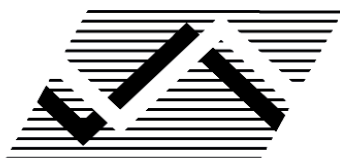

NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS 2012

Derek Goh and Steve Moffatt

REVISED EDITION

This is a revised edition of the original report. The revision was created in September 2018 to incorporate updates to the historic counts of murder and drug possession offences. The murder revisions have increased the number of murder victims by 4% between 2011 and 2017. The drug possession revisions have resulted in a 25% reduction in the volume of these offences from 2010 due to some incidents previously being double counted.



NSW Bureau of Crime
Statistics and Research

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The production of this report was greatly assisted by officers within the NSW Police Force. Special thanks are due to officers in Business and Technology Services and in Corporate Information, Executive Support Group.

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2018

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Front Cover

Rates of *fraud* offences by Local Government Area (LGA)

Fraud offences cover a wide range of offence types. The most common include deception offence (36%), fail to pay (31%) and make/use false instrument (7%). More than 70 percent of fraud offences take place at business/commercial premises and around 16 percent at residential premises. Around half of the fraud offences reported at business/commercial premises (or around 35% of all reported frauds) fall under the premises types of service stations or supermarket/ service stations.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, the NSW Police Force from January 1995 to December 2012, with a focus on the statistical trends for the 24 months ending December 2012. The data were extracted from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) of the NSW Police Force in February 2013.

The report includes an overview of trends in the most recent two-year period for major offence categories, firstly for NSW and then across NSW regions broken down to the Local Government Area (LGA) level. At the State level, for the 24-month period to the end of December 2012 one major offence category has been trending upwards: *fraud* (up 14.6%). Three of the 17 major offence categories were trending downwards: *assault - non domestic violence related* (down 5.7%), *break and enter non-dwelling* (down 4.9%) and *motor vehicle theft* (down 7.0%).

The NSW graphs for rates of violent and property offences are on page 7 of the report. For violent offences using the 12-month moving average (light grey line) we can see a downward path over the past five years and this can also be seen in the trend tests for the levels of reported offences in Table 1.1. The property offences graph (using the 6-month moving average - light grey line) indicates a strong downward path since about 2000, but has tended to flatten since 2010. Table 1.1 for trend tests on the levels of property offences is also indicative of a flattening out as the two year downward trends have dropped back to stable in the 2012 and 2011 reports.

The front cover is a Local Government Area (LGA) map showing variation across NSW in the rates of *fraud* offences.

Dr Don Weatherburn
Director

April 2013

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SECTION 1:

**OVERVIEW OF TRENDS
IN VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME**

FIGURE 1.1: NSW LONG-TERM TREND IN VIOLENT OFFENCES*

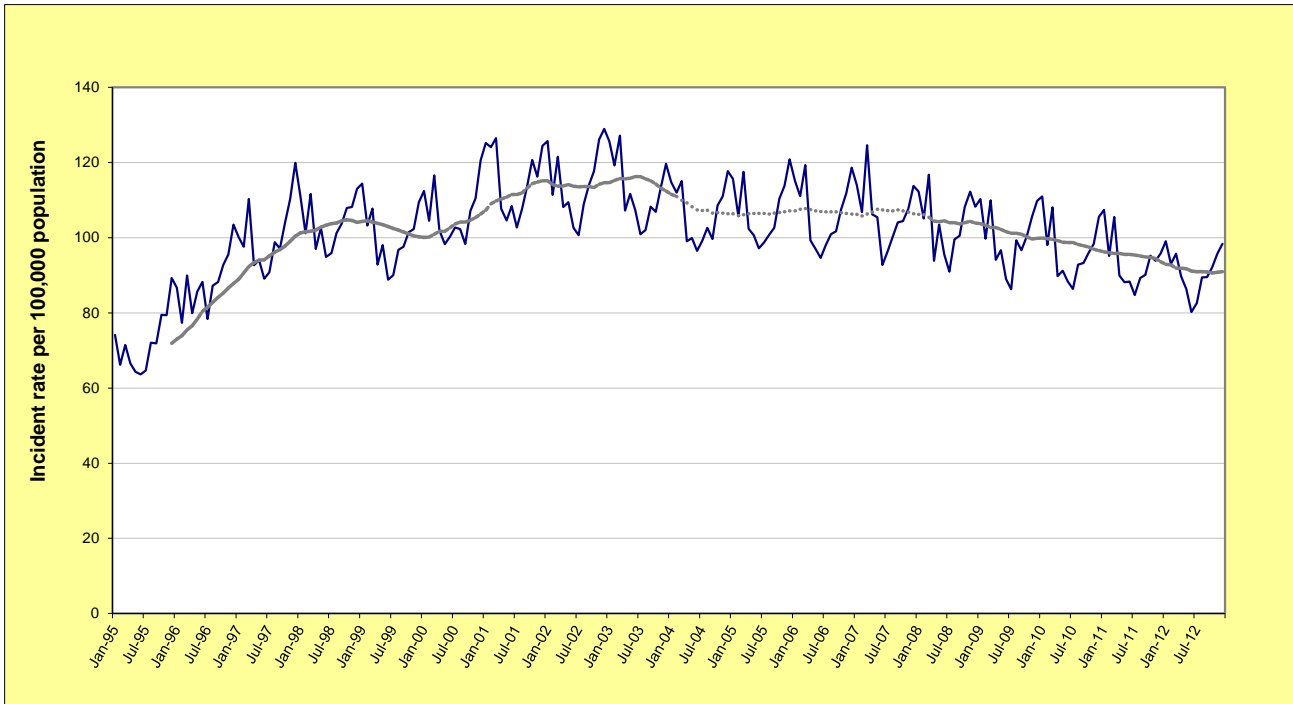
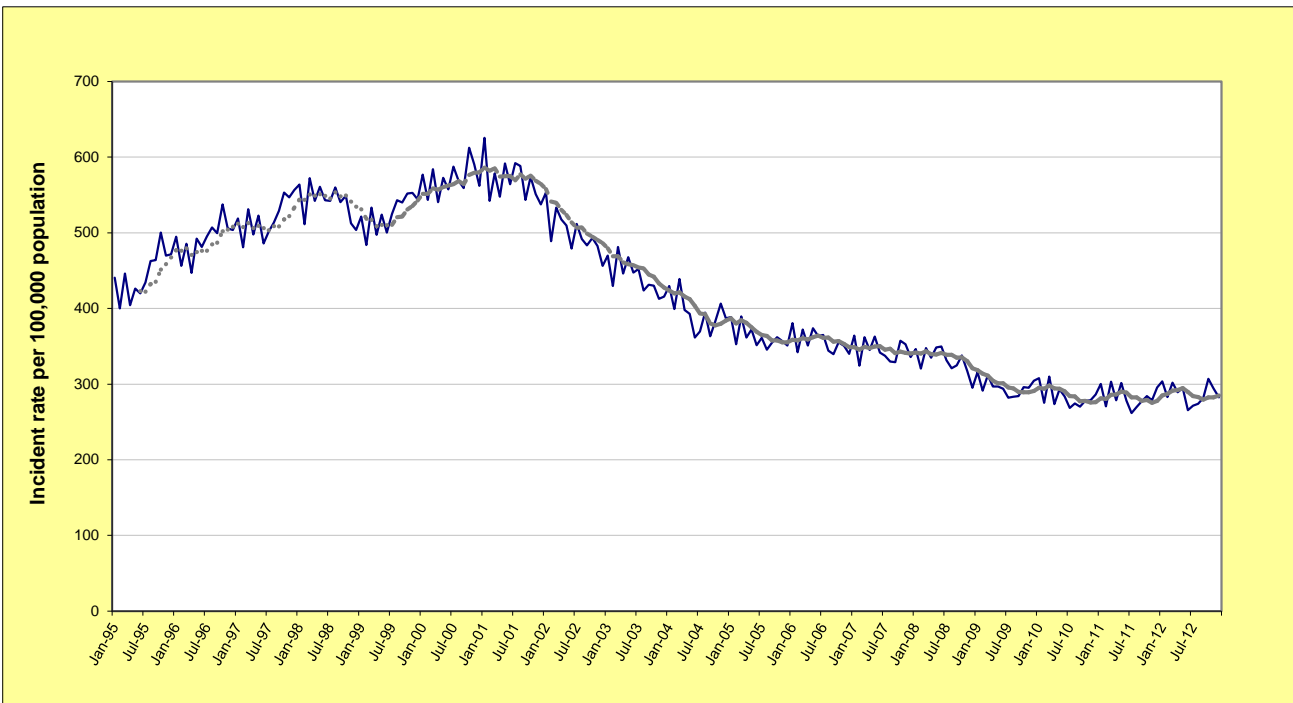


FIGURE 1.2: NSW LONG-TERM TREND IN PROPERTY OFFENCES**



* **Violent offences** include: murder, assault - domestic violence related, assault - non-domestic violence related, assault police, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon not a firearm, sexual assault and indecent assault / act of indecency / other sexual offences.

** **Property offences** include: break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, stock theft, other theft and fraud.

For further explanation of **violent offences** and **property offences**, see page 44, paragraph 7.

**TABLE 1.1: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW STATISTICAL DIVISIONS (SDs) AND NSW, JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2012**

Statistical Division	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Sydney	Stable	-3.0%	0.9	Stable	-3.4%	1.0
Hunter	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	Stable	1.2
Illawarra	-5.9%	-3.7%	0.9	Stable	Stable	0.9
Richmond-Tweed	Stable	-3.3%	1.1	-10.4%	-3.0%	0.9
Mid-North Coast	10.3%	Stable	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.0
Northern	Stable	Stable	1.7	12.7%	2.7%	1.2
North Western	Stable	Stable	2.2	Stable	Stable	1.4
Central West	Stable	Stable	1.4	Stable	Stable	1.0
South Eastern	-4.7%	-3.5%	0.9	Stable	-2.1%	0.7
Murrumbidgee	-8.4%	Stable	1.2	Stable	Stable	1.1
Murray	7.0%	Stable	1.1	Stable	-2.7%	1.1
Far West	Stable	Stable	2.4	Stable	Stable	1.4
NSW	Stable	-2.3%	1.0	Stable	-2.5%	1.0

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* **Violent offences** include: murder, assault - domestic violence related, assault - non-domestic violence related, assault police, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon not a firearm, sexual assault and indecent assault / act of indecency / other sexual offences.

** **Property offences** include: break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, stock theft, other theft and fraud.

For further explanation of **violent offences** and **property offences**, see page 44, paragraph 7.

[#] For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 3 and paragraph 8.

**TABLE 1.2: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS (SSDs), JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2012**

Metropolitan Statistical Subdivision	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over	Average annual percentage change over	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over	Average annual percentage change over	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012		Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	
Inner Sydney	Stable	-4.2%	1.9	Stable	-4.7%	2.3
Eastern Suburbs	Stable	-8.0%	0.7	Stable	-6.5%	1.0
St George-Sutherland	Stable	-3.9%	0.6	Stable	Stable	0.7
Canterbury-Bankstown	Stable	Stable	0.8	Stable	Stable	0.9
Fairfield-Liverpool	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	Stable	1.0
Outer South Western Sydney	-9.7%	-5.3%	1.1	Stable	-1.0%	0.9
Inner Western Sydney	-12.3%	-6.6%	0.5	Stable	-3.4%	1.0
Central Western Sydney	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	-3.4%	1.1
Outer Western Sydney	-10.3%	Stable	1.0	Stable	-2.0%	0.8
Blacktown	Stable	Stable	1.3	Stable	-2.4%	1.1
Lower Northern Sydney	Stable	-3.2%	0.4	Stable	-6.5%	0.7
Central Northern Sydney	Stable	-5.0%	0.3	Stable	-6.1%	0.5
Northern Beaches	Stable	Stable	0.5	Stable	-4.7%	0.6
Central Coast	Stable	-3.0%	1.0	Stable	Stable	1.0
Newcastle	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	Stable	1.2
Wollongong	Stable	-2.4%	0.9	Stable	Stable	0.9

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* **Violent offences** include: murder, assault - domestic violence related, assault - non-domestic violence related, assault police, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon not a firearm, sexual assault and indecent assault / act of indecency / other sexual offences.

** **Property offences** include: break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, stock theft, other theft and fraud.

For further explanation of **violent offences** and **property offences**, see page 44, paragraph 7.

[#] For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 3 and paragraph 8.

