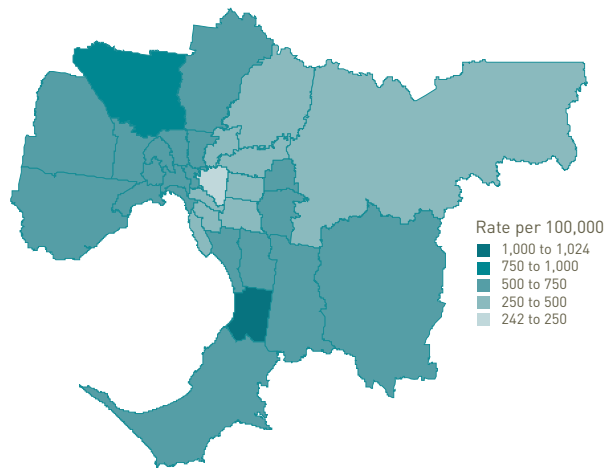


Family violence

Map 1 below illustrates the incidence of family violence and is based on the number of family incident reports recorded by police. The highest rates of family incident reports were recorded in Hume and Frankston. Most inner and middle eastern suburbs show lower recorded incidents of family violence.

1 Family violence rates per 100,000 people Local Government Areas, 2004-05



Sources: 1 Victoria Police, 2005, LEAP database

Appendix 1 - Victoria police classification of reported crime

Victoria police classifications of reported crime

Crimes against person

Homicide, rape, sex (non rape), robbery, assault, abduction-kidnap

Property crimes

arson, property damage, burglary (aggravated), burglary (residential), burglary (other), deception, handle stolen goods, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle, theft of bicycle, theft (other)

Drug offences

drug (cultivation, manufacture and trafficking), drug (possession and use)

Other offences

Going equipped to steal, justice procedures, regulated public order, weapons / explosives, harassment, behaviour in public, other

Appendix 2 - Victorian Activity and Travel Survey

The Victorian Activity and Travel Survey (VATS) was conducted by the RMIT Transport Research Centre, using personal travel diaries of individuals. The Melbourne Atlas draws on analyses of VATS data conducted by various organisations, including the Department of Sustainability and Environment, the Department of Infrastructure, and Sinclair Knight Merz. As a result of problems with sample size, and the uncertain reliability of the data collected in 2000-2002, analysts use a range of combinations of dates. Trips are defined travel linking to primary activities.

Appendix 3 - 1995 Retail database

The 1995 retail data was collected by the IBECON group for the then Department of Planning and Development. Data was collected on Gross Leasable Area (GLA) and Net Sales Area (NSA) in square metres for centres, and classified into retail and supporting commercial activities. Retail floorspace was classified into Packaged Food (apparently including most supermarkets), Meat and Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, Meals Cooked Out of Home, Clothing and Footwear, Furniture and Coverings, Hardware and Kitchen, Miscellaneous, and Vacant.

Similar more recent data is available for the City of Melbourne area through the council's Census of Land Use and Employment (CLUE). However because it does not cover the metropolitan area as a whole it has not been used here to update the 1995 data.

The 1995 figures need to be read with caution, in the light of considerable growth in population and in retail floorspace in Melbourne since then. A retailing report by CB Richard Ellis in 2005 estimated Melbourne had a gross leasable floorspace of 5.8 million square metres, with another 457,000 square metres to be added or refurbished from 2005-2007 (www/cbre.com.au/research/Marketview/Melbourne2q05net.pdf). This would suggest retailing provision of around 1.6 square metres per head, in contrast to the 2.1 square metres per head calculated from the 1995 IBECON survey.