



FRANKSTON CITY

CRIME AND SAFETY COMMUNITY PROFILE 2022

Acknowledgment of Country

Frankston City Council acknowledges the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters in and around Frankston City, and value and recognise local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, heritage and connection to land as a proud part of a shared identity for Frankston City.

Council pays respect to Elders past and present and recognises their importance in maintaining knowledge, traditions and culture in our community.

Council also respectfully acknowledges the Bunurong Land Council as the Registered Aboriginal Party responsible for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the land and waters where Frankston City Council is situated.

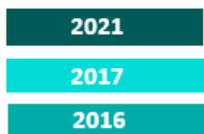
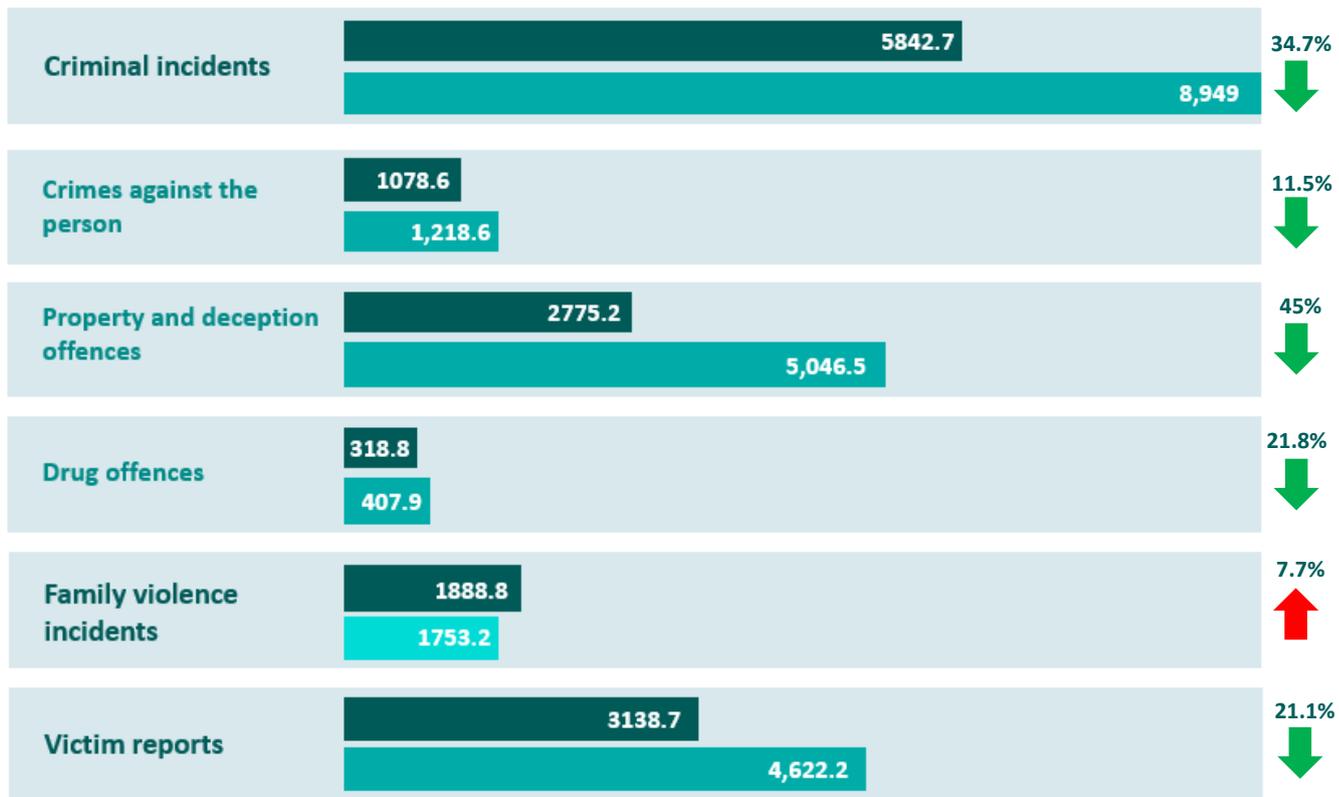


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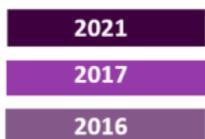
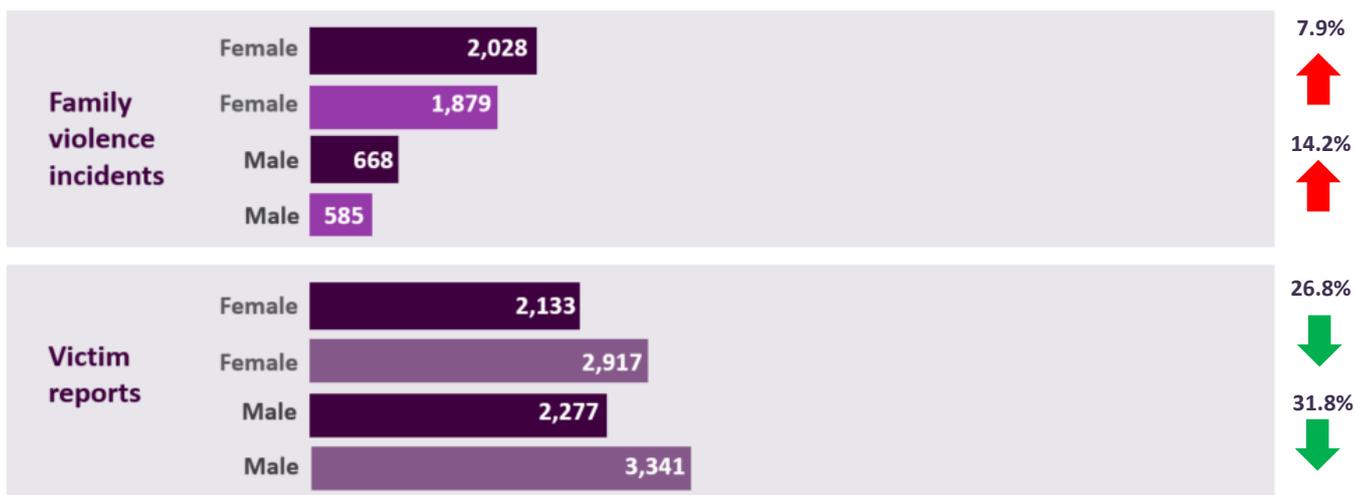
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Snapshot of Frankston City crime statistics

Rate of criminal incidents (per 100,000 people) – Five year trend (year ending December)

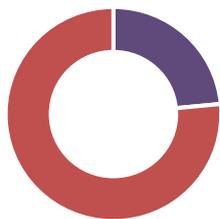


Number of reports by gender – Five year trend (year ending December)



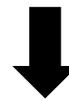
Frankston City Gender snapshot

Year ending December 2021

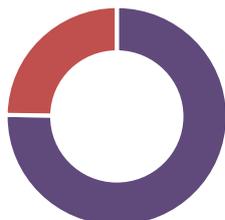


Alleged offender incidents

Females	Males
1,090	3,549



Both decreasing over time

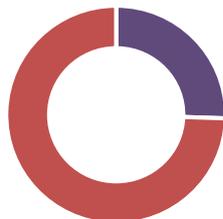


Family Violence victims

Females	Males
2,028	668

3x

Females more likely to be a victim of family violence

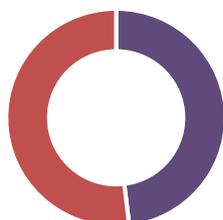


Family Violence perpetrator

Females	Males
688	2,007

3x

Males more likely to be a perpetrator of family violence



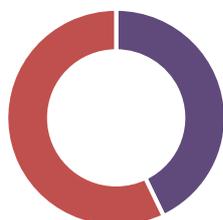
Perception of safety at night (Rating 0-10)

Frankston City Council Community Satisfaction Survey

Females	Males
6.18	6.67

7.3%

Females feel less safe than males at night



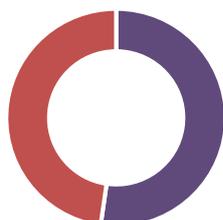
Lifetime risk of harm from alcohol

Victorian Population Health Survey 2017

Females	Males
56.0%	74.6%

18.6%

Males at greater lifetime risk of harm from alcohol



Deaths related to alcohol and illicit drugs 2011-2020

AODStats

Females	Males
1,055	963

9.5%

More female deaths related to alcohol and illicit drugs

Snapshot of perceptions of safety in Frankston City

Frankston City Council Community Satisfaction survey 2022

Perception of safety in public areas	Increased by an average of 4.2%
Perception of safety in the day versus night	5.1% feel unsafe during the day versus 20.3% at night
Feeling safe during the day	76.6% feel very safe in public spaces during the day compared to 70.4% in 2021
Feeling safe at night	38.3% feel very safe in public spaces at night compared to 28.4% in 2021
Feeling safe in and around your local shopping centre	66.8% feel very safe in their local shopping centre compared to 62.2% in 2021
In parks and open spaces	63.9% feel very safe in parks and open spaces compared to 56.4% in 2021
Travelling on or waiting for public transport	50.1% feel very safe while travelling on or waiting for public transport compared to 44.7% in 2021
Feeling unsafe in public areas at night	20% feel unsafe at night
Most common reasons for feeling unsafe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 33% Drugs and alcohol 2. 25% Concerns about people 3. 10.7% Perception of safety at night and lighting issues 4. 9.8% Crime and policing issues

Executive Summary

Criminal incidents

There is a declining trend of criminal incidents recorded in Frankston City, with significant reductions in the rates recorded over the five year period from 2016 to 2021 (34.7%). While the rate of criminal incidents in Frankston City is declining at a faster rate than what is average for the Southern Metro region, the rates are still higher than the regional average and are amongst the highest in Metro Melbourne.

Property and deception offences accounted for nearly half of all criminal incidents recorded in Frankston City for 2021, making it the most commonly recorded principle offence. While the rates of property and deception offences showed a declining trend over the five years from 2016 to 2021, the rates of crimes against the person recorded in Frankston City declined at a much slower rate and remained to be well above the Victorian average.

The top three subgroup offences recorded for Frankston City in 2021 were criminal damage, breach family violence orders and breach bail conditions. While the recorded rates for these subgroups were all higher in Frankston City compared to the Victorian averages, the rates all declined at a faster rate over the five years from 2016 to 2021. Rates of recorded subgroup offences that increased over this time were breach family violence orders, family violence common assault and non-family violence common assault.

A total of 8,358 criminal incidents were recorded for Frankston City in 2021. Of these, the highest rates occurred in the suburbs of Frankston, Frankston North, Seaford and Carrum Downs – all of which were higher than the Victorian average. Despite this, criminal incidents declined across all suburbs in Frankston City over the five years from 2016 to 2021.

Comparing levels of disadvantage to criminal incident rates shows a correlation, with areas of greater disadvantage experiencing higher levels of crime. Frankston North and Karingal have the highest rate of criminal incidents in Frankston City and also experience the most disadvantage.

The majority of criminal incidents recorded in Frankston City for 2021 occurred in a residential location, with 3,932 incidents recorded. Overall there was a declining trend in criminal incidents recorded at all locations during this time period, with the largest decreases seen in incidents occurring in other locations.

The majority of criminal incidents recorded by subgroup location in Frankston City for 2021 occurred at a house. While criminal incidents across all subgroup locations experienced a declining trend during the five years from 2016 to 2021, there was a much lower decline for incidents recorded at a house.

Victim reports

In 2021 Frankston City had the 10th highest victim report rate in Metro Melbourne, and a higher rate than both the Southern Metro region and Victorian averages. However, there was a declining trend in the rate of victim reports over the five years from 2016 to 2021, following a similar pattern to the trends recorded for criminal incidents.

The majority of victim reports recorded in Frankston City related to property and deception offences, followed by crimes against the person. All victim reports have declined in the five years from 2016 to 2021, with reports relating to property and deception offences declining at the fastest rate.

Within the crimes against the person offence category, victim reports were consistently the highest for the assault subgroup with 1,124 reports recorded in 2021, accounting for nearly 70% all reports in this category. Within the property and deception offence category, the theft subgroup had the highest number of victim reports, with 1,599 reports recorded in 2021. There was a declining trend for most of the subgroups in both principle offence categories over the five years from 2016 to 2021, with the greatest decline being for theft and burglary/break and enter.

Within the crimes against the person category, victim reports have consistently been highest for assault offences and account for nearly 70% all victim reports in this category. There were 1,124 assault victim reports in 2021. Within the property and deception offence category, theft has the highest number of victim reports with 1,599 in 2021. In both categories nearly all victim reports have declined since 2016, with the greatest decline being for theft and burglary/break and enter.

The majority of victim reports for Frankston City in 2021 were recorded for the 25-34 years age group, which consistently had the highest number of reports recorded compared to all other age groups over the five years from 2016 to 2021. However, there was a declining trend in victim reports across all age groups over this time period, with the largest decrease being for those aged 55+.

There were more victim reports recorded for males than for females in Frankston City for 2021, which was a consistent trend over the five years from 2016 to 2021. However, victim reports for both males and females declined by a similar number over this time period.

Family violence incidents

Frankston City has consistently experienced a higher rate of recorded family violence incidents across all of Metropolitan Melbourne over the four years from 2017 to 2021, including higher rates than the Southern Metro region and Victorian averages. While the rate of recorded family violence incidents has been increasing in Frankston City over time, this trend has been at a slower rate than most other Metro Melbourne LGAs and the regional average, and it has increased at only half the rate of the Victorian average.

Females are three times more likely to be affected by family violence incidents recorded in Frankston city than males. While the number incidents increased for both females and males recorded as the affected family members, the increase in the number of females was much more significant. While the majority of family members affected by family violence incidents are aged between 25 and 44 years, the greatest increase has been for people aged 55+.

The number of family violence incidents in Frankston City recording males as the other party (perpetrator) was three times higher than those recording females as the other party. Over the four years from 2017 to 2021, the number of incidents increased for both males and females by a comparable amount. The majority of people recorded as the other party were aged between 25-44 years. All age groups increased in number since 2017, with the exception of those aged 18-24 years which declined.

Children were not present in the majority of family violence incidents recorded in Frankston City. However, the number of family violence incidents recording a child as being present has been increasing.

Perceptions of safety

Perceptions of safety in all public places in Frankston City has increased since 2021 however they are still lower than the Melbourne Metro average. While perceptions of safety has increased at a higher rate for females compared to males, females still feel less safe than males in all public places. The largest increase in all people feeling 'very safe' in public places was at night.

In 2022 fewer people feel unsafe in all public places with the exception of when they are at the beach and foreshore; and in parks and open space which both had an increase in people feeling unsafe. Overall people feel most unsafe in public places at night followed by when travelling on or waiting for public transport.

Safety, Policing and Crime was identified by 8.3% of respondents as one of their top three issues in Frankston City, this has increased from 2021 with respondents nearly twice as likely to identify this as an issue compared to the previous year, and almost twice as likely the Metro Melbourne average.

Safety, Policing and Crime was identified as an issue by respondents residing in Frankston South at a higher rate than respondents in all other suburbs, however all suburbs have seen an increased concern in this compared to the previous year.

There were differences between respondent profiles and their rating of Safety, Policing and Crime as a top three issue, with more multilingual respondents than English speaking, more males than females and more people aged 35-44 years compared to the other age groups identifying this as an issue. All are significantly higher than the Melbourne Metro and South East Region averages.

The most common reason for not feeling safe in public places related to drugs and alcohol, with concern about traffic/hooning having the greatest increase from 2021 to 2022.

Overall there is a relatively strong sense of community, which has remained stable or increased from the previous year, however those in Frankston North were measurably less in agreement compared to the average in the municipality with statements about sense of community and support. As in the previous year there is a small proportion of people who do not feel part of the community.

1. Introduction

The **Frankston City Crime and Safety Community Profile 2022** has been developed to provide an overview of community safety and perceptions of safety in Frankston City.

Crime data analysis provides timely and useful information on crime trends, and assists Council and its partners in developing crime prevention strategies. The data in this profile has been analysed, in conjunction with community consultation, to inform the development of prevention strategies for inclusion in the Frankston City Safer Communities Strategy.

The information in this profile is complemented by the **Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Community Profile 2021**, which analyses health and wellbeing in Frankston City comprising the health environments, behaviours and health status contributing to community wellbeing.

