# Crime Statistics Victoria - Harm caused by crime

Year ending 31 March 2020

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# 1. Harm caused by crime

## Introduction

Despite the need to understand the harm arising from crimes, there is no agreed definition of harm among criminologists. Harm often overlaps with the seriousness of a crime and offender culpability when considering the impact on a victim and, therefore, separating harm from these overlapping concepts is not straightforward.

The Victorian Government requested a way of representing harm in a new statistical measure that would provide a more nuanced view of crime in Victoria as part of the Community Safety Statement. The Crime Statistics Agency (CSA) was tasked with developing this new measure of harm and integrating it into the suite of publicly disseminated Victorian recorded crime statistics.

The new Harm caused by crime measure reflects community perceptions of the harm caused to people who are victims of crime in Victoria. This new measure allows users of these data to focus on the volume of crime that is perceived as causing the highest harm to an individual, and to be able to compare it to the amount of crime that is included in the lesser harm categories. By categorising high harm crimes, users will be able to focus on these crimes without having to make their own interpretations and be able to take a more nuanced view of the volume of crime recorded in the state.

## Development of the measure

This measure of harm caused by crime was developed during 2019. Therefore, the categorisation of crime classifications can be assumed to be of the time. That is, some crimes are more prevalent or top-of-mind at the time of the public perceptions research. New crime classification categories may be added to the indexes as a result of changes to criminal Acts. For example, the *Crimes Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2016* came into effect in 2017 expanding on existing offences and introducing new categories.

Members of the public were presented with short offence scenarios that were the most common within the [CSA offence classification](#). These scenarios did not necessarily represent the most severe offence within the classification, but the most common. The scenarios were developed from a review of narrative data from the period April 2018- March 2019 provided by Victoria Police.

The main harms identified by members of the public in the CSA research into the perception of harm were:
- Physical
- Emotional
- Mental
- Financial
- Sexual.

The harms identified and defined within the measure are reflective of perceptions of members of the public who participated in the focus groups, not based on victim experiences. The focus groups conducted a range of tasks of sorting and grouping crime types into different harm groupings, providing the critical inputs to the final CSA measure of harm. The resulting statistical classification was circulated for public consultation in January 2020 through the Engage Victoria platform and then finalised. The CSA is appreciative of the critical input received from all contributors to this research through the expert focus groups, public focus groups and the final open public consultation for their time, insight and valuable input.

# Victim reports data

The Harm caused by crime measure was developed to be applied to data relating to victim reports data only. These data are provided to the CSA by Victoria Police. A victim report is counted where an individual is recorded in the police Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP) database as being a victim of one or more criminal offences. A victim report involves only one victim but can involve multiple alleged offenders. One report may involve offences that occur over a period of time but if processed by Victoria Police as one report, it will have a count of one in the published figures. If there are multiple victims related to a criminal event, each will have their victim report counted once in the published figures.

An individual can be counted as a victim more than once within the reference period, if they have made more than one separate report to Victoria Police.

Where there were multiple offences recorded within a single victim report, the report is represented for statistical purposes by an assigned offence category of the most serious offence. This is known as the principal offence. It is the principal offence that is categorised for the purposes of the harm measure.

# Categorical presentation of harm caused by crime

The CSA has developed the CSA offence classification to group offences into categories that are representative of similar criminal behaviours. The primary purpose of the classification is to provide a systematic categorisation of criminal offences defined in the criminal laws of Victoria.

The Harm caused by crime measure excludes offence types that by definition are solely against a business, organisation or the state (see Appendix A for a list of offence types that have been excluded). The Harm caused by crime measure includes 47 crime types that are applicable to person victims (see Appendix B for more details). These crime types are then assigned to one of the three harm categories (high, medium and low) that were the product of research undertaken by the CSA, and reflect the views of Victorians and experts in the field.

The figure below displays each harm category, its key elements and the offence types included in each category.

| Category | Key elements | Crime Offence Groups included in category |
|---|---|---|
| High harm | Loss of life as the ultimate high harm.<br>Life-long/severe physical, mental and/or emotional harms experienced simultaneously after offence.<br>Specific crimes against children, for example, incest and non-contact sexual offences against children.<br>Keywords or phrases: Life-changing, long-term, high severity | A11 Murder<br>A12 Attempted murder<br>A13 Accessory or conspiracy to murder<br>A14 Manslaughter<br>A15 Driving causing death<br>A21 Serious assault<br>A22 Assault police, emergency services or other authorised officer<br>A31 Rape<br>A32 Indecent assault<br>A33 Incest<br>A34 Sexual offences against children<br>A41 Abduction<br>A43 Slavery and sexual servitude<br>A51 Aggravated robbery<br>A62 Extortion<br>B31 Aggravated burglary |

| Medium harm | Crime types that are malicious, intentional or are threats against another person.<br>Physical, mental and/or emotional harms that are more likely to be long-term but may be more easily overcome than those in the high harm category. | A23 Common assault<br>A39 Other sexual offences<br>A42 False imprisonment<br>A52 Non-aggravated robbery<br>A61 Blackmail<br>A71 Stalking<br>A73 Threatening behaviour<br>A81 Dangerous driving<br>A82 Neglect or ill treatment of people<br>A83 Throw or discharge object endangering people<br>B11 Cause damage by fire<br>B41 Motor vehicle theft |
|---|---|---|
| Low harm | Financial harm and some mental/emotional harm may be experienced. No physical harm. Typically, not long-lasting harms. Keywords or phrases: Inconvenience, frustration, replaceable, insurance, property-based crimes. | A72 Harassment and private nuisance<br>A89 Other dangerous or negligent acts<br>B21 Criminal damage<br>B22 Graffiti<br>B29 Other property damage offences<br>B32 Non-aggravated burglary<br>B42 Steal from a motor vehicle<br>B44 Theft of a bicycle<br>B49 Other theft<br>B53 Obtain benefit by deception<br>B55 Deceptive business practices<br>B56 Professional malpractice and misrepresentation<br>B59 Other deception offences<br>D21 Riot and affray<br>D23 Offensive conduct<br>D24 Offensive language<br>D31 Privacy offences<br>E13 Resist or hinder offences<br>F92 Public health and safety offences |

# 2. First release of Harm caused by crime data

The information outlined in this section represents all victim reports relating to a person recorded in the LEAP database with a principal offence that is included in the Harm caused by crime measure. For more detailed information on Harm caused by crime data please use the data visualisations on the [Harm caused by crime page](#).

