

RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT REJECTED INCIDENTS

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO JUNE 2015

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Across the selected offences, two regional trends and three metropolitan trends would have been less favourable if rejected incidents had been included in the data. [See Table 1]
- Total rejected incidents were stable in the 24 months to June 2015. Overall 1.9 per cent of incidents were rejected in the 12 months to June 2015. [See Table 2]
- Across all offences for NSW, there were uptrends in rejected incidents of *indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences* and *trespass* although rejection rates remained below 5% for each offence type [see Table 2] and did not affect state trends.
- Seven offences had a rejection rate above five per cent across NSW: *non-domestic violence related assault* (5.1%), *abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (15.1%), *robbery without a weapon* (10.4%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (5.2%), *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (7.4%), *steal from person* (6.9%) and *stock theft* (5.5%). [See Table 2]
- Police advice is that for the offences with high rejection rates, incidents have been validly rejected.
- For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were four uptrends and five downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to June 2015. Three of the five LAC downtrends were in rejected incidents of *fraud*. [See Table 3]
- Both The Hume LAC and Tweed/Byron LAC had high and upward trending *fraud* incident rejection rates. [See Tables 3 and 4]
- Ten LACs had high rejection rates for *fraud* incidents, with Monaro LAC the highest (19.5%). [See Table 4]
- Police advise that rejected *fraud* incidents were mainly failing to pay for petrol where the payment had been subsequently made.
- The highest rejection rate across all LACs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ in Sydney City LAC (35.3%). Sixteen LACs in total had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ. [See Table 4]
- Police advise that rejected *motor vehicle theft* incidents were when people forgot where they parked, or their car had been borrowed by a family member.

INTRODUCTION

Crime trends in NSW are based on crimes recorded by police and accepted by them as genuine. The trend in any offence can be affected by the percentage of crimes ‘rejected’ by police as not genuine. Crime trends may also be affected by criminal matters being recorded as non-criminal incidents.

The Bureau monitors trends in the percentage of rejected incidents to see whether they could be affecting the trend in recorded crime. Where a significant upward trend in the number of rejected crime reports is detected, steps are taken to determine whether the police are complying with the NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (see below).

It bears emphasis that criminal incidents may validly be rejected, and hence not counted as crimes, when it can be proven that the alleged incident did not occur. Certain offence types may validly have relatively high levels of rejected incidents. For example, abduction and kidnappingⁱ, sexual assault

and breach Apprehended Violence Order may involve false reports that can be disproved on further investigation. Stock theft may be reported when stock have wandered off rather than being stolen. A motor vehicle may be reported as stolen but then later the owner may advise that they had simply forgotten where they had left the vehicleⁱⁱ. Vehicles are also sometimes reported stolen by their owners in a bid to defraud insurance companies. Drivers may forget to pay for petrol before driving off from a service station, but then later realise and return to pay – although with the change to Police procedure from September 2013 whereby service stations are required to fax a form to report petrol theft, fewer of these incidents are being reported in the first place.

A significant increase in the percentage of crimes rejected does not in and of itself indicate that police are trying to manipulate crime figures to create the appearance of a decrease in crime. It is important to examine the scale of the increase in rejected incidents (is it large enough to have affected trends in recorded crime?), whether the level of rejection lies within acceptable bounds (does it exceed five per cent?) and whether the police can give a satisfactory explanation for the rise in rejected incidents.

DEFINITIONS

Metropolitan – the fifteen Greater Sydney Statistical Areas:

Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Northern Beaches
Blacktown	Outer South West
Central Coast	Outer West and Blue Mountains
City and Inner South	Parramatta
Eastern Suburbs	Ryde
Inner South West	South West
Inner West	Sutherland
North Sydney and Hornsby	

Police – NSW Police Force (NSWPF)

Regional – the fourteen NSW Statistical Areas:

Greater Sydney	Mid North Coast
Capital Region	Murray
Central West	New England and North West
Coffs Harbour – Grafton	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie
Far West and Orana	Richmond – Tweed
Hunter Valley Exc Newcastle	Riverina
Illawarra	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven

Rejected – rejected incidents are not included in the crime statistics. The NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (March 2014) states:

An Incident should only be classified as REJECTED if verifiable information is available which indicates that the crime / matter did not occur.