1.1 Profile structure

This profile is structured using crime data by local government area from 1 January to 31 December 2021 and includes:

Criminal incidents: A criminal event that has occurred on a single date and at one location. It may include multiple offences, alleged offenders and/or victims. These incidents include the following principal offence types:

- Crimes against the person
- Property and deception offences
- Drug offences
- Public order and security offences
- Justice procedures offences
- Other offences

Victim reports: When an individual, business or organisation is recorded as being a victim of one or more criminal offences. This profile presents data for individuals only.

Family violence incidents: An incident attended by Victoria Police where a Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report was completed. The 'affected family member' is the person affected by the events occurring (similar to a victim), the 'other party' is the other person involved in the event (similar to an alleged offender). The other party could be a current or former partner, or a family member.

Perceptions of safety: Perceptions is measured by the level of safety felt or fear of crime occurring within the community as reported by individuals.

1.2 Data notes

The data on criminal incidents, victim reports and family violence incidents contained in this profile is:

- Recorded for the year ending in December.
- Based on rates as well as the number of recorded incidents, as a rate provides a meaningful way to compare recorded incidents between geographical areas with different population sizes.

- Taken from the Crime Statistics Agency, which is the agency responsible for processing, analysing and publishing Victorian crime statistics, independent of Victoria Police.
- Can be downloaded from www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au.

The data on perceptions of safety is from Council's annual Community Satisfaction Survey. Any additional data is referenced within the report.

2. Criminal Incidents

A criminal incident is a criminal event that may include multiple offences, alleged offenders and/or victims.

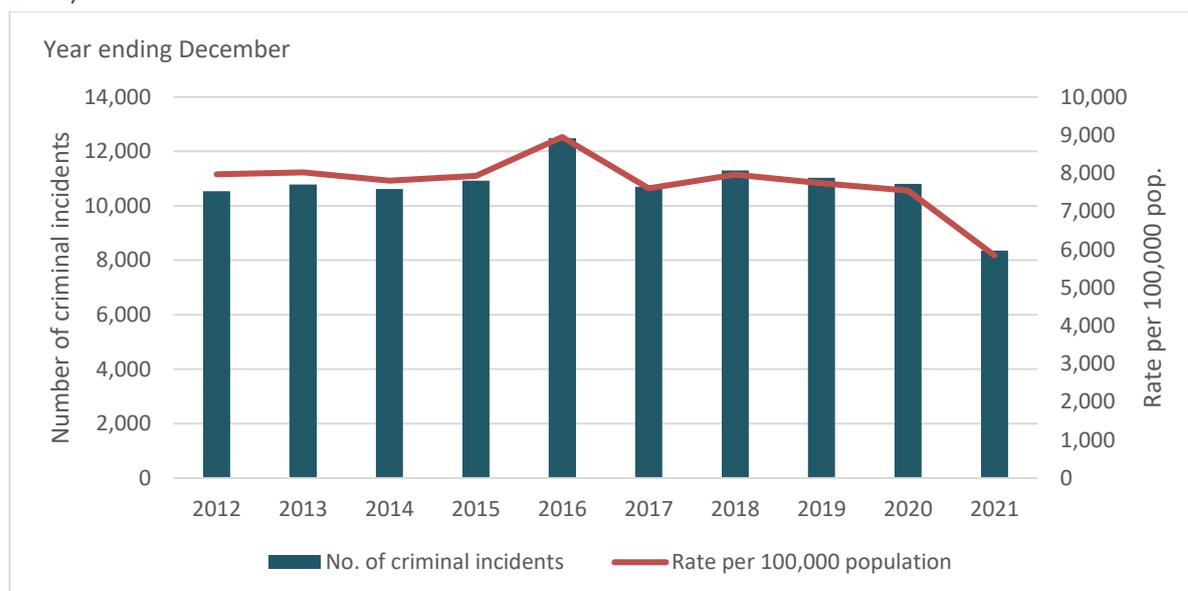
This section provides data on criminal incidents in Frankston City, including crimes against the person, property and deception offences, drug offences, public order and security offences and justice procedure offences.

2.1 Criminal incidents rates

There is a declining trend of criminal incidents recorded in Frankston City, with significant reductions in the rates recorded for the five year period from 2016 to 2021 (34.7%). While the rate of criminal incidents in Frankston City is declining at a faster rate than what is average for the Southern Metro region, the rates are still higher than the regional average and are amongst the highest in Metro Melbourne.

In 2021, Victoria Police recorded 8,358 criminal incidents that took place in Frankston City. Chart 1 shows a downwards trend in recorded criminal incidents over the past five years, with Table 1 showing a 33.1% decrease in incidents from 2016 (12,484 incidents) to 2021.

Chart 1: Frankston City criminal incidents and rate per 100,000 population, ten year trend (2012-2021)



This downwards trend is also seen in the rate of criminal incidents. Table 1 shows that the rate of recorded incidents in 2021 was at 5,842.7 incidents per 100,000 population, compared with 8,949 in 2016. However, Table 2 shows that this was the eighth highest criminal incident rate in Metropolitan Melbourne (out of 31 LGAs), and is higher than what was average for the Southern Metro region (4,837.9) and Victoria (5,232.4).

Table 1: Frankston City criminal incidents and rate per 100,000 population, five year trend (2016-2021)

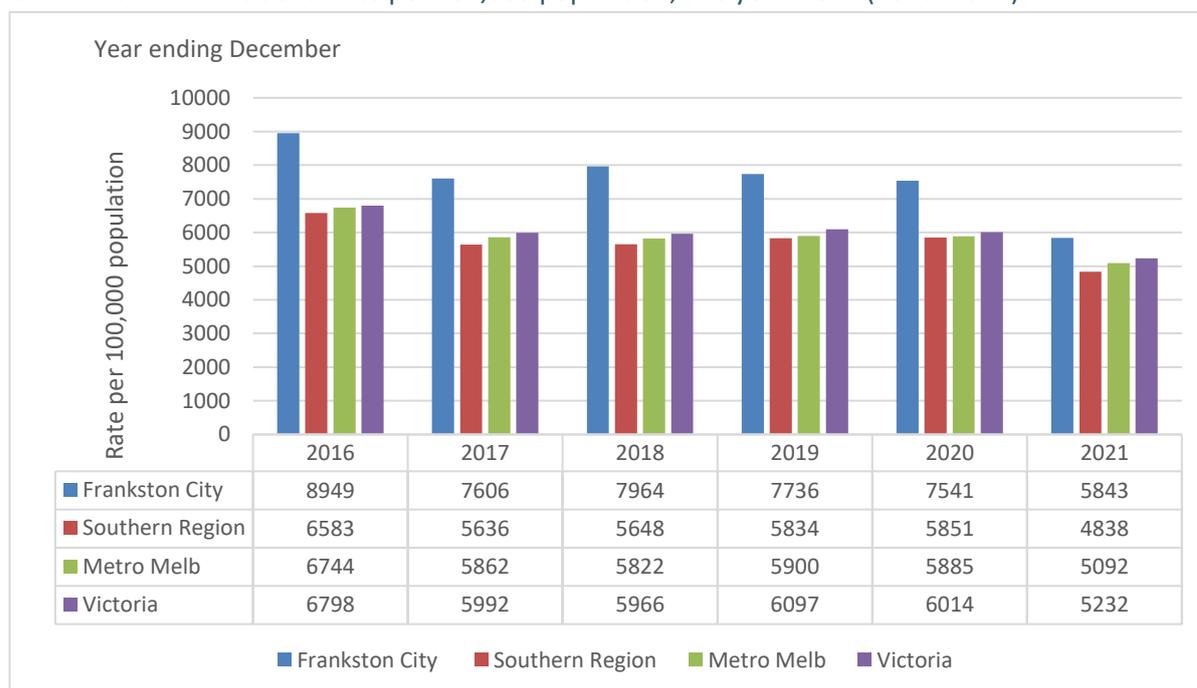
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-21
Criminal Incidents	12,484	10,703	11,296	11,035	10,809	8,358	-33.1%
Rate per 100,000 population	8,949.0	7,606.0	7,963.5	7,736.0	7,540.9	5,842.7	-34.7%

Table 2: Top 10 Metro Melbourne LGAs criminal incident rate per 100,000 population, five year trend (2016-2021)

LGA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	% change 2020-2021
Melbourne	19,338.0	16,661.3	15,788.2	15,064.8	14,585.6	14,717.3	-23.9%	0.9%
Yarra	12,156.9	11,001.7	11,476.5	10,907.6	11,026.4	9,194.6	-24.4%	-16.6%
Port Phillip	9,652.3	8,756.0	8,790.9	8,477.8	8,839.6	8,341.8	-13.6%	-5.6%
Maribyrnong	8,269.9	7,234.6	7,588.6	7,386.4	7,717.3	7,453.9	-9.9%	-3.4%
Greater Dandenong	9,657.2	8,359.3	8,472.4	8,730.5	8,900.5	7,101.3	-26.5%	-20.2%
Stonnington	8,267.3	6,939.3	7,170.6	7,688.3	7,636.5	6,992.3	-15.4%	-8.4%
Brimbank	7,393.6	6,399.1	6,980.8	7,228.7	7,380.2	6,252.2	-15.4%	-15.3%
Frankston City	8,949.0	7,606.0	7,963.5	7,736.0	7,540.9	5,842.7	-34.7%	-22.5%
Darebin	8,526.6	7,209.4	7,178.3	6,951.5	7,223.5	5,800.0	-32.0%	-19.7%
Hume	8,530.7	6,991.3	6,925.8	6,798.7	6,697.7	5,126.2	-39.9%	-23.5%
Southern Metro	6,582.9	5,636.1	5,684.1	5,834.0	5,851.6	4,837.9	-26.5%	-17.3%
Victoria	6,797.5	5,992.3	5,965.5	6,097.4	6,014.2	5,232.4	-23.0%	-13.0%

While the criminal incident rates have been consistently higher than the regional, Metro Melbourne and Victorian averages over the five years (from 2016 to 2021), Chart 2 shows that it has declined at a much faster rate. Frankston City's decline in criminal incident rates over the past five years (22.5%) was the third largest in Metro Melbourne (behind Hume at 23.5% and Whittlesea at 23.2%), and the largest out of all LGAs in the Southern region.

Chart 2: Criminal incidents rate per 100,000 population, five year trend (2016 -2021)



2.2 Principal offences

Property and deception offences accounted for nearly half of all criminal incidents recorded in Frankston City for 2021, making it the most commonly recorded principle offence. While the rates of property and deception offences showed a declining trend over the five years from 2016 to 2021, the rates of crimes against the person recorded in Frankston City declined at a much slower rate and remained to be well above the Victorian average.

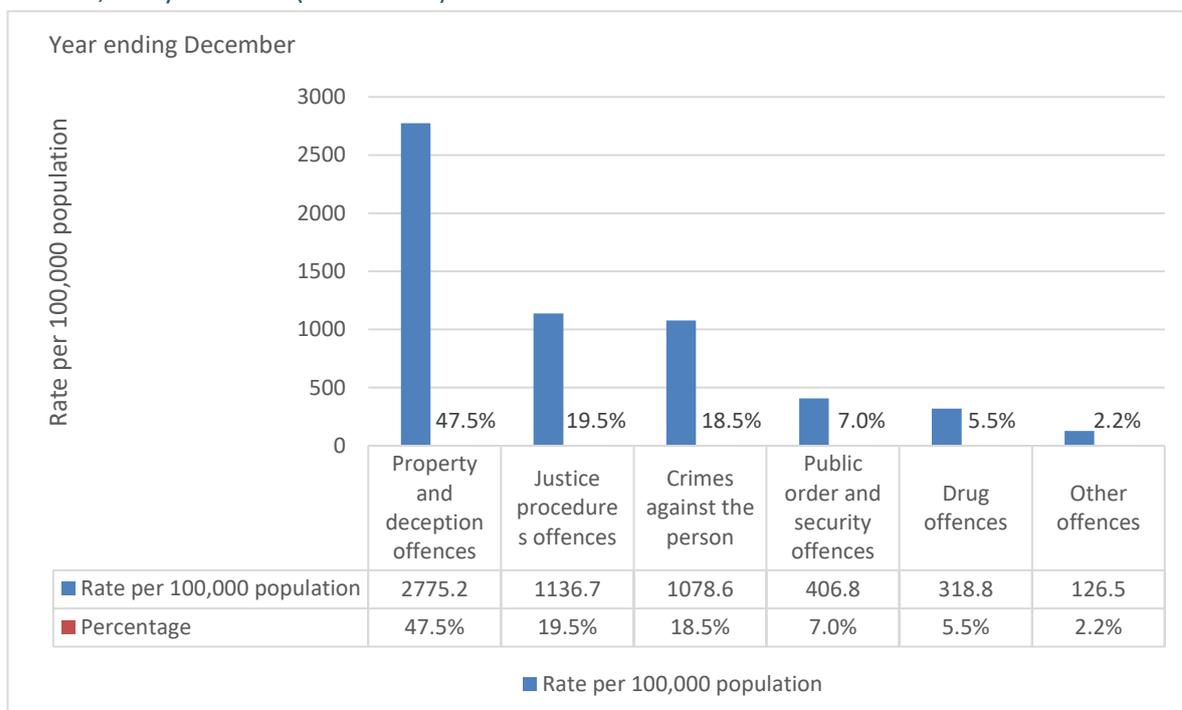
Principal offence is the offence type determined as the most serious offence type committed within a criminal incident. Principal offences are categorised into six overarching offences:

- Crimes against the person
- Property and deception offences
- Drug offences
- Public order and security offences
- Justice procedures offences
- Other offences

Each of these principal offence categories have several subgroups, which are explored in section 2.3.

When looking at the rate of criminal incidents, Chart 3 shows that in 2021 property and deception offences accounted for 47.5% of all recorded in Frankston City. This was followed by justice procedure offences (19.5%) and crimes against the person (18.5%).

Chart 3: Frankston City criminal incident rate per 100,000 population and proportion by principal offence, five year trend (2016 -2021)



Rates of property and deception, crimes against the person and drug offences in Frankston City are all higher than what is average for Victoria. However, Table 3 shows that these rates all declined over the five years from 2016 to 2021, with the declines occurring at a much higher rate compared to Victoria averages. Over this time there was a 45% decline in the rates of property

and deception offences, and in 2021 they fell to be lower than the Victorian average for the first time. This is followed by a 21.8% decline in drug offences and a decline of 11.5% in crimes against the person.

For 2021, the rate of crimes against the person in Frankston City was 1078.6 per 100,000 people, which is higher compared to the Victorian average rate of 974.9. The rate of drug offences in Frankston City (318.8) was also higher than the Victorian average (207.7).

Table 3: Frankston City criminal incident rate per 100,000 population by principal offence, five year trend (2016-2021)

	Crimes against the person		Property and deception offences		Drug offences	
	Frankston City	Victoria	Frankston City	Victoria	Frankston City	Victoria
2016	1,218.6	970.5	5,046.5	4,391.1	407.9	254.8
2017	1,186.8	975.7	4,049.2	3,684.1	364.6	230.4
2018	1,235.1	974.6	4,359.6	3,609.2	353.2	242.6
2019	1,188.3	989.8	4,270.7	3,729.3	319.7	254.2
2020	1,211.8	965.2	3,274.1	3,099.9	371.8	281.2
2021	1,078.6	974.9	2,775.2	2,891.5	318.8	207.7
% Change 2016-21	-11.5%	0.5%	-45.0%	-34.2%	-21.8%	-18.5%

2.3 Principal offences subgroups

The top three subgroup offences recorded for Frankston City in 2021 were criminal damage, breach family violence orders and breach bail conditions. While the recorded rates for these subgroups were all higher in Frankston City compared to the Victorian averages, the rates all declined at a faster rate over the five years from 2016 to 2021. Rates of recorded subgroup offences that increased over this time were breach family violence orders, family violence common assault and non-family violence common assault.

Principal offences are categorised into a range of subdivisions and subgroups, which allows for a much more detailed analysis of criminal incidents.

