

Women's Health In the North

<http://www.whin.org.au/>

Violence Against Women

Violence against women is experienced by a significant number of women in Australia despite it being preventable. For Victorian women aged between 15 and 44 years, intimate partner violence is the leading cause of preventable death, disability and illness. The impact of violence against women is widespread and long-standing, generating profound personal, social and economic costs to individuals, the community and our nation. Specific groups of women are particularly at risk of violence due to the interplay of a number of complex factors, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, women with a disability and culturally and linguistically diverse women. Having the confidence, knowledge and ability to seek support and access appropriate services is also difficult for many women.

VAW

Fact
Sheet

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Stalking, Harassment And Threatening Behaviours	Rate (per 10,000) Reported Incidents
Family Violence	Rate (per 10,000) Reported Incidents
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Family Violence, Child Present	Rate (per 10,000) Reported incidents

Perceptions Of Safety

Sourced from VicHealth Indicators, this represents the percentage of women and men respondents who feel 'Very safe' or 'Safe' when walking alone in the local area at night. In 2015, the perception of safety average for women was only 44.0% compared with 78.8% for men. In the four years since the previous 2011 survey, Victorian women and men were less likely to report feeling safe.

Gender Analysis

Safe neighbourhoods foster community participation, encourage physical activity, community connectedness and add to the health and well-being of local residents and visitors. The built environment, neighbourhood design, and transport options are critical to ensuring public safety, particularly for women. Fear of male violence and street harassment significantly limits the participation of women and girls in community life. This contributes to health outcome disparities, social exclusion and poor perceptions of safety for women.

Perceptions Of Safety - % People who feel safe when walking alone at night

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2015	26.4%	67.9%	34.9%	72.2%	44.0%	78.8%	61.4%
2011	49.9%	83.6%	52.2%	84.7%	63.1%	87.5%	75.3%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

When asked 'How safe do you feel walking alone in your local area after dark?' in the VicHealth Indicators 2015 Survey, the number of people who answered 'Very safe' or 'Safe' divided by the number of survey participants* of the corresponding sex, by LGA. (*EXCLUDES: those who said 'Don't know', or who did not answer). The 2015 and 2011 Perceptions of Safety data is not directly comparable - due to different methodology used in the two surveys.

Source/s:

2015 VicHealth Community Indicators Survey: *Perceptions of Safety indicator*.

Currency: 2015

Link: <https://www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/programs-and-projects/vichealth-indicators-survey-2015>

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences include rape, indecent assault, and other acts of a sexual nature against another person, which are non-consensual or where the person is deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary / permanent incapacity. In Victoria, sexual violence is overwhelmingly perpetrated by men against women, and female victims of sexual offences outnumber male victims by a ratio of 7 to 1. In 2021 there were 9,277 reports of sexual offences logged by Victoria Police comprising 7,993 female victims, and 1,222 male victims. Compared with 2020, the number of sexual offence victim reports increased by 8.6% for females (up 633 from 7,360) and decreased by 6.6% for males (down 87 from 1,309). The 2021 sexual offences population rate is 14.9 per 10,000 persons for female victims, compared with 2.1 per 10,000 persons for male victims (average of Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

The stigma surrounding sexual assault makes it harder for victims to disclose their experience. In Victoria about one third of reported sexual offences are related to family violence. About a quarter relate to historical sexual assaults that are more than 10 years old. Less than one quarter of reported sexual offences progress to court, and even fewer result in a conviction. Women victims may experience discrimination from the justice system itself (in terms of being believed, or in the nature or level of questioning they receive). Sexual assault has profound effects on the wellbeing of victim/survivors, including emotional, psychological, legal, health, spiritual, and socioeconomic impacts.

Help/support in Victoria for victim-survivors of past or recent sexual assault:

- Centres Against Sexual Assault (CASA): (Website: casa.org.au)
- Victorian Sexual Assault Crisis Line: (Phone: 1800 806 292 - after hours)
- 1800RESPECT (Phone: 1800 737 732 - 24 hours / Website: 1800respect.org.au)

Sexual Offences - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	12.61	1.34	9.8	1.3	14.9	2.1	8.5
2020	10.95	2.03	10.7	1.9	14.5	2.4	8.5
2019	12.12	2.21	10.6	2.0	13.9	2.8	8.4
2018	13.04	3.08	10.8	2.0	14.1	3.0	8.5
2017	10.3	2.3	9.8	2.0	13.7	3.6	8.7

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of victim(1) reports received in the year period 2021, per LGA, per 10,000 total persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Victim includes females and males of all ages. (2) Multiple victim reports can arise for a single individual (eg: in the case of child exploitation material, where each image is considered an offence).