**TABLE 1.3: TRENDS^A IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2012**

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Average annual percentage change Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Average annual percentage change Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Albury	ns	ns	1.4	15.0	-3.7	1.6
Armidale Dumaresq	ns	ns	1.6	39.8	-3.7	1.1
Ashfield	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.8
Auburn	ns	-3.1	1.0	ns	-6.6	1.0
Ballina	ns	ns	0.9	-25.8	-9.8	0.7
Bairnald	-31.4	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Bankstown	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	1.1
Bathurst Regional	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.1
Bega Valley	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-10.1	0.5
Bellingen	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Berrigan	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-13.0	0.4
Blacktown	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-2.4	1.1
Bland	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.7
Blayney	ns	ns	0.6	ns	10.0	0.6
Blue Mountains	-14.7	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Bogan	ns	ns	.	38.9	ns	.
Bombala	ns	.	.	ns	ns	.
Boorowa	.	.	.	-46.7	ns	.
Botany Bay	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-4.8	1.5
Bourke	ns	ns	7.2	ns	5.4	3.5
Brewarrina	ns	ns	.	ns	10.2	.
Broken Hill	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.3
Burwood	ns	-6.0	0.7	ns	-4.5	1.5
Byron	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.5
Cabonne	ns	ns	0.7	27.9	ns	0.6
Camden	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.7
Campbelltown	ns	-5.8	1.4	ns	-2.8	1.1
Canada Bay	ns	-7.7	0.3	10.2	ns	0.7
Canterbury	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-2.7	0.7
Carrathool	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Central Darling	ns	10.6	.	ns	5.0	.
Cessnock	ns	ns	1.2	9.4	2.5	1.4
Clarence Valley	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.9
Cobar	ns	ns	2.3	ns	ns	1.4
Coffs Harbour	19.4	5.0	1.4	ns	ns	1.0
Conargo	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coolamon	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.6
Cooma-Monaro	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.9
Coonamble	ns	ns	2.8	-43.5	ns	1.8
Cootamundra	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.6
Corowa Shire	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.8
Cowra	ns	ns	1.7	ns	-12.7	0.8
Deniliquin	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	0.9
Dubbo	ns	ns	1.8	25.6	ns	1.6
Dungog	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.6
Eurobodalla	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	1.0
Fairfield	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.8
Forbes	ns	ns	1.6	ns	-9.9	1.1
Gilgandra	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.1
Glen Innes Severn	ns	ns	1.1	ns	8.2	1.1
Gloucester	ns	-15.9	0.6	-36.0	-7.4	0.4
Gosford	ns	-5.1	0.8	ns	ns	0.9
Goulburn Mulwaree	ns	-5.6	1.0	ns	ns	0.8
Great Lakes	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.0
Greater Hume Shire	-36.1	ns	0.3	ns	ns	0.6
Greater Taree	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.1
Griffith	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.1
Gundagai	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.7
Gunnedah	ns	ns	1.5	ns	5.4	1.5
Guyra	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	0.7
Gwydir	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.4
Harden	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Hawkesbury	-15.3	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.8
Hay	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	0.7
Holroyd	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-3.1	1.0
Hornsby	ns	-4.6	0.3	ns	-5.2	0.5
Hunters Hill	ns	-17.4	0.2	ns	-4.9	0.6
Hurstville	ns	-3.4	0.7	ns	ns	0.9
Inverell	ns	ns	1.8	ns	-8.3	0.8
Jerilderie	.	.	.	.	.	.
Junee	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Kempsey	ns	-2.9	1.7	ns	ns	1.5
Kiama	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Kogarah	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.5
Ku-ring-gai	ns	ns	0.2	ns	-3.4	0.4
Kyogle	ns	-15.9	1.0	-15.1	ns	0.8
Lachlan	ns	ns	1.8	ns	6.4	1.1
Lake Macquarie	ns	ns	0.9	ns	2.9	1.1
Lane Cove	ns	ns	0.3	ns	-13.8	0.5
Leeton	-43.7	ns	1.0	-30.0	-10.4	0.8

**TABLE 1.3: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2012**

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Average annual percentage change Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Average annual percentage change Jan 2008 - Dec 2012	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Leichhardt	-28.5	-9.2	0.6	ns	-5.8	0.9
Lismore	ns	-7.8	1.3	ns	ns	0.9
Lithgow	ns	-4.4	1.2	20.2	ns	1.2
Liverpool	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	1.1
Liverpool Plains	ns	ns	1.1	ns	11.7	0.5
Lockhart	.	.	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Lord Howe Island	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maitland	ns	ns	1.1	-13.0	ns	1.1
Manly	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-6.4	0.9
Marrickville	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-6.2	1.1
Mid-Western Regional	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	0.9
Moree Plains	ns	-2.8	3.5	ns	7.3	2.8
Mosman	ns	ns	0.3	ns	-9.6	0.6
Murray	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.9
Murrumbidgee	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Muswellbrook	ns	-4.0	1.1	ns	10.2	1.4
Nambucca	32.5	-3.5	1.4	ns	ns	0.9
Narrabri	ns	-6.8	1.2	20.0	ns	1.3
Narrandera	ns	-11.7	1.2	ns	-0.8	1.2
Narromine	-19.7	ns	1.5	-23.9	ns	1.2
Newcastle	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-4.5	1.5
North Sydney	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-5.8	0.9
Oberon	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.5
Orange	ns	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.4
Palerang	ns	ns	0.4	33.1	-2.4	0.4
Parke	ns	ns	1.7	ns	-9.0	0.9
Parramatta	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.2
Penrith	ns	ns	1.2	ns	-2.6	0.9
Pittwater	ns	ns	0.4	ns	-5.4	0.6
Port Macquarie-Hastings	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.8
Port Stephens	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-1.7	1.2
Queanbeyan	-26.9	-9.2	0.7	27.8	ns	0.9
Randwick	-9.4	-6.7	0.8	-7.3	-4.7	0.9
Richmond Valley	ns	-5.5	1.7	ns	ns	1.2
Rockdale	ns	-3.1	0.7	18.1	ns	0.8
Ryde	ns	-6.0	0.4	ns	ns	0.7
Shellharbour	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-4.1	0.8
Shoalhaven	-16.4	-6.1	1.1	-14.3	ns	0.9
Singleton	ns	ns	0.8	14.4	6.7	1.2
Snowy River	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.8
Strathfield	ns	-4.4	0.9	ns	-5.3	1.3
Sutherland Shire	-9.5	-4.6	0.6	ns	-3.6	0.6
Sydney	ns	-4.3	3.0	ns	-4.4	3.5
Tamworth Regional	ns	5.0	1.8	ns	6.6	1.4
Temora	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.7
Tenterfield	ns	-11.5	1.0	ns	-11.2	0.8
The Hills Shire	ns	-6.8	0.4	ns	-8.1	0.5
Tumbarumba	.	.	0.5	ns	ns	0.5
Tumut Shire	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.6
Tweed	ns	ns	0.8	-10.3	-4.1	0.8
Unincorporated Far West	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Hunter Shire	ns	ns	0.8	40.8	12.0	0.9
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-6.6	0.4
Uralla	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.5
Urana	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Wagga Wagga	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.5
Wakool	ns	.	0.8	ns	ns	0.4
Walcha	.	.	0.5	-35.5	ns	0.4
Walgett	ns	ns	4.5	ns	-6.1	1.6
Warren	-31.3	8.3	.	ns	ns	.
Warringham	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-3.6	0.6
Warrumbungle Shire	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.8
Waverley	-14.6	-10.2	0.7	ns	-7.8	1.2
Weddin	.	.	0.5	ns	ns	0.3
Wellington	-24.9	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.3
Wentworth	ns	ns	2.0	-20.0	ns	1.5
Willoughby	ns	ns	0.4	ns	-8.1	0.9
Wingecarribee	ns	-5.4	0.6	ns	-5.5	0.6
Wollondilly	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.6
Wollongong	ns	-2.6	1.0	ns	ns	1.0
Woollahra	ns	-8.4	0.5	ns	-7.9	0.9
Wyong	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.1
Yass Valley	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-13.0	0.4
Young	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	0.9
NSW	ns	-2.3	1.0	ns	-2.5	1.0

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* For further explanation of **violent offences** and **property offences**, see page 44, paragraph 7.

For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 3 and paragraph 8.

Sydney LGA can be considered a special case since the population used to calculate the rate is much lower than the population using the area for work and entertainment. This will be reflected in higher incident rates.

SECTION 2:

**OVERVIEW OF TRENDS
IN RECORDED CRIME
BY OFFENCE TYPE**

**TABLE 2.1: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES,
NSW, JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2012**

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Trend result and annual percentage change Jan 2011 - Dec 2012</i>	<i>Trend result and average annual percentage change Jan 2008 - Dec 2012</i>
Murder*	Stable	Stable
Assault - domestic violence related	Stable	Up by 1.7%
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Down by 5.7%	Down by 4.8%
Sexual assault	Stable	Up by 2.6%
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Up by 2.1%
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	Down by 11.0%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Stable
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Stable	Down by 6.9%
Break and enter dwelling	Stable	Down by 2.2%
Break and enter non-dwelling	Down by 4.9%	Down by 8.3%
Motor vehicle theft	Down by 7.0%	Down by 7.1%
Steal from motor vehicle	Stable	Down by 5.0%
Steal from retail store	Stable	Up by 2.4%
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable
Steal from person	Stable	Down by 6.0%
Fraud	Up by 14.6%	Up by 2.1%
Malicious damage to property	Stable	Down by 6.8%

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* For murder, the trend test is applied to the monthly number of recorded victims rather than criminal incidents.

TABLE 2.2: PERIODIC TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2012

Offence category	Trend result and annual percentage change				
	Jan 2007 - Dec 2008	Jan 2008 - Dec 2009	Jan 2009 - Dec 2010	Jan 2010 - Dec 2011	Jan 2011 - Dec 2012
Murder*	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Assault - domestic violence related	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Stable	Stable	Stable	-6.3%	-5.7%
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	-15.2%	-6.7%	-14.5%	Stable
Robbery with a firearm	-29.9%	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	-17.9%	-10.3%	-11.0%	Stable	Stable
Break and enter dwelling	-5.0%	-6.1%	Stable	-4.2%	Stable
Break and enter non-dwelling	-5.8%	-16.3%	-11.3%	Stable	-4.9%
Motor vehicle theft	-8.2%	-8.6%	-9.2%	Stable	-7.0%
Steal from motor vehicle	-6.9%	-18.7%	-4.8%	7.7%	Stable
Steal from retail store	8.6%	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Steal from person	-11.3%	-4.6%	-11.3%	Stable	Stable
Fraud	17.7%	-9.6%	Stable	Stable	14.6%
Malicious damage to property	2.1%	Stable	-9.9%	Stable	Stable

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* For murder, the trend test is applied to the monthly number of recorded victims rather than criminal incidents.

TABLE 2.3: NUMBER AND TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR ALL OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012

Offence Category	Number of recorded criminal incidents		Trend [^] over 24-month period		
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	Trend test result	Percentage change	
Homicide	Murder*	89	71	Stable	
	Attempted murder	47	26	Down	-44.7%
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	2	4	.	
	Manslaughter*	7	9	.	
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	26,904	27,399	Stable	
	Non-domestic violence related assault	37,353	35,230	Down	-5.7%
	Assault Police	2,492	2,216	Down	-11.1%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	4,427	4,629	Stable	
	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	5,907	5,646	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		384	324	Stable	
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	3,011	2,799	Stable	
	Robbery with a firearm	363	353	Stable	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,492	1,402	Stable	
Blackmail and extortion		99	114	Stable	
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		29,590	29,950	Stable	
Other offences against the person		1,370	1,192	Down	-13.0%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	39,518	40,487	Stable	
	Break and enter non-dwelling	17,080	16,245	Down	-4.9%
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	6,011	6,393	Stable	
	Motor vehicle theft	19,587	18,221	Down	-7.0%
	Steal from motor vehicle	48,215	47,072	Stable	
	Steal from retail store	20,797	21,904	Stable	
	Steal from dwelling	20,869	21,849	Stable	
	Steal from person	8,493	8,092	Stable	
	Stock theft	707	556	Down	-21.4%
	Fraud	37,223	42,644	Up	14.6%
Other theft	35,804	34,770	Stable		
Arson		6,122	7,001	Up	14.4%
Malicious damage to property		87,115	82,461	Stable	
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	463	606	Up	30.9%
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	761	816	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	15,522	15,886	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	2,804	3,740	Up	33.4%
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1,048	1,605	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	2,689	3,235	Up	20.3%
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	151	203	Up	34.4%
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	363	520	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	833	845	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	945	1,134	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	291	336	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	249	214	Down	-14.1%
	Cultivating cannabis	1,311	1,185	Stable	
	Manufacture drug	92	76	Stable	
Importing drugs	64	74	Stable		
Other drug offences	4,079	4,653	Up	14.1%	
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		7,801	8,150	Stable	
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	8,816	8,969	Stable	
	Offensive conduct	8,702	7,794	Down	-10.4%
	Offensive language	5,774	4,665	Down	-19.2%
	Criminal intent	1,742	2,438	Up	40.0%
Betting and gaming offences		129	123	Stable	
Liquor offences		16,249	14,372	Down	-11.6%
Pornography offences		327	334	Stable	
Prostitution offences		112	99	Stable	
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	225	236	Stable	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12,671	12,781	Stable	
	Breach bail conditions	32,108	30,466	Stable	
	Fail to appear	1,126	747	Down	-33.7%
	Resist or hinder officer	6,617	6,122	Down	-7.5%
	Other offences against justice procedures	484	422	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		57,379	58,856	Stable	
Other offences		14,356	15,390	Stable	

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* For murder and manslaughter incidents, the trend test is applied to the monthly number of recorded victims rather than criminal incidents.