In 2021, Chart 4 shows the top five subgroups rates from across all six principal offences in Frankston City in 2021 as being:

1. Steal from a motor car
2. Criminal damage
3. Breach family violence order
4. Other theft
5. Breach bail conditions

Chart 4: Frankston City criminal incident principal offence subgroups rate per 100,000 population by top five offences, 2021

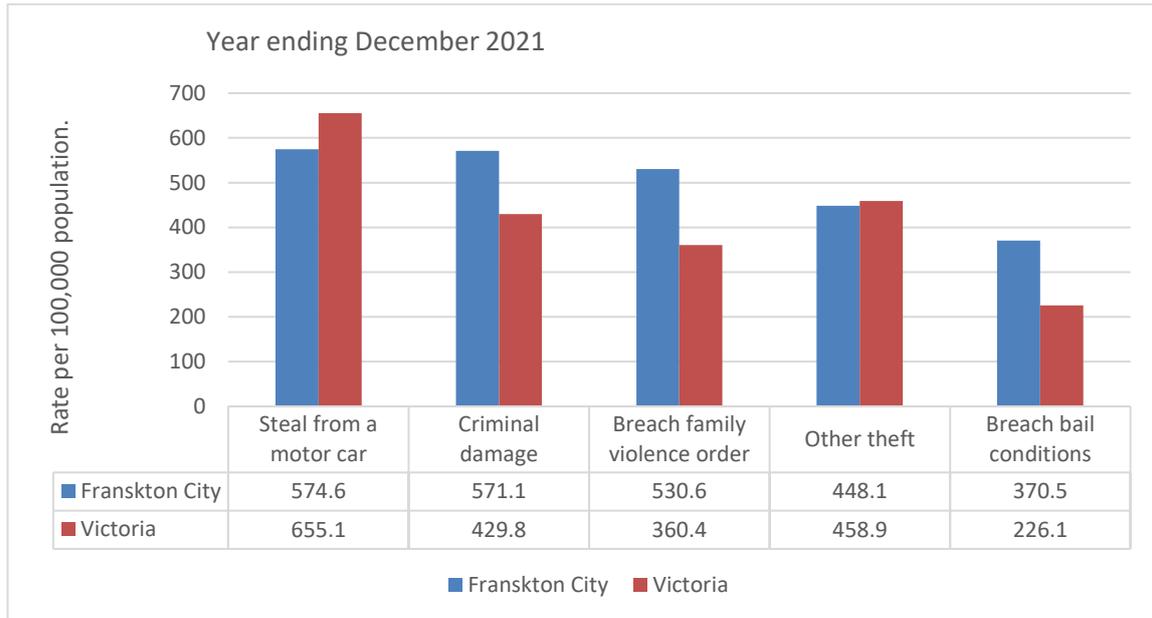


Chart 5 shows that the rate of all the top five subgroups in Frankston City have declined over the five years from 2016 to 2021, with the exception of breach family violence order offences which slightly increased by a rate of 0.3%. The increase in family violence order offences could be explained by legislative changes to the *Family Violence Protection Act 2007* and subsequent new offence codes that came into effect in April 2013, resulting in an increase in offences recorded for this subgroup.

The largest decline in these rates was for steal from a motor car (46.6%), followed by breach bail conditions (46.0%), other theft (26.7%) and criminal damage (24.3%).

Chart 5: Frankston City criminal incident principal offence subgroup rate per 100,000 population by top five offences, five year trend (2016 – 2021)

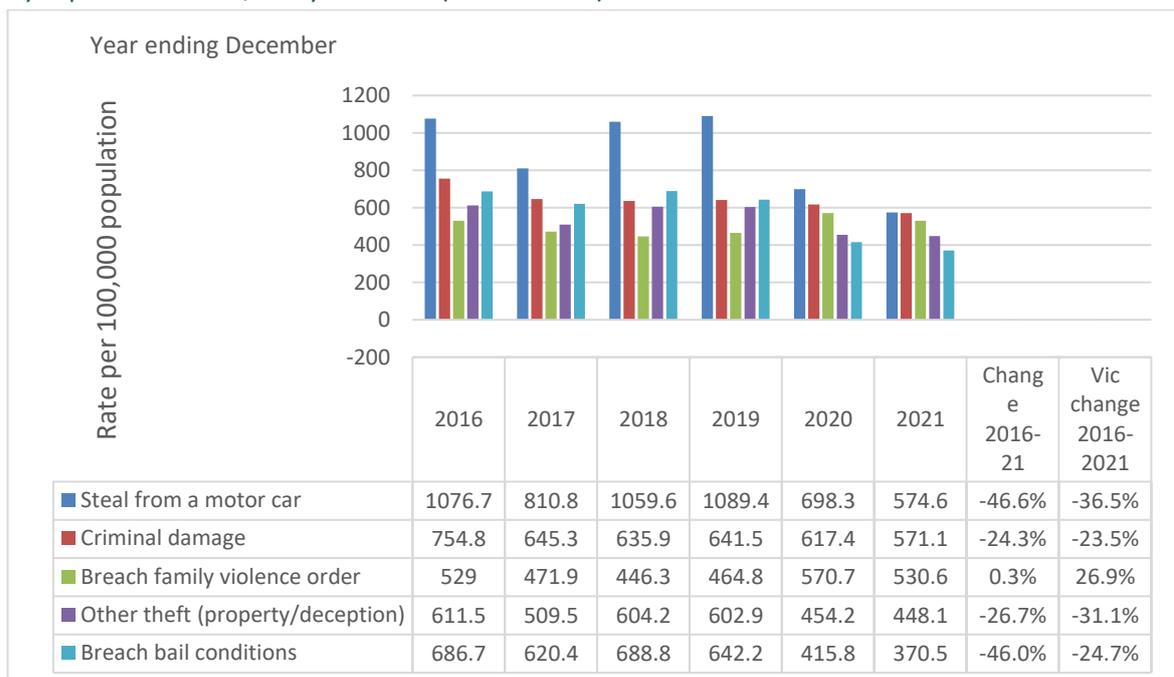
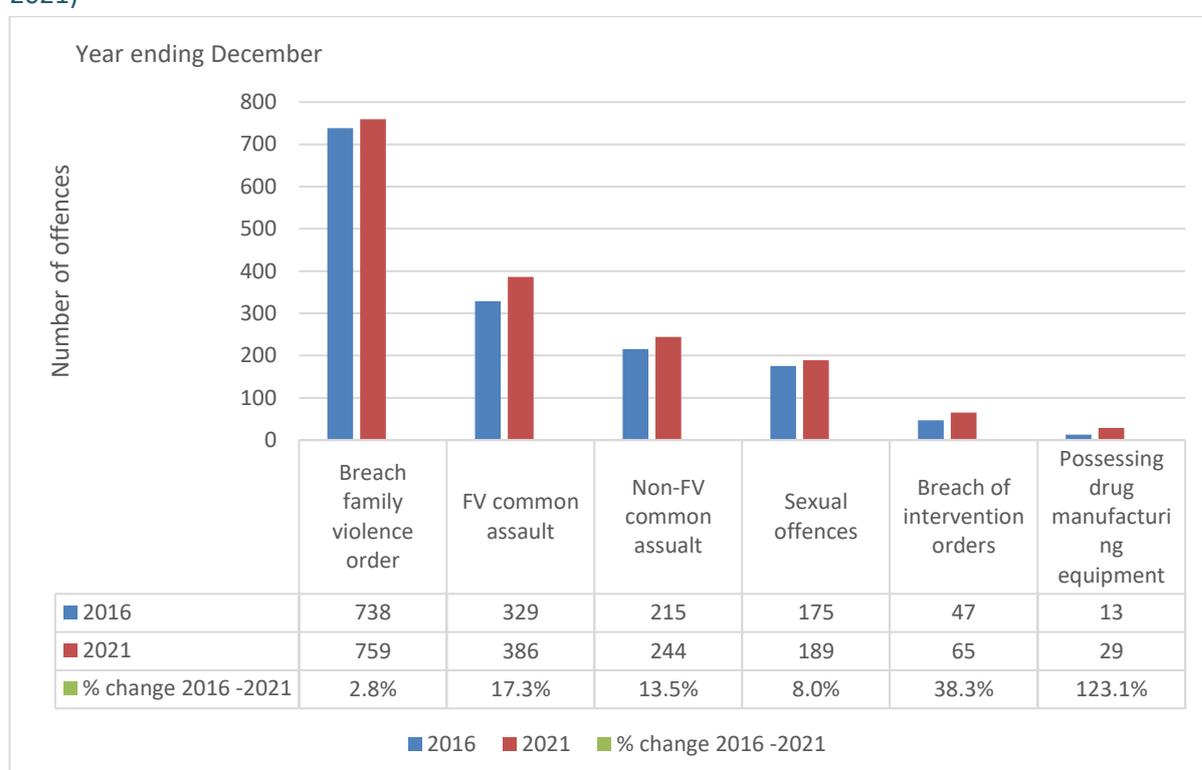


Chart 6 shows that the declining trend in criminal incidents over the past five years was not present within all offence subgroups.

During this time, the number of breach of family violence order offences recorded for Frankston City increased from 738 incidents to 759 (+2.8%). The number of family violence common assault offences increased from 329 offences to 386 (+17.3%); non-family violence common assault offences increased from 215 to 244 offences (+13.5%); and sexual offences increased from 175 to 189 (+8.0%). The number of breach of intervention order offences increased from 47 to 65 (+38.3%) and possessing drug manufacturing equipment offences more than doubled from 13 to 29 (+123.1%) in this time period. There were significantly higher numbers of public health and safety offences in 2020 with 1,344 offences and 178 in 2021, compared to only 2 in 2016, which could be due to COVID-19 pandemic public health orders.

Chart 6: Frankston City Criminal incident principal offences subgroups, five year increase (2016 & 2021)



Subgroups of the crimes against the person principle offence that have seen declining trends over the five years from 2016 to 2021 are:

- Family Violence serious assault, declined by 78 offences (-34.2%)
- Non-family violence serious assault, declined by 57 offences (-23.1%)
- Aggravated robbery, declined by 24 offences (-39.3%)
- Family Violence threatening behaviour, declined by 19 offences (-27.9%)
- Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering people, declined by 68 offences (-60.2%)

Other subgroups have seen declining trends over the five years from 2016 to 2021 are:

- Steal from a motor vehicle, declined by 680 offences (-45.3%)
- Residential non-aggravated burglary, declined by 494 offences (-66.7%)
- Breach bail conditions, declined by 428 offences (-44.7%)

- Steal from a retail store, declined by 343 offences (-50.6%)
- Motor vehicle theft declined, by 266 offences (-55.8%)

2.4 Criminal incidents by suburb

A total of 8,358 criminal incidents were recorded for Frankston City in 2021. Of these, the highest rates occurred in the suburbs of Frankston, Frankston North, Seaford and Carrum Downs – all of which were higher than the Victorian average. Despite this, criminal incidents declined across all suburbs in Frankston City over the five years from 2016 to 2021.

Chart 7 shows that in 2021, the largest number of criminal incidents were recorded in the suburb of Frankston (includes Frankston Central, Frankston Heights and Karingal), with a total of 4,156 incidents. This was followed by 1,254 incidents recorded in Carrum Downs and 1,146 in Seaford.

Chart 7: Frankston City criminal incidents by suburb, 2021

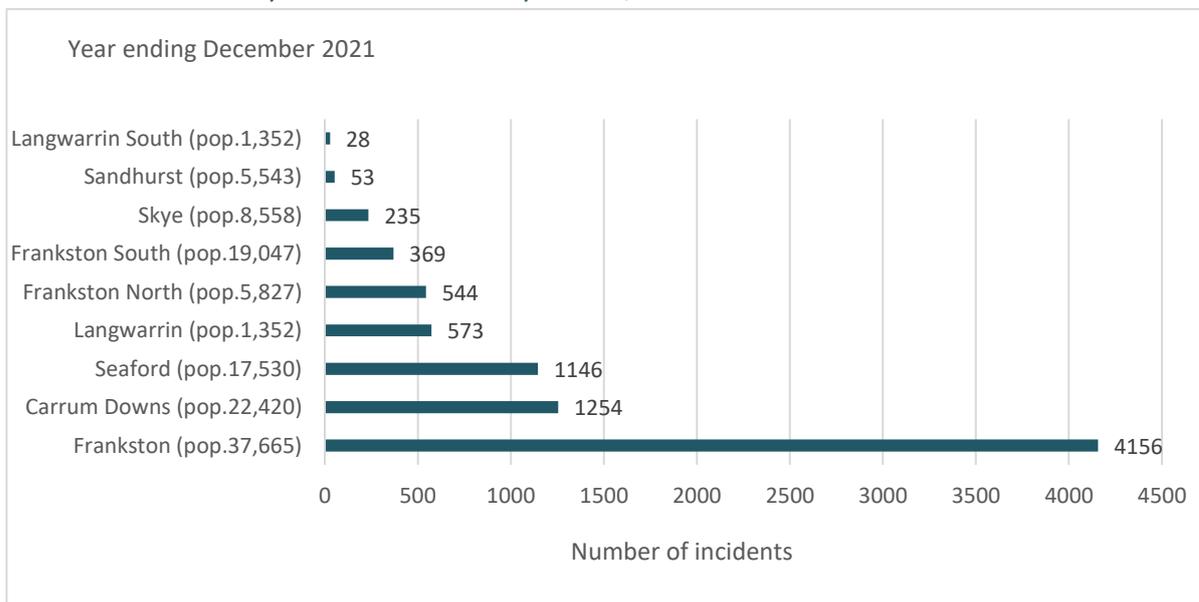
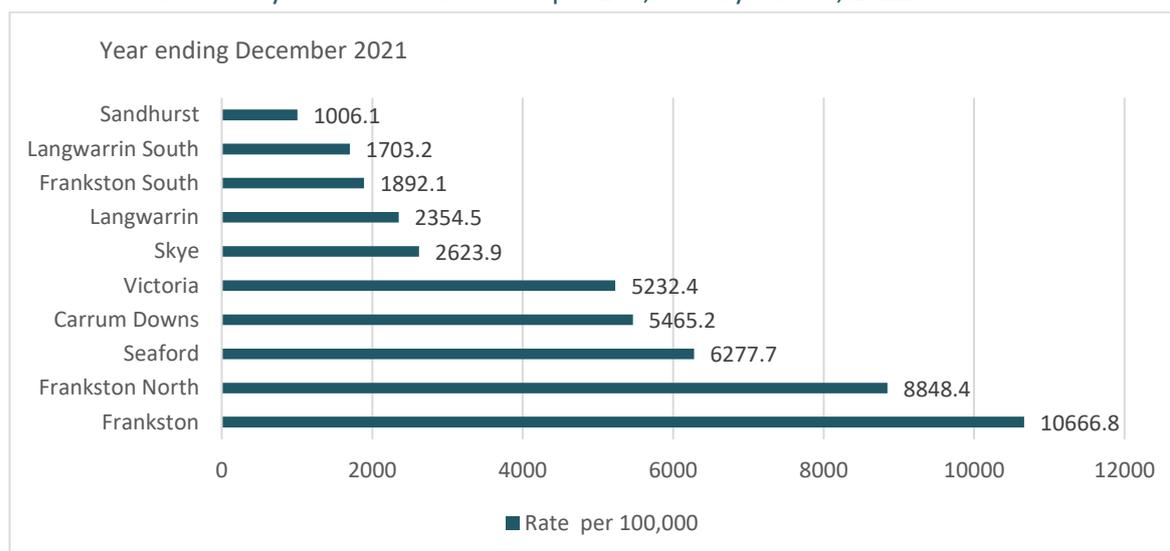


Chart 8 shows the rates of criminal incidents by suburb. Analysis of rates per 100,000 population enable a more accurate comparison between suburbs as it accounts for the differences in the population sizes. According to the rates, the suburb with the highest rates of criminal incidents in 2021 was once again Frankston at a rate of 10,666.8 per 100,000 population, which is more than double the Victorian average (5,232.4). This was followed by Frankston North (8848.8), Seaford (6,277.7) and Carrum Downs (5,465.2), which were all higher than the Victorian average (5,232.4).

Chart 8: Frankston City criminal incident rate per 100,000* by suburb, 2021



Note: Rates have been manually calculated by FCC using total suburb population figures (2021) from forecast.id. This differs to the Crime Statistics Agency that calculate rates per 100,000 of population aged 10 years and over as a representative of the age of criminal responsibility. The proportion of those aged under 10 years is similar across all suburbs in Frankston City and therefore has minimal impact on the calculation used in this instance.

The criminal incident rate for Frankston North in 2021 was higher than the Victorian averages across all principle offence categories. Sandhurst had the lowest rate of criminal incidents (1,006.1) compared to all other suburbs, followed by Langwarrin South (1,703.1).

Table 4 shows the criminal incident rates recorded by principle offence. In 2021, Frankston North had the highest rate of crimes against the person offences (1,951.9) compared to all other suburbs in Frankston City, and was also higher than the Victorian average (974.9).

