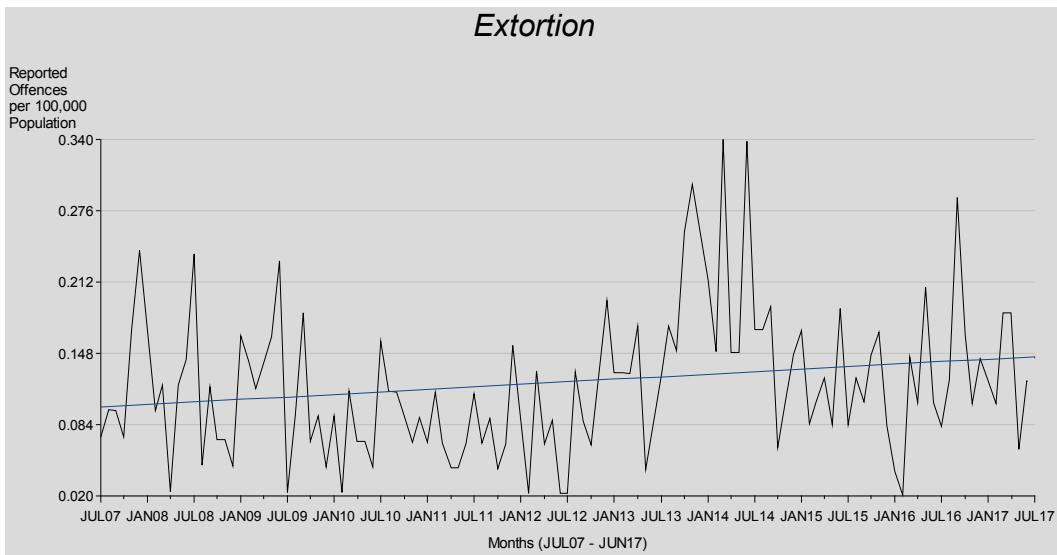
The category of other offences against the person is made up of the following subcategories: life endangering acts; stalking; kidnapping and abduction etc.; and extortion offences. While there is a statistically significant downward trend* recorded overall, there was a 30% increase in the rate of other offences against the person during 2016-17.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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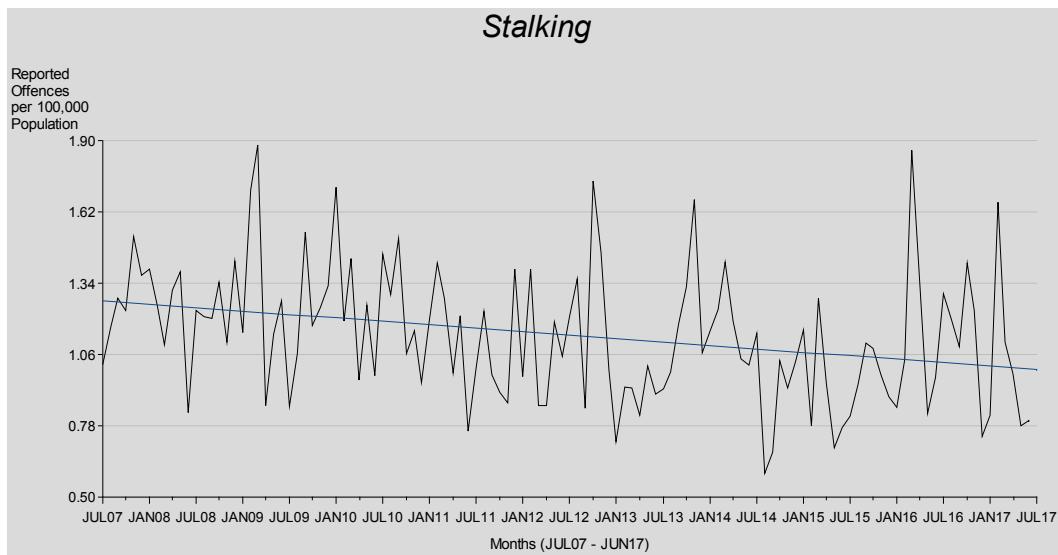
This time series is subject to the fluctuations that occur in small volume offence categories. The rates of kidnapping and abduction etc. offences have been fluctuating similarly over the ten-year period of the time series and there is no statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend**. There was a 12% increase during 2016-17 compared to 2015-16.