Source/s:

(1) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, *Victim reports for selected offences by region, LGA and sex of victim - January to December 2021*. Category: A30 Sexual offences. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change; (2) ABS Census 2021.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Sexual Offences - Reported Incidents

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	216	23	150.3	20.7	101.0	15.2	58.1
2020	178	33	154.3	25.6	92.9	15.9	54.4
2019	197	36	151.0	27.9	93.9	17.1	55.5
2018	212	50	155.9	27.3	93.1	17.6	55.3
2017	168	37	140.4	28.4	88.4	20.3	54.4

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The number of victim(1) reports received in the year period 2021. Notes: (1) Victim includes females and males of all ages. (2) Multiple victim reports can arise for a single individual (eg: in the case of child exploitation material, where each image is considered an offence).

Source/s:

Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Victim reports for selected offences by region, LGA and sex of victim - January to December 2021. Category: A30 Sexual offences. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Sexual Offences Relationship To Victim

In Victoria, sexual violence is overwhelmingly perpetrated by men against women, with female victims of sexual offences outnumbering male victims by a ratio of 7 to 1. More than 7 in 10 sexual offences are committed by someone known to the victim, whether the victim is female or male. Based on offences reported to Victoria Police in the 2-year period 2020 to 2021, the proportion of sexual offenders known to victims (of any age) is 76.3% for female victims and 71.6% for male victims (average of Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

Inaccurate myths often portray sex offenders as 'deviant men unknown to their victims', when in fact most sexual violence perpetrators are connected to their victims as family members, partners, friends or co-workers. Sexual violence often goes unreported due to the majority of sex offenders being known to their victims. Women are more likely to report sexual assault by a stranger than to report sexual assault from a current partner.

Help/support for victims/survivors of past or recent sexual assault:

- Centres Against Sexual Assault (CASA): (Web: casa.org.au)
- Victorian Sexual Assault Crisis Line: (Tel: 1800 806 292 / after hours)

Sexual Offences Relationship To Victim - Aggregate 2 year % known to victim

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	65.2%	41.1%	70.1%	61.8%	76.4%	71.5%	74.0%
2020	66.8%	50.7%	70.4%	59.5%	76.5%	74.3%	75.4%
2019	56.8%	57.0%	65.5%	61.4%	75.5%	72.2%	73.8%
2018	57.0%	64.4%	63.3%	61.9%	74.0%	71.7%	72.8%
2017	64.1%	74.6%	66.9%	63.6%	74.8%	74.7%	74.8%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The number of victim(1) reports where the alleged sexual offender was 'known to the victim'(2), by LGA, in the 2-year period January 2020 to December 2021 divided by the total sexual offence victim reports of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Notes: (1) Victim includes females and males of any age. (2) The relationship of the victim to the alleged offender is recorded as current partner, former partner, family member or non-family member.

Source/s:

Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Victim reports where the principal offence was A30 sexual offences by police region, LGA, sex and relationship of victim to alleged offender - January 2020 to December 2021. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change.

Currency: Jan 2020-Dec 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Stalking, Harassment And Threatening Behaviours

This category includes repeated acts of unreasonable conduct intended to: cause physical or mental harm, arouse apprehension or fear, threaten or invade privacy, create nuisance, or offend someone on the basis of personal characteristics. In Victoria, female victim reports of stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour (SHTB) outnumber male victim reports by a ratio of 1.9 to 1. In 2021 there were 7,606 SHTB incidents logged by Victoria Police comprising 4,952 female victims, and 2,605 male victims. Compared with 2020, the number of SHTB victim reports decreased by 4.7% for females (down 245 from 5,197) and decreased by 4.6% for males (down 127 from 2,732). The 2021 population rate for SHTB incidents is 8.0 per 10,000 persons for female victims, compared with 4.1 per 10,000 persons for male victims (average of Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