## 2.1 Data released in the Harm caused by crime measure

The Harm caused by crime measure reorganises the person based victim reports by principal offence type into an alternate view that is categorised by a high, medium of low harm classification. Not all offence types included in the CSA offence classification are included in the Harm caused by crime measure. The harm caused measure is designed to allow the user to explore offence types and the different harm classifications at the state and local government area levels.

## 2.2 Ways of viewing the Harm caused by crime measure

There are a number of ways to explore the person based victim report data that has been classified according to the harm caused by crime. To assist in understanding the harm caused measure the CSA has created a range of data visualisations and tabular data, as follows:

1. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) by LGA – visualisation
2. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) by LGA, detailed information – visualisation
3. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) for Victoria by principal offence – data tables
4. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) for Victoria by age and sex – data tables
5. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) by Police region and LGA – data tables
6. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) by LGA – top principal offence types – data tables
7. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) by LGA and age – data tables
8. Harm caused by crime (high, medium and low) by LGA and sex – data tables.

The first data visualisation allows the user to explore all the LGAs and harm categories. To see more information about an LGA just hover or click your mouse pointer over the dot (an example is provided the screenshot below). In this visualisation each LGA is represented by three dots, the red represents high harm caused, orange represents medium harm and low harm is represented by green. Dots located in the top half of the visualisation have recorded a higher volume while dots located further to the right of the visualisation represent a higher proportion of that category in that LGA.