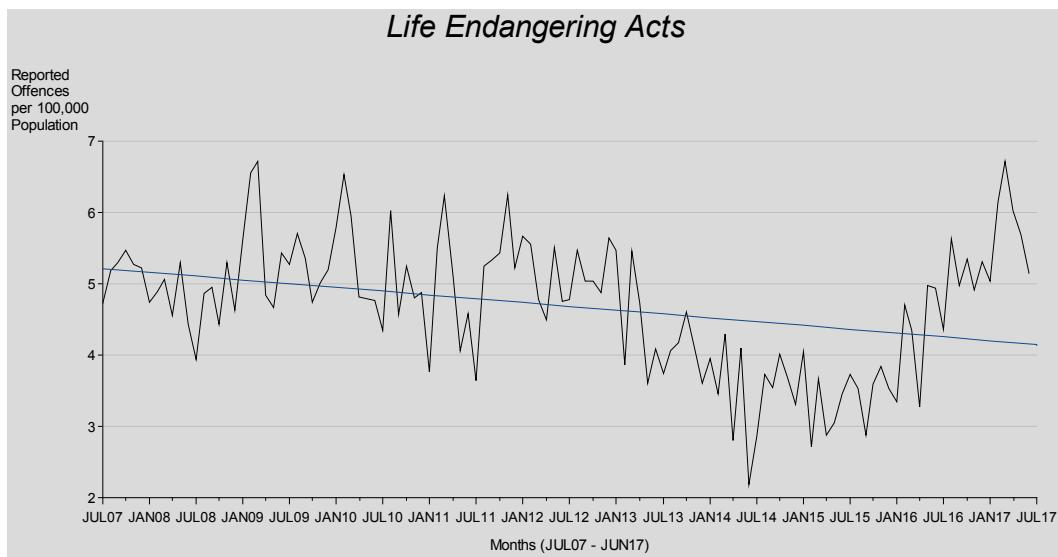
Extortion is the lowest in volume of the other offences against the person categories. As such, extortion offences are prone to random variations from month to month. Overall, no statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend* was detected over the ten-year period. During the current period, Queensland recorded 82 extortion offences, an increase of 27% per 100,000 persons.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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The time series displays a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the ten-year period. Queensland recorded a 3% increase in the rate of stalking offences in the 2016-17 financial year, which is 27 more stalking offences than the previous period. The peak in March 2016 was due to 90 reported stalking offences.

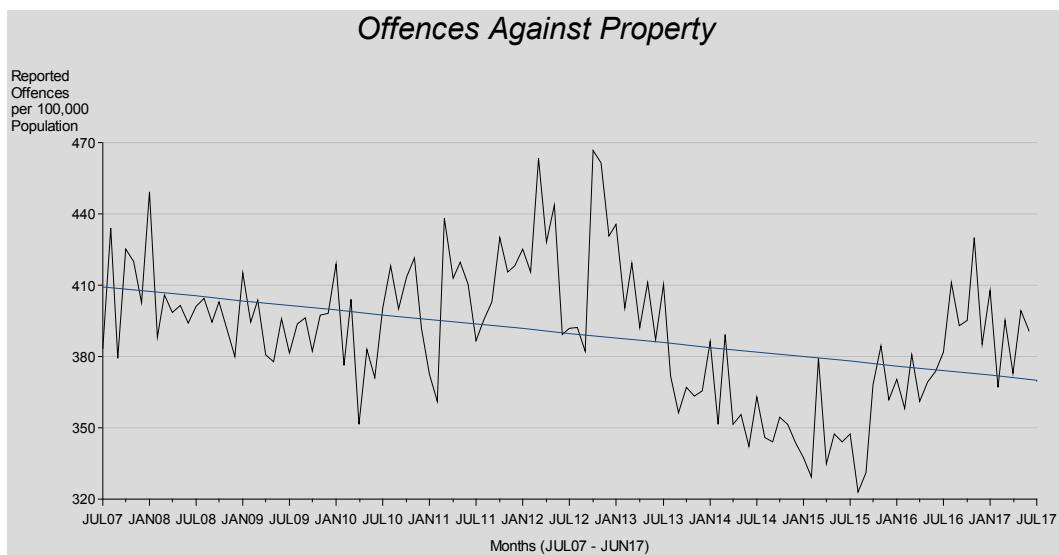


The rate of life endangering acts offences have been steadily decreasing since July 2007 until January 2016. Although there were peaks during August 2016 and between February 2017 and May 2017, this offence subcategory records a statistically significant decreasing trend* over the ten-year period. Over the period under review, there were an additional 937 reported life endangering acts offences, representing an increase of 40% in the rate compared to the prior period.