While anyone can experience stalking, it is a crime disproportionately perpetrated by cisgender men against women, other men, and gender diverse people (Victorian Law Reform Commission, 2021). Among women, the prevalence of stalking victimisation is higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, women with disability or long-term health conditions, and migrant women. Due to advances in technology, many types of stalking and harassment behaviour can be carried out remotely, with the identity of the perpetrator hidden from the victim. Many victims experience barriers to reporting, receiving justice for, and recovery from stalking and harassment. Help/support for victims of stalking, harassment or threatening behaviours: Victoria Police and/or the Victims of Crime Helpline (Phone: 1800 819 817)

Stalking, Harassment And Threatening Behaviours - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	7.53	3.50	8.0	4.1	8.0	4.1	6.1
2020	7.26	4.43	8.5	5.2	9.3	4.7	7.0
2019	7.01	4.06	8.8	4.7	8.7	4.3	6.5
2018	8.00	4.31	8.4	4.6	8.0	4.3	6.1
2017	6.4	2.8	7.5	4.3	7.8	4.1	6.0

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of victim reports received in the year period 2021, per LGA, per 10,000 total persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) Victim includes females and males of all ages. (2) Multiple victim reports can arise for the same individual (eg: each text or email may be considered an offence).

Source/s:

(1) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, *Victim reports for selected offences by region, LGA and sex of victim - January to December 2021*. Category: A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change; (2) ABS Census 2021.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Stalking, Harassment And Threatening Behaviours - Reported Incidents

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	129	60	134.0	66.9	62.5	32.9	47.7
2020	118	72	131.7	79.4	65.6	34.5	50.0
2019	114	66	133.6	71.1	62.2	31.2	46.7
2018	130	70	126.3	66.7	59.3	29.9	44.6
2017	104	45	113.6	61.6	57.0	28.5	42.7

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The number of victim(1) reports received in the year period 2021. Notes: (1) Victim includes females and males of all ages. (2) Multiple victim reports can arise for the same individual (eg: each text or email may be considered an offence).

Source/s:

Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Victim reports for selected offences by region, LGA and sex of victim - January to December 2021. Category: A70 Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Family Violence

Family violence includes violent or threatening behaviour, or any other form of behaviour that coerces or controls a family member or causes that family member to be fearful. For family incidents attended by Victoria Police, reports of female affected family members (AFMs) outnumber reports of male affected family members by a ratio of 2.9 to 1. In 2021 there were 91,146 family incident reports logged by Victoria Police comprising 68,040 reports of female affected family members (AFMs), and 22,977 reports of male AFMs. Compared with 2020 (the highest on record), the number of family incident reports decreased by 1.5%. Incidents decreased 1.4% for female affected family members (AFMs) (down 932 from 68,972) and decreased by 2.0% for male AFMs (down 480 from 23,457). Despite this decrease, the population rate (5-year average) for family incidents continues to rise in Victoria. The 5-year average rate per 10,000 for female AFMs is 112.7 in 2021 (up from 111.8 in 2020) and the 5-year average rate per 10,000 for male AFMs is 38.2 in 2021 (up from 37.8 in 2020) (average of Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

Family violence is the most pervasive and common form of men's violence against women in Victoria. Family violence causes significant physical, emotional, psychological and financial harm to those who experience it. It is the leading cause of death and disability in women aged 15-45 years and is the biggest contributor to women's ill-health including poor mental health. Family violence is the single largest driver of homelessness for women in Victoria, is a common factor in child protection notifications, and results in a police call-out on average once every two minutes across Australia. Primary prevention activity seeks to stop family violence before it starts by addressing the underlying drivers of violence at the population level. Respect Victoria leads the statewide primary prevention of all forms of family violence and violence against women. Family Safety Victoria coordinates the delivery of response and support services by bringing organisations together to create new and better ways to respond to family violence.