For example the dot highlighted in the screenshot below shows that Melbourne LGA has the highest volume of low harm caused crime in Victoria and it makes up two thirds (65.4%) of all victim reports in scope for the measure of harm in Melbourne LGA. Looking at the visualisation as whole, higher harm crime makes up a smaller proportion of each LGA's in scope victim reports and has a lower volume recorded. The lower harm crimes comprise the largest proportion of person-related victim reports in most LGAs. There are variations between LGAs in the proportions of crime in the different categories which you can explore by selecting different localities. You can also select the year or just isolate LGAs located in one Police Region by using the drop down options in the top right hand corner.
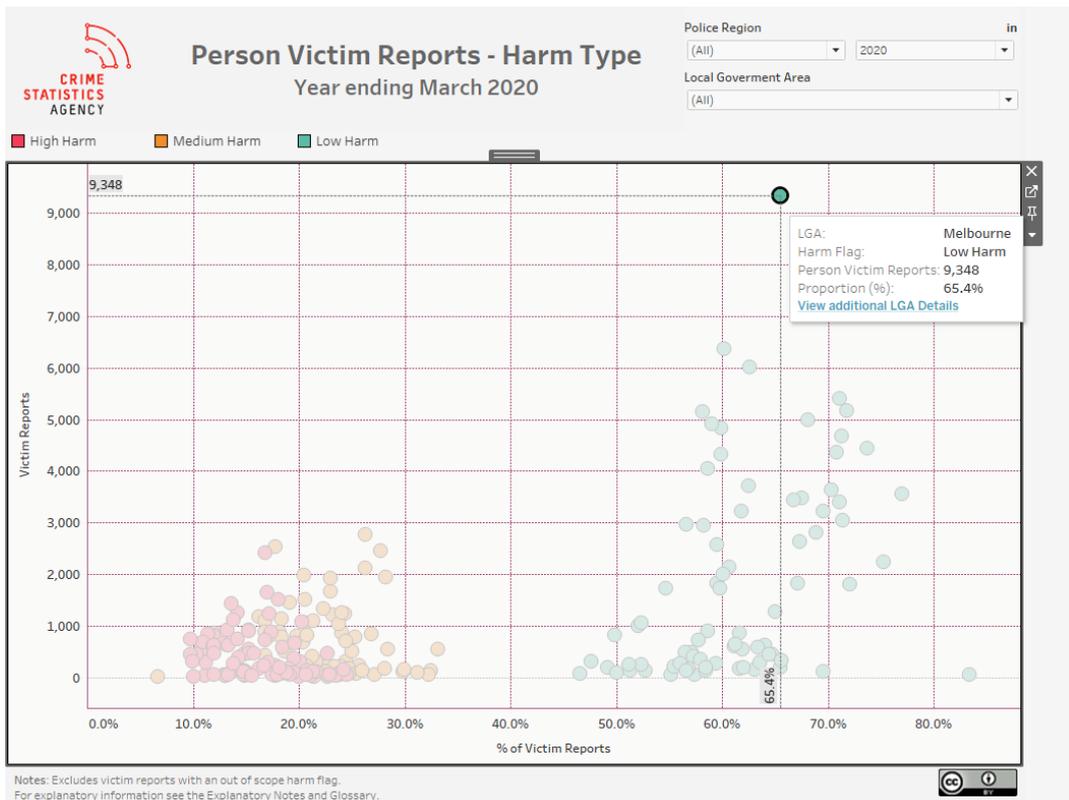
It is also possible to select a number of LGAs to display. In the screenshot below Glen Eira and Bayside LGA have been selected. Again, hovering the mouse pointer over the dot provides more information. A more detailed snapshot of harm caused by crime in a specific LGA is available through the next data visualisation.
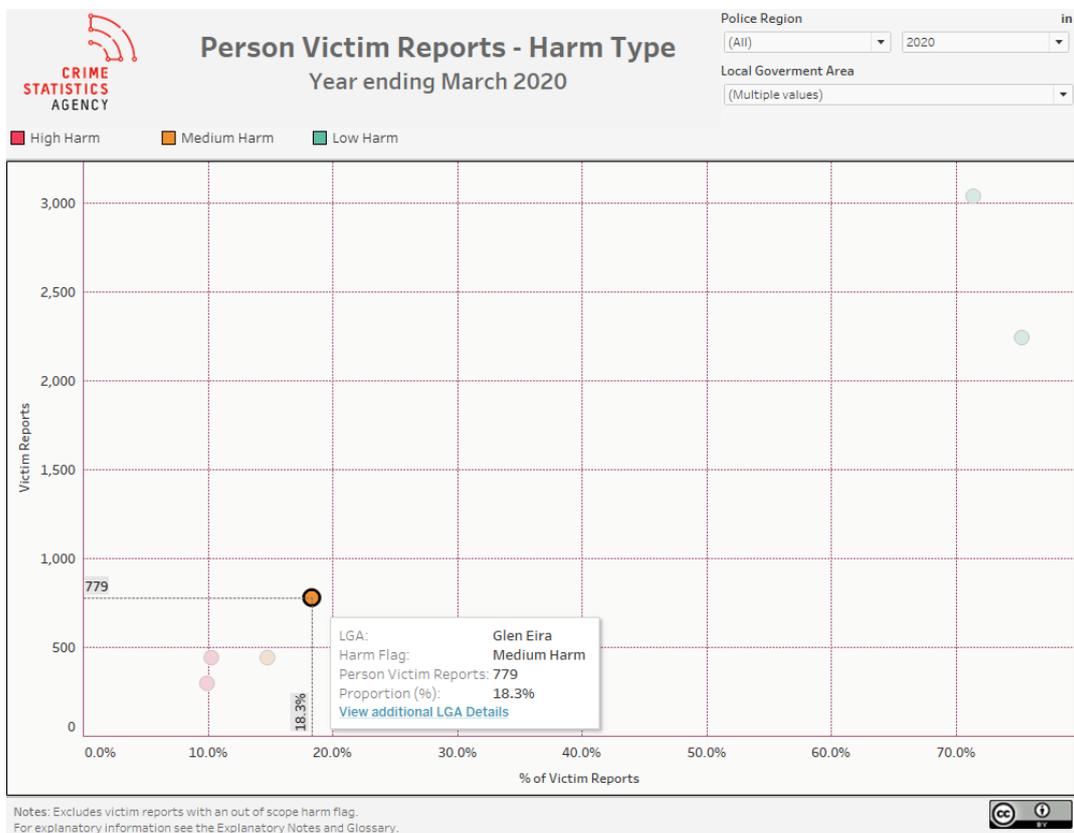
To get to the next visualisation you can either click on the dot you are interested in and then click on the 'view additional data' link or scroll across to the next visualisation on the web page and select the LGA you would like from the drop down box in the top right hand corner. The second visualisation allows you to select an individual LGA and get the key data for each harm category.
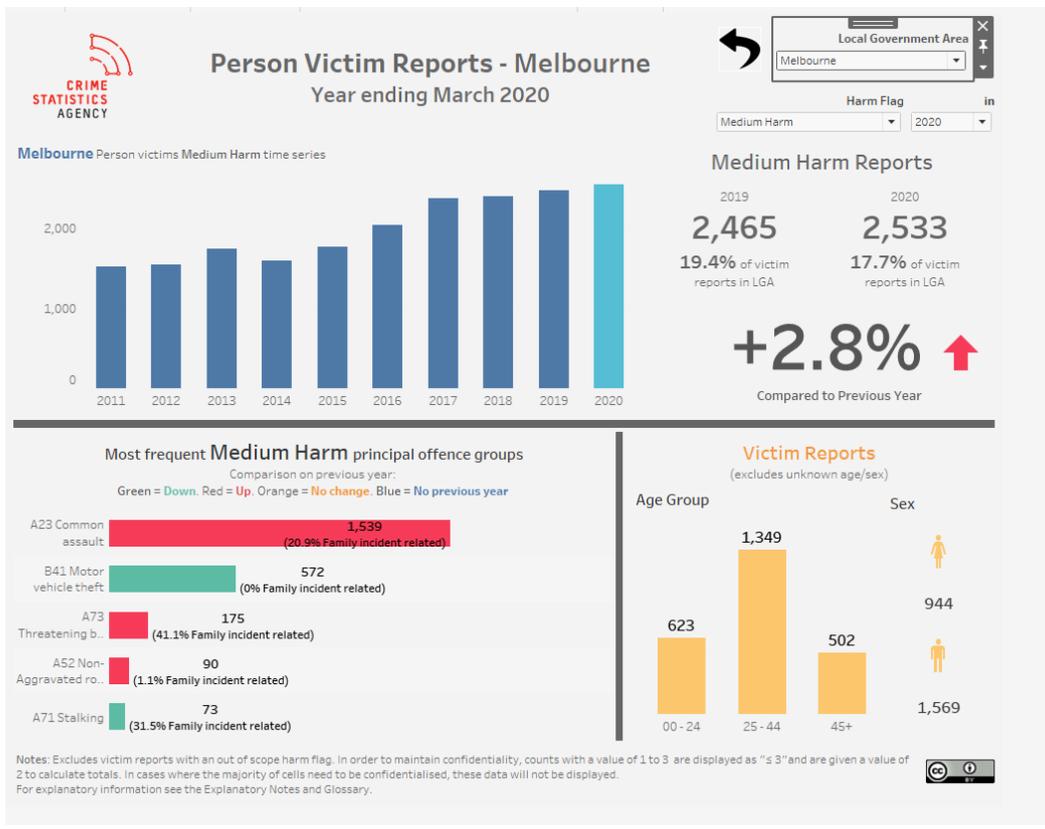


The tabular visualisations allow you to dive deeper into the data tables and explore detailed information for each LGA.