Where information exists to indicate the crime / incident did not occur, or has no foundation (i.e. retraction statement of person reporting, observations of independent witnesses, CCTV, etc), the Incident Classification should be recorded as REJECTED.

This Incident Status refers to instances where a crime report is considered to have no foundation because, after further police inquiries following the initial report, it is clear that the crime / incident did not occur. The reason(s) for classifying an INCIDENT as REJECTED should be described in the Event Narrative.

Selected offences – selected offences are the standard 17 major offences with the addition of the two justice offences of *breach bail conditions* and *breach Apprehended Violence Order*.

Trend test - ‘Kendall’s rank-order correlation test’ is used to determine whether there has been an increasing or decreasing trend in the number of criminal incidents over the most recent 24-month period.

SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ‘REJECTED’ INCIDENTS ON STATE-WIDE AND REGIONAL TRENDS

Trend tests were applied to total incident counts (accepted plus rejected) and the results compared with the state, regional and metropolitan recorded crime data (which excludes rejected incidents). NSW trends for all offences and regional trends for selected offences were considered. Conflicting results were highlighted and LAC-level data investigated for these offences, so as to isolate areas where the classification of incidents as ‘Rejected’ by individual LACs had affected any state-level or regional trend.

A) NSW AND REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTED BY REJECTED INCIDENTS

A summary of inconsistencies between reported trends (accepted incidents) and those that would result from total incidents (accepted plus rejected incidents) is given in the Appendix at Table 1.

This table shows that for the selected offences at the state, regional and metropolitan levels, where 20 or more incidents were rejected in each of the relevant two years, two trends at the regional level and three at the metropolitan level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data.

Regional trends:

- Greater Sydney: *steal from person* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included; and
- Far West and Orana: *non-domestic violence related assault* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included.

Metropolitan trends:

- City and Inner South: *break and enter dwelling* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included;
- Inner South West: *steal from person* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included; and
- Inner West: *steal from motor vehicle* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included.

B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows rejected incidents were stable at 1.9 per cent across the 62 offence types for NSW over the two years to June 2015. In the 12 months to June 2015, a total of 13,823 incidents were rejected compared with 14,404 incidents in the previous 12 months.

There were sufficient rejected incidents to conduct a trend test for 27 of the 62 offence types. Significant upward trends were found for two offence types: *indecent assault*, *act of indecency and other sexual offences* and *trespass*, although rejection rates remained below 5% for each offence type and did not affect state trends.

Rejected *other theft* incidents had a 7.1 per cent downtrend, rejected *arson* incidents were down 50 per cent from 52 to 26 and rejected *breach bail conditions* incidents had a downtrend of 27.3 per cent. All three offence types had rejection rates below 5 per cent.

Table 2 shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were seven offences with a rejection rate above five per cent:

- *non-domestic violence related assault* (5.1%)
Advice from police is that most rejected incidents were due to deliberately false reports, including vexatious complaints about being assaulted by security guards and reports by the instigators of assault incidents.
- *abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (15.1%)
Police advise rejected incidents included deliberately false reports made by the alleged victim and false reports accidentally made by next of kin.
- *robbery without a weapon* (10.4%) and
- *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (5.2%)
Police advice is that these were false reports as a way of covering up losing money.
- *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (7.4%)
Police advise these rejected incidents were when people forgot where they parked, or their car had been borrowed by a family member.
- *steal from person* (6.9%)
Advice from police is that these should have been classified as *other steal* incidents. Incorrect COPS procedures were being applied because *steal from person* incidents were being rejected rather than set to duplicate when *other steal* incidents had been created to replace them. Note that both rejected and duplicate incidents are excluded from the crime statistics.
- *stock theft* (5.5%)
Police advise that generally stock had escaped and were found in a nearby paddock.

C) LAC TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 3 of the Appendix summarises the results of significant trend tests for any LAC that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to June 2015 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were four uptrends and five downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to June 2015.

There were upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents in two LACs, *non-domestic violence related assault* in one LAC and *domestic violence related assault* in one LAC.