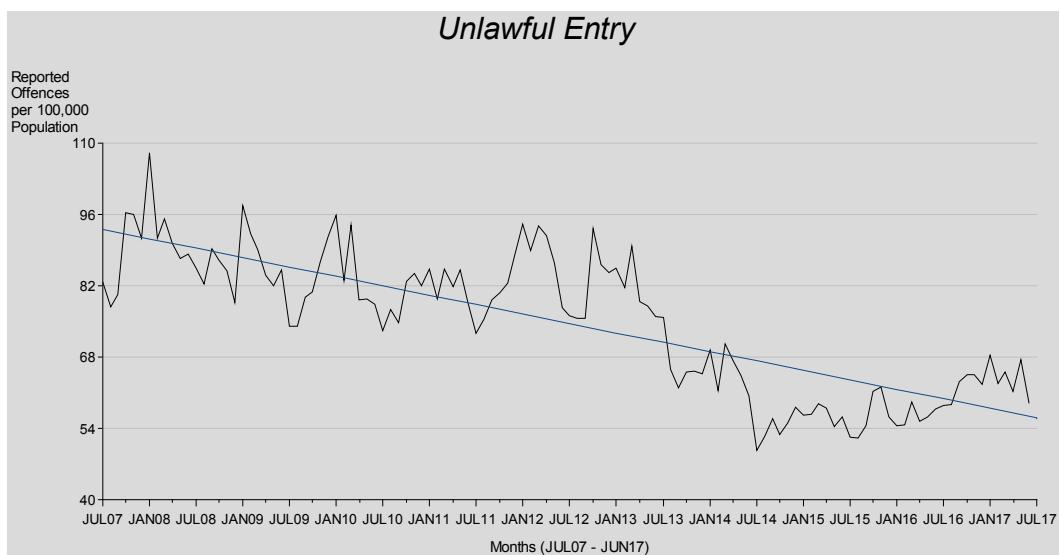
The offence of strangulation in a domestic setting was added to QPRIME in January 2017 and incidents reported from May 2016 have been reclassified where appropriate. As such, the peaks noted during August 2016 and from February 2017 to May 2017 were due to a large number of reported offences for strangulation in a domestic setting. Since May 2016, there was a total of 1,121 reported strangulation in a domestic setting offences. This offence is covered in more detail in the domestic violence section.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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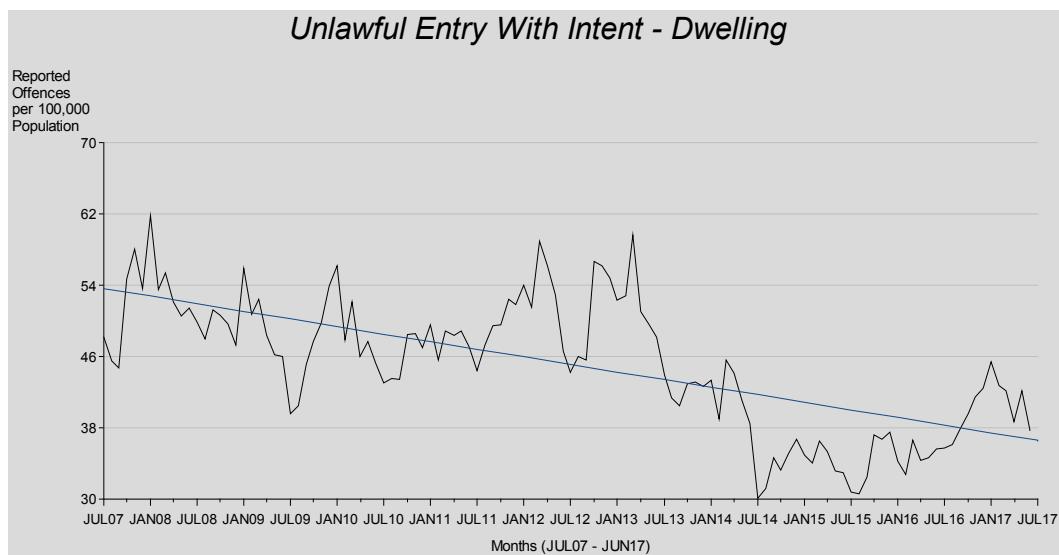
The offences against property time series has shown a statistically significant downward trend*. This is a large volume offence group and as such, increases or decreases are usually small in the overall context. The rate of offences against property has generally decreased over the last ten years. In the 2016-17 financial year, offences against property increased by 9%.



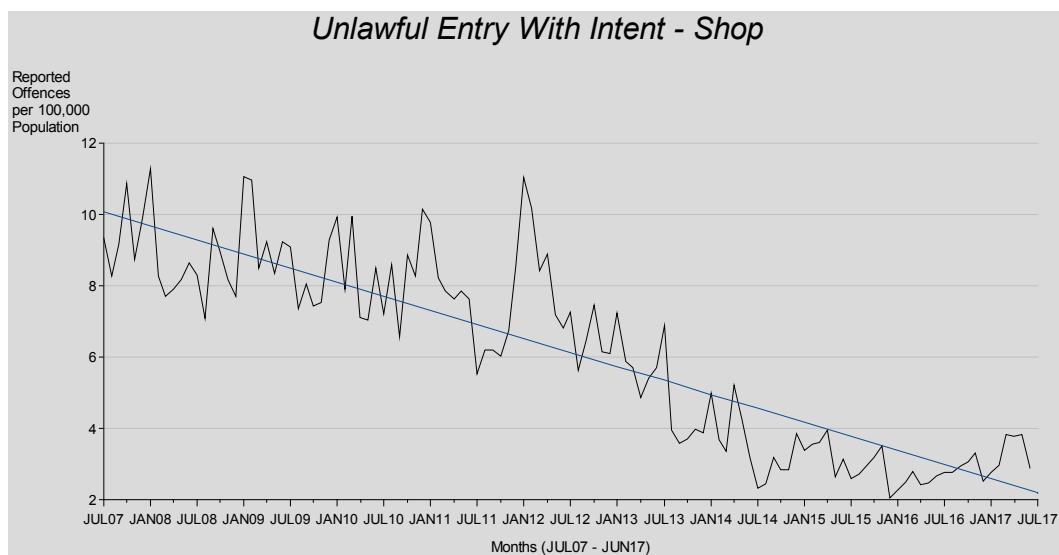
Overall, there was a statistically significant decreasing trend* detected for unlawful entry offences. In the current period, the rate of unlawful entry offences increased by 12% or an increase of 4,319 reported offences.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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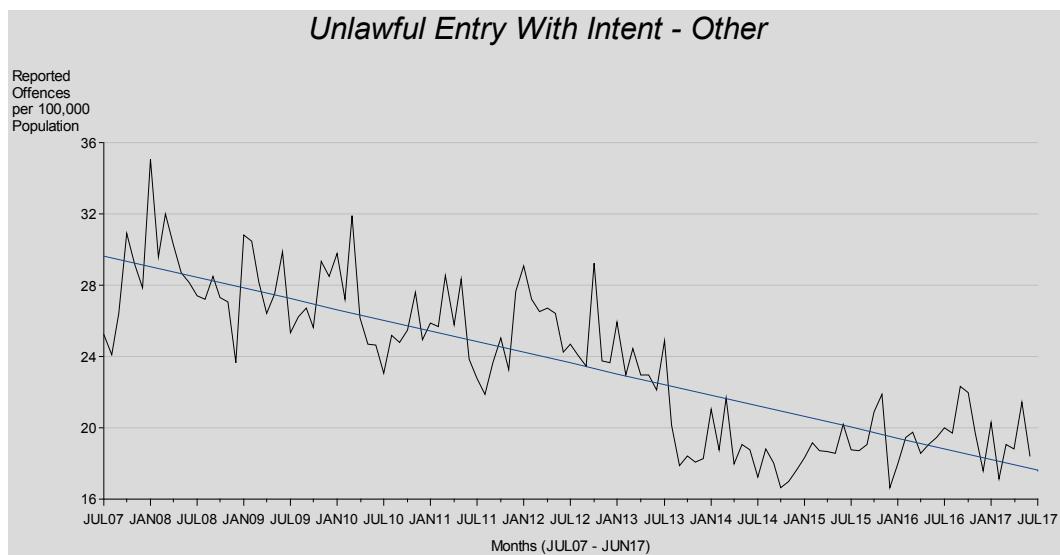
The rate of unlawful entry with intent - dwelling offences has been steadily decreasing from 2007-08 to the extent that an overall statistically significant decreasing trend* was detected. The rate had an increase of 17% in the current review period. The fact that this offence is subject to seasonal variations is evidenced by the graph above.