Table 4: Frankston City criminal incident rate per 100,000 by suburb compared to Victoria, 2021

Offence	Crimes against the person	Property and Deception	Drug offences	Public order and security	Justice procedures	Other offences	Total
Carrum Downs	1,041.6	2,614.9	357.4	335.6	993.7	122.0	5,465.2
Frankston	1,835.1	4,876.5	513.3	885.5	2,274	2,82.3	10,666.8
Frankston North	1,951.9	3,578.4	439.2	536.8	2,195.8	146.4	8,848.4
Frankston South	358.9	1,010.2	66.7	66.7	358.9	30.8	1,892.1
Langwarrin	530.1	1,277.9	49.3	94.5	382.1	20.5	2,354.5
Langwarrin South	304.1	790.8	121.7	121.7	365.0	0.0	1,703.1
Sandhurst	227.8	607.4	94.9	0.0	75.9	0.0	1,006.1
Seaford	1,101.1	3,275.8	498.5	388.9	931.3	82.2	6,277.7
Skye	580.6	1,105.4	268.0	201.0	379.6	89.3	2,623.9
Victoria	974.9	2,891.5	207.7	243.3	755.3	159.7	5,232.4

Table 5 shows a declining trend in the total number of criminal incidents across all suburbs in the five years from 2016 to 2021. The largest decline in the number of incidents was seen in Frankston, falling from 6,165 to 4,156 (-32.6%). The largest decline in the rate of incidents was seen in Sandhurst (-48.5%).

Table 5: Frankston City criminal incidents by suburb, five year trend (2016-2021)

Suburb	2016	2021	No. change	% change
Carrum Downs	1565	1254	-311	-19.9%
Frankston	6165	4156	-2009	-32.6%
Frankston North	948	544	-404	-42.6%
Frankston South	612	369	-243	-39.7%
Langwarrin	870	573	-297	-34.1%
Langwarrin South	50	28	-22	-44.0%
Sandhurst	103	53	-50	-48.5%
Seaford	1785	1146	-639	-35.8%
Skye	386	235	-151	-39.1%

While overall there was a declining trend in criminal incidents across all suburbs, most suburbs still experienced an increase in one or more subgroup offences, including:

- Justice procedure offences, increased from 50 to 70 in Frankston South (+40%)
- Drug offences, increased from 55 to 82 in Carrum Downs (+49.1%)
- Other offences, increased from 8 to 110 in Frankston (+1275%)

2.4.1 Criminal incidents by socio-economic disadvantage

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) ranks geographic areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage using a range of variables from the Census. The SEIFA index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSD) is useful to identify areas in greatest need and where to prioritise resource allocation.

In 2016 the Frankston City SEIFA IRSD score was 1,001, ranking 33 out of 79 local government areas, meaning it has a lower level of disadvantage compared to 46 other LGA's in Victoria, and a higher level of disadvantage than 32 LGA's. When comparing suburbs within Frankston City there is a wide range in levels of disadvantage experienced. Frankston City has one of the least disadvantaged suburbs (Sandhurst) and one of the most disadvantaged suburbs (Frankston North) in Victoria.

Comparing levels of disadvantage to criminal incident rates shows a correlation, with areas of greater disadvantage also experiencing higher levels of crime (Chart 9). Frankston North and Karingal have the highest rate of criminal incidents in Frankston City and also experience the most disadvantage.

The same correlation is found when comparing levels of disadvantage between LGA's (Chart 10), with Frankston City experiencing higher rates of criminal incidents compared to LGA's with a lower level of disadvantage.

Chart 9: Frankston City criminal incidents per 100,000 population by suburb and SEIFA rank, 2016

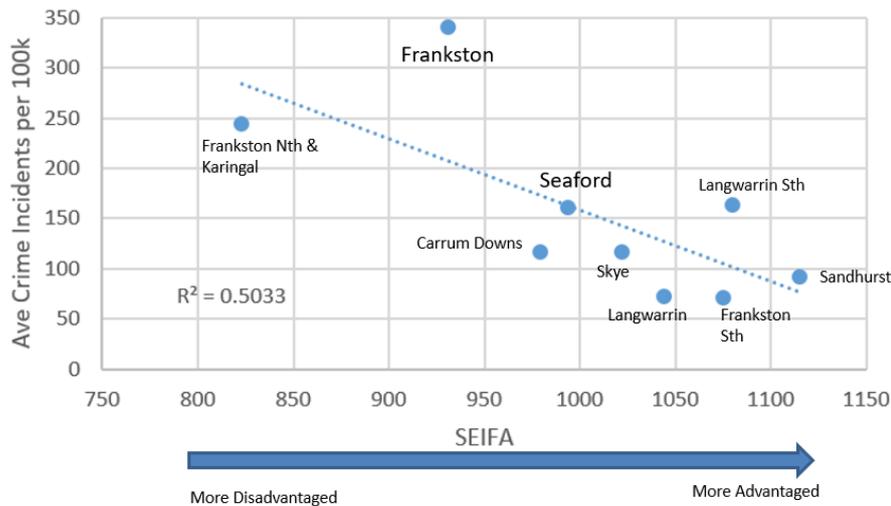
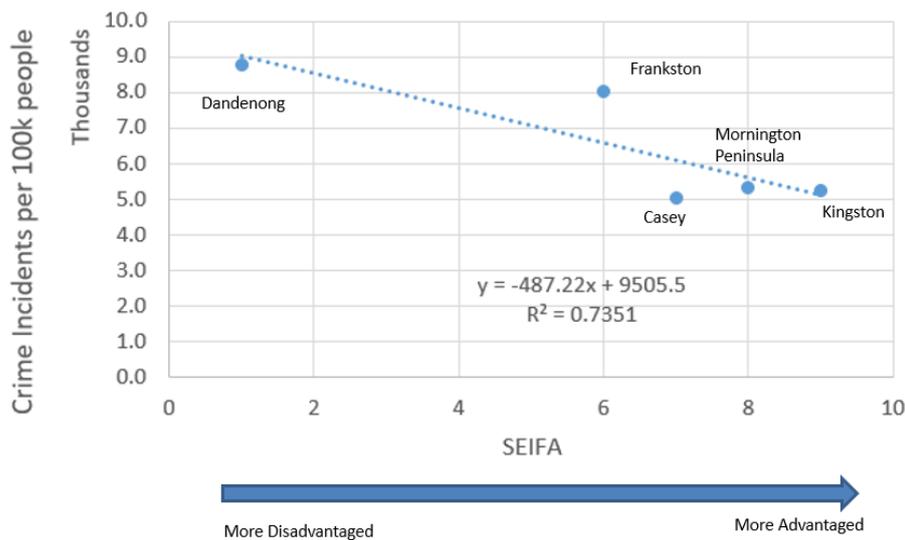


Chart 10: Criminal incidents per 100,000 population by LGA and SEIFA rank, 2016



2.5 Criminal incidents by location

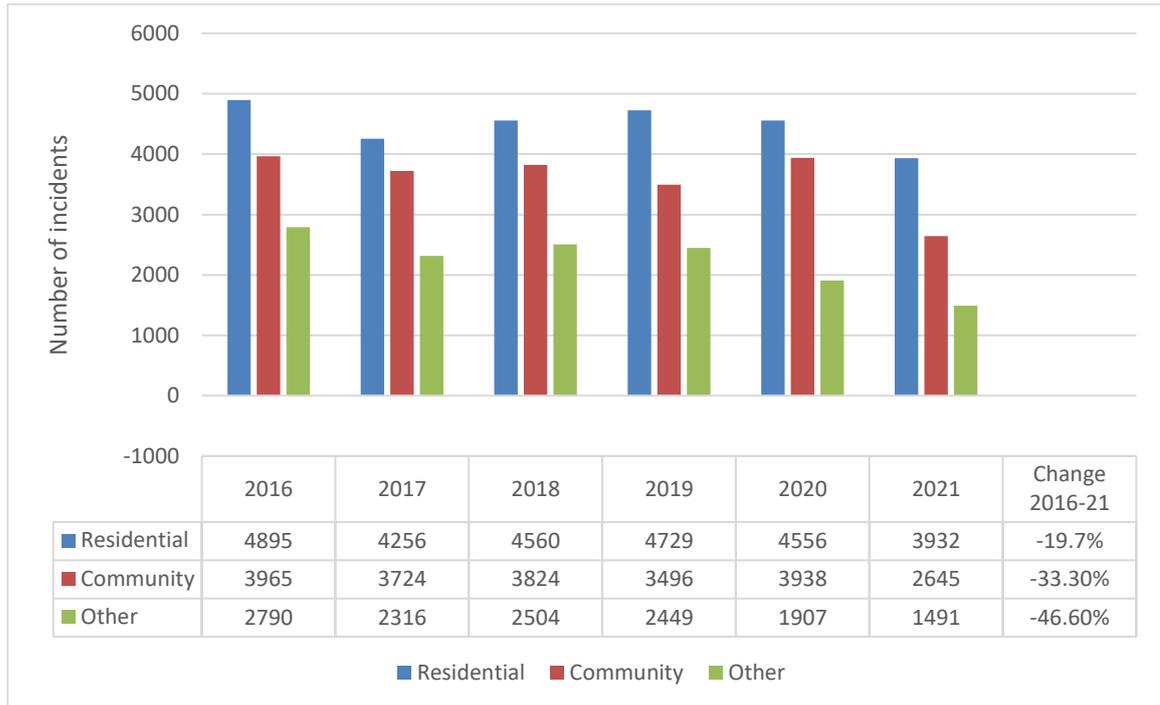
The majority of criminal incidents recorded in Frankston City for 2021 occurred in a residential location, with 3,932 incidents recorded. Overall there was a declining trend in criminal incidents recorded at all locations during this time period, with the largest decreases seen in incidents occurring in other locations.

There are three main location types recorded by Victoria Police: residential, community and other.

Chart 11 shows that over the five years from 2016 to 2021, the majority of criminal incidents were recorded as occurring in a residential location. In 2021, there was a total of 3,932 incidents recorded in residential locations, followed by 2,645 recorded in the community and 1,491 in a variety of other settings.

There has been a declined trend in incidents recorded for all locations, with the largest reduction in the rate of incidents seen in 'other' locations (-46.6%), and the largest reduction in the number of incidents seen in 'community' locations (-1,123).

Chart 11: Frankston City criminal incidents by offence location, 2021



2.6 Criminal incidents location subgroups

The majority of criminal incidents recorded by subgroup location in Frankston City for 2021 occurred at a house. While criminal incidents across all subgroup locations experienced a declining trend during the five years from 2016 to 2021, there was a much lower decline for incidents recorded at a house.

The locations of criminal incidents in residential, community and other categories are broken down into subgroups to enable greater clarity and analysis of the location of the incident.

Table 6 shows a declining trend in the number of criminal incidences across all subgroup locations over the five years from 2016 to 2021. The largest decline in the number of recorded incidents was for those occurring on the street/lane/footpath, which declined from 2,119 to 1,589 incidents. The largest decline in the rate of recorded incidents was for incidents occurring at a court, which declined by 62.1% (-361 incidents).

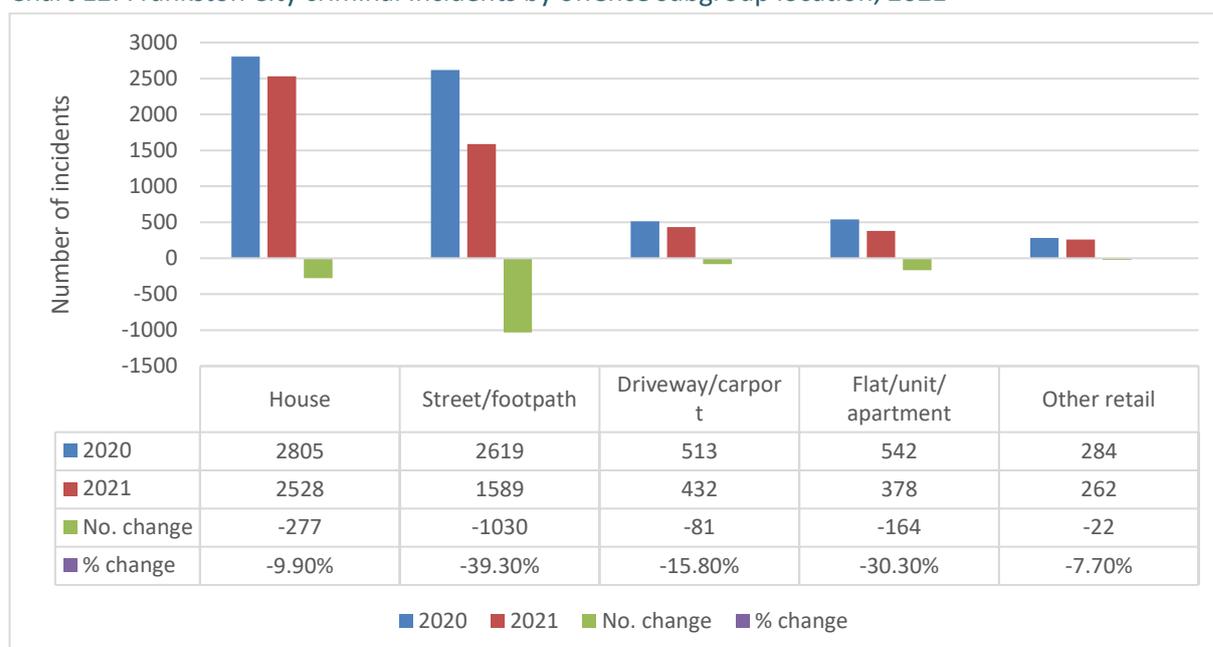
The majority of incidents recorded at a residential location occurred in the subgroup of house (2,528), followed by driveway/carport (432) and flat/unit or apartment (378). The majority of incidents recorded in a community location occurred in the subgroup of street or footpath (1589) followed by court (220) and a single level carpark (144). The majority of incidents recorded at other locations included 262 in the subgroup other retail locations, 225 at a shopping complex and 175 at a service station.

Table 6: Frankston City criminal incidents subgroup locations, five year trend (2016-2021)

Location division	Location sub group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2016-2021	% change 2016-2021
Residential	House	2869	2638	2765	2863	2805	2528	-341	-11.9%
	Driveway/carport	648	434	567	641	513	432	-216	-33.3%
	Flat/unit/apartment	499	462	495	430	542	378	-121	-24.2%
Community	Street/footpath	2119	1896	2021	1671	2619	1589	-530	-25.0%
	Court	581	548	593	625	263	220	-361	-62.1%
	Single level carpark	236	248	242	228	194	144	-92	-39.0%
Other	Other retail	553	495	467	407	284	262	-291	-52.6%
	Shopping complex	375	361	389	407	316	225	-150	-40.0%
	Service station	363	270	391	435	317	175	-188	-51.8%

Chart 12 shows the top five locations for where criminal incidents were recorded in Frankston City for 2021. These were: 1) house (2,528); 2) street/lane/footpath (1,589); 3) driveway/carport (432); 4) flat, unit/apartment (378), and 5) other retail (262).

Chart 12: Frankston City criminal incidents by offence subgroup location, 2021



3. Victim reports

A victim report is counted when an individual, business or organisation is recorded as being a victim of one or more criminal offences. A victim report count involves only one victim but can involve multiple offences and alleged offenders.

This section provides data on victim reports in Frankston City and includes offences under the categories of crimes against the person, property and deception, drug, public order and security, and justice procedure offences. Data is also provided on the age and sex of victims.

3.1 Victim report rates

In 2021 Frankston City had the 10th highest victim report rate in Metro Melbourne, and a higher rate than both the Southern Metro region and Victorian averages. However, there was a declining trend in the rate of victim reports over the five years from 2016 to 2021, following a similar pattern to the trends recorded for criminal incidents.

