

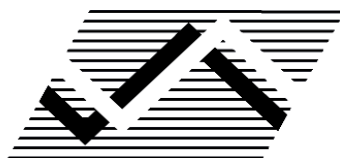
NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS 2014

Revised Edition September 2018

Derek Goh and Stephanie Ramsey

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.

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.

2018

Published by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
Department of Justice
Level 1
Henry Deane Building
20 Lee St
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Phone: + 61 (2) 8346 1100
Fax: + 61 (2) 8364 1298
Email: bcsr@justice.nsw.gov.au
Website: www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au
ISSN: 1035-9044

This report is available in pdf format on our website and may be provided in alternative formats. Please contact the Bureau on 8346 1100 or email us at bcsr@justice.nsw.gov.au.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, the NSW Police Force from January 1995 to December 2014, with a focus on the statistical trends for the 24 months ending December 2014. The data were extracted from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) of the NSW Police Force in February 2015.

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 2014 one major offence category has been trending upwards: steal from dwelling (up 3.2%). Eight of the 17 major offence categories were trending downwards: *robbery without a weapon* (down 21.7%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (down 14.5%), *break and enter dwelling* (down 3.8%), *break and enter non-dwelling* (down 12.8%), *steal from motor vehicle* (down 4.7%), *steal from retail store* (down 6.2%), *steal from person* (down 14.6%) and *malicious damage to property* (down 10.8%).

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 to 2010, after which it stabilised before dropping again more recently. Table 1.1 for trend tests on the levels of property offences indicates a significant decrease over the last five years.

The front cover of the report is a Local Government Area (LGA) map showing variation across NSW in the rates of *possess/use amphetamines* offences.

Dr Don Weatherburn
Director

April 2015

CONTENTS

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF TRENDS IN VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME	. . .	5
Figure 1.1 NSW long-term trend in violent crime	. . .	7
Figure 1.2 NSW long-term trend in property crime	. . .	7
Table 1.1 Trends in violent and property offences, NSW Statistical Areas (SAs) and NSW	. . .	8
Table 1.2 Trends in violent and property offences, Greater Sydney Statistical Areas (SAs)	. . .	9
Table 1.3 Trends in violent and property offences, NSW Local Government Areas (LGAs)	. . .	10
SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIME, BY OFFENCE TYPE	. . .	13
Table 2.1 Trends in recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW, January 2010 to December 2014	. . .	14
Table 2.2 Periodic trends in recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW, January 2009 to December 2014	. . .	15
Table 2.3 Number and trends in recorded criminal incidents for all offences, NSW, January 2013 to December 2014	. . .	16
Table 2.4 Number and outcome of 24-month trend tests for major offences, NSW LGAs, all reports 2006 to 2014	. . .	17
Figure 2.1A Number of NSW LGAs with significant upward trends for major offences, January 2012 to December 2013 and January 2013 to December 2014	. . .	18
Figure 2.1B Number of NSW LGAs with significant downward trends for major offences, January 2012 to December 2013 and January 2013 to December 2014	. . .	18
SECTION 3: TRENDS, RATE COMPARISONS AND RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW REGIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAS)	. . .	19
Table 3.1A Trends in recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW SAs, January 2013 to December 2014	. . .	20
Table 3.1B Ratio to NSW rate of recorded criminal incidents per 100,000 population, major offences, NSW SAs, 2014	. . .	20
Table 3.1C Number of recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW SAs, 2014	. . .	21
Table 3.1D Number of recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW SAs, 2013	. . .	21
Table 3.2A Trends in recorded criminal incidents for major offences, Greater Sydney SAs, January 2013 to December 2014	. . .	22
Table 3.2B Ratio to NSW rate of recorded criminal incidents per 100,000 population, major offences, Greater Sydney SAs, 2014	. . .	22
Table 3.2C Number of recorded criminal incidents for major offences, Greater Sydney SAs, 2014	. . .	23
Table 3.2D Number of recorded criminal incidents for major offences, Greater Sydney SAs, 2013	. . .	23
Table 3.3A Trends in recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW LGAs, January 2013 to December 2014	. . .	24

NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2014

Table 3.3B	Ratio to NSW rate of recorded criminal incidents per 100,000 population, major offences, NSW LGAs, 2014	. . . 26
Table 3.3C	Number of recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW LGAs, 2014	. . . 28
Table 3.3D	Number of recorded criminal incidents for major offences, NSW LGAs, 2013	. . . 30
SECTION 4: METHODS OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS, 2012, 2013 AND 2014		. . . 33
Figure 4.1	Trends in referral methods for alleged offenders proceeded against to court, NSW, January 2013 to December 2014	. . . 34
Table 4.1	Number of alleged offenders recorded by NSW Police by method of legal proceedings, NSW, January 2012 to December 2014	. . . 35
SECTION 5: CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED FOR SELECTED OFFENCES, JANUARY 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 2014		. . . 37
Table 5.1	Number of recorded criminal incidents for selected offences by clear up status and whether legal proceedings commenced, NSW, January 2012 to December 2012	. . . 38
Table 5.2	Number of recorded criminal incidents for selected offences by clear up status and whether legal proceedings commenced, NSW, January 2013 to December 2013	. . . 39
Table 5.3	Number of recorded criminal incidents for selected offences by clear up status and whether legal proceedings commenced, NSW, January 2014 to September 2014	. . . 40
Figure 5.1	Percentage of recorded criminal incidents for selected offences where legal proceedings commenced within 30 and 90 days, NSW, January 2014 to September 2014	. . . 41
APPENDICES		. . . 43
Appendix 1	Trends in recorded criminal incidents for NSW	. . . 44
Appendix 2	Definitions and Explanatory Notes	. . . 45
Appendix 3	BOCSAR offences mapped to Police incident categories	. . . 48
Appendix 4	Maps	. . . 54
Appendix 5	Local Government Areas in Greater Sydney Statistical Areas and NSW regional Statistical Areas	. . . 56

SECTION 1:

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

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

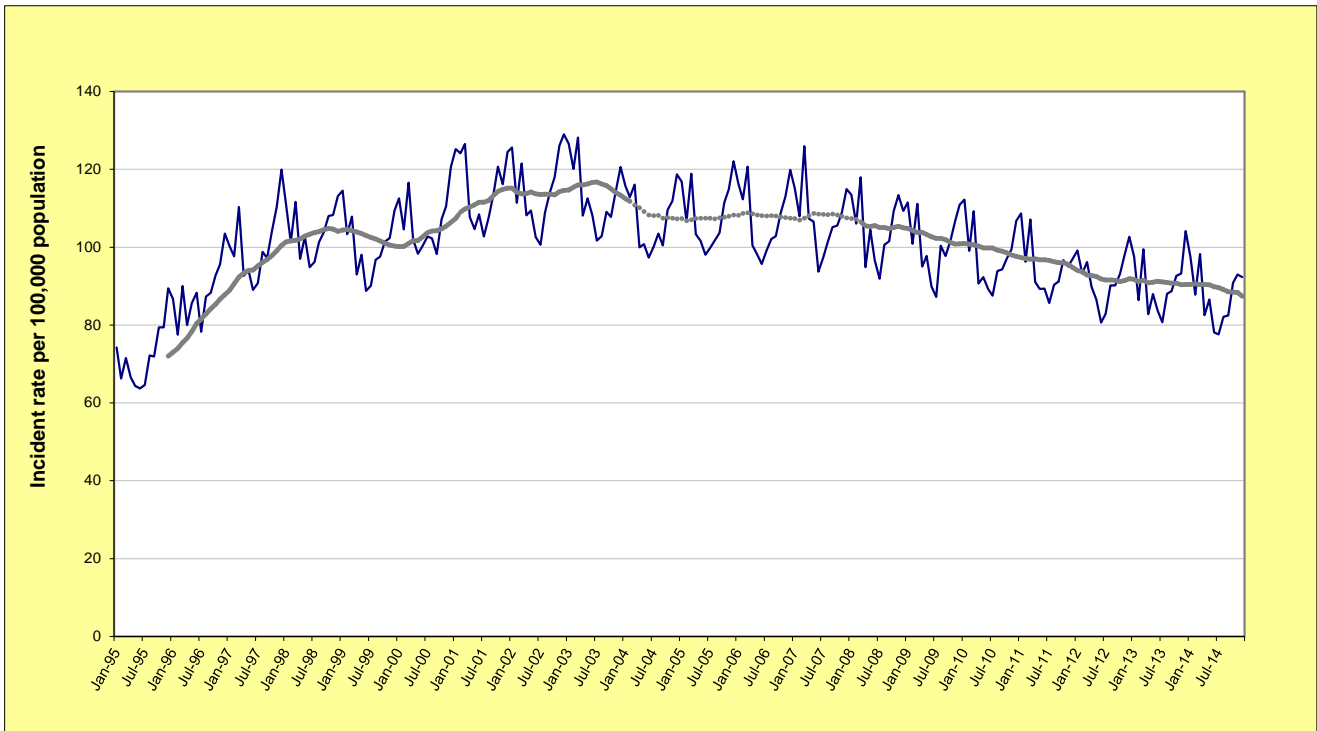
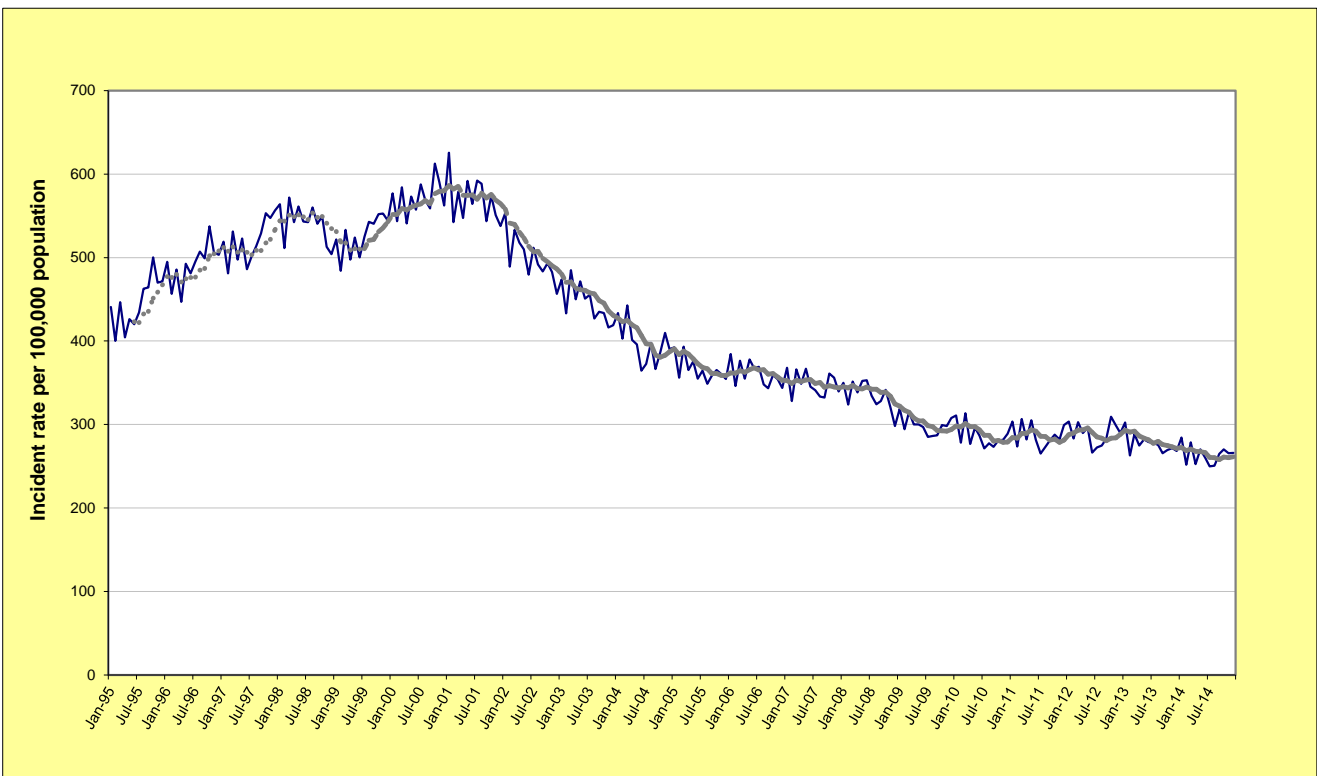