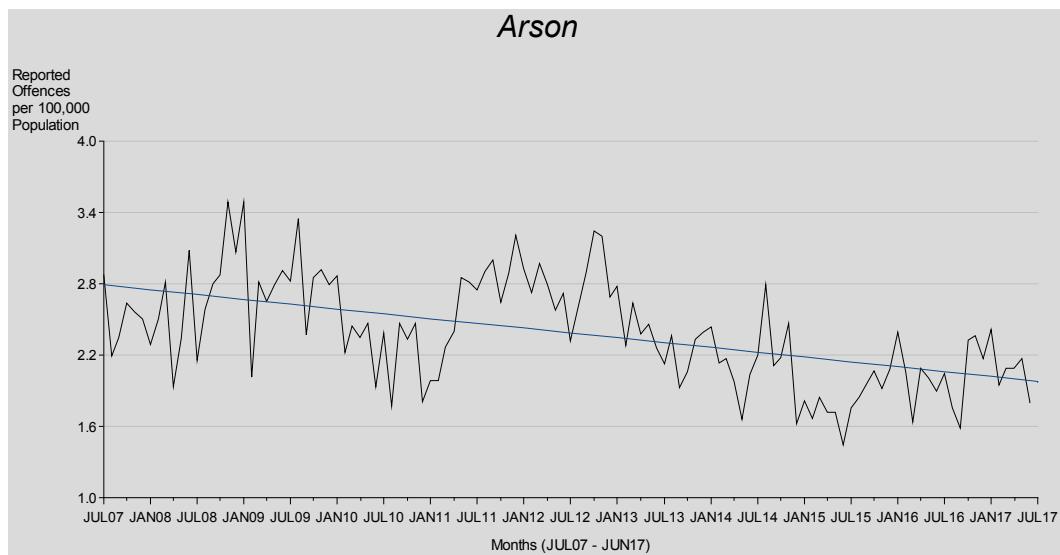
Over the previous ten years, the rate of unlawful entry with intent - shop offences showed a significantly decreasing trend*. This offence category recorded a 16% increase for 2016-17. This follows a 15% decrease recorded for the previous period.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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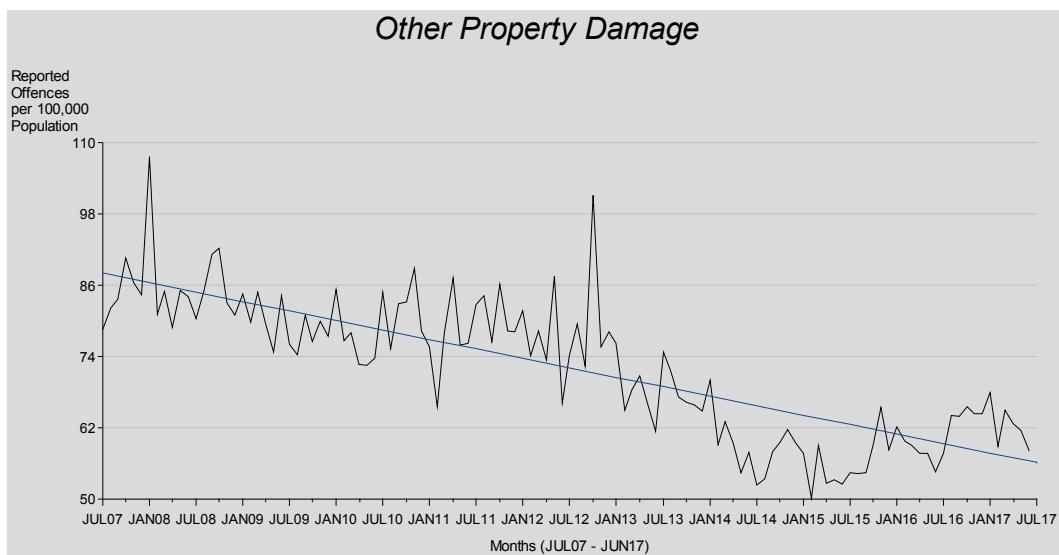
Overall, there was a significantly decreasing trend* detected for the category of unlawful entry with intent - other. The reductions over the last ten financial years are apparent until 2015. Unlawful entry with intent - other premises recorded a 3% increase in the current period under review.