The two LACs with uptrends in rejected *fraud* incidents also had high and increasing rejection rates (see Table 4):

- The Hume: 77.1 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate up from 10.9 per cent to 18.0 per cent
- Tweed/Byron: 47.8 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate up from 9.3 per cent to 15.8 per cent

While not shown in the attached tables, the majority of rejected *fraud* type incidents for both The Hume and Tweed/Byron LACs were fail to pay incidents which took place at service stations.

Three of the five downtrends were in rejected *fraud* incidents in the Northern Beaches, Redfern and Ryde LACs. This follows from the June 2014 audit results which found that the change to Police procedure in September 2013 requiring service stations to report petrol theft by fax had resulted in a downtrend in rejected fraud incidents and a lower rejection rate, along with a sharp drop in accepted petrol theft incidents at the time.

D) WATCH LIST OF OFFENCE CATEGORIES IN LACs WITH HIGHEST REJECTION RATES

Table 4 in the Appendix contains offence incidents recorded by NSW LACs where the rejection rate was at least 9.1 per cent in the 12 months to June 2015 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in that period.

From the list of 50 records in the table, seven had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year.

The highest rejection rate across all LACs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ in Sydney City LAC (35.3%). Sixteen LACs in total had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ.

Ten LACs had high rejection rates for *fraud*. Monaro LAC had the highest rejection rate for *fraud* (19.5%), stable over the 24 months to June 2015. The Hume and Tweed/Byron LACs had high and upward trending *fraud* rejection rates as outlined in part C above.

Police advise that rejected *fraud* incidents were mainly fail to pay for petrol where the payment has been subsequently made.

Of the four remaining LACs with high rejection rates and more than 20 incidents rejected in the 12 months to June 2015, one had a stable rejection rate (*break and enter dwelling*, Wagga Wagga) and three had fewer than 20 rejected incidents in the previous 12 months and so insufficient numbers to conduct a trend test.

Note also that 26 of the 50 records in Table 4 fall under *fraud* or *theft of motor vehicle* offences, which may be associated with attempts to defraud insurance companies.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 4 December 2015

ⁱ Fitzgerald, J. & People, J (2006). Victims of Abduction: Patterns and Case Studies. *Crime and Justice Bulletin* (No. 64). Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. This report showed that for seven per cent of the 238 abduction victims between January and July 2004, either no abduction took place or a false report was given to police.

ⁱⁱ A Bureau audit of rejected incidents to March 2010 showed that 95 per cent to 100 per cent of rejected motor vehicle theft incidents were validly rejected, usually with the owner/driver having forgotten where they had left the vehicle.

Appendix Table 1: NSW, regional and metropolitan trends (major offences plus breaches) affected by at least 20 rejected incidents in both the 12-month periods.