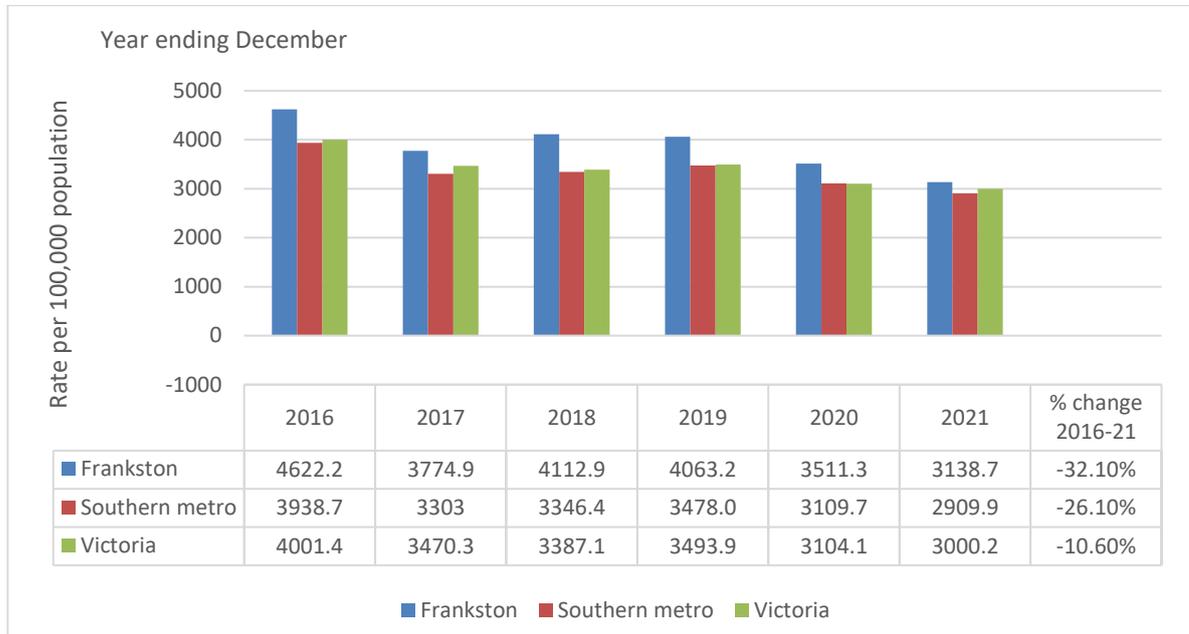
Table 7 shows that in 2021 Frankston City had the tenth highest victim report rate (3,138.7) out of all of Metro Melbourne LGAs. While this rate is higher than Southern Metro region (2,909.09) and Victoria (3,000.2) averages, it has decreased at a higher rate than both.

Table 7: Top 10 Metro Melbourne LGAs victim report rate per 100,000 population, five year trend (2016-2021)

LGA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2016-2021	% change 2020-2021
Melbourne	9,347.3	8,239.9	7,588.2	7,767.3	6,016.7	7,150.3	-23.5%	-18.8%
Yarra	7,501.0	6,681.7	7,262.1	6,803.9	5,872.5	5,623.1	-25.0%	-4.2%
Port Phillip	6,565.6	5,768.3	5,688.4	5,460.1	5,158.1	5,484.2	-16.5%	6.3%
Maribyrnong	4,963.1	4,544.4	4,712.7	4,582.7	4,366.1	4,896.5	-1.3%	12.1%
Stonnington	5,269.2	4,029.1	4,337.8	4,866.9	4,249.1	4,491.8	-14.8%	5.7%
Greater Dandenong	5,285.2	4,587.3	4,637.1	4,755.7	4,297.9	3,977.5	-24.7%	-7.5%
Brimbank	4,526.2	3,832.9	3,980.0	3,904.7	3,503.5	3,655.1	-19.2%	4.3%
Darebin	5,352.4	4,584.5	4,547.4	4,468.3	3,897.1	3,351.5	-37.4%	-14.0%
Moreland	4,887.6	4,067.3	4,259.5	3,781.3	3,497.0	3,327.6	-31.9%	-4.8%
Frankston City	4,622.2	3,774.9	4,112.9	4,063.2	3,511.3	3,138.7	-32.1%	-10.6%
Southern Metro	3,938.7	3,303.0	3,346.4	3,478.0	3,109.7	2,909.9	-26.1%	-6.4%
Victoria	4,001.4	3,470.3	3,387.1	3,493.9	3,104.1	3,000.2	-25.0%	-3.3%

Chart 13 shows that the rates of victim reports in Frankston City has decreased by 10.6% over the five years from 2016 to 2021, compared to the Southern Metro (-6.4%) and Victorian (-3.3%) averages. This trend is consistent with changes in the rate of criminal incidents in Frankston City compared to these regions.

Chart 13: Regional victim report rate per 100,000 population (Frankston City, Southern Metro and Victoria), five year trend (2016-2021)



3.2 Victim reports by principle offence

The majority of victim reports recorded in Frankston City related to property and deception offences, followed by crimes against the person. All victim reports have declined in the five years from 2016 to 2021, with reports relating to property and deception offences declining at the fastest rate.

Victim reports are categorised under five overarching offences:

- Crimes against the person
- Property and deception
- Drug offences
- Public order and security
- Justice

Chart 14 shows the total number of victim reports recording in Frankston City for 2021, with crimes against the person and property and deception offences also shown as they are the two most commonly reported principal offence categories for victim reports.

There were a total of 4,486 victim reports recorded in Frankston City for 2021, with the majority of reports recorded for property and deception offences (2,828) and crimes against the person offences (1,653).

Overall, there was a declining trend of victim reports recorded over the five years from 2016 to 2020, decreasing from 6,445 to 4,486 (-30.4%). The number of victim reports recorded for property and those for deception offences declined by 37.7% and crimes against the person declined by 13.0%.

Chart 14: Frankston City victim reports, five year trend (2016 – 2021)



3.3 Victim reports by principle offence subgroups

Within the crimes against the person offence category, victim reports were consistently the highest for the assault subgroup with 1,124 reports recorded in 2021, accounting for nearly 70% all reports in this category. Within the property and deception offence category, the theft subgroup had the highest number of victim reports, with 1,599 reports recorded in 2021. There was a declining trend for most of the subgroups in both principle offence categories over the five years from 2016 to 2021, with the greatest decline being for theft and burglary/break and enter.

Each principle offence category is broken down into a range of subgroups that provide more detailed information about the offence.

In Frankston City for 2021, Chart 15 shows that the highest number of victim reports were recorded for the principle offence subgroup of theft (a property and deception principle offence) with 1,599 reports. This was followed by assault (a crimes against the person principle offence) with 1,124 reports and property damage with 710 reports. The number of victim reports for all of these offence subgroups have declined over the five years from 2016 to 2021, and at a faster rate than the other subgroups. The most significant change has been seen for theft (-1,039)

which also declined at the highest rate over this time period (39.4%). Assault has remained relatively stable, only declining by 8%.

During the five years from 2016 to 2021 there were a minor increase in the number of victim reports recorded for deception offences (+88), other drug offences (+5), blackmail and extortion (+4) and abduction and related offences (+3).

Chart 15: Frankston City victim reports by offence subgroup, five year trend (2016 – 2021)

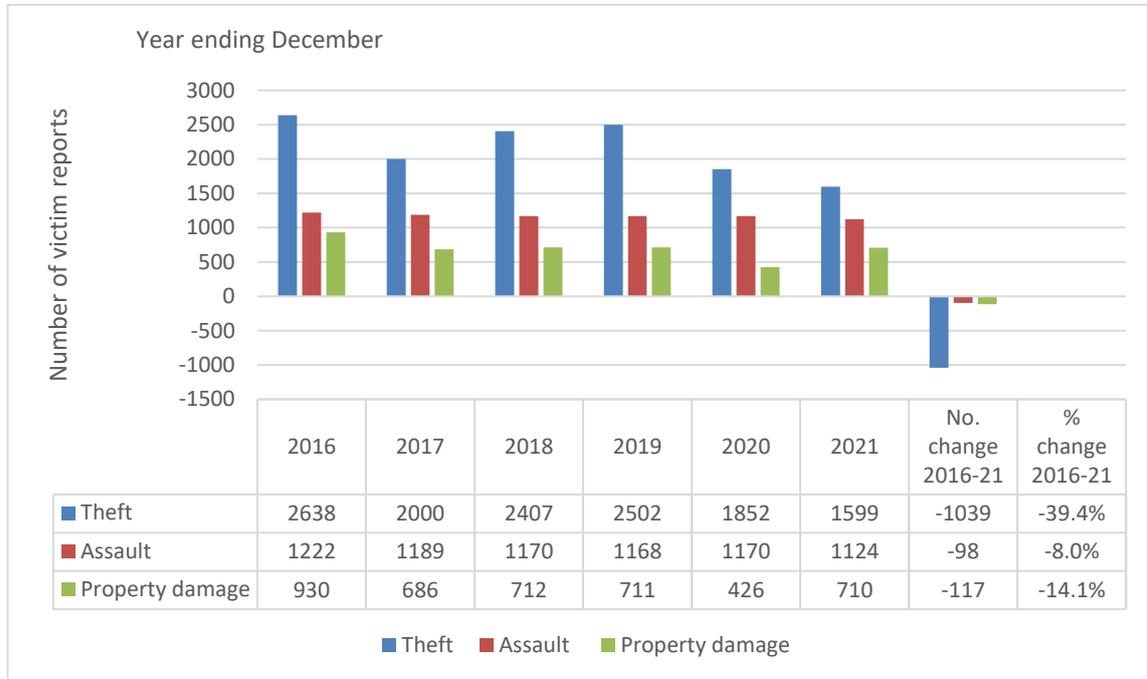


Chart 16 provides a breakdown of the number of victim reports recorded in the property and deception principle offence subgroups. IN 2021, the highest number of victim reports recorded for this offence were for *theft* (1,599), followed by *property damage* (710) and *burglary/break and enter* (327).

Over the five years from 2016 to 2021 there was a declining trend in victim reports for theft, which had the largest decline (-1,039), followed by burglary break and enter (-603) and property damage (-117). Victim reports for deception increased by 88 reports.

Chart 16: Frankston City victim report property and deception subgroups, five year trend (2016 – 2021)

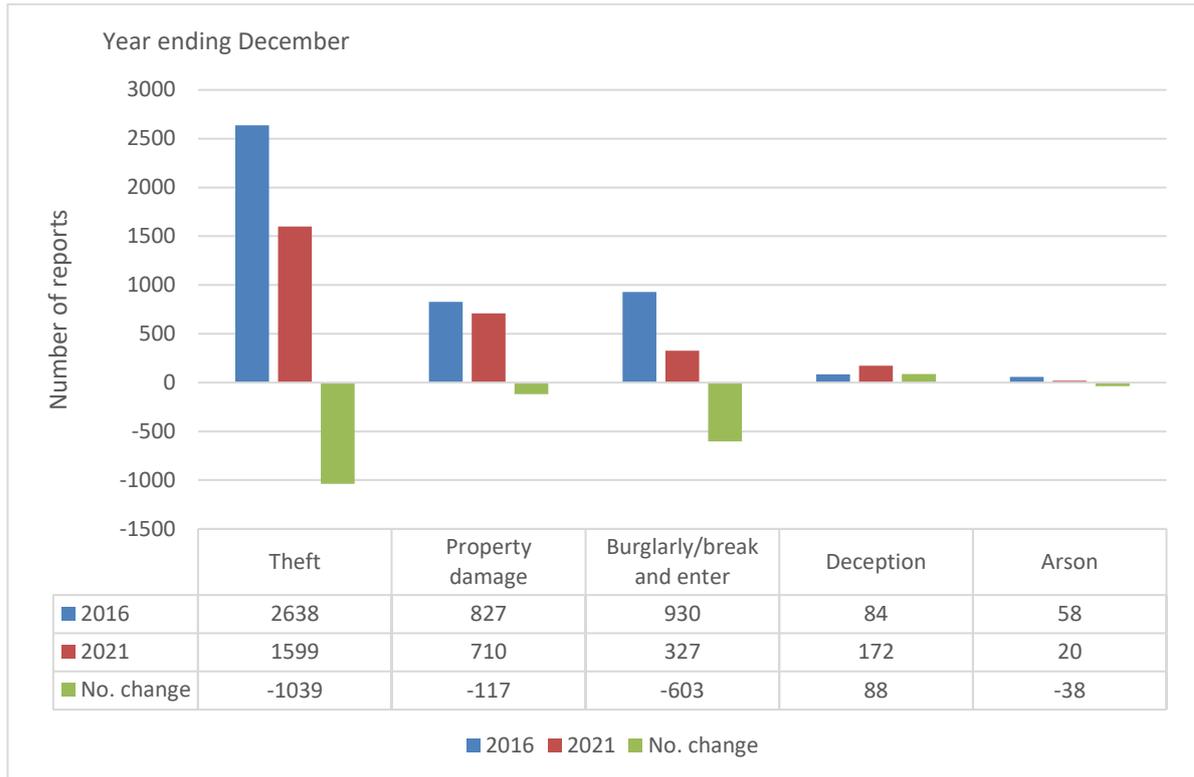
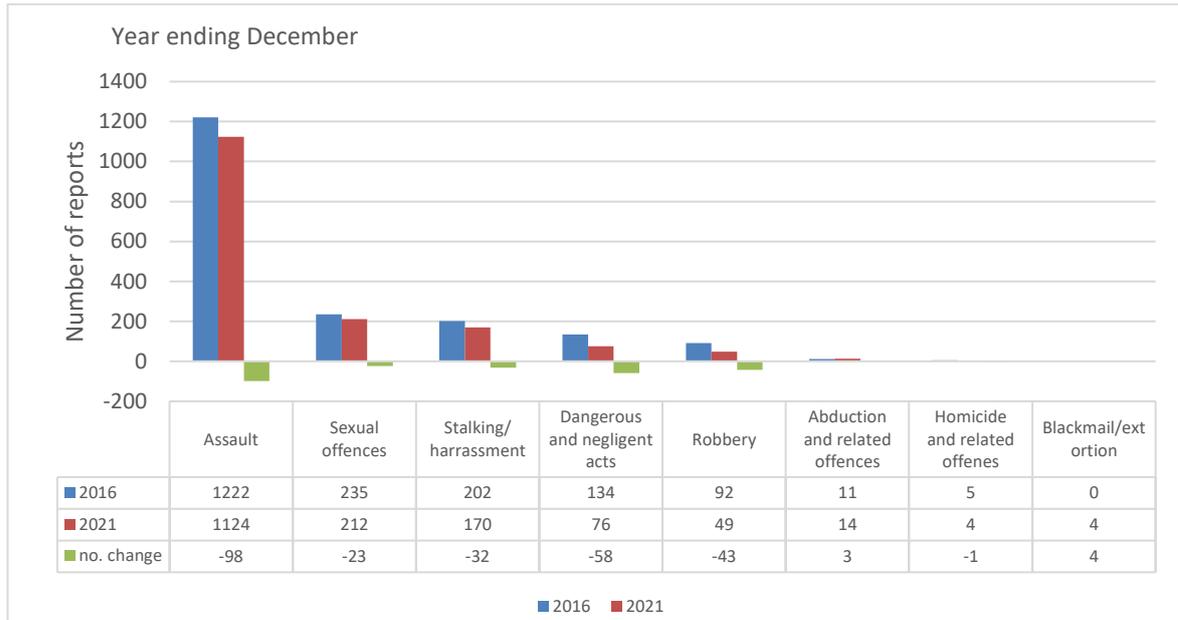


Chart 17 provides a breakdown of the number of victim reports recorded in the crimes against the person principle offence subgroups. In 2021, the highest number of victim reports recorded for this offence were for assault (1,124), followed by sexual offences (212), stalking, harassment and threatening behaviours (170) and dangerous and negligent acts (76).

The majority of all these subgroup offences showed a declining trend in the five years from 2016 to 2021, with the exception of abduction and related offences (+3) and blackmail and extortion (+4). There were four reports for homicide and related offences and blackmail in 2021.