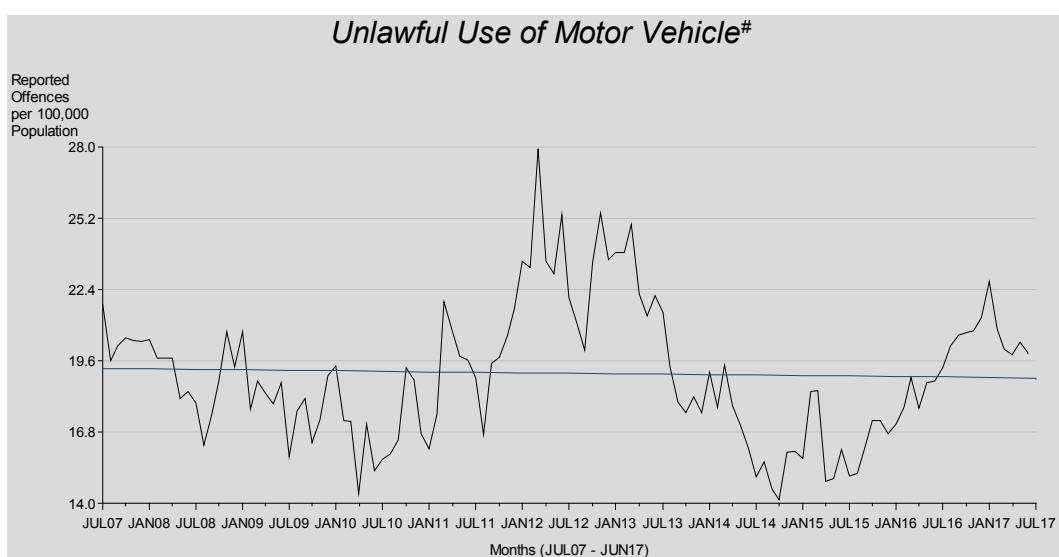
Over the ten years of the time series, a statistically significant downward trend* was detected for arson offences. During the 2016-17 financial year, the rate of arson offences increased by 4% compared to 2015-16.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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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 8%. This follows an increase of 4% in the 2015-16 financial year.

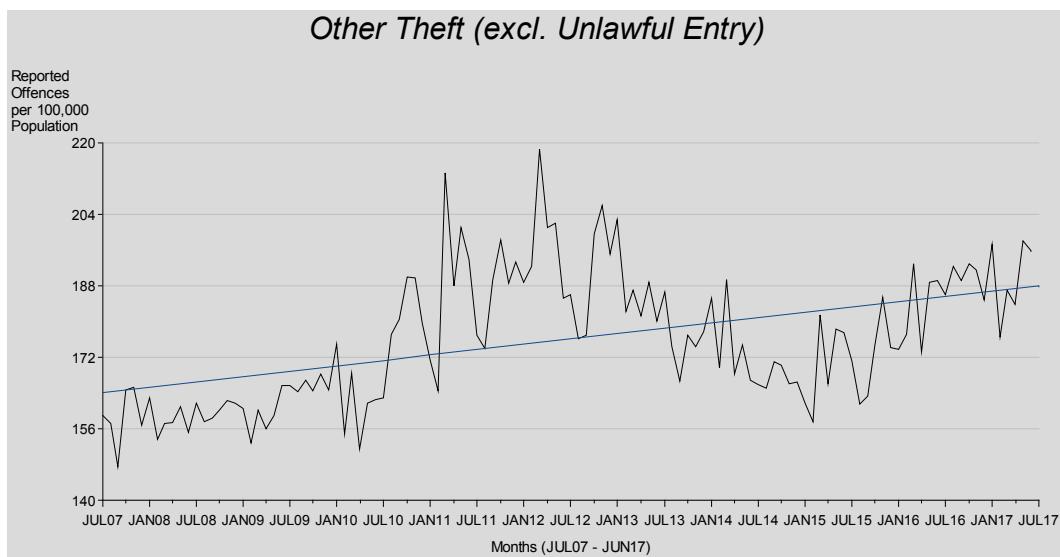


Overall, no statistically significant trend* was detected for the unlawful use of motor vehicle time series. An increase in these offences occurred in 2012-13, 2015-16 and again in 2016-17. In 2016-17, the rate of unlawful use of motor vehicle offences increased by 19%, following a 9% increase in the previous financial year.