FIGURE 1.2: NSW LONG-TERM TREND IN PROPERTY OFFENCES**



* **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 AREAS (SAs) AND NSW, JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2014**

NSW Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio to NSW rate [#]	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio to NSW rate [#]
Greater Sydney	Stable	-2.7%	0.9	-4.7%	Stable	1.0
Capital Region	Stable	-2.4%	0.8	Stable	-6.0%	0.6
Central West	Stable	Stable	1.4	Stable	Stable	1.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Stable	4.7%	1.3	Stable	-3.2%	1.0
Far West and Orana	Stable	Stable	2.4	Stable	3.4%	1.8
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	Stable	Stable	1.1	-6.9%	Stable	1.1
Illawarra	Stable	Stable	1.0	Stable	Stable	0.9
Mid North Coast	Stable	Stable	1.2	Stable	-4.6%	1.0
Murray	Stable	1.2%	1.2	-12.3%	-5.9%	1.0
New England and North West	Stable	Stable	1.7	Stable	Stable	1.2
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Stable	Stable	1.1	-10.7%	-3.0%	1.1
Richmond - Tweed	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	-3.7%	0.9
Riverina	Stable	-1.9%	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.2
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Stable	-4.4%	1.0	Stable	-1.7%	0.9
NSW	Stable	-1.8%	1.0	-4.6%	-1.1%	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 2 and paragraph 8.

**TABLE 1.2: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs), JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2014**

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio to NSW rate [#]	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio to NSW rate [#]
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Stable	Stable	0.4	10.2%	3.7%	0.5
Blacktown	Stable	Stable	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.2
Central Coast	Stable	Stable	1.0	Stable	-5.2%	0.8
City and Inner South	-10.1%	-4.6%	2.0	-7.8%	Stable	2.7
Eastern Suburbs	Stable	-5.0%	0.6	-10.5%	-3.5%	0.9
Inner South West	Stable	Stable	0.7	-8.1%	Stable	0.8
Inner West	Stable	-4.1%	0.6	Stable	Stable	1.0
North Sydney and Hornsby	Stable	Stable	0.4	Stable	Stable	0.7
Northern Beaches	Stable	-4.0%	0.5	-12.3%	-3.6%	0.6
Outer South West	Stable	-4.5%	1.1	Stable	-3.9%	0.8
Outer West and Blue Mountains	Stable	-2.5%	1.2	Stable	Stable	1.0
Parramatta	Stable	Stable	1.0	-4.0%	Stable	1.1
Ryde	-14.9%	Stable	0.4	Stable	4.0%	0.7
South West	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	Stable	1.0
Sutherland	Stable	-7.2%	0.5	Stable	Stable	0.6

[^] 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 2 and paragraph 8.