TABLE 2.4: NUMBER AND OUTCOME[^] OF 24-MONTH TREND TESTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), ALL REPORTS 2004 TO 2012

	<i>Final month for 24-month trend test</i>	<i>Number of LGAs</i>	<i>Number of trend tests</i>	<i>Stable trends (%)</i>	<i>Downward trends (%)</i>	<i>Upward trends (%)</i>
2004	March	174	1,428	80.5	15.6	3.9
	June	174	1,421	80.1	18.2	1.7
	September	174	1,415	76.7	21.6	1.8
	December	173	1,397	78.5	18.2	3.4
2005	March	167	1,371	79.2	17.0	3.8
	June	167	1,358	80.6	15.4	4.1
	September	167	1,364	79.8	15.8	4.4
	December	167	1,357	83.3	11.9	4.9
2006	March	167	1,464	85.9	7.4	6.7
	June	154	1,432	87.7	7.8	4.5
	September	154	1,440	86.2	9.6	4.2
	December	154	1,442	86.6	7.8	5.6
2007	March	154	1,450	86.0	6.8	7.2
	June	154	1,447	88.3	6.8	5.0
	September	154	1,440	84.9	10.4	4.7
	December	154	1,446	87.3	7.8	4.9
2008	March	154	1,429	88.0	6.3	5.7
	June	154	1,430	86.6	8.3	5.2
	September	154	1,422	82.3	12.5	5.2
	December	154	1,422	84.0	10.3	5.6
2009	March	154	1,408	84.6	9.9	5.5
	June	154	1,412	83.9	11.5	4.5
	September	154	1,404	81.4	14.2	4.4
	December	154	1,414	83.2	12.7	4.1
2010	March	154	1,392	82.9	11.8	5.3
	June	154	1,397	84.3	11.8	3.9
	September	154	1,411	82.3	13.7	4.0
	December	154	1,397	86.6	9.7	3.7
2011	March	154	1,388	86.9	7.9	5.3
	June	154	1,393	86.9	8.8	4.3
	September	154	1,394	84.0	12.4	3.6
	December	154	1,387	86.5	9.0	4.5
2012	March	154	1,386	86.2	6.1	7.7
	June	154	1,378	86.6	7.8	5.7
	September	154	1,378	85.8	9.8	4.4
	December	154	1,385	86.4	7.7	5.8

[^] This table summarises the aggregate outcomes of statistical tests for significant upward or downward trends in the number of recorded criminal incidents in major offence categories over a 24-month period across all NSW LGAs with a population of 3,000 or more. The trend test used is Kendall's rank-order correlation test. A trend test was not performed if there were fewer than 20 incidents in either of the two years for the period in question, hence no trend tests for **murder** were calculated for this table. Tests ending in 2004 and 2005 were carried out on 15 major offence categories (during this period **assault** was a single offence category). Tests ending in 2006 and later years were carried out on 16 major offence categories (**assault** incidents separated into **domestic violence related** and **non-domestic violence related**). **Assault Police** incidents have been recorded separately from the two major assault series from 2008 onwards.

FIGURE 2.1A: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT UPWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2011 AND JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012

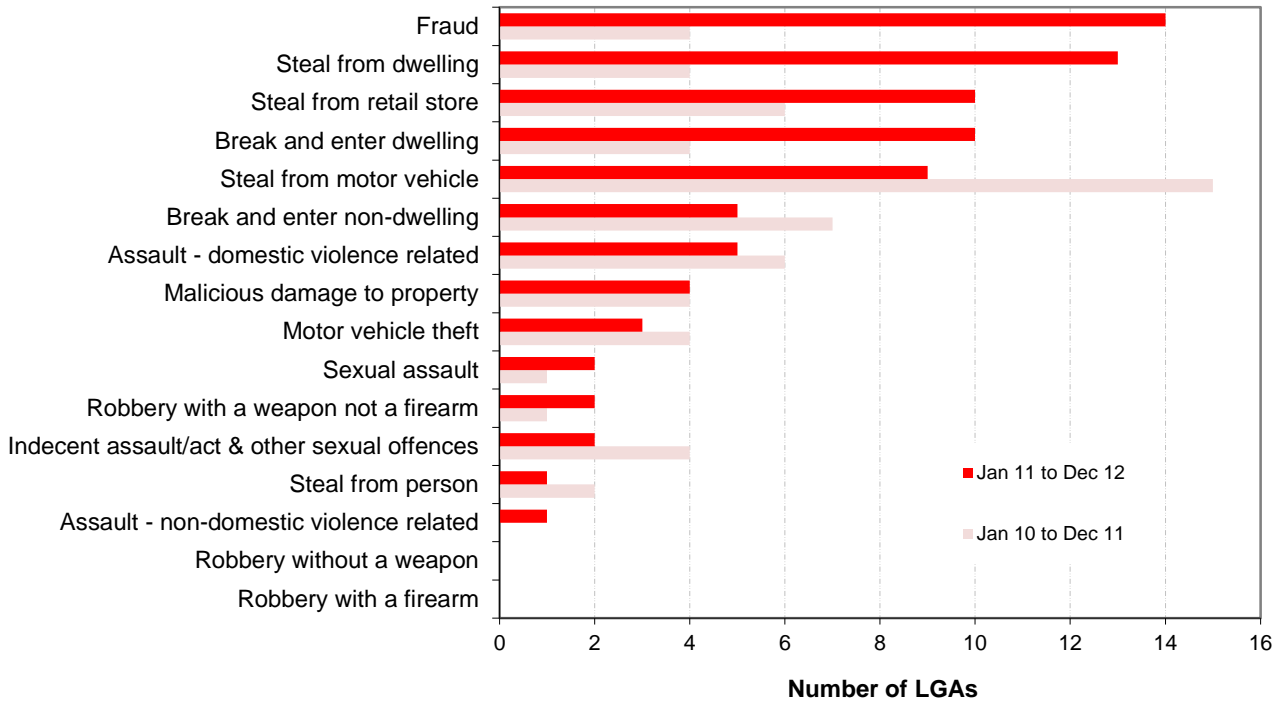
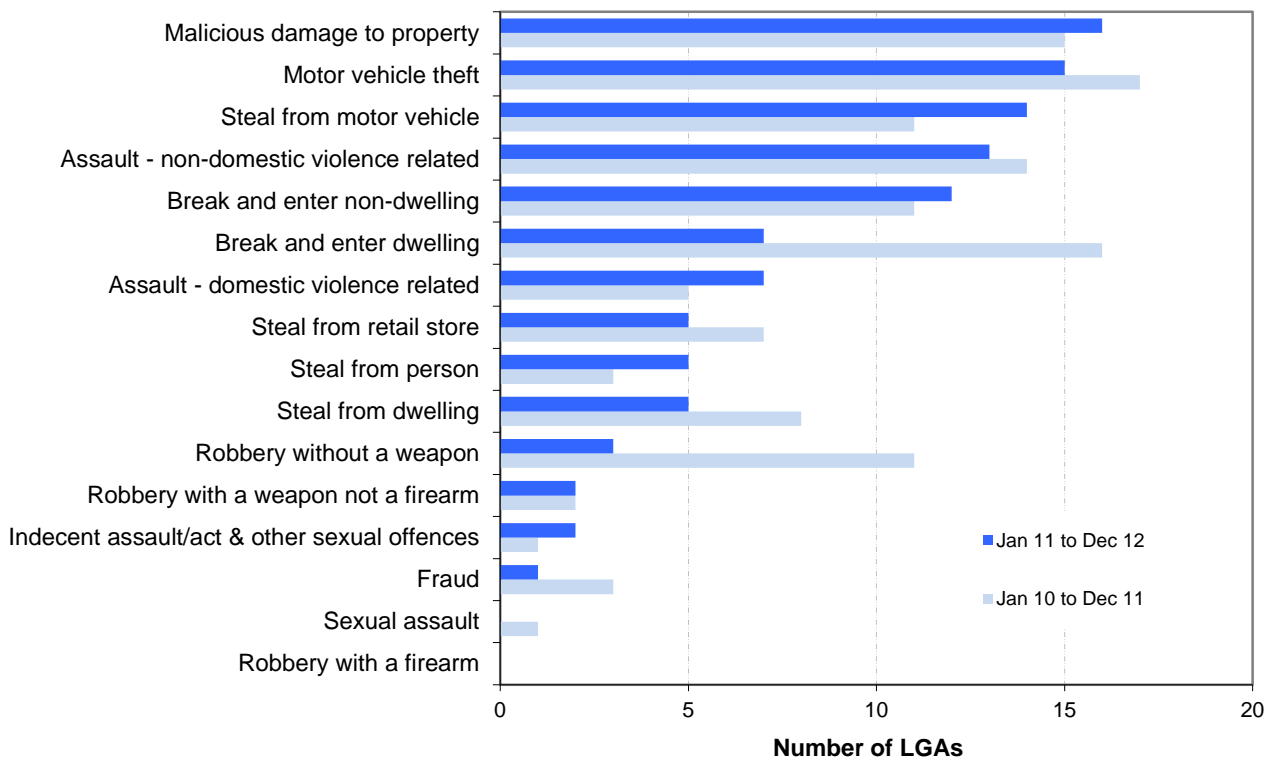


FIGURE 2.1B: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT DOWNWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2011 AND JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012



[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

SECTION 3:

**TRENDS, RATE COMPARISONS AND
RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS
FOR MAJOR OFFENCES
NSW REGIONS AND LGAS
2011 AND 2012**

TABLE 3.1A: TRENDS^a IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SDs, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012

Statistical Division	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Sydney	n.c.	ns	-7.8	ns	ns	-8.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	-8.4	ns	ns	ns	-5.6	17.0	-4.6
Hunter	n.c.	14.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	79.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.0
Illawarra	n.c.	ns	-11.6	21.2	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	-22.4	-19.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Richmond-Tweed	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	-17.7	-21.9	-16.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Mid-North Coast	n.c.	16.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	29.4	ns	ns	-13.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Northern	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	26.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	13.9	ns	ns	ns
North Western	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Central West	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	-16.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.2
South Eastern	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	-27.1	ns	ns	69.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
Murrumbidgee	n.c.	ns	-12.9	ns	-25.4	.	.	.	12.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Murray	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Far West	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	112.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
NSW	ns	ns	-5.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-4.9	-7.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	14.6	ns

^a For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* Any trend test for the offence of murder is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 3.1B: RATIO TO NSW RATE^a OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SDs, 2012

Statistical Division	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Sydney	n.c.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8
Hunter	n.c.	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.3
Illawarra	n.c.	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Richmond-Tweed	n.c.	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0
Mid-North Coast	n.c.	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.3
Northern	n.c.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.6
North Western	n.c.	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.6	2.0
Central West	n.c.	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.5
South Eastern	n.c.	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.1
Murrumbidgee	n.c.	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.4
Murray	n.c.	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.3
Far West	n.c.	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	2.3
NSW	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

^a For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 3 and paragraph 8.