Trend	Area Name	Offence category	Accepted incidents			All incidents			Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015
			Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Trend and annual percentage change	Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Trend and percentage change				
Regional	Greater Sydney	Steal from person	10,446	9,434	-9.7%	11,228	10,110	Stable	782	676	7.0%	6.7%
	Far West And Orana	Assault - non-domestic violence related	2,358	2,016	-14.5%	2,478	2,158	Stable	120	142	4.8%	6.6%
Metropolitan	Sydney - City And Inner South	Break and enter dwelling	2,748	2,380	-13.4%	3,014	2,606	Stable	266	226	8.8%	8.7%
	Sydney - Inner South West	Steal from person	674	498	-26.1%	736	560	Stable	62	62	8.4%	11.1%
	Sydney - Inner West	Steal from motor vehicle	3,100	2,764	-10.8%	3,132	2,822	Stable	32	58	1.0%	2.1%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over 2015	Total number of incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Total number of incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015
Homicide	Murder (a)	2	1	-	87	86	2.3%	1.2%
Homicide	Attempted murder	1	0	-	34	25	2.9%	0.0%
Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0	-	2	4	0.0%	0.0%
Homicide	Manslaughter (a)	0	0	-	3	2	0.0%	0.0%
Assault - domestic violence related	Domestic violence related assault	1,058	1,122	Stable	30,133	30,062	3.5%	3.7%
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,610	1,646	Stable	34,469	32,583	4.7%	5.1%
Assault	Assault Police	4	1	-	2,666	2,488	0.2%	0.0%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	238	247	Stable	5,181	4,900	4.6%	5.0%
Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	148	170	14.9%	6,838	6,468	2.2%	2.6%
Abduction and kidnapping		47	46	Stable	339	304	13.9%	15.1%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	261	214	Stable	2,391	2,049	10.9%	10.4%
Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	5	10	-	310	273	1.6%	3.7%
Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	82	59	Stable	1,414	1,133	5.8%	5.2%
Blackmail and extortion		9	6	-	106	108	8.5%	5.6%
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		360	342	Stable	29,807	30,091	1.2%	1.1%
Other offences against the person		18	25	-	1,276	1,291	1.4%	1.9%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,552	1,625	Stable	36,299	34,372	4.3%	4.7%
Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	271	258	Stable	13,616	13,160	2.0%	2.0%
Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	34	38	Stable	7,244	7,700	0.5%	0.5%
Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,243	1,197	Stable	16,304	16,246	7.6%	7.4%
Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	554	521	Stable	43,809	42,785	1.3%	1.2%
Theft	Steal from retail store	217	232	Stable	20,962	21,531	1.0%	1.1%
Theft	Steal from dwelling	1,004	1,025	Stable	22,972	23,351	4.4%	4.4%
Theft	Steal from person	537	440	Stable	7,108	6,364	7.6%	6.9%
Theft	Stock theft	49	29	Stable	530	527	9.2%	5.5%
Theft	Fraud	1,878	1,602	Stable	51,806	51,250	3.6%	3.1%
Theft	Other theft	1,005	934	-7.1%	34,283	31,976	2.9%	2.9%
Arson		52	26	-50.0%	6,337	5,276	0.8%	0.5%
Malicious damage to property		929	847	Stable	72,518	66,186	1.3%	1.3%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	2	2	-	1,073	1,578	0.2%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	1	2	-	1,035	1,140	0.1%	0.2%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	1	2	-	23,510	25,259	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	2	7	-	5,971	8,253	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1	0	-	2,480	2,985	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	9	11	-	4,289	4,102	0.2%	0.3%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	1	0	-	322	284	0.3%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	1	-	275	287	0.0%	0.3%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1	0	-	989	810	0.1%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	3	1	-	1,714	2,249	0.2%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	1	0	-	424	577	0.2%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	4	0	-	290	264	1.4%	0.0%
Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	1	0	-	1,342	1,320	0.1%	0.0%
Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	0	-	95	90	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Importing drugs	1	0	-	58	36	1.7%	0.0%
Drug offences	Other drug offences	6	9	-	4,769	5,015	0.1%	0.2%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		29	46	Stable	11,359	11,556	0.3%	0.4%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	88	121	37.5%	8,846	9,204	1.0%	1.3%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	7	11	-	6,980	6,059	0.1%	0.2%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	3	0	-	4,331	4,206	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	13	9	-	2,001	2,142	0.6%	0.4%
Betting and gaming offences		0	0	-	105	91	0.0%	0.0%
Liquor offences		14	11	-	14,850	11,928	0.1%	0.1%
Pornography offences		6	3	-	489	442	1.2%	0.7%
Prostitution offences		0	0	-	157	205	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	2	1	-	187	139	1.1%	0.7%
Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	556	546	Stable	13,655	14,229	4.1%	3.8%
Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	406	295	-27.3%	32,469	35,156	1.3%	0.8%
Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	14	13	-	677	767	2.1%	1.7%
Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	3	7	-	6,591	6,386	0.0%	0.1%
Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	3	2	-	543	485	0.6%	0.4%
Transport regulatory offences		18	19	-	76,840	106,138	0.0%	0.0%
Other offences		40	41	Stable	15,985	15,301	0.3%	0.3%
All offences		14,404	13,823	Stable	693,545	711,274	2.1%	1.9%

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Trend and annual percentage change
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Fraud	35	62	77.1%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Fraud	67	99	47.8%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	41	59	43.9%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	39	55	41.0%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	73	35	-52.1%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Fraud	81	43	-46.9%
North West Metro	Ryde	Theft	Fraud	46	26	-43.5%
Central Metro	Kings Cross	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	46	28	-39.1%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	56	36	-35.7%