The next section provides a brief overview of the key movements in the data from the first release.

Harm caused by crime – year ending March 2020

## 2.3 Key movements in the number of person victim reports by harm caused category – year ending March 2020

As previously outlined, the majority of person victim crime reports relate to low harm crimes. The proportion of high harm victim reports has fluctuated in the last 10 years, with the lowest proportion of 13.2% recorded in the year ending March 2011, while the highest was 15.3% in the year ending 2019. In the last 12 months, high harm caused by crime made up 14.5% of the total. The medium harm caused category has steadily increased from 15.8% in the year ending 2011 to 22.3% in the year ending 2019. However, in the last 12 months the proportion decreased to 21.6%. The low harm caused category has steadily decreased from 71.1% in the year ending 2011 to 62.4% in the year ending 2019. However, in the last 12 months the proportion increased to 63.8%.

**Person victim reports by harm caused category, 10 year trend – year ending March 2020**
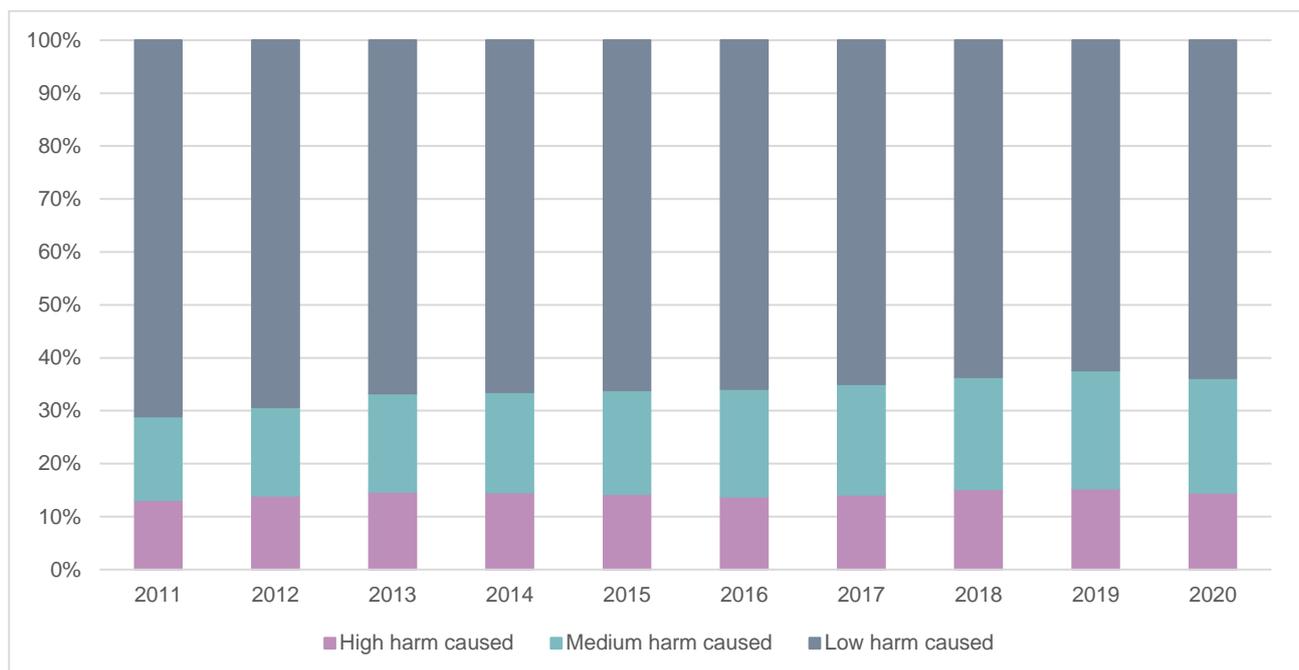


It is also possible to examine the harm caused categories by LGA.

**The Local Government Areas with the greatest volume of low harm caused in the year ending March 2020 were:**

1. Melbourne (9,348 low harm person-related victim reports, up 17.0%)
2. Casey (6,372 low harm person-related victim reports, up 11.9%)
3. Greater Geelong (6,020 low harm person-related victim reports, up 13.3%)
4. Darebin (5,414 low harm person-related victim reports, up 9.5%)
5. Yarra (5,176 low harm person-related victim reports, down 1.2%).


**The Local Government Areas with the greatest volume of medium harm caused in the year ending March 2020 were:**

1. Casey (2,776 medium harm person-related victim reports, 0.0%)
2. Melbourne (2,533 medium harm person-related victim reports, up 2.8%)
3. Hume (2,457 medium harm person-related victim reports, up 5.2%)
4. Greater Dandenong (2,124 medium harm person-related victim reports, up 3.2%)
5. Greater Geelong (1,971 medium harm person-related victim reports, up 15.8%).

The Local Government Areas with the greatest volume of high harm caused in the year ending March 2020 were:

1.  Melbourne (2,405 high harm person-related victim reports, up 5.8%)
2.  Greater Geelong (1,636 high harm person-related victim reports, up 4.3%)
3.  Brimbank (1,503 high harm person-related victim reports, up 19.7%)
4.  Casey (1,438 high harm person-related victim reports, down 7.3%)
5.  Hume (1,260 high harm person-related victim reports, up 9.3%).