Chart 17: Frankston City victim reports by crimes against the person subgroups, five year trend (2016 – 2021)

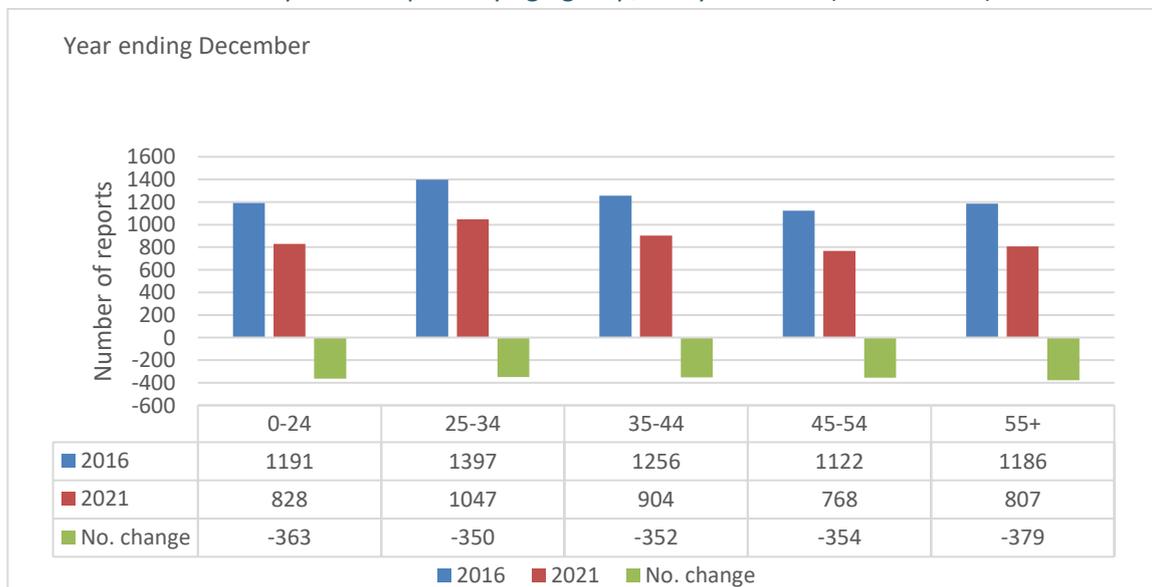


3.4 Victim reports by age groups

The majority of victim reports for Frankston City in 2021 were recorded for the 25-34 years age group, which consistently had the highest number of reports recorded compared to all other age groups over the five years from 2016 to 2021. However, there was a declining trend in victim reports across all age groups over this time period, with the largest decrease being for those aged 55+.

Chart 18 shows a declining trend in the number of victim reports recorded across all age groups over the five years from 2016 to 2021. The largest decrease was recorded in the 55+ age group, falling from 1,186 to 807 (-379). The smallest decrease was recorded in the 25-34 year age group, which fell from 1,397 to 1,047 (-350). While all age groups showed a similar pattern reducing by 350 -379 victim reports, reports recorded for the 25-34 year age group consistently had the highest number of victim reports compared to all other age groups during this period.

Chart 18: Frankston City victim reports by age group, five year trend (2016 – 2021)



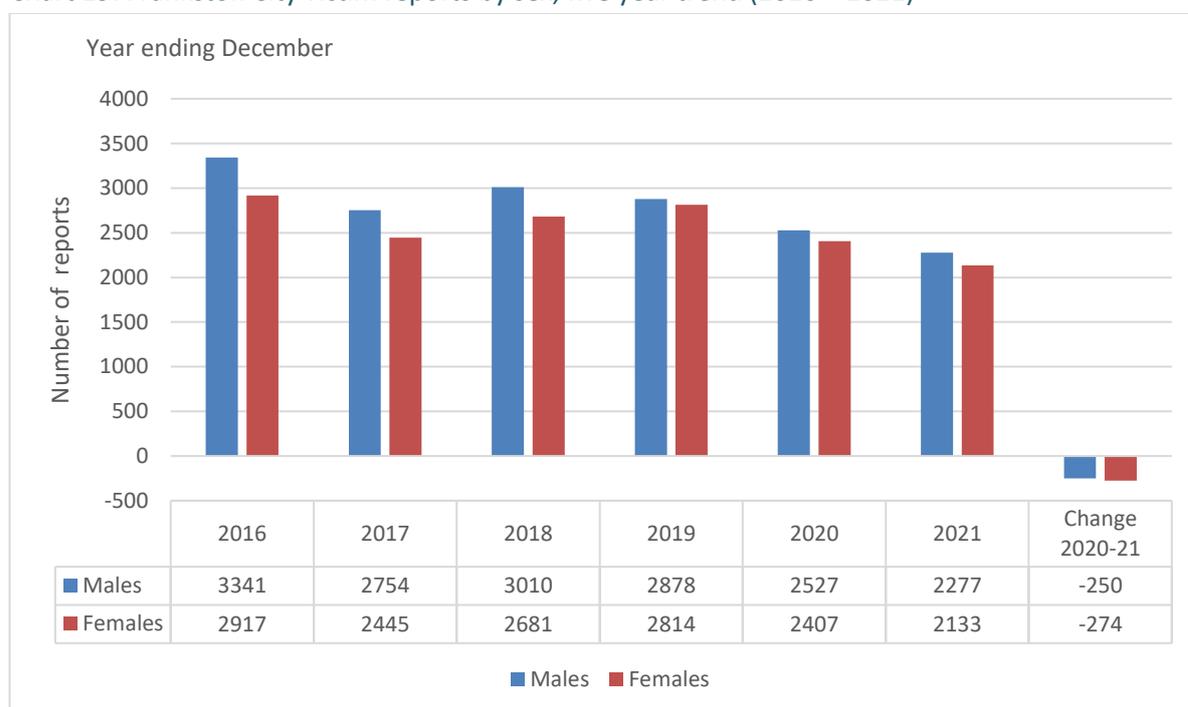
3.5 Victim reports by sex

There were more victim reports recorded for males than for females in Frankston City for 2021, which was a consistent trend over the five years from 2016 to 2021. However, victim reports for both males and females declined by a similar number over this time period.

Chart 19 shows a trend of a higher number of victim reports recorded for males compared to females in Frankston City over the five years from 2016 to 2021. However the difference between the two reduced in 2019 with a higher number of reports by females than the previous year, and a similar number of report by males. Both male and female reports declined by similar numbers from 2020-2021 (-250 and -274 respectively).

There was an increase in reports for both males and females in 2018, followed by a decline through to 2021.

Chart 19: Frankston City victim reports by sex, five year trend (2016 – 2021)



4. Family violence incidents

Family violence incidents are a count of incidents attended by Victoria Police where a Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Risk Management Report (L17 form) was completed.

This section provides data on family violence incidents in Frankston City and includes rates per LGA, age and sex of affected family members and other parties, and the presence of children at the incident.

Due to legislative and policy changes implemented to improve the reporting of family violence incidents, comparison to data prior to 2012 is not advised. Accordingly family violence data is released in 5 year time series until there is sufficient data for 10 year time series. Therefore the data presented in the following section is from 2017.

4.1 Family violence incident rates

Frankston City has consistently experienced a higher rate of recorded family violence incidents across all of Metropolitan Melbourne over the four years from 2017 to 2021, including higher rates than the Southern Metro region and Victorian averages. While the rate of recorded family violence incidents has been increasing in Frankston City over time, this trend has been at a slower rate than most other Metro Melbourne LGAs and the regional average, and it has increased at only half the rate of the Victorian average.

Over the four years from 2017 to 2021, Frankston City consistently had the highest rate of family violence incidents compared to other Metropolitan Melbourne LGAs, as well as to Southern Metro region and Victorian averages. Chart 19 shows that the rate has increased from 1753.2 in 2017 to 1,888.8 in 2021, an increase of 7.7%. Nearly all Metro Melbourne LGA's experienced an increase in family violence incidents over this time period, many of which were a much larger increase than what was recorded for Frankston City, with the largest increases recorded in the north and west of Melbourne in LGAs like Wyndham, Whittlesea and Brimbank.

Chart 20: Top 10 Metro Melbourne LGAs family violence incident report rate per 100,000 population, five year trend (2016 – 2021)

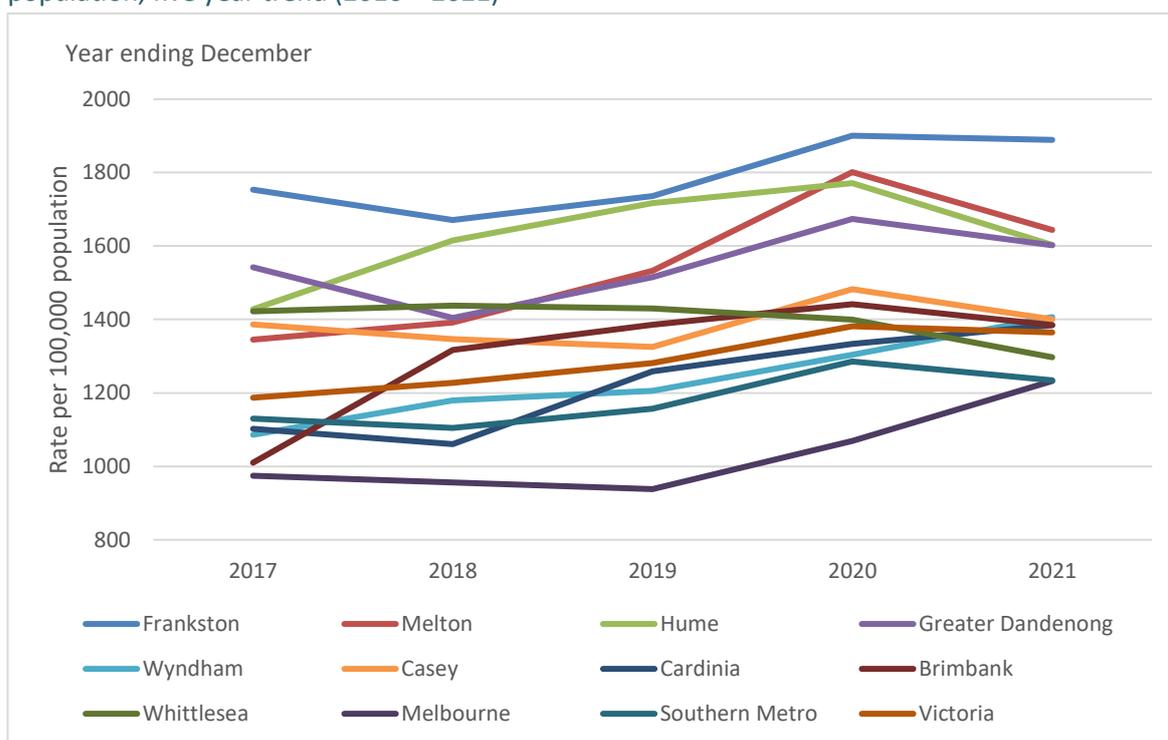


Table 8 shows that the rate of family violence incidents increased by 7.7% over this time period, and peaked in 2020 (1,900.4) and has remained similar in 2021 (1,888.8). This spike in incidents was seen across most Metro Melbourne LGAs, and has been reported by family violence specialist services as being influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

Table 8: Top 10 Metro Melbourne LGAs family violence incident report rate per 100,000 population, five year trend (2017 – 2021)

LGA	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	No. change 2017-2021	% change 2017-2021
Frankston City	1,753.2	1,670.8	1,735.8	1,900.4	1,888.8	135.7	7.7%
Melton	1,345.1	1,391.7	1,532.7	1,801.2	1,643.9	298.8	22.2%
Hume	1,427.7	1,615.3	1,716.6	1,771.2	1,603.3	175.5	12.3%
Greater Dandenong	1,541.7	1,404.2	1,514.9	1,673.8	1,602.1	60.3	3.9%
Wyndham	1,086.0	1,179.9	1,205.8	1,304.3	1,406.5	320.5	29.5%
Casey	1,386.3	1,346.2	1,325.3	1,482.4	1,400.5	14.2	1.0%
Cardinia	1,102.5	1,060.5	1,258.7	1,333.1	1,384.4	281.9	25.6%
Brimbank	1,101.0	1,316.9	1,385.2	1,441.6	1,384.3	283.4	25.7%
Whittlesea	1,422.4	1,437.7	1,430.3	1,399.8	1,297.1	-125.4	-8.8%
Melbourne	974.0	956.5	938.0	1,069.4	1,232.4	258.4	26.5%
Southern Metro	1,130.4	1,104.6	1,157.4	1,285.6	1,234.7	104.3	9.2%
Victoria	1,186.9	1,227.7	1,281.5	1,381.5	1,364.7	177.8	15.0%

4.2 Affected family members by sex and age

Females are three times more likely to be affected by family violence incidents recorded in Frankston city than males. While the number incidents increased for both females and males recorded as the affected family members, the increase in the number of females was much more significant. While the majority of family members affected by family violence incidents are aged between 25 and 44 years, the greatest increase has been for people aged 55+.

An 'affected family member' is the individual who is deemed to be affected (victim) by events occurring during a family violence incident. The other individual involved in a family violence incident is referred to as the 'other party'. The other party could be a current partner, former partner or a family member.

Over the four years from 2017 to 2021, the number of family violence incidents in Frankston City recording females as the affected family member (9,704) has consistently been higher than those recorded for males (3,021).

Chart 21 shows that the number of incidents recording both females and males as the affected family member increased from over this time period, however the number of incidents recording females as the affected family members (149) increased significantly more than those for males (83).

Chart 21: Frankston City family violence incidents affected family members by sex, four year trend (2017 – 2021)

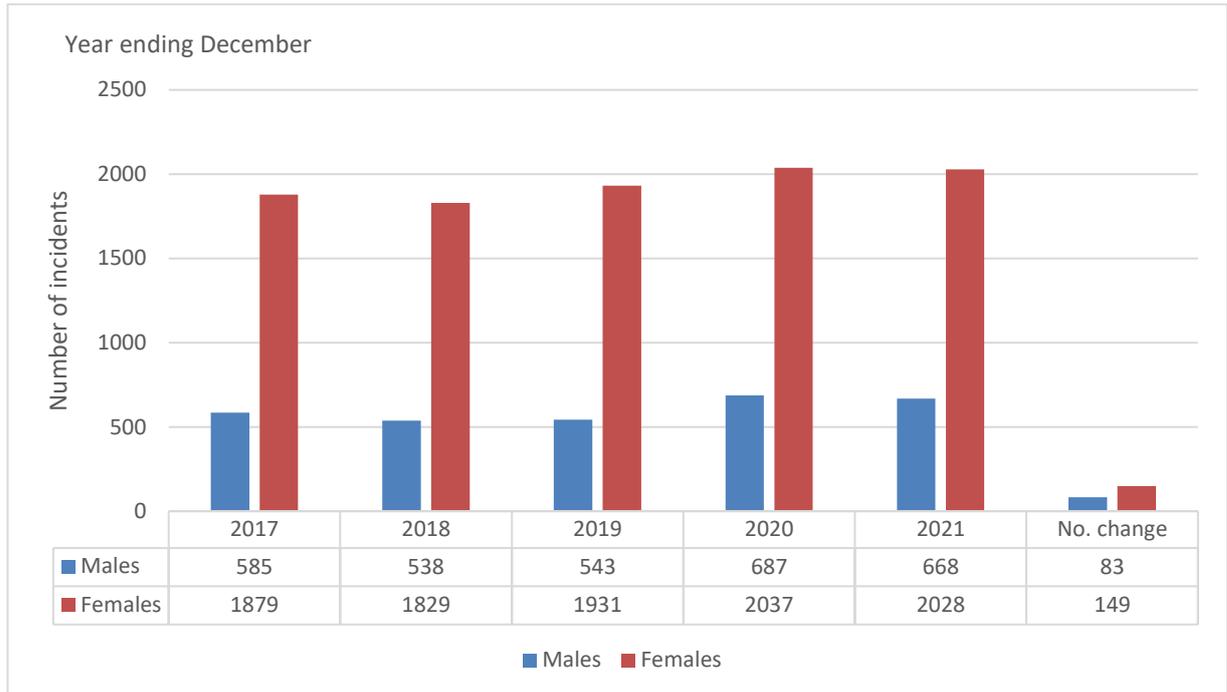
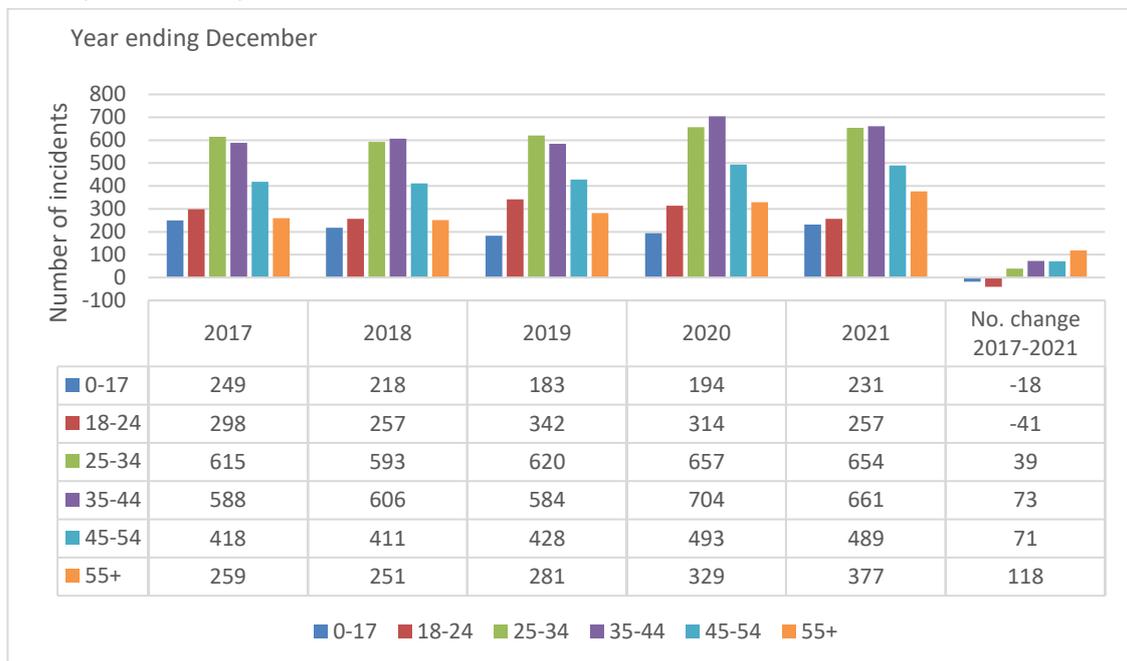


Chart 22 demonstrates that the majority of affected family members are aged between 25-34 years (24.5%) and 35-44 years (24.8%). Together, these two age groups comprise nearly half of all affected family members. This is followed by those aged 45-54 (18.3%), 55+ years (14.1%), 18-24 years (9.6%) and 0-17 years (8.7%).