Appendix Table 4: Watchlist of offence categories from LACs with high rates of rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over		Total number of incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Total number of incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015
							Jul 2013 - Jun 2015	2015				
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	38	41	3	Stable	109	116	34.9%	35.3%	
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	35	24	-11	Stable	110	83	31.8%	28.9%	
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	30	27	-3	Stable	104	104	28.8%	26.0%	
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	25	22	-3	Stable	84	86	29.8%	25.6%	
Western	Castlereagh	Theft	Steal from dwelling	18	27	9	-	105	117	17.1%	23.1%	
South West Metro	Bankstown	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	11	24	13	-	114	106	9.6%	22.6%	
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	18	26	8	-	129	123	14.0%	21.1%	
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	10	26	16	-	100	130	10.0%	20.0%	
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	26	59	33	Stable	249	303	10.4%	19.5%	
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	17	27	10	-	155	142	11.0%	19.0%	
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	17	20	3	-	102	107	16.7%	18.7%	
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Fraud	35	62	27	77.1%	321	344	10.9%	18.0%	
Northern	Brisbane Water	Theft	Fraud	138	136	-2	Stable	745	766	18.5%	17.8%	
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	27	25	-2	Stable	186	142	14.5%	17.6%	
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	40	24	-16	Stable	164	144	24.4%	16.7%	
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	31	33	2	Stable	161	199	19.3%	16.6%	
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	63	60	-3	Stable	422	367	14.9%	16.3%	
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Fraud	67	99	32	47.8%	721	628	9.3%	15.8%	
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	33	21	-12	Stable	184	139	17.9%	15.1%	
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	31	36	5	Stable	259	243	12.0%	14.8%	
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	56	36	-20	-35.7%	289	245	19.4%	14.7%	
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	25	2	Stable	165	172	13.9%	14.5%	
Western	Castlereagh	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	25	23	-2	Stable	199	161	12.6%	14.3%	
Central Metro	Miranda	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	4	26	22	-	182	199	2.2%	13.1%	
South West Metro	Ashfield	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	21	28	7	Stable	181	215	11.6%	13.0%	
Northern	Manning/Great Lakes	Theft	Fraud	28	37	9	Stable	341	290	8.2%	12.8%	
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	31	20	-11	Stable	187	159	16.6%	12.6%	
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	18	37	19	-	290	297	6.2%	12.5%	
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	35	37	2	Stable	265	298	13.2%	12.4%	
Southern	Monaro	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	14	23	9	-	201	192	7.0%	12.0%	
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	22	34	12	Stable	241	289	9.1%	11.8%	
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	58	47	-11	Stable	501	421	11.6%	11.2%	
Western	Oxley	Theft	Fraud	36	30	-6	Stable	396	270	9.1%	11.1%	
Southern	Wagga Wagga	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	46	87	41	Stable	803	782	5.7%	11.1%	
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Other theft	8	34	26	-	235	308	3.4%	11.0%	
Central Metro	St George	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	57	60	3	Stable	469	562	12.2%	10.7%	
South West Metro	Green Valley	Theft	Fraud	30	46	16	Stable	342	435	8.8%	10.6%	
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	25	32	7	Stable	346	308	7.2%	10.4%	
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Steal from dwelling	8	31	23	-	241	302	3.3%	10.3%	
Southern	Wagga Wagga	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	36	41	5	Stable	408	404	8.8%	10.1%	
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	34	36	2	Stable	410	362	8.3%	9.9%	
Central Metro	Newtown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	24	35	11	Stable	311	353	7.7%	9.9%	
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	27	30	3	Stable	305	305	8.9%	9.8%	
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	20	-3	Stable	195	208	11.8%	9.6%	
Central Metro	Miranda	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	11	28	17	-	267	299	4.1%	9.4%	
Central Metro	Miranda	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	12	25	13	-	371	267	3.2%	9.4%	
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	45	48	3	Stable	456	513	9.9%	9.4%	
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	38	35	-3	Stable	294	372	12.9%	9.4%	
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	35	22	-13	Stable	276	238	12.7%	9.2%	
Central Metro	Harbourside	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	20	20	0	Stable	226	220	8.8%	9.1%	