* The rate calculations on the offence of murder is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 3.1C: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SDs, 2012

Statistical Division 2012	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Sydney	n.a.	14,864	19,103	2,245	3,072	2,226	277	1,004	22,324	6,965	11,164	27,287	14,176	11,202	6,480	33,414	43,934
Hunter	n.a.	2,791	3,430	525	613	181	39	179	4,573	2,538	2,549	5,890	1,983	2,518	542	3,239	9,414
Illawarra	n.a.	1,502	1,972	332	311	95	13	50	2,498	1,063	990	3,083	1,265	1,370	275	1,363	4,903
Richmond-Tweed	n.a.	983	1,389	239	214	43	5	31	1,172	797	502	1,374	651	908	198	758	2,686
Mid-North Coast	n.a.	1,536	1,977	284	297	75	8	66	1,936	1,208	763	2,115	800	1,324	177	837	4,461
Northern	n.a.	1,296	1,512	201	227	43	4	27	2,002	781	520	1,464	598	940	78	600	3,434
North Western	n.a.	1,167	1,202	172	215	33	1	6	1,390	586	355	1,211	500	672	85	411	2,764
Central West	n.a.	958	1,255	179	208	41	3	16	1,440	518	390	1,145	547	821	83	516	3,097
South Eastern	n.a.	717	1,015	137	184	21	0	4	865	420	303	1,192	558	622	54	654	2,660
Murrumbidgee	n.a.	796	899	157	144	16	1	11	1,249	664	317	1,144	448	832	56	432	2,586
Murray	n.a.	503	604	115	114	19	1	7	773	561	299	937	345	518	49	358	1,819
Far West	n.a.	282	222	28	31	4	1	1	265	143	68	226	33	122	14	52	571
NSW	71	27,399	35,230	4,629	5,646	2,799	353	1,402	40,487	16,245	18,221	47,072	21,904	21,849	8,092	42,644	82,461

* Regional murder counts are in the Crime Mapping Tool (<http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>) and elsewhere on the BOCSAR website (www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/)

TABLE 3.1D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SDs, 2011

Statistical Division 2011	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Sydney	n.a.	15,053	20,723	2,184	3,193	2,432	290	1,149	22,339	6,869	12,187	28,148	13,599	10,360	6,862	28,550	46,057
Hunter	n.a.	2,434	3,535	503	659	181	26	100	4,129	2,543	2,483	6,210	1,857	2,503	522	2,964	10,692
Illawarra	n.a.	1,525	2,232	274	310	109	15	74	2,439	1,369	1,232	2,885	1,209	1,355	289	1,333	5,479
Richmond-Tweed	n.a.	881	1,446	280	252	45	8	28	1,383	968	643	1,653	650	908	189	683	2,849
Mid-North Coast	n.a.	1,316	1,841	251	286	64	10	51	1,936	1,462	885	2,084	754	1,248	185	865	4,392
Northern	n.a.	1,134	1,451	189	255	39	4	11	1,582	805	410	1,260	612	825	87	498	3,291
North Western	n.a.	1,183	1,268	137	206	36	2	23	1,399	605	359	1,140	410	748	69	381	2,909
Central West	n.a.	1,013	1,337	174	215	38	3	24	1,420	623	497	1,334	580	771	104	554	3,447
South Eastern	n.a.	808	985	142	205	20	0	6	804	576	261	1,086	330	639	43	564	2,842
Murrumbidgee	n.a.	778	1,032	150	193	28	1	17	1,108	635	319	1,254	461	818	84	430	2,578
Murray	n.a.	481	566	112	93	15	4	7	758	510	278	995	297	576	44	308	1,925
Far West	n.a.	297	272	23	31	3	0	2	221	108	32	163	38	118	15	88	533
NSW	89	26,904	37,353	4,427	5,907	3,011	363	1,492	39,518	17,080	19,587	48,215	20,797	20,869	8,493	37,223	87,115

* Regional murder counts are in the Crime Mapping Tool (<http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>) and elsewhere on the BOCSAR website (www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/)

TABLE 3.2A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW METROPOLITAN SSDs, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012

Metropolitan Statistical Subdivision	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Inner Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-22.6	-14.7	ns	22.2	-6.0	30.3	-8.6
Eastern Suburbs	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-32.4	.	-34.5	ns	ns	-22.3	-15.0	30.3	ns	-24.7	ns	ns
St George-Sutherland	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	24.8	ns
Canterbury-Bankstown	n.c.	ns	-12.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Fairfield-Liverpool	n.c.	ns	-13.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-7.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	26.9	-7.2
Outer South Western Sydney	n.c.	ns	-13.2	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-20.0	ns	-13.6	ns	12.4	ns	ns	26.5	-11.1
Inner Western Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-28.8	.	ns	29.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	34.4	ns	23.3	ns
Central Western Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-14.0	ns	ns	14.8	ns	ns	ns
Outer Western Sydney	n.c.	-12.7	-12.1	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Blacktown	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	-18.7	ns	ns	-6.2	ns	8.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lower Northern Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.0	34.2	ns	ns	ns
Central Northern Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-15.8	ns	-7.9	ns	ns	ns	ns
Northern Beaches	n.c.	-18.5	ns	ns	-23.1	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-36.2	ns	ns
Central Coast	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.4	ns	ns
Newcastle	n.c.	15.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	89.7	ns	ns	ns	-6.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.7
Wollongong	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	14.7	ns	-16.3	ns	ns	6.4	ns	ns	ns

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

TABLE 3.2B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW METROPOLITAN SSDs, 2012

Metropolitan Statistical Subdivision	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Inner Sydney	n.c.	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.5	4.2	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.8	1.6	7.5	3.4	1.3
Eastern Suburbs	n.c.	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7
St George-Sutherland	n.c.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Canterbury-Bankstown	n.c.	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.6
Fairfield-Liverpool	n.c.	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
Outer South Western Sydney	n.c.	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1
Inner Western Sydney	n.c.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.6
Central Western Sydney	n.c.	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8
Outer Western Sydney	n.c.	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1
Blacktown	n.c.	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Lower Northern Sydney	n.c.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6
Central Northern Sydney	n.c.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Northern Beaches	n.c.	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Central Coast	n.c.	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2
Newcastle	n.c.	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3
Wollongong	n.c.	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9

[^] For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 3 and paragraph 8.

* Regional murder counts are in the Crime Mapping Tool (<http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>) and elsewhere on the BOC SAR website (www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/)

TABLE 3.2C: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW METROPOLITAN SSDs, 2012

Metropolitan Statistical Subdivision 2012	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Inner Sydney	n.a.	1,464	4,396	264	408	585	30	203	2,014	1,046	1,143	3,448	3,020	1,702	3,013	7,274	5,259
Eastern Suburbs	n.a.	563	930	92	146	98	8	36	1,347	241	567	1,390	830	834	324	1,809	2,210
St George-Sutherland	n.a.	1,047	1,291	149	210	149	18	74	1,465	497	840	2,191	988	771	328	2,601	3,519
Canterbury-Bankstown	n.a.	1,217	998	118	209	156	35	99	1,308	427	1,367	2,126	801	626	188	3,152	2,437
Fairfield-Liverpool	n.a.	1,612	1,418	216	241	216	29	127	2,355	490	1,221	2,379	1,219	732	308	2,612	3,279
Outer South Western Sydney	n.a.	1,193	1,163	216	234	93	17	54	1,380	513	738	1,902	827	683	162	1,195	3,059
Inner Western Sydney	n.a.	366	500	48	82	84	12	45	1,092	209	487	995	536	414	230	1,926	1,328
Central Western Sydney	n.a.	1,534	1,604	160	262	278	50	105	2,181	660	1,101	2,503	1,151	909	440	2,979	3,089
Outer Western Sydney	n.a.	1,345	1,522	255	274	128	18	72	1,607	539	802	1,933	687	856	252	1,672	4,242
Blacktown	n.a.	1,963	1,700	211	279	202	24	87	2,269	423	988	2,408	1,256	958	444	2,358	4,520
Lower Northern Sydney	n.a.	423	672	89	142	61	15	32	1,242	439	296	1,290	778	686	230	1,925	2,202
Central Northern Sydney	n.a.	545	666	102	202	63	4	23	1,383	417	309	1,286	660	608	144	1,701	2,467
Northern Beaches	n.a.	402	759	84	90	39	3	10	643	393	234	1,014	458	550	155	800	1,962
Central Coast	n.a.	1,190	1,484	241	293	74	14	37	2,038	671	1,071	2,422	965	873	262	1,410	4,361
Newcastle	n.a.	2,359	2,970	446	517	170	37	165	3,901	2,078	2,250	5,134	1,800	2,067	498	2,917	8,141
Wollongong	n.a.	945	1,320	209	204	70	10	42	1,716	712	698	2,153	884	887	233	1,092	3,059

* Regional murder counts are in the Crime Mapping Tool (<http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>) and elsewhere on the BOCSAR website (www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/)

TABLE 3.2D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW METROPOLITAN SSDs, 2011

Metropolitan Statistical Subdivision 2011	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Inner Sydney	n.a.	1,474	4,596	254	411	605	38	222	1,993	1,052	1,477	4,044	2,839	1,393	3,207	5,581	5,756
Eastern Suburbs	n.a.	547	1,029	83	151	145	17	55	1,286	286	730	1,635	637	735	430	1,564	2,257
St George-Sutherland	n.a.	1,092	1,394	133	235	156	22	80	1,321	471	854	2,064	945	667	321	2,084	4,016
Canterbury-Bankstown	n.a.	1,210	1,143	108	161	164	48	124	1,496	366	1,279	2,304	738	578	198	2,550	2,594
Fairfield-Liverpool	n.a.	1,560	1,634	191	251	245	31	143	2,353	527	1,336	2,425	1,131	777	288	2,059	3,535
Outer South Western Sydney	n.a.	1,317	1,340	191	258	128	13	49	1,726	479	854	1,521	736	738	173	945	3,441
Inner Western Sydney	n.a.	434	520	57	104	118	17	49	841	238	520	1,332	536	308	193	1,562	1,434
Central Western Sydney	n.a.	1,415	1,681	163	266	307	38	159	2,287	579	1,280	2,296	1,031	792	427	2,808	3,183
Outer Western Sydney	n.a.	1,541	1,731	269	295	125	10	47	1,602	570	878	1,916	788	908	254	1,537	4,515
Blacktown	n.a.	1,899	1,846	223	298	212	16	107	2,262	482	1,053	2,295	1,162	967	392	2,257	4,534
Lower Northern Sydney	n.a.	405	691	65	163	58	12	49	1,071	394	316	1,230	972	511	246	1,931	1,985
Central Northern Sydney	n.a.	544	726	123	192	64	14	25	1,396	399	367	1,341	717	545	173	1,530	2,733
Northern Beaches	n.a.	493	771	68	117	36	3	7	658	262	224	1,175	461	515	243	860	1,834
Central Coast	n.a.	1,122	1,621	256	291	69	11	33	2,047	764	1,019	2,570	906	926	317	1,282	4,240
Newcastle	n.a.	2,036	3,060	447	562	174	23	87	3,570	2,122	2,274	5,503	1,686	2,086	497	2,687	9,220
Wollongong	n.a.	915	1,384	174	185	71	13	59	1,496	717	834	2,038	893	834	241	1,003	3,395

* Regional murder counts are in the Crime Mapping Tool (<http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/>) and elsewhere on the BOCSAR website (www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/)

TABLE 3.3A: TRENDS^a IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LGAs, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012