Help/support in Victoria for victim-survivors of family violence:

- Safe Steps (Phone: 1800 015 188 – 24 hours)
- 1800RESPECT (Phone: 1800 737 732 - 24 hours / Website: 1800respect.org.au)

Family Violence - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	81.58	27.78	85.2	30.7	114.0	38.6	76.3
2020	89.44	33.77	103.2	37.2	123.2	42.5	82.9
2019	86.61	34.88	98.7	34.3	115.6	38.1	76.9
2018	91.90	33.40	91.8	33.1	108.3	36.7	72.5
2017	81.0	28.2	85.9	30.8	102.5	35.2	68.9

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of affected family members (AFMs) in the year 2021, where incidents were attended by Victoria Police and a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed, per LGA, per 10,000 total persons of the corresponding LGA. Notes: (1) A family incident can involve one or more AFM and/or one or more other parties. A separate L17 form is completed for each AFM. (2) AFM includes females and males of all ages.

Source/s:

(1) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Affected family members recorded by police region, LGA and sex - January to December 2021. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change; (2) ABS Census 2021; (3) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to end of December 2020.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Family Violence - Reported Incidents

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	1398	476	1,417.4	489.6	859.3	290.6	574.9
2020	1454	549	1,546.6	551.3	870.5	296.7	583.6
2019	1408	567	1,484.0	513.9	801.9	265.3	533.6
2018	1494	543	1,404.4	496.1	754.2	248.5	501.4
2017	1316	459	1,288.6	459.3	708.7	238.2	473.4

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The number of affected family members (AFMs) in the year 2021, where incidents were attended by Victoria Police and a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (also known as an L17 form) was completed. Notes: (1) A family incident can involve one or more AFM and/or one or more other parties. A separate L17 form is completed for each AFM. (2) AFM includes females and males of all ages.

Source/s:

(1) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, *Affected family members recorded by police region, LGA and sex - January to December 2021*. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change. (2) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, *Police-recorded crime trends in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic: update to end of December 2020*.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Intimate Partner Violence

Family violence carried out against a current or former partner is known as intimate partner violence (IPV). For IPV incidents attended by Victoria Police, female affected family members (AFMs) outnumber male AFMs by a ratio of 4 to 1. In 2021 there were 56,869 IPV affected family members logged by Victoria Police comprising 45,555 female AFMs and 11,259 AFMs. Compared with 2020, the number of IPV affected family members decreased by 0.9% for female AFMs (down 409 from 45,964) and decreased by 1.5% for male AFMs (down 174 from 11,433). Despite this decrease, the population rate (5-year average) for intimate partner violence continues to rise in Victoria. The 5-year average rate per 10,000 for IPV female affected family members is 75.0 in 2021 (up from 74.7 in 2020) and the 5-year average rate per 10,000 for IPV male AFMs is 18.6 in 2021 (up from 18.3 in 2020) (average of Victorian local government areas). The split of female AFMs compared with male AFMs for IPV incidents in Victoria has remained relatively stable over the past 5 years.

Gender Analysis

Due to under-reporting, the true incidence of IPV is likely to be much higher. Men's violence against female partners is more likely to inflict severe injury and to result from attempts to control, coerce, intimidate and dominate than women's violence against male partners which is more likely to be in self-defense. Female victims are also more likely than male victims to live in fear before, during and after separation from a violent partner.

Help/support in Victoria for women victim-survivors of family violence:

- Safe Steps (Phone: 1800 015 188 – 24 hours)
- 1800RESPECT (Phone: 1800 737 732 - 24 hours / Website: 1800respect.org.au)

Intimate Partner Violence - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	57.83	15.70	57.5	15.2	75.8	18.9	47.3
2020	61.70	17.84	67.3	18.3	81.6	20.9	51.3
2019	58.07	17.78	65.1	16.7	77.0	18.5	47.8
2018	62.32	16.79	59.3	14.9	71.9	17.9	44.9
2017	54.1	14.3	54.2	13.0	68.9	16.9	42.9

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of affected family members where an intimate partner relationship was recorded, by LGA, in the year 2021, per 10,000 total persons of the corresponding LGA.

Source/s:

(1) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, *Number of affected family members where an intimate partner relationship was recorded by police region, LGA and sex - January to December 2021*. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change; (2) ABS Census 2021.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Intimate Partner Violence - Reported Incidents

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	991	269	957.0	233.7	574.9	142.5	358.7
2020	1003	290	1,016.4	261.4	579.6	144.7	362.1
2019	944	289	979.0	240.1	538.6	129.1	333.8
2018	1013	273	905.4	217.1	506.7	119.1	312.9
2017	880	232	819.3	191.1	476.0	111.5	293.7

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

Number of affected family members where an intimate partner relationship was recorded, by LGA, in the year 2021. Intimate partner includes: current or former spouse, defacto, boyfriend/girlfriend, gay or lesbian domestic partner.