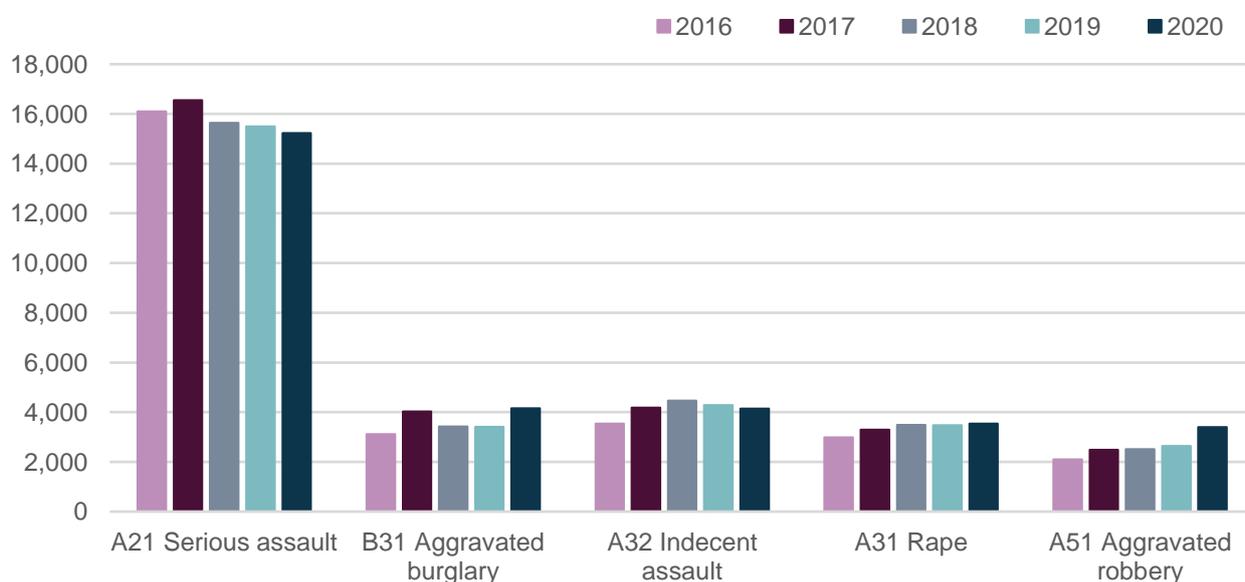## 2.4 Harm caused by category and offence type – year ending March 2020

In order to assign an offence type to a victim report with multiple offences, the most serious offence within a report is determined and this becomes the representative principal offence for the victim report. We can look at the offence types included in each of the harm categories to explore which offence types are contributing the most to each category in the measure of harm caused by crime. The table below shows the change in volume for each harm category and the following section outlines the offence types contributing to the increases in each category.

| Harm Caused | Person victim reports by harm caused category- year ending 31 March | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 1 yr % change |
| High | 24,983 | 27,650 | 29,960 | 29,824 | 29,132 | 31,319 | 34,435 | 33,366 | 33,345 | 34,382 | 3.1% |
| Medium | 29,955 | 33,161 | 37,764 | 38,749 | 40,056 | 46,075 | 50,856 | 46,368 | 48,574 | 51,155 | 5.3% |
| Low | 134,841 | 137,331 | 135,716 | 135,811 | 134,831 | 149,270 | 158,220 | 139,635 | 135,907 | 151,053 | 11.1% |

### High harm caused by offence type

In the last 12 months, Serious assault made up 44.3% of the high harm category, this proportion has decreased from 51.4% in the year ending March 2016. In contrast, the proportion of Aggravated robbery in the high harm category has increased in the last 5 years from 6.7% in the year ending March 2016 to 9.9% in the last 12 months. The proportion of Indecent assault in the high harm category has fluctuated from a low of 11.3% in the year ending March 2016 to a high of 13.4% in the year ending March 2018 and back to 12.1% in the year ending March 2020.
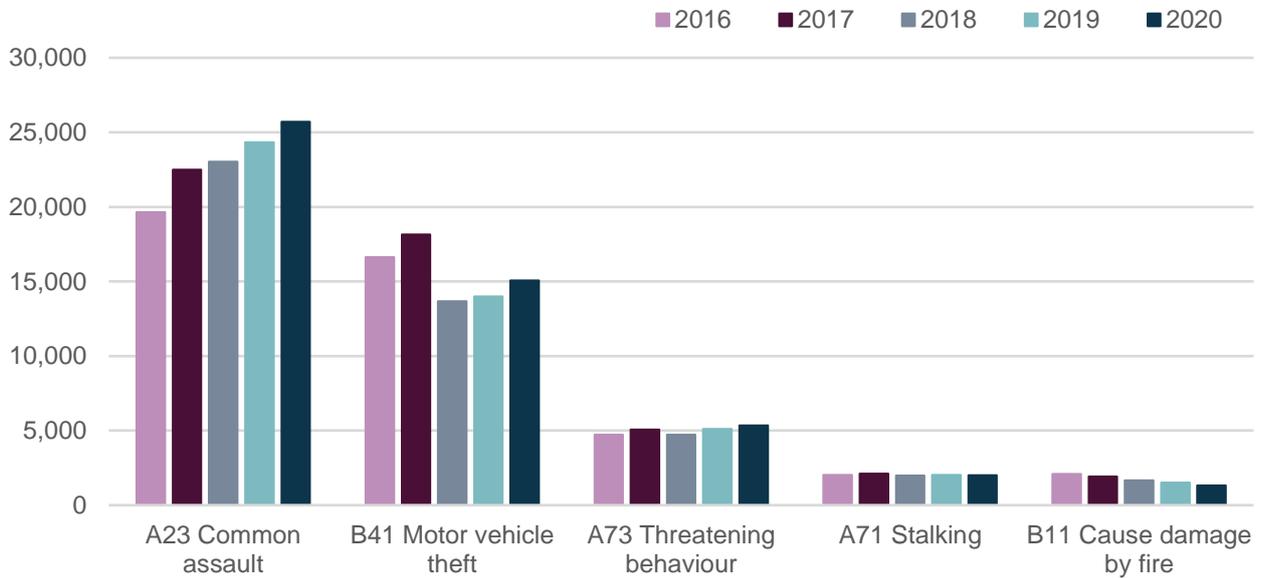
**High harm caused - Victorian person victim reports by top 5 principal offence types, 5 year trend**