NSW LGAs	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Albury	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	73.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Armidale Dumaresq	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	112.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Ashfield	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Auburn	n.c.	25.2	ns	.	41.2	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Ballina	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-50.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bairanald	n.c.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Bankstown	n.c.	ns	-18.0	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	24.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bathurst Regional	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-26.0
Bega Valley	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns
Bellingen	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns
Berrigan	n.c.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Blacktown	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-6.2	ns	8.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bland	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Blayney	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Blue Mountains	n.c.	-22.8	ns	ns	-22.7	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-27.9	ns	-23.4	ns	ns	ns
Bogan	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Bombala	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boorowa	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Botany Bay	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	-47.5	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-24.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bourke	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Brewarrina	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	-45.3	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Broken Hill	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	160.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Burwood	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.	.	32.4	ns	ns	-36.0	ns	ns	ns	44.3	ns
Byron	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	31.1	ns	ns	ns
Cabonne	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Camden	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-20.2	ns	-27.4	74.6	ns	ns	.	29.5	ns
Campbelltown	n.c.	ns	-13.7	ns	ns	ns	.	.	-21.4	ns	-9.0	ns	14.3	ns	ns	31.6	-10.4
Canada Bay	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	75.8	62.4	ns	ns	ns
Canterbury	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	32.1	ns
Carrathool	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Central Darling	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Cessnock	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	20.5	20.9	ns	ns	63.4	ns
Clarence Valley	n.c.	ns	18.9	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Cobar	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Coffs Harbour	n.c.	27.9	ns	36.7	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Conargo	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coolamon	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Cooma-Monaro	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Coonamble	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-55.6	-62.5	.	-47.5	.	.	.	.	-45.0
Cootamundra	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Corowa Shire	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Cowra	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-30.3	.	55.4	.	.	ns
Deniliquin	n.c.	52.6	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-62.3	ns	.	71.1	.	.	.	.	ns
Dubbo	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	28.6	ns	ns	48.4	45.7	ns	ns	ns	ns
Dungog	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Eurobodalla	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-42.9	ns	ns	ns	-27.8	.	.	ns
Fairfield	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	13.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	25.0	-8.0
Forbes	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	-31.5
Gilgandra	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Glen Innes Severn	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	84.8	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Gloucester	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Gosford	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-19.3	ns	ns
Goulburn Mulwaree	n.c.	-26.8	ns	28.6	ns	.	.	.	ns	-42.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Great Lakes	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-18.6
Greater Hume Shire	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	-31.9	.	.	.	.	ns
Greater Taree	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Griffith	n.c.	ns	-12.3	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Gundagai	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Gunnedah	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Guyra	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Gwydir	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Harden	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Hawkesbury	n.c.	ns	-21.2	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hay	n.c.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Holroyd	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-13.3	ns	48.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hornsby	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	35.6	ns
Hunters Hill	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	39.8
Hurstville	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.	.	ns	-38.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Inverell	n.c.	61.0	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Jerilderie	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Junee	n.c.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Kempsey	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-33.1	ns	84.3	ns	ns	21.8	ns
Kiama	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	50.0	.	.	.	.	ns
Kogarah	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-19.7
Ku-ring-gai	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Kyogle	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Lachlan	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Lake Macquarie	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	91.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lane Cove	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Leeton	n.c.	-31.2	-42.2	.	.	.	.	.	ns	-48.1	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns

TABLE 3.3A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LGAs, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012

NSW LGAs	Murder*	Assault - domestic violence related	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Leichhardt	n.c.	ns	-33.3	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-35.5	ns	ns	31.9	ns	ns	ns
Lismore	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lithgow	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	45.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Liverpool	n.c.	ns	-14.1	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-11.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	28.4	ns
Liverpool Plains	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-27.3	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	.	ns
Lockhart	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lord Howe Island	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maitland	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	-29.7	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-28.2	ns	ns	ns
Manly	n.c.	-21.9	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-40.4	ns	20.7
Marrickville	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	29.1	ns	39.7	ns
Mid-Western Regional	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Moree Plains	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Mosman	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	70.6	.	ns	ns
Murray	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Murrumbidgee	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Muswellbrook	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	34.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Nambucca	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Narrabri	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	65.6	60.0	.	.	.	ns	ns
Narrandera	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	104.5	.	.	ns
Narromine	n.c.	-29.8	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-29.2	ns	.	-49.5	.	ns	.	.	ns
Newcastle	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.1
North Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	42.9	ns	73.6	ns	ns	ns
Oberon	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Orange	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-31.5	-38.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Palerang	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Parkes	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Parramatta	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-49.4	ns	ns	-17.3	ns	ns	25.8	ns	ns	ns
Penrith	n.c.	-13.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	136.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-8.0
Pittwater	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Port Macquarie-Hastings	n.c.	ns	-9.2	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-31.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.6
Port Stephens	n.c.	51.5	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	22.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Queanbeyan	n.c.	-26.5	-25.0	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	335.8	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Randwick	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-38.4	.	ns	ns	-28.4	-32.1	-11.2	ns	ns	-28.5	ns	ns
Richmond Valley	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-31.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.6
Rockdale	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	98.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	32.1	ns
Ryde	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-27.7	ns	ns	ns	ns
Shellharbour	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Shoalhaven	n.c.	ns	-26.7	ns	ns	-31.3	.	.	ns	-42.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-23.9	-8.4
Singleton	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	135.0	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Snowy River	n.c.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Strathfield	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-38.2	ns	54.9	ns	8.9
Sutherland Shire	n.c.	ns	-11.8	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	18.1	ns
Sydney	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-17.9	ns	ns	ns	-5.2	29.8	-7.1
Tamworth Regional	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	36.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	26.8	ns	ns	ns
Temora	n.c.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Tenterfield	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	45.5	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	.	ns
The Hills Shire	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-21.2	ns	-19.6	ns	ns	ns	-18.4
Tumbarumba	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Turnut Shire	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	-37.7	.	.	ns
Tweed	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-27.3	ns	-19.8	-5.3	ns	ns	ns	ns
Unincorporated Far West	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Upper Hunter Shire	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	102.3	ns	.	86.0	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Upper Lachlan Shire	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Uralla	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Urana	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Wagga Wagga	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	38.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wakool	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Walcha	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Walgett	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Warren	n.c.	ns	-45.7	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Warringham	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Warrumbungle Shire	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Waverley	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-11.0	-31.9	43.6	ns	ns	ns	ns
Weddin	n.c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Wellington	n.c.	ns	-30.4	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	25.5	.	.	ns
Wentworth	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	ns
Willoughby	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.0	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wingecarribee	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	-54.7	-42.7	ns	ns	ns	.	.	-19.1
Wollondilly	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	80.8	.	.	.	ns	ns	-22.4	ns	.	ns	.	ns	-32.5
Wollongong	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	22.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	19.0	ns	11.8	ns
Woollahra	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	36.4	-32.0	ns	ns
Wyong	n.c.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Yass Valley	n.c.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-25.7	.	-35.9	.	ns	23.8
Young	n.c.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	-41.9	.	ns	50.0	ns	.	.	ns
NSW	ns	ns	-5.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-4.9	-7.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	14.6	ns

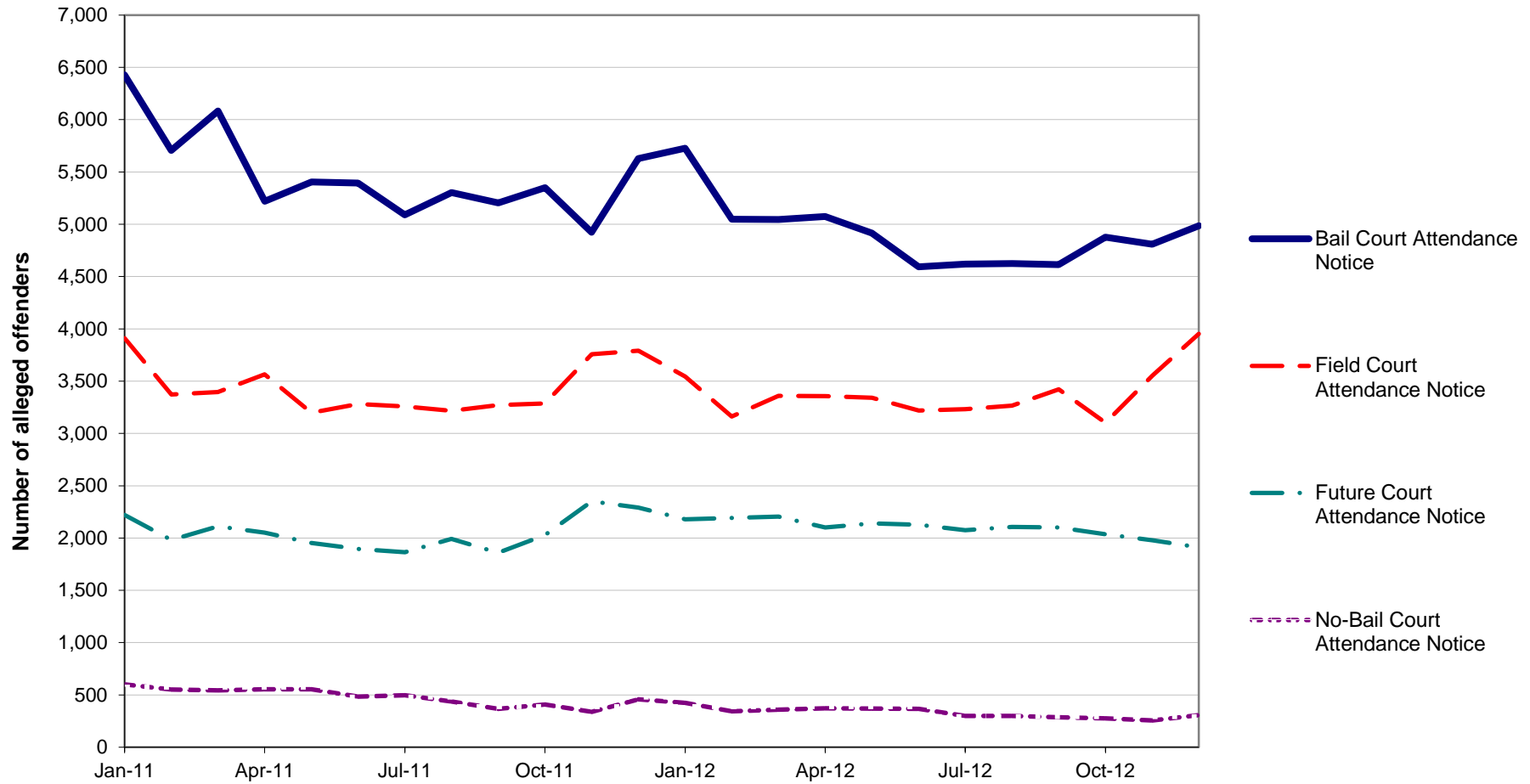
[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* There were no LGAs with 20 murder victims in 2011 and 2012, hence the only trend test reported above was for NSW. Any trend test for the offence of **murder** is for the number of victims, not incidents.

SECTION 4:

**METHODS OF PROCEEDINGS
AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS
2010, 2011 AND 2012**

Figure 4.1: TRENDS IN REFERRAL METHODS FOR ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST TO COURT, NSW, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2012



Trends:

Bail Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant downward trend for the 24 month period (down by 10.3%)

No-Bail Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant downward trend for the 24 month period (down by 31.7%)

* Due to the time lag between the incident being recorded and the Future CAN being issued some upwards revision of data for the last three months of 2012 is expected.

**TABLE 4.1: NUMBER OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS RECORDED BY NSW POLICE FORCE BY METHOD OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
NSW, JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2012**

<i>Type of process</i>	<i>Number of alleged offenders</i>			<i>Trend[^]</i>	
	<i>Jan-Dec 2010</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2011</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2012</i>	<i>Annual percentage change Jan 2011 - Dec 2012</i>	<i>Average annual percentage change Jan 2010 - 2012</i>
Proceeded against to court:					
Bail Court Attendance Notice	65,296	65,732	58,937	-10.3%	-5.0%
No-Bail Court Attendance Notice	7,884	5,792	3,958	-31.7%	-29.1%
Future Court Attendance Notice	24,520	24,597	25,152	Stable	Stable
Field Court Attendance Notice	41,348	41,306	40,509	Stable	Stable
All proceedings to court	139,048	137,427	128,556	-6.5%	-3.8%
Proceeded against other than to court:					
Youth Justice Conference	1,843	1,743	1,268	-27.3%	-17.1%
Caution Young Offenders Act	11,045	10,088	8,299	-17.7%	-13.3%
Cannabis/other drug caution	4,708	5,243	5,412	Stable	7.2%
Criminal Infringement Notice	11,861	11,649	11,465	-1.6%	Stable
Infringement Notice/ Public Safety Infringement Notice	628,377	594,051	590,590	-0.6%	-3.1%
Warnings*	n.a.	7,068	7,597	Stable	n.a.
All proceedings other than to court	657,834	622,774	617,034	-0.9%	n.a.
All proceedings	796,882	760,201	745,590	-1.9%	n.a.

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

*Data on warnings is only available from January 2010 onwards. Due to changes in how warnings are recorded, this data series can not be compared with warning data previously published.
n. a. refers to data not available or trend result not available because of missing warnings data.