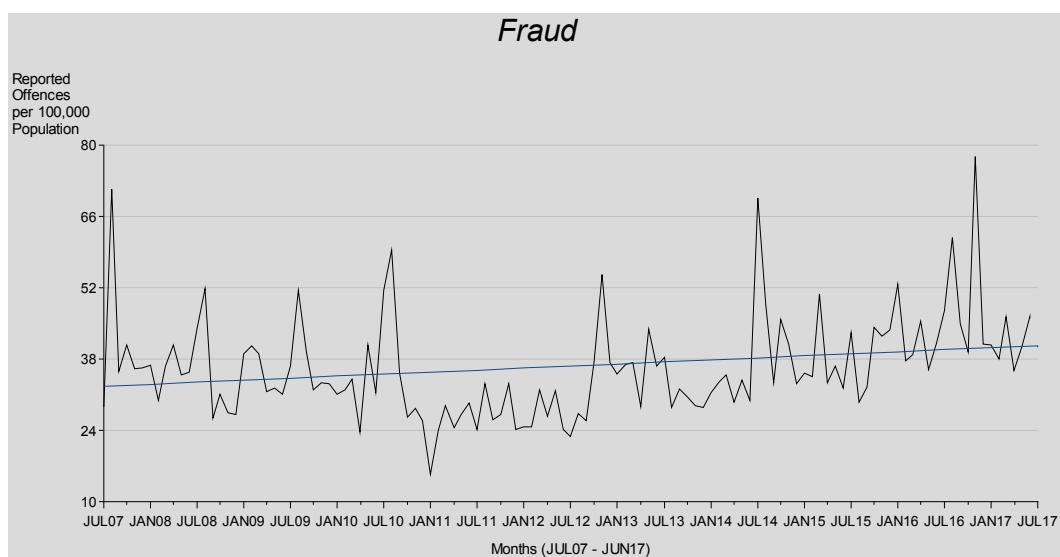
[#] Includes attempted offences.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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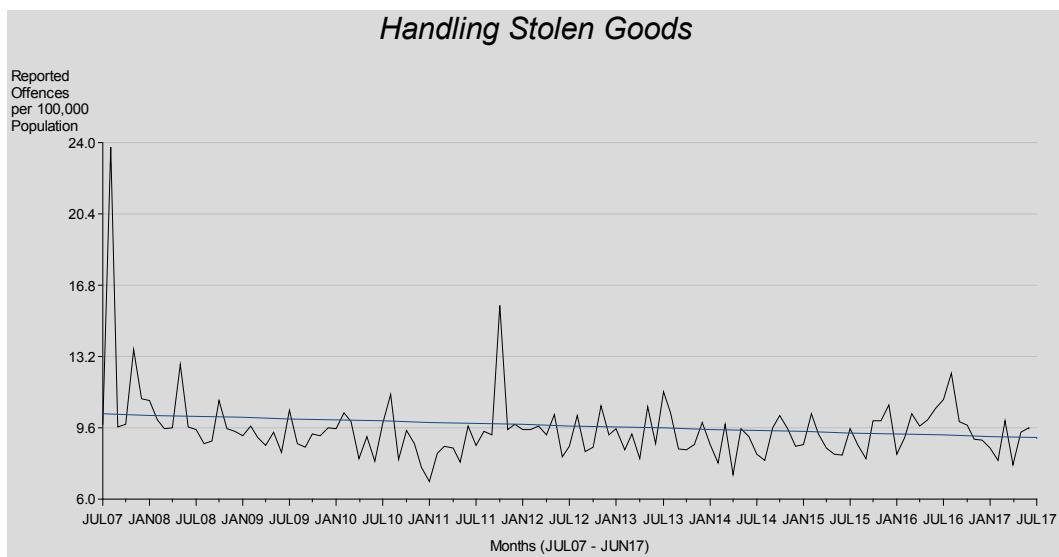
A statistically significant upward trend* was detected for other theft (excluding unlawful entry) offences. A decrease in offences can be seen from 2012-13 until 2014-15, with increases in 2015-16 and 2016-17 of 5% and 7% respectively.