Harm caused by crime – year ending March 2020

## Medium harm caused by offence type

In the last 12 months, Common assault made up half of the medium harm category (50.3%), this proportion has increased steadily from 42.6% in the year ending March 2016. Motor vehicle theft contributed 29.4% to the medium harm category in the last 12 months, this has decreased from 36.1% in the 5 years from the year ending March 2016.

**Medium harm caused - Victorian person victim reports by top 5 principal offence types, 5 year trend**



## Low harm caused by offence type

In the last 12 months, Steal from a motor vehicle made up a third of the low harm category (36.3%), this proportion remained relatively stable over the last 5 years. A similar pattern was observed for Other theft which made up 17.9% of the low harm category, Non-aggravated burglary which made up 15.9% of the low harm category in the last 12 months and Criminal damage which made up 15.7% or the low harm category. The proportions of each of these offence types have remained relatively stable over the last 5 years.

**Low harm caused - Victorian person victim reports by top 5 principal offence types, 5 year trend**
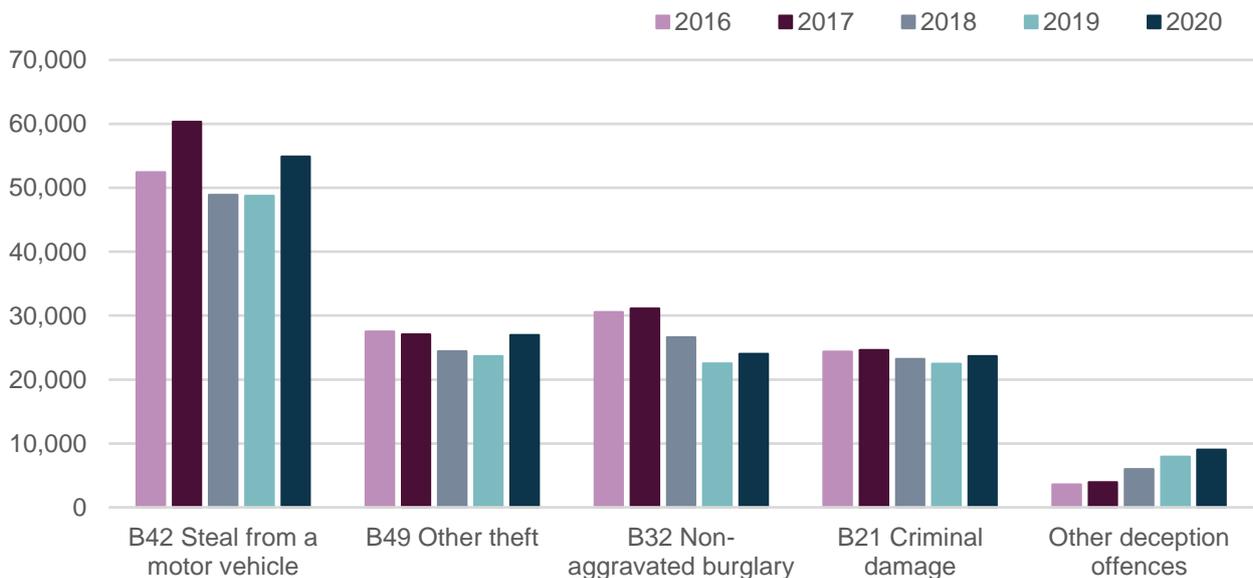
Please note that movements in recorded crime data may be impacted by changes in legislation and operational police practice. Information is available about notable changes in the Explanatory Notes, refer to this information when comparing data over time.

The following explanatory notes are designed to provide additional information about the measure of crime harm to victims.

# 3. Harm caused by crime explanatory notes

The Harm caused by crime measure was developed by the CSA in 2019. The counting unit for the Harm caused by crime measure is the Victim reports, see the Explanatory Notes for details of the counting methodology of Victim reports.

The Harm caused by crime measure is based on a reordering of the CSA offence classification offence categories into three categories of harm. It classifies 47 crime types that have individual victims to a harm category; high, medium or low, and excludes offence types that by definition are solely against a business, organisation or the state.

| High Harm | Medium Harm | Low Harm |
|---|---|---|
| A11 Murder | A23 Common assault | A72 Harassment and private nuisance |
| A12 Attempted murder | A39 Other sexual offences | A89 Other dangerous or negligent acts |
| A13 Accessory or conspiracy to murder | A42 False imprisonment | B21 Criminal damage |
| A14 Manslaughter | A52 Non-aggravated robbery | B22 Graffiti |
| A15 Driving causing death | A61 Blackmail | B29 Other property damage offences |
| A21 Serious assault | A71 Stalking | B32 Non-aggravated burglary |
| A22 Assault police, emergency services or other authorised officer | A73 Threatening behaviour | B42 Steal from a motor vehicle |
| A31 Rape | A81 Dangerous driving | B44 Theft of a bicycle |
| A32 Indecent assault | A82 Neglect or ill treatment of people | B49 Other theft |
| A33 Incest | A83 Throw or discharge object endangering people | B53 Obtain benefit by deception |
| A34 Sexual offences against children | B11 Cause damage by fire | B55 Deceptive business practices |
| A41 Abduction | B41 Motor vehicle theft | B56 Professional malpractice and misrepresentation |
| A43 Slavery and sexual servitude | | B59 Other deception offences |
| A51 Aggravated robbery | | D21 Riot and affray |
| A62 Extortion | | D23 Offensive conduct |
| B31 Aggravated burglary | | D24 Offensive language |
| | | D31 Privacy offences |
| | | E13 Resist or hinder offences |
| | | F92 Public health and safety offences |