Source/s:

Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Number of affected family members where an intimate partner relationship was recorded by police region, LGA and sex - January to December 2021. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Family Violence, Child Present

The 'child present' flag indicates whether one or more children were identified as having been present at the time of a family incident logged by Victoria Police. This includes where a child could have witnessed or heard the incident, and incidents where a child is the affected family member (AFM). Of the total 91,146 family incidents recorded in 2021, there were 33,339 (36.6%) with a 'child present' flag. Incidents with a child present decreased by 805 (2.4%) compared with 2020 (34,144 incidents). In 2021, there were 25,785 incidents with a female affected family member (AFM) and a child present, compared with 7,516 incidents with a male AFM and a child present. The 2021 population rate for presence of a child/children at a family incident is 42.9 per 10,000 for incidents with female AFMs, compared with 12.7 per 10,000 for incidents with male AFMs (average of Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

According to Crime Statistics Agency research, 1 in 50 Victorian children witnessed or were exposed to family violence in the year ending June 2019. Most incidents witnessed by children occurred between intimate partners and involved male perpetrators and female affected family members. Family violence impacts negatively on children's physical and mental wellbeing, language development and schooling, and is the leading cause of children's homelessness in Australia. Children exposed to family violence are twice as likely to witness subsequent family violence incidents and be referred to child protection services. Exposure also increases the risk of: psychiatric disorders, suicidal ideation, future contact with the justice system, and reduced social participation in adulthood.

Help/support for family violence in Victoria:

Safe Steps (Phone: 1800 015 188 – 24 hours)

Kids Helpline (Phone: 1800 55 1800 – 24 hours)

Family Violence, Child Present - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	23.52	6.13	28.7	8.3	42.9	12.7	27.8
2020	25.34	7.32	35.4	10.1	48.6	14.5	31.5
2019	26.51	8.24	31.4	9.0	42.1	11.6	26.9
2018	22.95	6.21	27.4	7.5	36.5	9.9	23.2

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of family incidents logged by Victoria Police in the year 2021 with 'child present' flagged in the L17 form, by sex of the affected family member (AFM), by LGA, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA.

Notes: (1) Child present indicates whether one or more children (under 18) were identified as having been present at the time of the incident (could have witnessed or heard the incident, or a child is the AFM). (2) Counts of 3 are assigned an arbitrary count value of 1.5 to enable rate calculation. (3) A new L17 form was rolled out statewide in mid-2019, which may have affected how 'Child present' data is recorded. Therefore direct comparison of 2019 or later data with 2018 or earlier data is not recommended.

Source/s:

(1) Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, *Number of Family incidents by child present flag, affected family member sex, police region and LGA - January to December 2021*. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change; (2) ABS Census 2021.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

Family Violence, Child Present - Reported incidents

Time Period	Moreland		Metro North Region Average		Victoria State LGA Average		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	403	105	510.0	140.4	326.0	95.1	210.6
2020	412	119	558.3	156.1	334.1	97.5	215.8
2019	431	134	490.4	138.9	286.5	79.2	182.8
2018	373	101	433.0	114.9	244.1	64.5	154.3

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The number of family incidents logged by Victoria Police in the year 2021 with 'child present' flagged in the L17 form, by sex of the affected family member (AFM), by LGA. Notes: (1) Child present indicates whether one or more children (under 18) were identified as having been present at the time of the incident (could have witnessed or heard the incident, or a child is the AFM). (2) Counts of 1, 2, or 3 are recorded as 3. (3) A new L17 form was rolled out statewide in mid-2019, which may have affected how 'Child present' data is recorded. Therefore direct comparison of 2019 or later data with 2018 or earlier data is not recommended.

Source/s:

Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, Number of Family incidents by child present flag, affected family member sex, police region and LGA - January to December 2021. Data extracted from LEAP on 18 January 2022 and is subject to change. Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/>