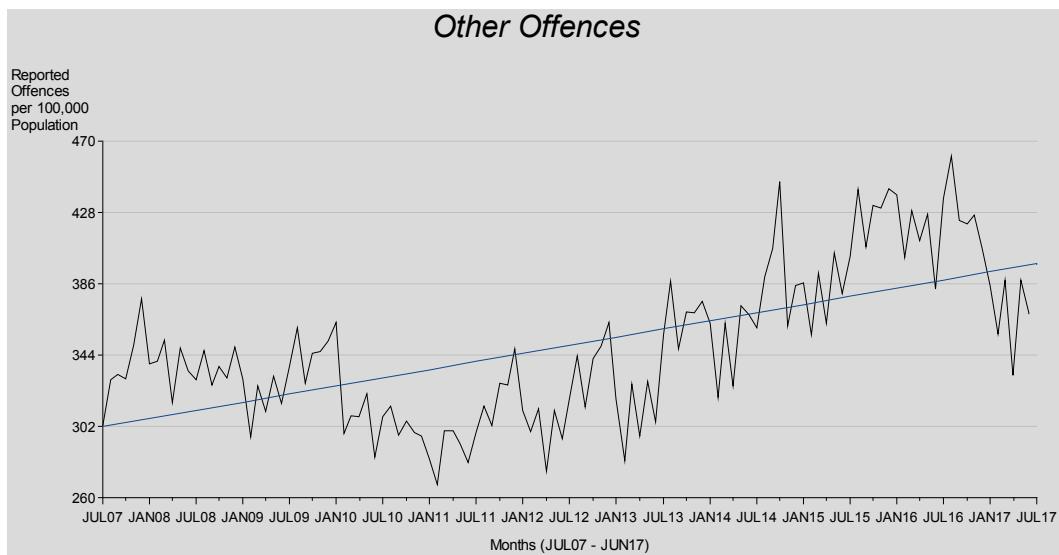
There is a statistically significant increasing trend* in fraud offences over the past ten-year period. Fraud offences for the 2016-17 financial year reported a 15% increase, which was attributed to increases in all subcategories of fraud offences. While fraud by computer had the greatest increase of 46%, the larger volume offence subcategories of fraud by credit card and other fraud increased by 17% and 12% respectively.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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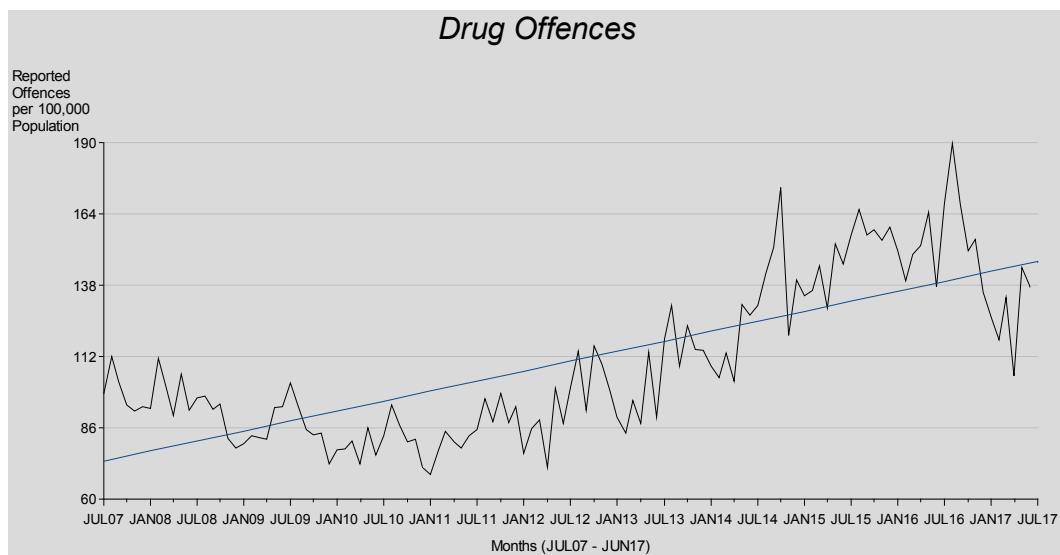
No statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend* is evident in the handling stolen goods time series. However, in 2016-17, the rate of handling stolen goods offences decreased by 1% following an increase of 7% during 2015-16. The spike October 2011 was the result of 224 offences preferred against two offenders.



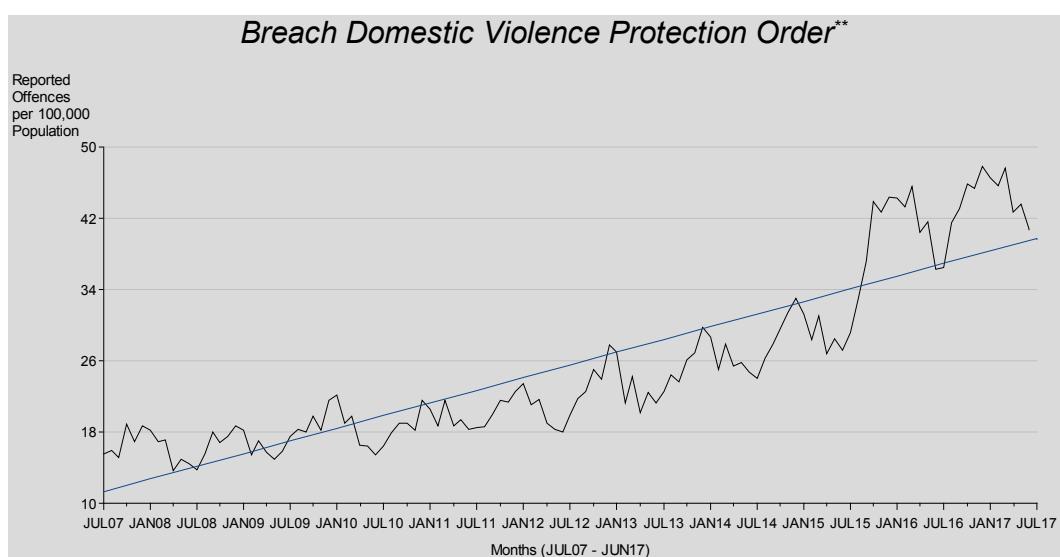
Other offences are generally detected by police rather than reported to police. As is evidenced in the graph above, a statistically significant upward trend* was detected. However, during 2016-17, all subcategories of other offences recorded decreases with the exception of prostitution offences, breach of domestic violence protection order offences and gaming, racing and betting offences. Overall, the rate of other offences decreased by 5% for 2016-17.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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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 Queensland. A decrease of 6% was recorded during the 2016-17 financial year.