SECTION 5:

**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS
AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
COMMENCED FOR SELECTED OFFENCES
JANUARY 2010 TO SEPTEMBER 2012**

TABLE 5.1: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CLEAR UP STATUS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, NSW, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2010

<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>						
	<i>Total number recorded</i>	<i>Cleared within 30 days of reporting</i>			<i>Cleared within 90 days of reporting</i>		
		<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Assault - domestic violence related	26,155	20,979	14,735	56.3	22,300	15,500	59.3
Assault - non-domestic violence related	39,870	17,738	8,574	21.5	20,322	10,135	25.4
Sexual assault	4,490	881	341	7.6	1,229	424	9.4
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3,769	1,071	493	13.1	1,433	634	16.8
Other sexual offences	1,528	488	263	17.2	568	311	20.4
Abduction and kidnapping	296	100	78	26.4	111	87	29.4
Robbery without a weapon	3,520	728	619	17.6	849	718	20.4
Robbery with a firearm	410	67	63	15.4	112	105	25.6
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,487	352	330	22.2	403	376	25.3
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	29,088	16,201	6,087	20.9	17,601	6,679	23.0
Break and enter dwelling	41,247	2,106	1,583	3.8	2,650	1,962	4.8
Break and enter non-dwelling	17,069	976	812	4.8	1,264	1,044	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	20,279	927	753	3.7	1,171	919	4.5
Steal from motor vehicle	44,772	992	761	1.7	1,173	895	2.0
Steal from retail store	20,512	11,483	9,048	44.1	12,196	9,702	47.3
Steal from dwelling	20,904	1,606	564	2.7	1,900	689	3.3
Steal from person	8,758	572	353	4.0	662	401	4.6
Stock theft	545	35	6	1.1	50	14	2.6
Fraud	36,440	3,507	2,156	5.9	4,867	3,109	8.5
Arson	5,868	296	123	2.1	341	146	2.5
Malicious damage to property	91,581	16,064	10,068	11.0	17,636	11,162	12.2

[#] Total number cleared includes both incidents where proceedings were commenced and those where no proceedings were commenced.

^{##} This includes incidents where a person was either proceeded against to court or proceeded against other than to court.

* Victims for whom incident was cleared.

TABLE 5.2: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CLEAR UP STATUS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, NSW, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2011

<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>						
	<i>Total number recorded</i>	<i>Cleared within 30 days of reporting</i>			<i>Cleared within 90 days of reporting</i>		
		<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Assault - domestic violence related	26,904	21,565	15,320	56.9	22,811	16,068	59.7
Assault - non-domestic violence related	37,353	16,538	8,252	22.1	18,850	9,720	26.0
Sexual assault	4,427	840	303	6.8	1,172	400	9.0
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3,627	959	462	12.7	1,280	581	16.0
Other sexual offences	2,280	511	250	11.0	600	281	12.3
Abduction and kidnapping	384	136	104	27.1	152	114	29.7
Robbery without a weapon	3,011	670	575	19.1	773	659	21.9
Robbery with a firearm	363	72	69	19.0	95	91	25.1
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,492	374	352	23.6	456	431	28.9
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	29,590	16,759	7,089	24.0	18,198	7,764	26.2
Break and enter dwelling	39,518	2,130	1,634	4.1	2,805	2,167	5.5
Break and enter non-dwelling	17,080	1,004	849	5.0	1,336	1,107	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	19,587	984	772	3.9	1,259	983	5.0
Steal from motor vehicle	48,215	1,127	843	1.7	1,368	1,019	2.1
Steal from retail store	20,797	11,417	9,084	43.7	12,162	9,831	47.3
Steal from dwelling	20,869	1,538	560	2.7	1,818	693	3.3
Steal from person	8,493	520	328	3.9	627	399	4.7
Stock theft	707	32	4	0.6	45	8	1.1
Fraud	37,223	3,201	1,908	5.1	4,726	2,967	8.0
Arson	6,122	375	147	2.4	423	184	3.0
Malicious damage to property	87,115	16,047	10,474	12.0	17,595	11,553	13.3

[#] Total number cleared includes both incidents where proceedings were commenced and those where no proceedings were commenced.

^{##} This includes incidents where a person was either proceeded against to court or proceeded against other than to court.

* Victims for whom incident was cleared.

TABLE 5.3: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CLEAR UP STATUS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, NSW, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2012

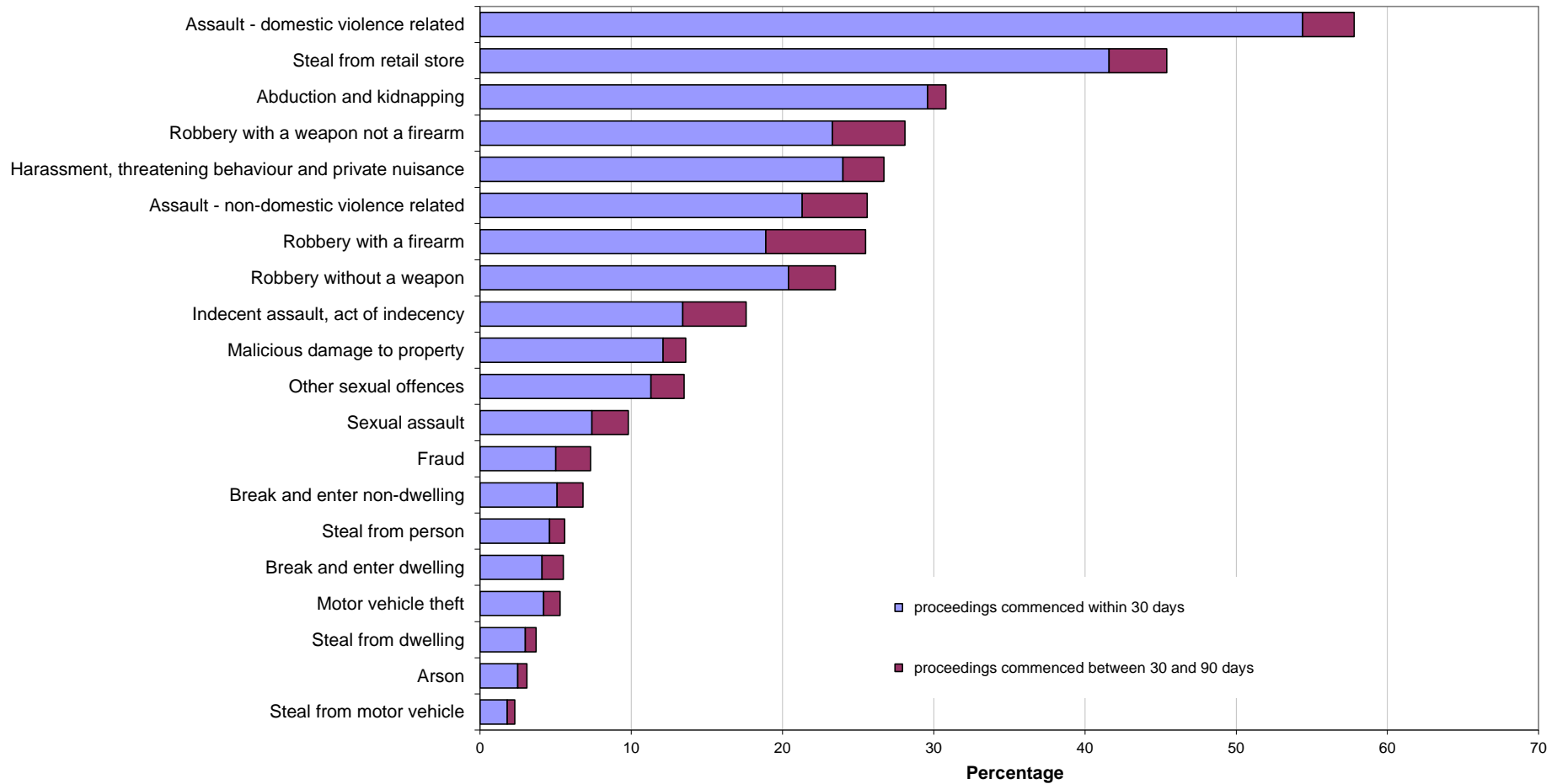
<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>						
	<i>Total number recorded</i>	<i>Cleared within 30 days of reporting</i>			<i>Cleared within 90 days of reporting</i>		
		<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Assault - domestic violence related	20,020	15,688	10,886	54.4	16,729	11,575	57.8
Assault - non-domestic violence related	26,192	11,300	5,588	21.3	13,077	6,707	25.6
Sexual assault	3,430	639	255	7.4	880	337	9.8
Indecent assault, act of indecency	2,539	706	341	13.4	934	448	17.6
Other sexual offences	1,516	357	172	11.3	431	205	13.5
Abduction and kidnapping	240	81	71	29.6	89	74	30.8
Robbery without a weapon	2,101	496	429	20.4	593	494	23.5
Robbery with a firearm	286	58	54	18.9	76	73	25.5
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,075	267	250	23.3	321	302	28.1
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	22,258	12,640	5,339	24.0	13,765	5,932	26.7
Break and enter dwelling	29,933	1,550	1,215	4.1	2,085	1,647	5.5
Break and enter non-dwelling	12,166	750	624	5.1	980	826	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	13,726	717	583	4.2	918	721	5.3
Steal from motor vehicle	35,149	872	644	1.8	1,060	810	2.3
Steal from retail store	16,295	8,434	6,785	41.6	9,089	7,405	45.4
Steal from dwelling	15,976	1,251	480	3.0	1,470	590	3.7
Steal from person	6,120	423	281	4.6	520	342	5.6
Stock theft	432	21	5	1.2	30	9	2.1
Fraud	31,381	2,629	1,575	5.0	3,718	2,305	7.3
Arson	5,214	300	129	2.5	350	162	3.1
Malicious damage to property	61,722	11,468	7,458	12.1	12,652	8,382	13.6

[#] Total number cleared includes both incidents where proceedings were commenced and those where no proceedings were commenced.

^{##} This includes incidents where a person was either proceeded against to court or proceeded against other than to court.

* Victims for whom incident was cleared.

Figure 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED WITHIN 30 AND 90 DAYS, NSW, JANUARY 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 2012



* For murder the data are counts of recorded victims, not criminal incidents.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR NSW

[1] Irrespective of how trends in recorded crime are presented, their interpretation is a difficult task. The recorded criminal incident data presented in this report are based on information derived from the NSW Police Force Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS), so only those incidents which are reported to, or detected by, police are included. The trends in recorded crime shown in this report will, therefore, reflect movements in the underlying factors which influence the detection, reporting and recording of crime, as well as changes in the true level of crime in the community.

[2] An alternative measure of the level of crime in Australia is available from crime victim surveys, for example the national *Crime Victimization Survey* (now in its fourth year) by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)¹. As well as providing an estimate of the victimisation rate at the State level for a selected set of offences, this survey estimates the proportion of crimes which are not reported to police, and are therefore not recorded in the official statistics. In particular, personal crimes, such as assault and robbery, are less likely to be reported than crimes which involve households. Given that some offences have low reporting rates, it is possible that changes in recorded crime rates over time for these offences may be reflecting changes in reporting rates. This ABS publication contains four financial years of personal and household summary crime data obtained from a national survey, much of which is disaggregated to state level (see Table 5 for NSW)². For NSW, the latest report states that physical assault for those aged 15 and over was reported to police 57.4 percent of the time, with a personal victimisation rate of 2.7 percent. For households, NSW break-ins were reported to police 75.0 percent of the time, with a household victimisation rate of 2.8 percent. For NSW the above estimates for 2011-12 victimisation and report rates were not found to be significantly different to the corresponding rates published in the financial years 2008-9 to 2010-11.

[3] Public willingness to report crime, however, is just one of the extraneous factors which can affect trends in recorded crime. Shifts in policing policy can also have a marked effect on the number of recorded drug offences, cases of offensive behaviour or of receiving stolen goods. For these offences, therefore, recorded rates probably do not accurately reflect actual rates. For this reason, the more detailed comparisons of crime rates and examination of trends in this document are restricted to offence categories which are more likely to be reported to, rather than detected by

[4] The interpretation of trends in official reports of crime can be considerably more difficult than the interpretation of trends in unemployment or inflation statistics. The ease with which recorded crime statistics can be misunderstood creates a temptation to offer an authoritative explanation for each major crime trend. Indeed, in many instances it is simply impossible to state with any assurance why a particular trend has appeared. This report, therefore, confines itself to identifying and describing trends in recorded crime, rather than explaining them.

[5] For each offence category or subcategory (except murder), a statistical test for trend was applied to the monthly numbers of recorded criminal incidents over the relevant period. In the case of murder, the statistical test for trend was applied to the monthly numbers of victims over the period. The trend test used was Kendall's rank-order correlation test (see, for example, Conover, W.J. 1980, *Practical Non-Parametric Statistics*, 2nd ed, John Wiley and Sons, pp 256-260). A two-tailed test was used to determine whether there had been an increasing or decreasing trend in the recorded numbers of criminal incidents over the relevant period covered in the report. Some month to month variations in the numbers of recorded incidents could be due in part to seasonal factors. The test for trend is not sensitive to seasonal variations; it is sensitive only to a generally increasing or generally decreasing trend over the time period examined.