The only two age groups that experienced a decline in recorded incidents in the four years from 2017 to 2021 were those aged 18-24 years (-7%) and 0-17 years (-14%). Those aged 55+ years increased by 46% in this time period, from 259 to 377, the highest increase out of all age groups. This was followed by an increase of 17% for those aged 45-54 years, 12% for those aged 35-44 years and a 6% increase for those aged 25-34 years.

Chart 22: Frankston City family violence incidents by affected family members by age, four year trend (2017 – 2021)



4.3 Other parties by sex and age

The number of family violence incidents in Frankston City recording males as the other party (perpetrator) was three times higher than those recording females as the other party. Over the four years from 2017 to 2021, the number of incidents increased for both males and females by a comparable amount. The majority of people recorded as the other party were aged between 25-44 years. All age groups increased in number since 2017, with the exception of those aged 18-24 years which declined.

Over the four years from 2017 to 2021, the number of family violence incidents recording males as the other party has consistently been higher than those recording females as the other party. Chart 23 shows that the number of males recorded as the other party increased by 6.5% over this time period, and the number of incidents recording females as the other party increased at a higher rate of 20.9%.

Chart 23: Frankston City family violence incidents by other parties by sex, four year trend (2017 – 2021)

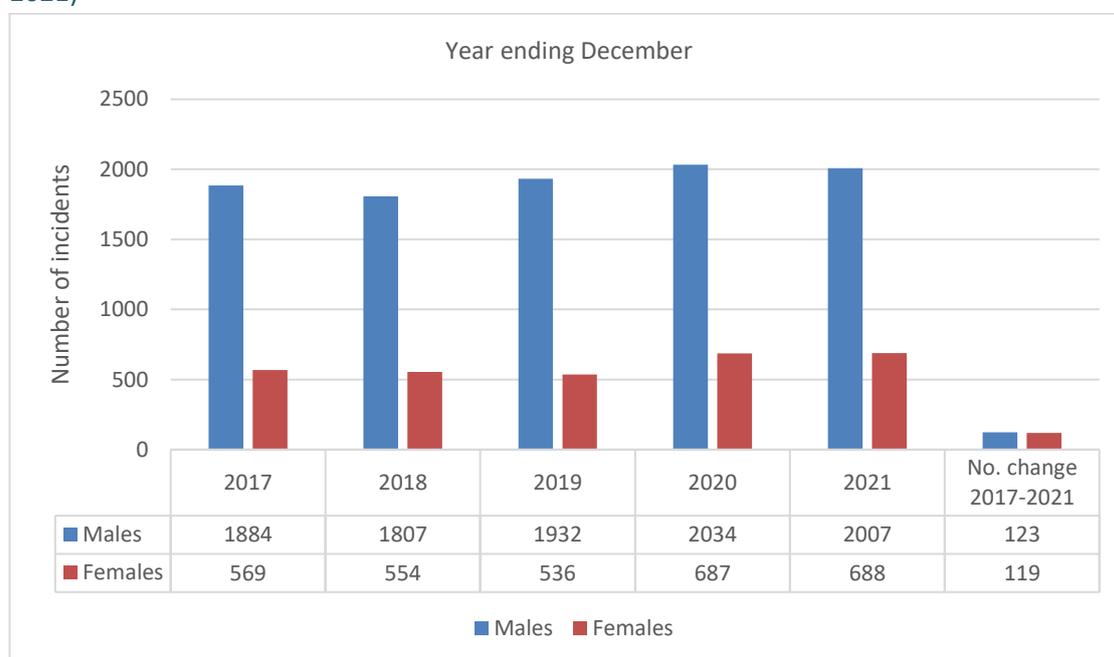
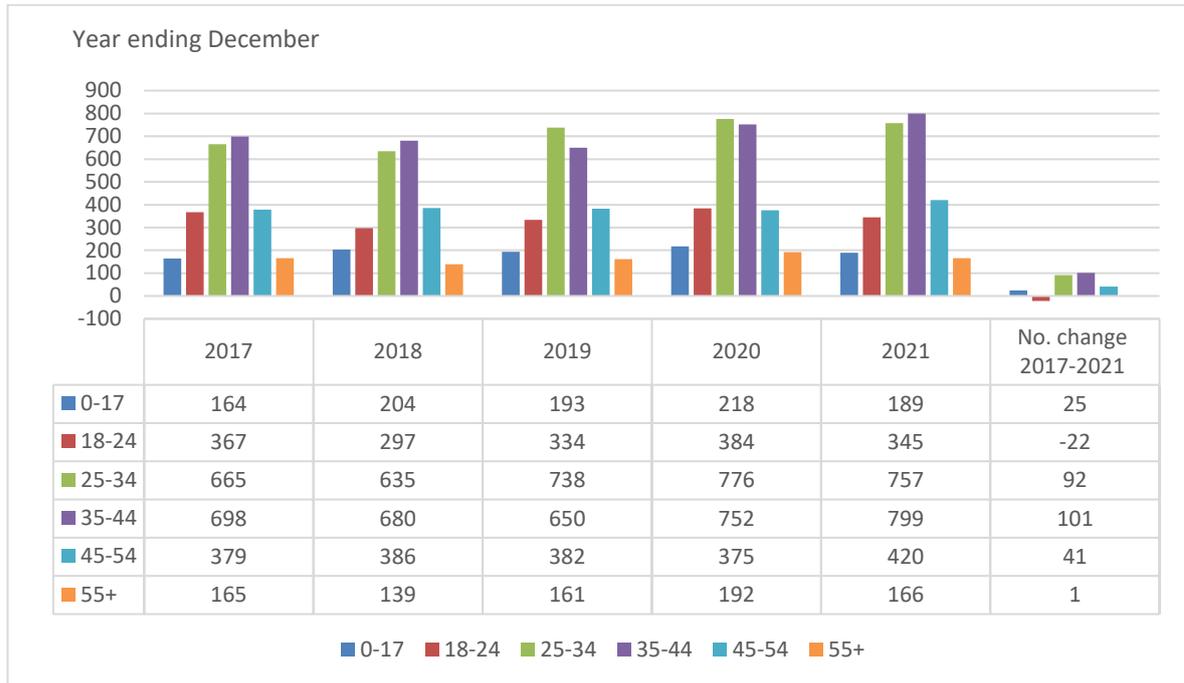


Chart 24 shows the number of family violence incidents recorded for other parties by sex. The majority of people recorded as being the other party were aged between 35-44 years (29.9%) and 25-34 years (28.3%).

Over the four years from 2017 to 2021, recorded incidents for all age groups increased with the exception of those aged 18-24 years, which decreased by 22 (-6.0%). The most significant increase over this time period was seen in the 35-44 year age group, which increased by 101 (14.5%). The only two age groups to increase from 2020-2021 were 35-44 and 45-54 year olds, all others decreased from the previous year. The most significant decrease from 2020-2021 was for those aged 18-24 years (-39).

Chart 24: Frankston City family violence incidents by other parties by sex, four year trend (2017 – 2021)

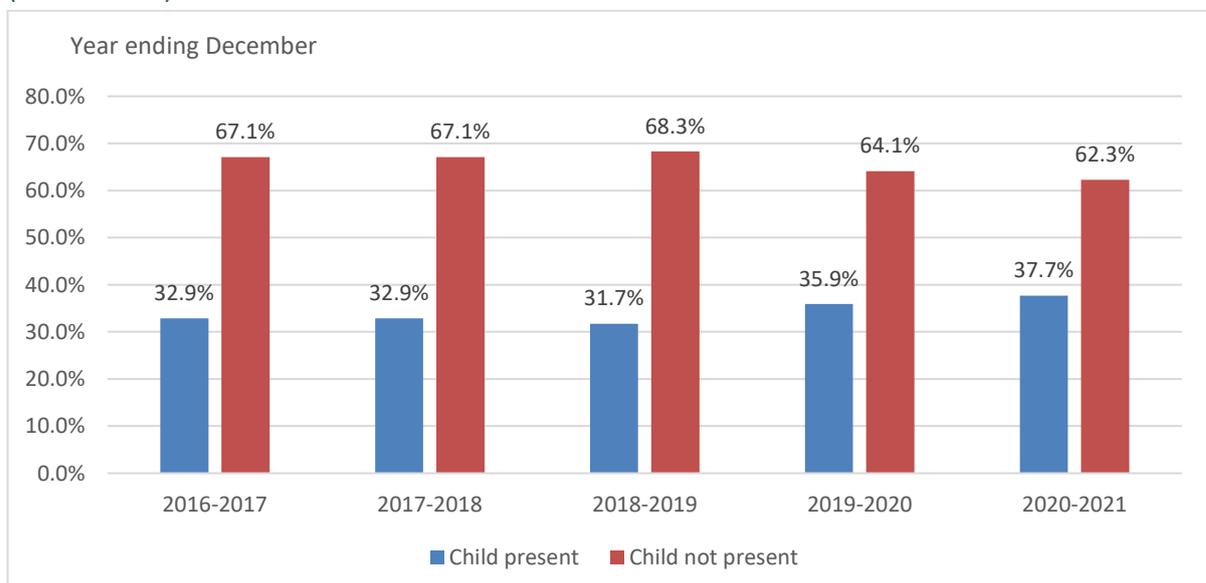


4.4 Child present

Children were not present in the majority of family violence incidents recorded in Frankston City. However, the number of family violence incidents recording a child as being present has been increasing.

From 2020 to 2021 (year ending March), a total of 2,801 family violence incidents were recorded in Frankston City. Chart 25 shows that of these, a child was recorded as being present 37.7% of the time (1,057 incidents). This was an increase of 35.9% (917 incidents) compared to the previous year. Over the four years from 2016 to 2020, the rate of children not being present during a family incident declined from 67.1% to 62.3%.

Chart 25: Frankston City family violence incidents where a child was present, four year trend (2017 – 2021)



5. Perceptions of crime

Perception of crime is measured by the level of safety felt or fear of crime occurring within the community as reported by individuals.

This section provides data from the annual Frankston City Council Community Satisfaction Survey (2022) and includes perceptions of safety in public areas in various locations and times of day in Frankston City, how these compare to Metro Melbourne averages, changes over time and comparison between male and female perceptions.

5.1 Perceptions of safety in public areas of Frankston City

Perceptions of safety in all public places in Frankston City has increased since 2021 however they are still lower than the Melbourne Metro average. While perceptions of safety has increased at a higher rate for females compared to males, females still feel less safe than males in all public places. The largest increase in all people feeling 'very safe' in public places was at night. In 2022 fewer people feel unsafe in all public places with the exception of when they are at the beach and foreshore; and in parks and open space which both had an increase in people feeling unsafe. Overall people feel most unsafe in public places at night followed by when travelling on or waiting for public transport.

Respondents were asked to rate their perception of safety in eight locations and situations across Frankston City from 0 (very unsafe) to 10 (very safe).

Frankston City had an increase in perception of safety in all public areas in comparison to 2021 (Table 9) however Frankston City has lower perception of safety in all public areas in comparison with Metro Melbourne (Table 10).

Table 9: Perceptions of Safety in public areas of Frankston City

Location	2021	2022	Percentage Change
During the Day	7.87	8.17	3.81%
In and around your local shopping centre	7.58	7.88	3.96%
In parks and open spaces	7.54	7.8	3.45%
How safe do you feel overall*	-	7.8	-
At the beach and foreshore	7.44	7.76	4.30%
Bayside shopping Centre	7.28	7.56	3.85%
Wells street Entertainment Precinct	7.16	7.42	3.63%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	6.77	7.00	3.40%
At night	5.99	6.42	7.18%

*New question added to survey in 2022

Table 10: Perceptions of Safety in public areas of Frankston City vs Metro Melbourne Average (2022)

Location	Frankston City	Metro Melbourne	Percentage Difference
During the Day	8.17	8.51	-4.00%
In and around your local shopping centre	7.88	8.09	-2.60%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	7.00	7.44	-5.91%
At night	6.42	7.00	-8.29%

In all locations and times of day female respondents perception of safety in Frankston City was lower than those for male respondents, the most significant being 'at night' with females reporting feeling 7.35% less safe than males (Table 11). In 2022 both female and male respondents report higher perceptions of safety across all location and times of day compared to 2021 (Table 12).

Table 11: Perceptions of Safety in public places of Frankston City Female vs Male (2022)

Gender	Female	Male	Female vs Male
During the Day	8.14	8.20	-0.73%
In and around your local shopping centre	7.88	7.89	-0.13%
In parks and open spaces	7.70	7.91	-2.65%
How safe do you feel overall	7.72	7.78	-0.77%
At the beach and foreshore	7.65	7.89	-3.04%
Bayside shopping Centre	7.48	7.65	-2.22%
Wells street Entertainment Precinct	7.29	7.57	-3.70%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	6.85	7.18	-4.60%
At night	6.18	6.67	-7.35%

Table 12: Perceptions of Safety in public places of Frankston City, Female and Male 2021 vs 2022

Female	2021	2022	Change
During the Day	7.76	8.14	4.90%
In and around your local shopping centre	7.47	7.88	5.49%
In parks and open spaces	7.36	7.70	4.62%
How safe do you feel overall*		7.72	
At the beach and foreshore	7.27	7.65	5.23%
Bayside shopping Centre	7.12	7.48	5.06%
Wells street Entertainment Precinct	7.02	7.29	3.85%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	6.40	6.85	7.03%
At night	5.96	6.18	3.69%
Male	2021	2022	Change
During the Day	7.99	8.20	2.63%
In and around your local shopping centre	7.71	7.89	2.33%
In parks and open spaces	7.73	7.91	2.33%
How safe do you feel overall*		7.78	
At the beach and foreshore	7.63	7.89	3.41%
Bayside shopping Centre	7.44	7.65	2.82%
Wells street Entertainment Precinct	7.31	7.57	3.56%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	7.16	7.18	0.28%
At night	6.46	6.67	3.25%

*New question added to survey in 2022

There was an increase in respondents feeling very safe in public areas in Frankston City from 2021 to 2022, with the largest increase of 33.92% for feeling very safe 'at night', followed by 'At the beach and foreshore' with an increase of 18.41% (Table 13). In most locations over half the respondents felt very safe with the only exception 'at night' with less than half (38.3%) of respondents feeling very safe.

Table 13: Percentage of respondents feeling Very Safe in public areas of Frankston City

Location	2021	2022	Percentage change
During the Day	70.4%	76.6%	8.81%
In and around your local shopping centre	62.2%	66.8%	7.40%
In parks and open spaces	56.4%	63.9%	13.30%
How safe do you feel overall	-	62.8%	-
At the beach and foreshore	55.4%	65.6%	18.41%
Bayside shopping Centre	54.0%	58.7%	8.70%
Wells street Entertainment Precinct	47.3%	54.1%	14.38%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	44.7%	50.1%	12.08%
At night	28.6%	38.3%	33.92%

Frankston City had a reduction in respondents feeling unsafe in all areas except 'In parks and open space' which had an increase of 15.15% between 2021 to 2022 and 'At the beach and foreshore' which increased by 28.95% during the same period (Table 14).