**TABLE 1.3: TRENDS^a IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2014**

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Albury	ns	ns	1.5	-22.0	-8.7	1.2
Armidale Dumaresq	ns	4.8	1.7	ns	1.2	1.3
Ashfield	ns	-7.8	0.6	ns	ns	1.0
Auburn	-12.2	ns	1.0	ns	-3.4	1.0
Ballina	ns	ns	0.9	-19.3	-3.5	0.7
Bairnald	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Bankstown	ns	ns	0.9	-5.9	ns	1.0
Bathurst Regional	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.2
Bega Valley	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-9.3	0.5
Bellingen	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.6
Berrigan	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.5
Blacktown	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.1
Bland	-34.2	ns	0.8	-23.9	-10.6	0.5
Blayney	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Blue Mountains	ns	-3.5	0.8	ns	-3.4	0.6
Bogan	ns	ns	2.5	ns	11.1	1.7
Bombala	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Boorowa	ns	.	.	ns	ns	.
Botany Bay	ns	-5.2	0.7	ns	-3.9	1.0
Bourke	ns	ns	.	ns	9.7	.
Brewarrina	ns	8.0	.	ns	-13.2	.
Broken Hill	ns	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.0
Burwood	ns	-6.8	0.8	ns	3.2	1.7
Byron	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.4
Cabonne	ns	ns	1.3	-25.7	ns	0.6
Camden	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-5.3	0.6
Campbelltown	ns	-5.3	1.4	ns	-2.9	1.0
Canada Bay	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.8
Canterbury	7.2	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.7
Carrathool	ns	-14.8	.	ns	-16.3	.
Central Darling	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Cessnock	ns	ns	1.3	ns	6.2	1.3
Clarence Valley	ns	4.9	1.1	ns	ns	1.1
Cobar	ns	ns	1.8	ns	12.6	2.0
Coffs Harbour	ns	5.0	1.6	ns	-6.4	0.9
Conargo	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Coolamon	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-11.9	0.4
Cooma-Monaro	ns	ns	0.7	-26.1	ns	0.5
Coonamble	ns	ns	3.1	ns	ns	2.8
Cootamundra	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-6.8	0.6
Corowa Shire	ns	2.4	0.7	ns	ns	1.0
Cowra	ns	-5.2	1.7	ns	ns	1.2
Deniliquin	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-7.6	0.7
Dubbo	ns	ns	2.0	ns	8.3	2.1
Dungog	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-8.9	0.5
Eurobodalla	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-6.0	0.8
Fairfield	ns	-2.9	0.8	-8.5	ns	0.8
Forbes	ns	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.2
Gilgandra	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.9
Glen Innes Severn	98.1	17.0	2.2	ns	ns	1.0
Gloucester	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Gosford	ns	ns	0.8	-11.6	-8.7	0.7
Goulburn Mulwaree	ns	-5.0	1.1	ns	-8.8	0.6
Great Lakes	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	0.9
Greater Hume Shire	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-5.3	0.5
Greater Taree	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-7.4	1.1
Griffith	ns	-2.8	1.6	31.9	6.8	1.7
Gundagai	ns	ns	0.8	ns	5.1	0.9
Gunnedah	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.6
Guyra	-19.5	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.8
Gwydir	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.5
Harden	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Hawkesbury	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.9
Hay	ns	22.5	.	ns	ns	.
Holroyd	ns	ns	0.9	ns	2.1	1.0
Hornsby	ns	-4.1	0.3	ns	3.4	0.5
Hunters Hill	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Hurstville	-19.3	-9.5	0.5	ns	ns	0.8
Inverell	ns	ns	2.0	ns	-6.3	0.8
Jerilderie	.	.	.	ns	.	.
Junee	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.6
Kempsey	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.6
Kiama	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.7
Kogarah	ns	ns	0.6	-23.1	ns	0.7
Ku-ring-gai	ns	ns	0.2	ns	ns	0.4
Kyogle	ns	-11.8	0.8	ns	-13.4	0.4
Lachlan	ns	ns	1.8	37.4	ns	1.7
Lake Macquarie	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	1.0
Lane Cove	ns	ns	0.3	ns	ns	0.6
Leeton	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-7.8	0.8