[6] For the trend tests throughout this publication, where a statistically significant trend was found ($p < .05$), the extent of the trend is indicated by percentage change in the total number of recorded criminal incidents between the latest two consecutive 12-month periods for 24-month tests; and the average annual percentage change between the first 12-month period and the latest 12-month period for tests over longer periods. A trend test was not performed if there were fewer than 20 incidents in any of the years for the period in question. The result ' . ' indicates that a trend test was not performed. A non-significant test result ($p > .05$) is denoted by 'Stable' or by 'ns' in some larger LGA tables.

[7] In order to present an overview of crime trends in NSW the information in Section 1 relates to aggregate violent and property crime. The State graphs for violent and property offences are plotted as monthly rates³ per 100,000 population. The State graph for violent offences shows distinct seasonality and the 12-month moving average (light grey line) indicates a downward path over the past five years, whilst the property offences graph and the 6-month moving average (light grey line) both indicate a strong downward path since about 2000, but flattening out since 2010. Violent offences includes: *murder, assault - domestic violence related, assault - non-domestic violence related, assault police, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon not a firearm, sexual assault and indecent assault / act of indecency / other sexual offences*. Property offences includes: *break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, stock theft, other theft and fraud*.

[8] The ratio to NSW rate statistics are a comparison of a NSW regional rate per 100,000 population to the NSW rate per 100,000 population. A ratio of one indicates parity with the NSW rate. Ratios indicating double the NSW rate (or more) before rounding are highlighted in red, whilst ratios indicating half the NSW rate (or less) before rounding are highlighted in yellow.

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013, 45300DO001_201112 *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2011-12*, Cat. No. 4530.0, ABS, Sydney.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012, 45300DO001_201112 *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2011-12*, Table 5, Cat. No. 4530.0, ABS, Sydney.

3. For the rate calculations throughout this publication, population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication: *Regional Population Growth Australia 2010-11* Cat. No. 3218 (for 2010 and 2011 population estimates). As no population estimates were available for 2012 when this report was published, rates for 2012 were calculated using 2011 population estimates.

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

The data in this report are extracted from the NSW Police Force's Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). This system is used for record-keeping for all police operations, not just for criminal matters.

In this report:

- the counting units are recorded *criminal incidents* rather than recorded *offences* (except for murder and manslaughter, where the counting units are victims); and
- the data are categorised by date of *reporting* to police (or date of detection by police) rather than by date of *occurrence* of the offence.
- Prior to August 2008, if police suspected a criminal incident reported to them did not occur they could record it as 'doubtful'. In the past BOCSAR's recorded crime statistics have included 'accepted' and 'doubtful' incidents. In August 2008 NSW Police removed the 'doubtful' category from COPS, instead directing police officers to categorise these incidents as 'accepted' unless evidence existed to indicate the crime did not occur. In which case the incident would be categorised as 'rejected'. Thus recorded crime statistics from August 2008 to the present have not contained 'doubtful' incidents. In order to present a continuous series BOCSAR have decided to retrospectively limit recorded crime statistics to only 'accepted' incidents. To do this we have removed the 'doubtful' incidents from crime data from January 1995 to August 2008. There will therefore be a slight revision to incident counts recorded prior to 2008. This means that reports from 2009 onwards will differ slightly in some offence counts from those in reports published prior to 2009.

RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (for example, 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that he found his neighbour in the process of damaging his car and, when confronted, the neighbour assaulted him. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved (malicious damage to property and assault) even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place.

RECORDED VICTIMS

For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident (same parties, same time, same place, same offence and same incident type) one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it is considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted.

OFFENCE CATEGORIES

The classification of offences in this report is broadly based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) devised by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (*ABS 2011, third edition, Cat. No. 1234.0*).

For all type of offence classifications used in the report, Appendix 3 lists the offence categories included in the classification. The original offence incident categories are those used by the NSW Police Force and do not necessarily correspond exactly with offences as defined in legislation.

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

MAJOR OFFENCE CATEGORIES

Major offence categories include the most serious personal violence and property offences. The most serious of these offences is *murder* for which the incident count is the number of victims. Assault offences include the two major offence categories of *domestic violence related assault* and *non-domestic violence related assault*. All sexual offences are categorised by the two major offence types, either as *sexual assault* or *indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences*.

Robbery offences are sorted into three categories by use of weapon: *robbery with a firearm*, *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* or *robbery without a weapon*. The serious theft offences in this group start with the burglary categories of *break and enter - dwelling* and *break and enter - non-dwelling* followed by *motor vehicle theft* and *steal from motor vehicle*. Other theft offences included in the 17 major offences are *steal from retail store*, *steal from dwelling*, *steal from person* and *fraud*. The final property offence listed as a major offence is *malicious damage to property*.

COUNTING PERIOD

Criminal incidents are included in the counting period in which they were reported to or detected by police.

In most cases criminal incidents are recorded on COPS on the day of reporting. However there may be some time delay before the incident gains the status of accepted and verified (which are necessary conditions for inclusion in this report). It is therefore possible for some updating of data to occur. That is, data extracted for a specified period of time (incidents reported during 2011-12, for example), may differ according to the date of extraction of the data.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS

Police may proceed against alleged offenders through a variety of legal or other processes. Most alleged offenders are referred to the NSW Criminal Courts. The more serious offences are dealt with by way of a Bail Court Attendance Notice or a No-Bail Court Attendance Notice. In these instances, the alleged offender is arrested, taken to a police station, fingerprinted and the details of the person and all charges are recorded. Alternatively a Field Court Attendance Notice may be issued by police at other locations. A Future Court Attendance Notice is used for less serious offences. Due to the time lag between the incident being recorded and the Future CAN being issued, data for the last three months are likely to be low and subject to future revision.

Some alleged offenders are proceeded against but diverted from the criminal court system. For many minor offences police can issue Infringement Notices. By paying the prescribed penalty the offender avoids having to go to court. Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997*, a juvenile offender can be issued with either a warning, a caution or referred to a youth justice conference.

Data on warnings under the *Young offenders Act*, is available from January 2011 onwards. Due to changes in how warnings are recorded, this data series can not be compared with warning data previously published. A youth justice conference is a face-to-face meeting between offenders, victims and their support persons. The offending behaviour is discussed and an outcome plan for the offender negotiated. Note that both the police and the courts can refer a young person to a youth justice conference. However, the number of alleged offenders proceeded against by way of a youth justice conference, as shown in Table 4.1 includes only police referrals to a youth justice conference.

Each offender or alleged offender appears only once in the table for each event. Note that multiple criminal incidents may be associated with a single event. The processes are arranged in a hierarchy with the offender or alleged offender appearing in the most serious category where multiple incidents are involved. For example if an event involves two incidents and the alleged offender is charged for one incident but receives a caution for the second incident, the alleged offender appears only in the relevant '*proceeded against to court*' category.

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS *continued*

Note that in these tables, the year refers to the year in which the criminal incident or incidents were **reported** to police. For example, if an incident was reported to police in 2011 but the alleged offender was not apprehended and charged until 2012, the offence is counted for 2011. This section also includes a figure showing trends over 24 months in methods of proceeding against offenders and alleged offenders which lead to attendance at court. Alleged offenders who are not legally proceeded against are not included in this report.

CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

A cleared criminal incident is one, which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise.

An incident is cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings when police have laid a charge or an information against at least one person. The information may have been laid with a view to the issuing of a warrant, Future CAN or other process for the purpose of bringing an offender before the court.

A criminal incident is cleared other than by commencement of legal proceedings when, under normal circumstances, a charge or information would have been laid against at least one person, but, for a variety of reasons, police have been unable to make an arrest, despite knowing the identity of the offender and having sufficient evidence to support a charge. Examples of situations in which an offence may be cleared other than by charge include the following:

- the offender is a juvenile and is cautioned;
- the offender has died before a charge is made or information laid;
- the offender has been committed to a psychiatric institution and is unlikely to be released;
- there is an obstacle to charging, such as diplomatic immunity;
- the complainant or essential witness is dead and proceedings would be aborted;
- the offender is serving a sentence and police consider that no useful purpose would be served by prosecution.

The offence types included in these tables are those where the crime is likely to have been reported to police, rather than discovered or detected by police. Offence types where the numbers of recorded criminal incidents are influenced by police law enforcement activity (drug offences, for example) are excluded. For such offence types, the clear-up percentages are very high because clearing the offence generally occurs simultaneously with its detection (that is, an arrest is made when the crime is discovered). This report contains criminal incidents cleared within 30 and 90 days after the incident was reported to the NSW Police Force.

Because the data for this report were extracted early in February 2013, the clear-up status after 90 days could not be determined for any offences reported in the last three months of 2012. Hence, the clear-up data for 2012 are for the first nine months of the year only.

REGIONAL STATISTICS

Statistics are provided on the number of criminal incidents (victims for murder) recorded for each of the Statistical Divisions of NSW as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Within the Sydney Statistical Division, statistics are provided for Statistical Subdivisions.

Recorded criminal incidents which occurred in correctional, detention or remand centres, however, are not counted in the Statistical Division in which the incident occurred. Appendix 4 provides maps indicating the location of each Statistical Division and Sydney Statistical Subdivision. Appendix 5 lists the Local Government Areas (LGAs using 2008 boundaries) within each of the Sydney Statistical Subdivisions and regional Statistical Divisions. Note that LGA boundaries change from time to time and that the current list differs from that stated in the 2004 NSW recorded crime report. A criminal incident is counted within a particular region when the location of the offence falls within that region.

For the rate calculations, population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2010-11*, Cat. No. 3218.0 (for 2010 and 2011 population estimates). As no population estimates were available for 2012 when this report was published, rates for 2012 were calculated using 2011 population estimates.

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force offence incident categories
Homicide	
Murder	Murder – actual
Attempted murder	Murder – attempted Shoot with intent to murder
Murder accessory, conspiracy	Murder accessory Murder conspiracy
Manslaughter – not driving	Manslaughter
Driving causing death	Driving causing death
Assault	
	<i>Includes any of the following offences disaggregated by whether or not police have flagged the incident as domestic violence related:</i>
Domestic violence related	Actual bodily harm Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Common assault Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Non-domestic violence related	Actual bodily harm Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Common assault Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Assault Police	Assault Police officer
Sexual offences	
Sexual assault	Sexual assault where; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – adult victim (16+ years old) – child victim, reported when adult – child victim, reported when child
Indecent assault, act of indecency	Act of indecency Aggravated act of indecency Indecent assault – adult victim (16+ years old) Indecent assault – child victim, reported when child Indecent assault – child victim, reported when adult
Other sexual offences	Incest Carnal knowledge Wilful and obscene exposure Indecent communication Peep or pry Bestiality Grooming / procuring Other sexual offence
Abduction and kidnapping	
	Abduction / kidnapping

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force offence incident categories
Robbery	
Robbery without a weapon	<i>Includes any of the following offences in which no weapon was recorded:</i> Robbery Robbery with aggravation Demand money with menaces Robbery with wounding Other robbery
Robbery with a firearm	<i>Includes any of the following offences in which a firearm was recorded as a weapon:</i> Armed robbery Robbery Robbery with aggravation Demand money with menaces Robbery with wounding Other robbery
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	<i>Armed robbery where a firearm was not recorded as a weapon or any of the following offences in which a weapon other than a firearm was recorded:</i> Robbery Robbery with aggravation Demand money with menaces Robbery with wounding Other robbery
Blackmail and extortion	Extortion / blackmail
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	Intimidation (<i>includes threatening behaviour, stalking</i>) Threats against Police Telecommunications offence (<i>includes nuisance phone calls</i>) Violent disorder Riot and affray Unlawful assembly
Other offences against the person	Malicious damage with intent to injure / endanger Negligent act cause grievous bodily harm Other offence against the person
Theft	
Break and enter – dwelling	<i>Dwelling includes premises where people reside such as house, home unit, caravan, tent as well as any attachment such as garage, shed, yard and garden.</i> Break, enter and steal Break, enter intent to steal Break, enter and commit other felony Break, enter, intent to commit other felony
Break and enter – non-dwelling	<i>Non-dwelling includes commercial and government premises.</i> Break, enter and steal Break, enter intent to steal Break, enter and commit other felony Break, enter and intent to commit other felony