Respondents felt most unsafe in public areas of Frankston City 'at night' (20.3%), followed by travelling on or waiting for public transport (12.6%).

Table 14: Percentage of respondents feeling unsafe in public areas of Frankston City

Location	2021	2022	Percentage Change
During the Day	5.1%	3.3%	-35.29%
In and around your local shopping centre	6.7%	3.3%	-50.75%
In parks and open spaces	3.3%	3.8%	15.15%
How safe do you feel overall*	-	3.2%	-
At the beach and foreshore	3.8%	4.9%	28.95%
Bayside shopping Centre	9.1%	6.2%	-31.87%
Wells street Entertainment Precinct	7.5%	6.3%	-16.00%
Travelling on/waiting for public transport	14.5%	12.6%	-13.10%
At night	24.3%	20.3%	-16.46%

*New question added to survey in 2022

5.2 Perceptions of safety top three issues

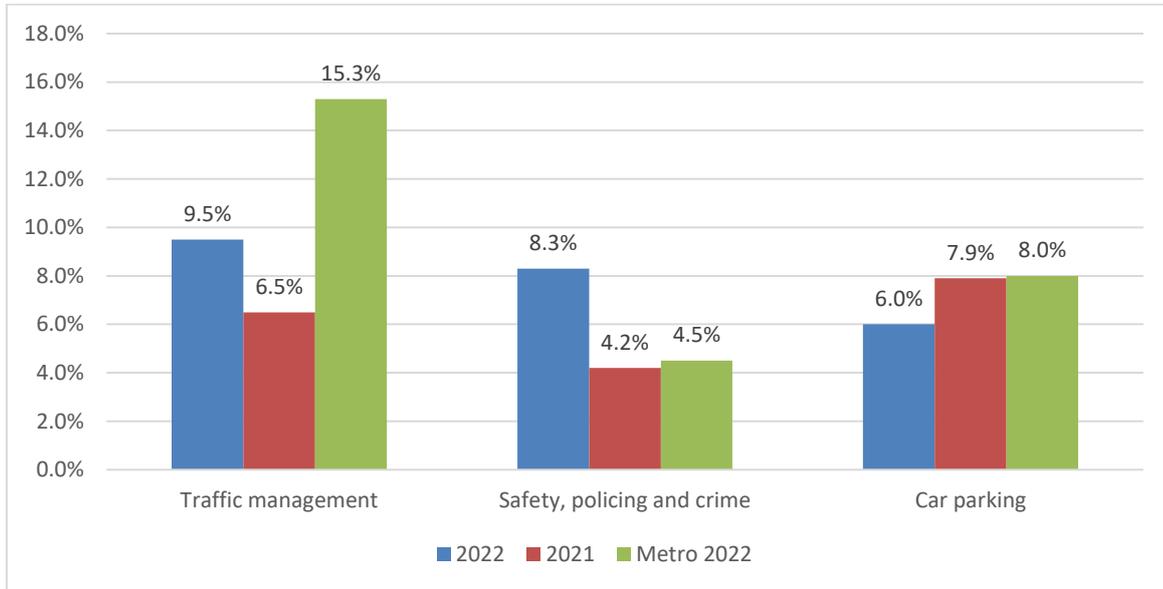
Safety, Policing and Crime was identified by 8.3% of respondents as one of their top three issues in Frankston City, this has increased from 2021 with respondents nearly twice as likely to identify this as an issue compared to the previous year, and almost twice as likely the Metro Melbourne average. Safety, Policing and Crime was identified as an issue by respondents residing in Frankston South at a higher rate than respondents in all other suburbs, however all suburbs have seen an increased concern in this compared to the previous year.

There were differences between respondent profiles and their rating of Safety, Policing and Crime as a top three issue, with more multilingual respondents than English speaking, more males than females and more people aged 35-44 years compared to the other age groups identifying this as an issue. All are significantly higher than the Melbourne Metro and South East Region averages. The most common reason for not feeling safe in public places related to drugs and alcohol, with concern about traffic/hooning having the greatest increase from 2021 to 2022.

Top three issues for Frankston City

In Frankston City 8.3% of respondents stated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues, this is 4.1% higher than the 4.2% of respondents in 2021 which was a 97.62% increase (Chart 26) This means respondents in Frankston City were 1.98 times more likely to state Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues in 2022 in comparison to 2021 and 1.84 times more likely than the Metropolitan Melbourne average.

Chart 26: Top three issues for Frankston City

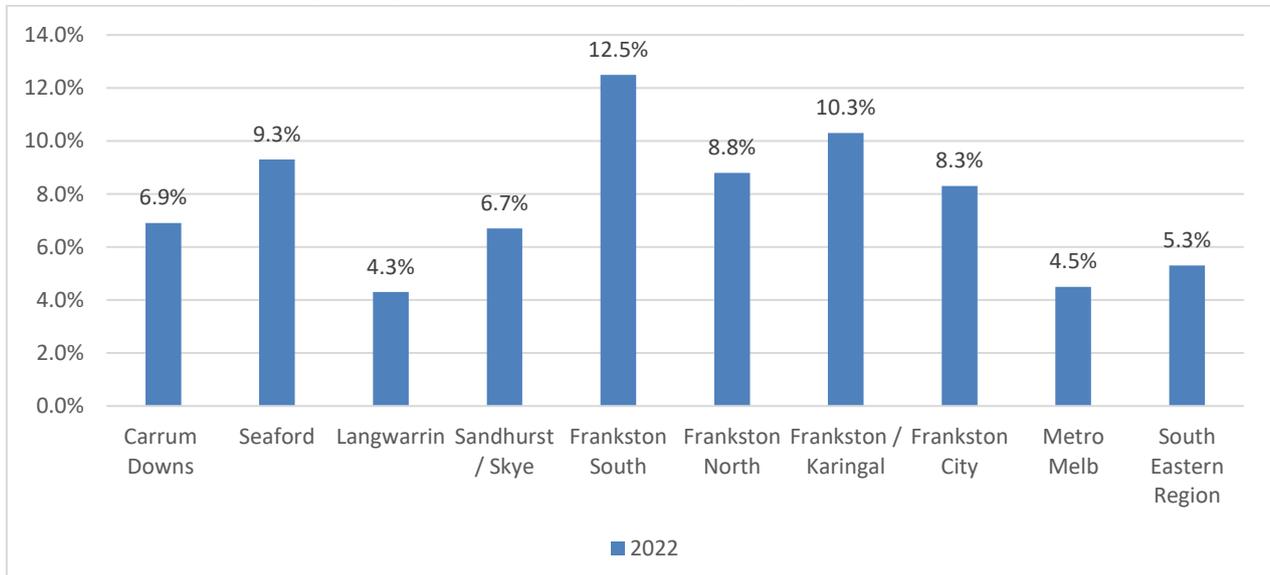


Top three issues by area and resident profile

Chart 27 shows that respondents in Frankston South rated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of the top three issues at the highest rate (12.5%) compared to all other areas in Frankston City, followed by Frankston/Karingal (10.3%) and Seaford (9.3%).

All areas with the exception of Langwarrin were more likely to rate Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues compared to Metro Melbourne and the South Eastern Region.

Chart 27: Issue of Safety, policing and crime for Frankston City by area



In Frankston South 12.5% of respondents stated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues, this is 5.3% higher than the 7.2% of respondents in 2021 (Table 15). This means respondents in Frankston South were 1.74 times more likely to state Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues in 2022 in comparison to 2021.

In Frankston/Karingal 10.3% of respondents stated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues, this is 6.2% higher than the 4.1% of respondents in 2021 (Table 15). This means respondents in Frankston/Karingal were 2.51 times more likely to state Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues in 2022 in comparison to 2021 and 2.29 times more likely than the Metropolitan Melbourne average.

In Frankston North 8.8% of respondents stated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues, this is 3.2% higher than the 5.6% of respondents in 2021 (Table 15). This means respondents in Frankston North were 1.57 times more likely to state Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues in 2022 in comparison to 2021.

In Carrum Downs 6.9% of respondents stated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues, this is 1.9% higher than the 5.0% of respondents in 2021 (Table 15). This means respondents in Carrum Downs were 1.38 times more likely to state Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues in 2022 in comparison to 2021.

In Sandhurst/Skye 6.7% of respondents stated Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues, this is 2.9% higher than the 3.8% of respondents in 2021 (Table 15). This means respondents in Sandhurst/Skye were 1.76 times more likely to state Safety, Policing and Crime as one of their top three issues in 2022 in comparison to 2021.

Table 15: Safety, Policing and Crime Top Three Issues Response Percentage by Respondent Suburb of Residence

Suburb	2021	2022	Difference	Percentage change
Langwarrin*	2.4%	4.3%	1.9%	79.17%
Metro Melbourne	3.3%	4.5%	1.2%	36.36%
South East Region	4.0%	5.3%	1.3%	32.50%
Sandhurst/Skye	3.8%	6.7%	2.9%	76.32%
Carrum Downs	5.0%	6.9%	1.9%	38.00%
Frankston City	4.2%	8.3%	4.1%	97.62%
Frankston North	5.6%	8.8%	3.2%	57.14%
Seaford*	4.6%	9.3%	4.7%	102.17%
Frankston/Karingal	4.1%	10.3%	6.2%	151.22%
Frankston South	7.2%	12.5%	5.3%	73.61%

*2021 data unavailable, 2021 value set as highest possible

Multilingual respondents (10.2%) reported Safety, Policing and Crime as a top issue in Frankston City at a higher rate than English speaking respondents (8.0%), both have increased from the previous year (Table 16).

Male respondents (8.9%) reported Safety, Policing and Crime as a top issue in Frankston City at a higher rate than female respondents (8.0%), this differs from the previous year where females reported this issue at a higher rate than males (Table 16).

People aged 35-44 reported Safety, Policing and Crime as a top issue in Frankston City at a higher rate (9.9%) than all other age groups, and the largest increase was for those aged 75+, increasing from 1.4% in 2021 to 7.4% in 2022 (Table 16.)

All respondent profiles reported Safety, Policing and Crime as a top issue in Frankston City at a higher rate than Metro Melbourne and the South East Region (Table 16).

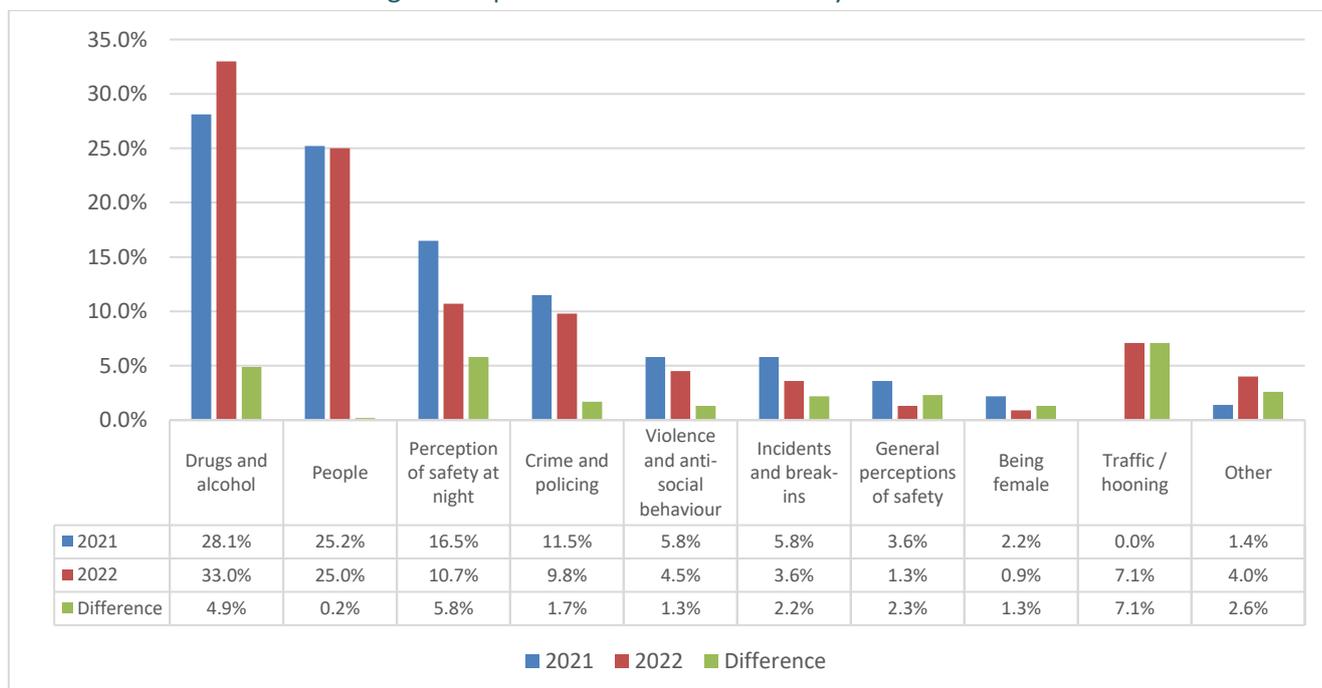
Table 16: Safety, Policing and Crime Top Three Issues Response Percentage by Respondent Profile

Respondent Profile	2021	2022	Difference	Percentage Change
Male	3.3%	8.9%	5.6%	169.70%
Female	5.0%	8.0%	3.0%	60.00%
English Speaking	3.9%	8.0%	4.1%	105.13%
Multi-lingual	5.1%	10.2%	5.1%	100.00%
18 - 34*	3.0%	7.4%	4.4%	146.67%
35 - 44	4.2%	9.9%	5.7%	135.71%
45 - 54	6.5%	9.2%	2.7%	41.54%
55-74	7.4%	8.5%	1.1%	14.86%
75+*	1.4%	7.4%	6.0%	428.57%
Frankston City	4.2%	8.3%	4.1%	97.62%
Metro Melbourne	3.3%	4.5%	1.2%	36.36%
South East Region	4.0%	5.3%	1.3%	32.50%

*2021 data unavailable, 2021 value set as highest possible

In 2022 the most common reason respondents felt unsafe in Frankston City related to drugs and alcohol (33.0%) and concerns around various types of people (25.0%) (Chart 28) Concern about traffic / hooning showed the greatest increase (7.1%) from 2021, followed by drugs and alcohol (4.9%) whereas perception of safety at night showed the greatest decrease (5.8%).

Chart 28: Reasons for not feeling safe in public areas of Frankston City



5.3 Sense of community

Overall there is a relatively strong sense of community, which has remained stable or increased from the previous year, however those in Frankston North were measurably less in agreement compared to the average in the municipality with statements about sense of community and support. As in the previous year there is a small proportion of people who do not feel part of the community.

Respondents were asked to rate their agreement on a scale of 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree) with nine statements about the local sense of community and community support.

On average, respondents were strongly in agreement with all statements, and the average agreement was stable or had increased from the previous year.

There was a measurable increase in the average agreement that respondents could turn to neighbours for help, up 3.9% to 7.78. There was a variation in this result across the municipality, with respondents from Frankston North measurably less in agreement than the municipal average.

The results suggest a relatively strong sense of community, with most being proud of and enjoying living in the area. However as in 2021, there is a proportion (7.3%) of respondents who do not feel part of the local community.

6. Gender Summary

Crime statistics data in Frankston City show clear gender differences with higher rates of offending for males compared to females, and higher rates of victim reports by males. This means that males are more likely than females to commit and be the victim of criminal incidents. However the data also shows males consistently as the perpetrators of family violence. In 2021 males were three times more likely than females to be the perpetrator of family violence whereas females were three times more likely to be the victim.

Other gender differences are found in perceptions of safety in the community, with females feeling less safe than males in all public places in Frankston City, particularly at night and when traveling on or waiting for public transport. Perceptions of safety have improved from 2021 for both females and males, however improvements have been at a higher rate for females in this time.

From 2011 to 2020 there were more female deaths (1,055) related to alcohol and illicit drugs than male deaths (963)¹, while males are at a greater lifetime risk of alcohol related harm and are also more likely to experience an accident or injury from a single occasion of drinking alcohol². Between 2016 and 2021 there have been more TAC fatalities recorded for males (15) than females (5), with a similar number of TAC recorded hospitalisations for males and females, 321 and 328 respectively³.

¹ AODstats by Turning Point <https://aodstats.org.au/>

² Victorian Population Health Survey, 2017

³ TAC Transport Accident Commission [Statistics - TAC - Transport Accident Commission](#)