# Appendix A – Out of scope offence types

## B Property and deception offences

B12 Cause a bushfire
B19 Other fire related offences
B43 Steal from a retail store
B45 Receiving or handling stolen goods
B46 Fare evasion

B51 Forgery and counterfeiting
B52 Possess equipment to make false instrument
B54 State false information
B61 Bribery of officials

## C Drug offences

C11 Drug dealing
C12 Drug trafficking
C21 Cultivate drugs
C22 Manufacture drugs
C23 Possess drug manufacturing equipment or

precursor
C31 Drug use
C32 Drug possession
C99 Other drug offences

## D Public order and security offences

D11 Firearms offences
D12 Prohibited and controlled weapons offences
D13 Explosives offences
D22 Drunk and disorderly in public
D25 Criminal intent
D26 Disorderly conduct
D32 Hoaxes
D33 Begging

D34 Defamation and libel
D35 Improper movement on public or private space
D36 Other public nuisance offences
D41 Immigration offences
D42 Sabotage
D43 Hacking
D44 Terrorism offences
D49 Other public security offences

## E Justice procedures offences

E11 Escape custody
E12 Fail to appear
E14 Pervert the course of justice or commit perjury
E15 Prison regulation offences
E19 Other justice procedures offences

E21 Breach family violence order
E22 Breach intervention order
E23 Breach bail conditions
E29 Breach of other orders

## F Other offences

F11 Drink driving
F13 Speeding offences
F14 Parking offences
F15 Licensing offences
F16 Registration and roadworthiness offences
F19 Other regulatory driving offences
F21 Public transport
F22 Aviation regulations offences
F23 Maritime regulations offences
F24 Pedestrian offences
F29 Other transport regulation offences

F31 Betting and gaming offences
F32 Commercial regulation offences
F33 Liquor and tobacco licensing offences
F34 Pornography and censorship offences
F35 Intellectual property
F36 Prostitution offences
F39 Other government regulatory offences
F91 Environmental offences
F93 Cruelty to animals
F94 Dangerous substance offences
F99 Other miscellaneous offences

# Appendix B – Crime classifications included in the measure

| Crime Classification | Crime Statistics Agency Offence Classification description |
|---|---|
| A11 Murder | Unlawful kill another person where there is one or more of the following:<br><br>• the intent to kill<br>• the intent to cause grievous bodily harm, with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life); or<br>• without intent to kill in the course of committing a crime. |
| A12 Attempted murder | The attempted unlawful killing of another person where there is either the intent to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life) but where death did not actually occur. |
| A13 Accessory or conspiracy to murder | The agreement or soliciting of an agreement to unlawfully kill another person, where there is either the intent to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life). |
| A14 Manslaughter | The unlawful killing of another person while deprived of the power of self-control by provocation, or under circumstances amounting to diminished responsibility or without intent to kill, as a result of a careless, reckless, negligent, unlawful or dangerous act (other than the act of driving). |
| A15 Driving causing death | The unlawful killing of another person without intent to kill, as a result of culpable, reckless, or negligent driving. |
| A21 Serious assault | The direct and confrontational infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or a group of people. For the purposes of this group, injury includes but is not limited to:<br><br>• grievous bodily harm;<br>• actual bodily harm;<br>• wounding;<br>• severe mental behavioural disturbance or disorder; or<br>• loss of a foetus. |
| A22 Assault police, emergency services or other authorised officer | The direct and confrontational infliction of force, injury or violence upon a police officer, emergency services worker or other authorised officer, when on duty. |
| A23 Common assault | An assault not involving any of the circumstances defined as serious assault or assault police, emergency services or other authorised officer. |
| A31 Rape | Sexual penetration of another person, where that person does not give consent, gives consent as a result of intimidation or deception, or consent is proscribed (for example, the personal is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity). |
| A32 Indecent assault | Physical contact or intent of contact, of a sexual nature directed toward another person that does not amount to rape. |
| A33 Incest | Physical contact or intent of contact, of a sexual nature directed toward another person that does not amount to rape. |

| Crime Classification | Crime Statistics Agency Offence Classification description |
|---|---|
| A34 Non-contact sexual offences against children | Offences of a sexual nature, or intent thereof, against a person under the age of consent that involves the presence of that person but not physical contact with that person, including:<br><br>• procure a child for prostitution/pornography;<br>• 'grooming' offences, including those where a carriage service is used to groom (for example, cultivate an inappropriate online relationship with a child or children);<br>• force a minor to witness an act of sexual intercourse;<br>• the production, possession, distribution or display of pornographic or abusive material of a child under the age of consent in written, photographic, film, video, digital, or other format; but<br>• not including rape, indecent assault or incest offences. |
| A39 Other sexual offences | All other sexual offences not elsewhere classified within rape, indecent assault, incest or non-contact sexual offences against children. For example, up skirting or down-blousing offences. |
| A41 Abduction | The unlawful taking away or confinement of a person against that person's will, or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person. |
| A42 False imprisonment | The unlawful confinement of a person against that person's will, or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person, and not involving the taking away of the person. |
| A43 Slavery and sexual servitude offences | A person who provides sexual services and who, because of the use of force or a threat, is not free to:<br><br>• stop providing sexual services;<br>• decline to provide sexual services; or<br>• leave the place or area where the person provides sexual services. |
| A51 Aggravated robbery | The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use and/or threatened use, of immediate force or violence involving any of the following aggravating circumstances:<br><br>• infliction of injury or violence on the person;<br>• possession/use of a weapon; or<br>• committed in company (for example, by two or more people). |
| A52 Non-aggravated robbery | The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use and/or threatened use, of immediate force or violence not involving any aggravating circumstances as defined in aggravated robbery. |
| A61Blackmail | The unlawful demanding of money, property, or any other benefit from a person, in return for not revealing compromising information about that person. |
| A62 Extortion | A person who makes a demand of another person with a threat to kill or inflict injury on a person. |