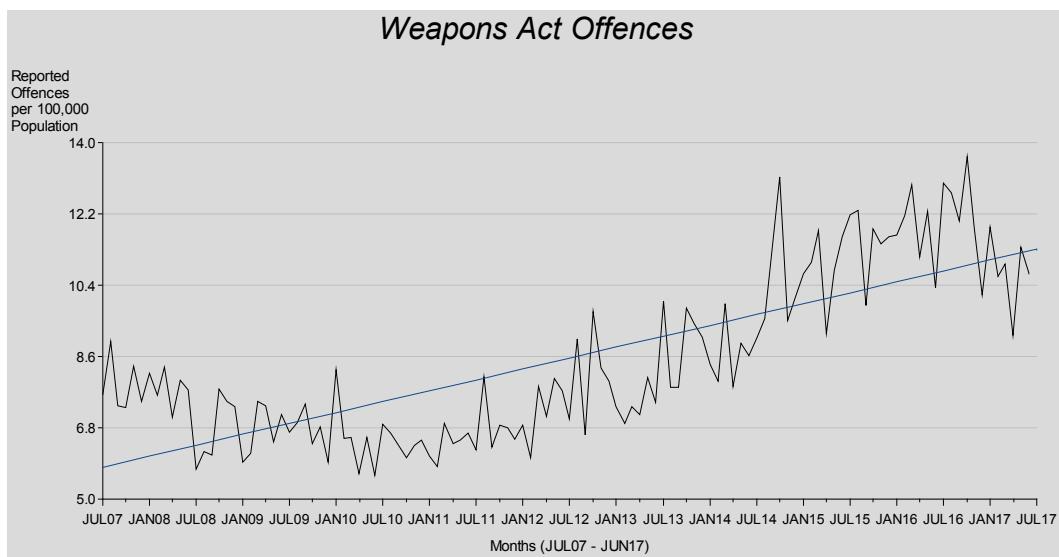


Breach of domestic violence protection orders are subject to strong seasonal influences, as is evidenced in the graph above. A statistically significant increasing trend* is evident in the breach of domestic violence protection order offences time series, particularly in the 2016-17 period with peaks from October 2016 to March 2017. An increase of 9% was recorded in the current period, compared to 40% in the prior period.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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

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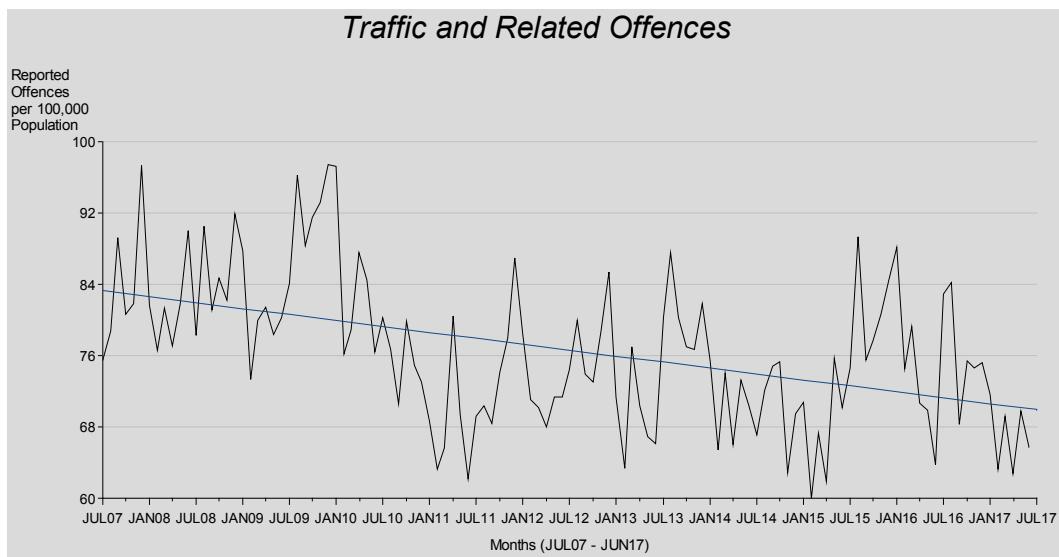
A statistically significant increasing trend* is evident in the *Weapons Act* offences time series. Since August 2011, the rate of reported *Weapons Act* offences has been increasing, with peaks in October 2014, March 2016 and for the 2016-17 financial year, in July and October 2016. The rate of *Weapons Act* offences decreased by 1% in 2016-17 period, compared to a 9% increase in the 2015-16 period.



While the time series for good order offences recorded 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. In 2016-17, good order offences recorded a decrease of 5%.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

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Overall, a statistically significant decreasing trend* was detected in the time series. The year under review follows an increase of 12% in 2015-16, with a decrease of 7% in 2016-17. This was due to decreases in the subcategories of drink driving, disqualified driving and interfere with mechanism of a motor vehicle offences.

* This result is significant at the 99% level of confidence, using the Kendall rank correlation test. See page 47 for further information.