TABLE 1.3: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2014

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Average annual percentage change Jan 2010 - Dec 2014	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Leichhardt	ns	-6.0	0.6	ns	-4.8	0.9
Lismore	ns	-4.0	1.3	ns	-2.7	0.9
Lithgow	ns	ns	1.2	27.5	10.3	1.6
Liverpool	ns	ns	1.1	ns	3.3	1.1
Liverpool Plains	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.6
Lockhart	ns	.	1.1	-25.0	ns	0.4
Lord Howe Island	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maitland	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-3.7	1.0
Manly	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-3.7	0.9
Marrickville	ns	-2.4	1.0	-10.7	-4.2	1.1
Mid-Western Regional	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.9
Moree Plains	ns	4.3	3.9	ns	ns	2.8
Mosman	ns	ns	0.3	ns	ns	0.5
Murray	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	1.0
Murrumbidgee	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Muswellbrook	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.4
Nambucca	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.0
Narrabri	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.3
Narrandera	ns	-10.6	1.1	ns	ns	1.1
Narromine	ns	ns	1.9	ns	ns	1.9
Newcastle	ns	ns	1.4	-14.1	-4.8	1.4
North Sydney	ns	ns	0.5	ns	6.9	1.0
Oberon	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.7
Orange	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.7
Palerang	ns	ns	0.3	30.0	ns	0.5
Parkes	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.0
Parramatta	ns	ns	1.1	ns	1.5	1.3
Penrith	ns	-2.2	1.3	ns	ns	1.1
Pittwater	ns	-5.4	0.5	ns	-2.8	0.6
Port Macquarie-Hastings	ns	-5.5	1.0	ns	-7.7	0.8
Port Stephens	ns	ns	1.0	-22.0	-6.4	0.9
Queanbeyan	ns	-3.8	0.8	ns	ns	0.9
Randwick	ns	-5.0	0.6	-19.5	-3.8	0.8
Richmond Valley	ns	-4.0	1.3	ns	-2.5	1.1
Rockdale	ns	-3.0	0.7	-5.8	2.4	0.9
Ryde	-15.8	2.1	0.4	ns	3.8	0.8
Shellharbour	ns	ns	0.9	-17.0	-3.5	0.8
Shoalhaven	ns	-4.8	1.1	ns	-1.7	1.1
Singleton	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	1.2
Snowy River	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Strathfield	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	1.3
Sutherland Shire	ns	-7.2	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Sydney	-11.0	-4.8	2.6	-8.2	ns	3.4
Tamworth Regional	-17.9	-5.2	1.4	ns	ns	1.1
Temora	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.7
Tenterfield	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.1
The Hills Shire	ns	-3.1	0.4	ns	4.2	0.6
Tumbarumba	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-20.2	0.6
Tumut Shire	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.7
Tweed	ns	3.4	0.9	ns	-5.3	0.8
Unincorporated Far West	ns	23.1	.	ns	ns	.
Upper Hunter Shire	ns	ns	0.5	-12.3	ns	0.7
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns	ns	0.5	40.8	ns	0.4
Uralla	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Urana	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wagga Wagga	-11.9	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.5
Wakool	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.5
Walcha	-50.0	ns	0.8	ns	-14.3	0.4
Walgett	-22.3	-6.5	4.1	ns	ns	1.8
Warren	ns	-4.9	.	-26.1	ns	.
Warringham	ns	-5.1	0.4	-17.4	-4.0	0.5
Warrumbungle Shire	ns	ns	1.3	-21.4	ns	0.8
Waverley	ns	-5.9	0.7	ns	-4.4	1.2
Weddin	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Wellington	ns	ns	2.0	ns	ns	1.7
Wentworth	ns	ns	2.1	ns	-11.5	1.3
Willoughby	ns	ns	0.4	ns	-3.8	0.8
Wingecarribee	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.6
Wollondilly	ns	ns	0.8	-14.2	-5.6	0.5
Wollongong	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	1.0
Woolahra	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.9
Wyong	ns	ns	1.2	ns	-1.8	1.0
Yass Valley	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.4
Young	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	0.7
NSW	ns	-1.8	1.0	-4.6	-1.1	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 2 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 2010 TO DECEMBER 2014**

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Trend result and annual percentage change Jan 2013 - Dec 2014</i>	<i>Trend result and average annual percentage change Jan 2010 - Dec 2014</i>
Murder*	Stable	Stable
Assault - domestic violence related	Stable	Up by 2.7%
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Stable	Down by 5.7%
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Up by 4.6%
Robbery without a weapon	Down by 21.7%	Down by 13.7%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Down by 9.3%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Down by 14.5%	Down by 5.7%
Break and enter dwelling	Down by 3.8%	Down by 4.8%
Break and enter non-dwelling	Down by 12.8%	Down by 7.1%
Motor vehicle theft	Stable	Down by 7.5%
Steal from motor vehicle	Down by 4.7%	Down by 1.2%
Steal from retail store	Down by 6.2%	Stable
Steal from dwelling	Up by 3.2%	Up by 1.7%
Steal from person	Down by 14.6%	Down by 8.5%
Fraud	Stable	Up by 7.5%
Malicious damage to property	Down by 10.8%	Down by 7.2%