| Crime Classification | Crime Statistics Agency Offence Classification description |
|---|---|
| A71 Stalking | Acts intended to cause physical or mental harm, or arouse apprehension or fear in a person, through a repeated course of unreasonable conduct, including:<br><br>• unauthorised surveillance of an individual;<br>• interfering with the individual's property (or that of an associated person);<br>• sending offensive material; or<br>• communicating with a person in a way that could be reasonably expected to around apprehension or fear. |
| A72 Harassment and private nuisance | Actions that are intended to harass an individual, not amounting to an assault, sexual assault, stalking, blackmail or extortion. This includes but is not limited to:<br><br>• nuisance phone calls;<br>• sexual harassment (not amounting to assault, sexual assault or stalking); or<br>• harassment where there is no indication that the behaviour is intended to cause physical or mental harm, or arouse apprehension or fear. |
| A73 Threatening behaviour | Declaration of intention to punish or hurt a person, property or reputation, where the threats are not face-to-face. This includes giving warning of intention to inflict harm or revenge, orally via the telephone or taped recordings, using a computer, or in writing.<br><br>It does not include threats to commit a substantive offence where there is a belief that the threat could be enacted. These are coded to common assault, for example. |
| A81 Dangerous driving | Dangerous, negligent or culpable operation of a vehicle in a manner whereby an injury to themselves or another person occurs, or is potentially likely to occur. |
| A81 Neglect or ill treatment of people | The ill treatment or wilful neglect of a person under care, not involving the operation of a vehicle that, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially results in injury to the person under care, not amounting to assault. |
| A83 Throw or discharge object endangering people | Acts involving the throwing or discharge of an object in a manner whereby an injury to themselves or another person occurs, or is potentially likely to occur. |
| A89 Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering people | All other dangerous or negligent acts not involving the operation of a vehicle that, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially result in injury to oneself or another person and cannot be classified as dangerous driving, neglect or ill treatment of people, or throw or discharge object endangering people. |
| B11 Cause damage by fire | Intentionally, and without lawful excuse, destroying or damaging property by fire (arson), whether or not intending to endanger the life of another. |
| B21 Criminal damage | The wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of property excluding pollution. |
| B22 Graffiti | Property damage caused by the application of substances (for example, paint, posters and/or plastic, metal or wood based compounds) to the surface of the property. |
| B29 Other property damage offences | All other property damage offences that cannot be classified elsewhere in cause damage by fire, criminal damage and graffiti. |
| B31 Aggravated burglary | The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence, where the entry is either forced or unforced, that includes one or more of the following aggravating circumstances:<br><br>• use or possession of a weapon during the commission of the offence; or<br>• presence of the occupier or another person during the commission of the offence. |

| Crime Classification | Crime Statistics Agency Offence Classification description |
|---|---|
| B32 Non-aggravated burglary | The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence, where the entry is either forced or unforced, that does not include any of the aggravating circumstances listed within the aggravated burglary classification. |
| B41 Motor vehicle theft | The unlawful taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission, with the intent of permanently depriving the owner or possessor of the use of the motor vehicle. The definition of a motor vehicle is any self-propelled vehicle that runs on the land surface and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes, but is not limited to: car, motorcycle, motorised caravan/campervan, truck, lorry, tractor, bus, grader, etc. |
| B42 Steal from a motor vehicle | The unlawful taking of parts or contents from another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission. |
| B44 Theft of a bicycle | The unlawful taking of a bicycle, or bicycle parts from another person illegally and without permission. |
| B49 Other theft | All other theft offences that cannot be classified elsewhere in motor vehicle theft, steal from a motor vehicle, steal from a retail store, theft of a bicycle, receiving or handling stolen goods and fare evasion. |
| B53 Obtain benefit by deception | The use of deception or impersonation with the intent of dishonestly obtaining property, goods or services or other benefit, or to avoid a disbenefit. |
| B55 Deceptive business practices | Actions carried out as part of trade or commercial activity that are intended to deceive consumers, stakeholders or other interested parties. |
| B56 Professional malpractice and misrepresentation | Acts intended to deceive others into a mistaken belief that a person belongs to a particular profession, trade, rank or status. This includes an unlicensed or unregistered person practicing a trade or profession. |
| B56 Other deception offences | All other deception offences that cannot be classified elsewhere in forgery and counterfeiting, possess equipment to make false instrument, obtain benefit by deception, state false information, deceptive business practices and professional malpractices and misrepresentation. |
| D21 Riot and affray | A public disturbance involving acts or threats of violence for a common purpose by a group of people. |
| D23 Offensive conduct | Conduct of a non-verbal kind that is deemed offensive by another person. |
| D24 Offensive language | The use of abusive, invective or improper verbal language that is considered offensive by another person. |
| D31 Privacy offences | Actions that are intended to invade the privacy of an individual or company. |
| E13 Resist or hinder offences | An act with the intent of resisting or hindering the directions of any authorised officer or other official in the conduct of their lawful duty. |
| F92 Public health and safety offences | Offences involving the breach of statutory rules or regulations intended to preserve or improve the safety or health of the community at large. |