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force offence incident categories
Theft continued:	
Receiving or handling stolen goods	Receiving Goods in custody Possess property stolen outside NSW
Motor vehicle theft	Theft of motor cars, motor cycles, and other vehicles / vessels Rebirthing vehicles / vessels
Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from motor vehicle
Steal from retail store	Steal from retail store
Steal from dwelling	Steal from dwelling Other stealing <i>occurring in a residential dwelling</i>
Steal from person	Steal from person
Stock theft	Steal stock (animal)
Fraud	Larceny clerk / servant / bailee Make / use false instrument Embezzlement Fraudulent misappropriation Company / corporate offence Deception offence Possess false instrument Publish false misleading statement Corrupt commission / practices Counterfeit currency Other fraud Computer crime Copyright / Intellectual property / Trademark Fail to pay Misappropriate cheques / funds Corrupt payment (receive or pay) Receiving (fraud related)
Other theft	Steal from marine vessel Steal vessel Other stealing <i>occurring somewhere other than a residential dwelling</i> (e.g. at temporary accommodation, business / commercial premises, in outdoor / public places, recreation, health, education premises)
Arson	Bushfire, fire of structure, commodity, or vehicle (e.g. aircraft / motor vehicle / train / vessel) Malicious damage, intent to injure or financial gain by fire
Malicious damage to property	Malicious damage to property Graffiti Public place – damage fountain / wall etc. Public place – damage shrine / monument

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force offence incident categories
Drug offences	
Possession and / or use of cocaine	Possess drug <i>where drug type is cocaine</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is cocaine</i>
Possession and / or use of narcotics	Possess drug <i>where drug type is narcotics</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is narcotics</i>
Possession and / or use of cannabis	Possess drug / plant <i>where drug type is cannabis</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is cannabis</i>
Possession and / or use of amphetamines	Possess drug <i>where drug type is amphetamines</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is amphetamines</i>
Possession and / or use of ecstasy	Possess drug <i>where drug type is ecstasy</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is ecstasy</i>
Possession and / or use of other drugs	Possess drug <i>where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines or ecstasy</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines or ecstasy</i>
Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	Supply drug <i>where drug type is cocaine</i>
Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	Supply drug <i>where drug type is narcotics</i>
Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	Supply drug / plant <i>where drug type is cannabis</i>
Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	Supply drug <i>where drug type is amphetamines</i>
Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	Supply drug <i>where drug type is ecstasy</i>
Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	Supply drug <i>where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines or ecstasy</i>
Cultivating cannabis	Cultivation
Manufacture drug	Manufacture drug
Importing drugs	Import drug / plant
Other drug offences	Forge and / or utter prescription Possess drug utensil Other drug detection / seizure offence

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

<i>BOCSAR offence</i>	<i>NSW Police Force offence incident categories</i>
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	Possess whilst unlicensed Possess shortened firearm Possess prohibited weapon / article Shorten firearm Firearms, dealer offence Unlawfully discharge firearm Trespass with firearm Use firearm under influence Discharge firearm into premises Other firearm offence Other firearm licensing offence Firearms, not ensure safekeeping Use prohibited weapon / article Sell prohibited weapon / article Other prohibited weapon / article offence Bomb hoax or threat Possess explosive / dangerous article Item / object found where item / object is a weapon Explosives licensing offence Unlawful handling / access / supply of explosives Improper storage of explosives Other explosives offence
Disorderly conduct	
Trespass	Trespass Remain inclosed lands
Offensive conduct	Offensive conduct
Offensive language	Offensive language
Criminal intent	Enter land with intent Armed with intent Disguised with intent Consorting Intent to repeat indictable offence Possess implements
Betting and gaming offences	Own / manage premises – gaming Own / manage premises – betting Conduct / play illegal game/betting Other gaming offence
Liquor offences	Consume alcohol in public by minor Consume alcohol in alcohol-free zone Licensing legislation offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Offence by licensee / employee / secretary – Offence by minor – Offence by customer (not minor) – Supply liquor to juvenile – Offence against registered clubs
Pornography offences	Possess / disseminate child pornography Possess / publish indecent material

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force offence incident categories
Prostitution offences	Soliciting / prostitution in public Prostitution – premises Prostitution – live off earnings Child prostitution Other vice offence
Against justice procedures	
Escape Custody	Escapee – Department of Community Services custody Escapee – Corrective Services custody Escapee – Police custody Escapee – Other custody
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	Breach Apprehended Violence Order – domestic Breach Apprehended Violence Order – personal
Breach bail conditions	Breach bail conditions
Fail to appear	Fail to appear
Resist or hinder officer	Resist/hinder officer Refuse to be searched Refuse to produce object Refuse direction drug related / not drug related Refuse direction intoxicated person / continue intoxicated and disorderly Refuse for vehicle to be searched
procedures	Other judicial offence Contravene Child Protection Prohibition Order (CPPO)
Transport regulatory offences	Transport offence (<i>includes offences on the rail network such as travelling without a valid ticket, smoking, drinking or using offensive language on a train or railway land</i>)
Other offences	Immigration / customs offence Animals – dog offences Family law offence Obstruction Public mischief Offence against transport service Other street offences (carry cutting weapon, offensive implement) Terrorism offences Other miscellaneous offences Offences under various acts: Acts administered by NSW Transport, Roads and Maritime Services <i>Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989</i> (Cwlth) <i>Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998</i> (NSW) <i>Companion Animals Act 1998</i> (NSW) <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> (Cwlth) <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (NSW) <i>Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1996</i> (NSW) <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979</i> (NSW) <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> (NSW) <i>Security Industry Act 1997</i> (NSW)

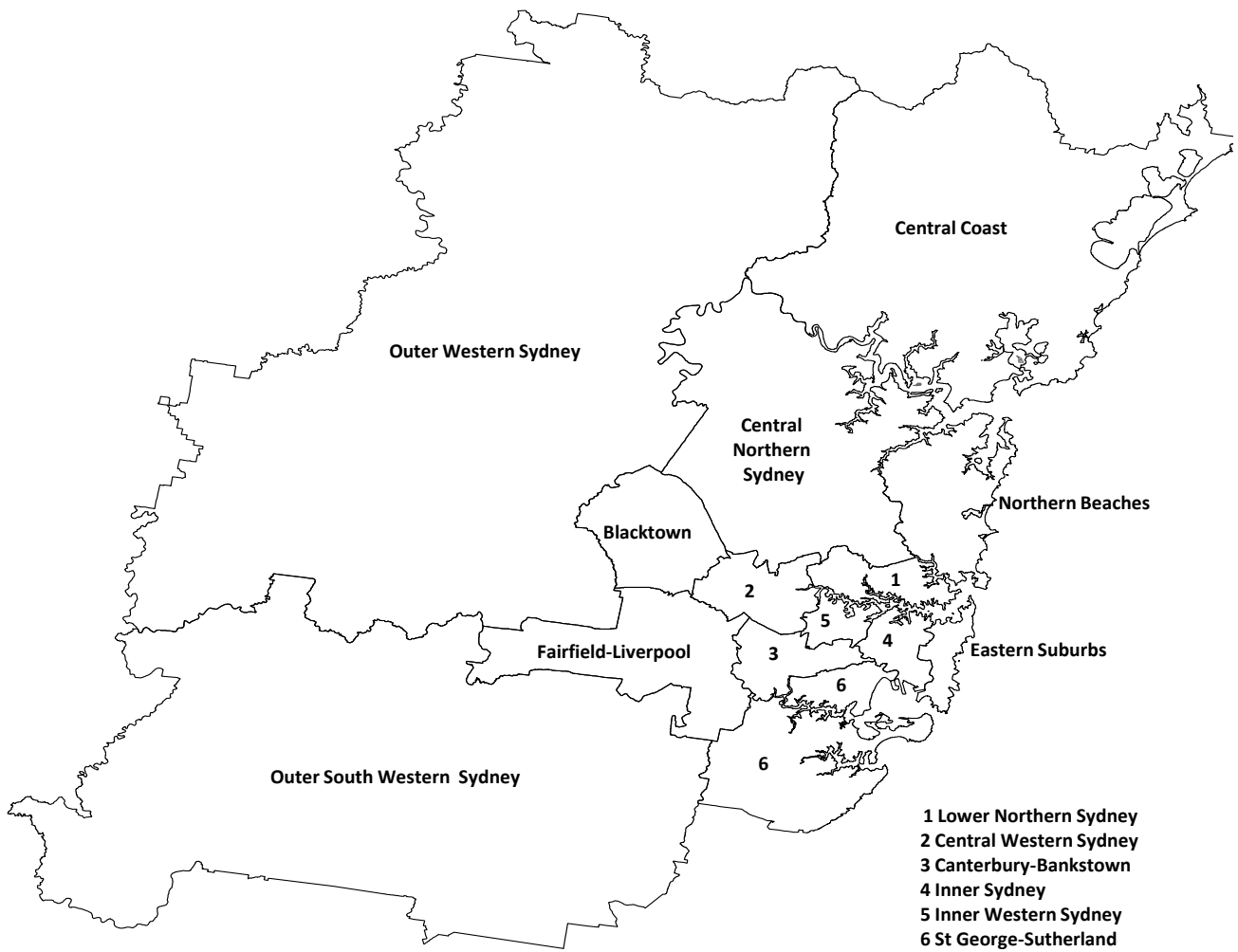
APPENDIX 4: MAPS

Map 1: New South Wales Statistical Division boundaries



APPENDIX 4: MAPS *continued*

Map 2: Sydney Statistical Subdivision boundaries



APPENDIX 5: LGAS IN METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS***Metropolitan Statistical Subdivisions***

<i>Inner Sydney</i>	<i>Inner Western Sydney</i>	<i>Central Northern Sydney</i>
Botany Bay	Ashfield	Hornsby
Leichhardt	Burwood	Ku-ring-gai
Marrickville	Canada Bay	The Hills Shire
Sydney	Strathfield	
<i>Eastern Suburbs</i>	<i>Central Western Sydney</i>	<i>Northern Beaches</i>
Randwick	Auburn	Manly
Waverley	Holroyd	Pittwater
Woollahra	Parramatta	Warringah
<i>St George – Sutherland</i>	<i>Outer Western Sydney</i>	<i>Central Coast</i>
Hurstville	Blue Mountains	Gosford
Kogarah	Hawkesbury	Wyong
Rockdale	Penrith	
Sutherland Shire		
<i>Canterbury – Bankstown</i>	<i>Blacktown</i>	<i>Newcastle</i>
Bankstown	Blacktown	Cessnock
Canterbury		Lake Macquarie
		Maitland
		Newcastle
		Port Stephens
<i>Fairfield – Liverpool</i>	<i>Lower Northern Sydney</i>	
Fairfield	Hunters Hill	
Liverpool	Lane Cove	
	Mosman	<i>Wollongong</i>
<i>Outer South Western Sydney</i>	North Sydney	Kiama
Camden	Ryde	Wollongong
Campbelltown	Willoughby	Shellharbour
Wollondilly		

APPENDIX 5: LGAS IN NSW REGIONAL STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

NSW regional Statistical Divisions

Hunter	Illawarra	Richmond – Tweed	Mid-North Coast
Cessnock	Kiama	Ballina	Bellingen
Dungog	Shellharbour	Byron	Clarence Valley
Gloucester	Shoalhaven	Kyogle	Coffs Harbour
Great Lakes	Wingecarribee	Lismore	Greater Taree
Lake Macquarie	Wollongong	Richmond Valley	Port Macquarie–Hastings
Maitland		Tweed	Kempsey
Muswellbrook			Lord Howe Island
Newcastle			Nambucca
Port Stephens			
Singleton			
Upper Hunter Shire			
Northern	North Western	Central West	South Eastern
Armidale Dumaresq	Bogan	Bathurst Regional	Bega Valley
Glen Innes Severn	Bourke	Bland	Bombala
Gunnedah	Brewarrina	Blayney	Boorowa
Guyra	Cobar	Cabonne	Cooma–Monaro
Gwydir	Coonamble	Cowra	Eurobodalla
Inverell	Dubbo	Forbes	Goulburn Mulwaree
Liverpool Plains	Gilgandra	Lachlan	Harden
Moree Plains	Mid-Western Regional	Lithgow	Palerang
Narrabri	Narromine	Oberon	Queanbeyan
Tamworth Regional	Walgett	Orange	Snowy River
Tenterfield	Warren	Parkes	Upper Lachlan Shire
Uralla	Warrumbungle Shire	Weddin	Yass Valley
Walcha	Wellington		Young
Murrumbidgee	Murray	Far West	
Carrathool	Albury	Broken Hill	
Coolamon	Balranald	Central Darling	
Cootamundra	Berrigan	Unincorporated Far West	
Griffith	Conargo		
Gundagai	Corowa Shire		
Hay	Deniliquin		
Junee	Greater Hume Shire		
Leeton	Jerilderie		
Lockhart	Murray		
Murrumbidgee	Tumbarumba		
Narrandera	Urana		
Temora	Wakool		
Tumut	Wentworth		
Wagga Wagga			