[^] 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 2009 TO DECEMBER 2014

Offence category	Trend result and annual percentage change				
	Jan 2009 - Dec 2010	Jan 2010 - Dec 2011	Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Jan 2012 - Dec 2013	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014
Murder*	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Assault - domestic violence related	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Stable	-6.3%	Stable	Stable	Stable
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Stable	Stable	10.0%	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	-6.3%	-14.7%	Stable	-11.3%	-21.7%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	-10.6%	Stable	Stable	Stable	-14.5%
Break and enter dwelling	Stable	-4.1%	Stable	-13.1%	-3.8%
Break and enter non-dwelling	-11.3%	Stable	-4.6%	-10.4%	-12.8%
Motor vehicle theft	-9.2%	Stable	-6.7%	-12.8%	Stable
Steal from motor vehicle	-4.8%	7.7%	Stable	-4.9%	-4.7%
Steal from retail store	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	-6.2%
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	3.2%
Steal from person	-11.3%	Stable	Stable	-11.5%	-14.6%
Fraud	Stable	Stable	17.0%	14.6%	Stable
Malicious damage to property	-9.9%	Stable	Stable	-7.9%	-10.8%

[^] 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 2.3: NUMBER AND TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR ALL OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014

Offence Category	Number of recorded criminal incidents		Trend [^] over 24-month period		
	Jan 2013 - Dec 2013	Jan 2014 - Dec 2014	Trend test result	Percentage change	
Homicide	Murder*	89	94	Stable	
	Attempted murder	39	22	Stable	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	3	1	.	
	Manslaughter*	2	3	.	
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	28,423	29,070	Stable	
	Non-domestic violence related assault	34,082	31,529	Stable	
	Assault Police	2,654	2,516	Stable	
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	4,644	4,737	Stable	
	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	6,377	6,376	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		264	283	Stable	
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	2,444	1,914	Down	-21.7%
	Robbery with a firearm	325	301	Stable	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,409	1,204	Down	-14.5%
Blackmail and extortion		92	105	Stable	
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		29,502	29,528	Stable	
Other offences against the person		1,222	1,282	Stable	
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	35,264	33,932	Down	-3.8%
	Break and enter non-dwelling	14,605	12,734	Down	-12.8%
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	6,877	7,272	Stable	
	Motor vehicle theft	15,963	14,861	Stable	
	Steal from motor vehicle	44,815	42,702	Down	-4.7%
	Steal from retail store	21,843	20,483	Down	-6.2%
	Steal from dwelling	21,647	22,335	Up	3.2%
	Steal from person	7,182	6,131	Down	-14.6%
	Stock theft	461	503	Stable	
	Fraud	49,998	48,649	Stable	
Other theft	34,143	32,202	Down	-5.7%	
Arson		6,861	5,599	Stable	
Malicious damage to property		76,257	68,027	Down	-10.8%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	696	926	Up	33.0%
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	716	798	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	15,535	18,116	Up	16.6%
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	3,957	5,343	Up	35.0%
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1,826	1,966	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	3,545	3,394	Down	-4.3%
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	216	300	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	327	279	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	989	861	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	1,588	2,026	Up	27.6%
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	484	535	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	269	272	Stable	
	Cultivating cannabis	1,226	1,275	Stable	
	Manufacture drug	102	78	Stable	
Importing drugs	81	41	Down	-49.4%	
Other drug offences	4,691	4,807	Stable		
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		9,705	11,669	Up	20.2%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	8,848	8,924	Stable	
	Offensive conduct	7,424	6,390	Down	-13.9%
	Offensive language	4,308	4,284	Stable	
	Criminal intent	2,887	3,222	Stable	
Betting and gaming offences		90	111	Stable	
Liquor offences		14,631	13,125	Stable	
Pornography offences		448	448	Stable	
Prostitution offences		44	259	Up	488.6%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	216	157	Down	-27.3%
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	13,085	13,316	Stable	
	Breach bail conditions	32,633	32,321	Stable	
	Fail to appear	818	686	Stable	
	Resist or hinder officer	6,403	6,528	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	525	531	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		70,910	84,388	Up	19.0%
Other offences		15,898	15,285	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 2006 TO 2014

	<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>
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	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	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	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
2013	March	154	1,375	85.9	7.1	7.0
	June	154	1,370	85.5	8.5	6.1
	September	154	1,379	83.5	11.5	5.0
	December	154	1,384	84.0	11.5	4.6
2014	March	154	1,368	84.9	10.1	5.0
	June	154	1,365	83.1	13.7	3.2
	September	154	1,364	80.2	17.2	2.6
	December	154	1,360	84.8	11.1	4.1

[^] 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 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 2012 TO DECEMBER 2013 AND JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014

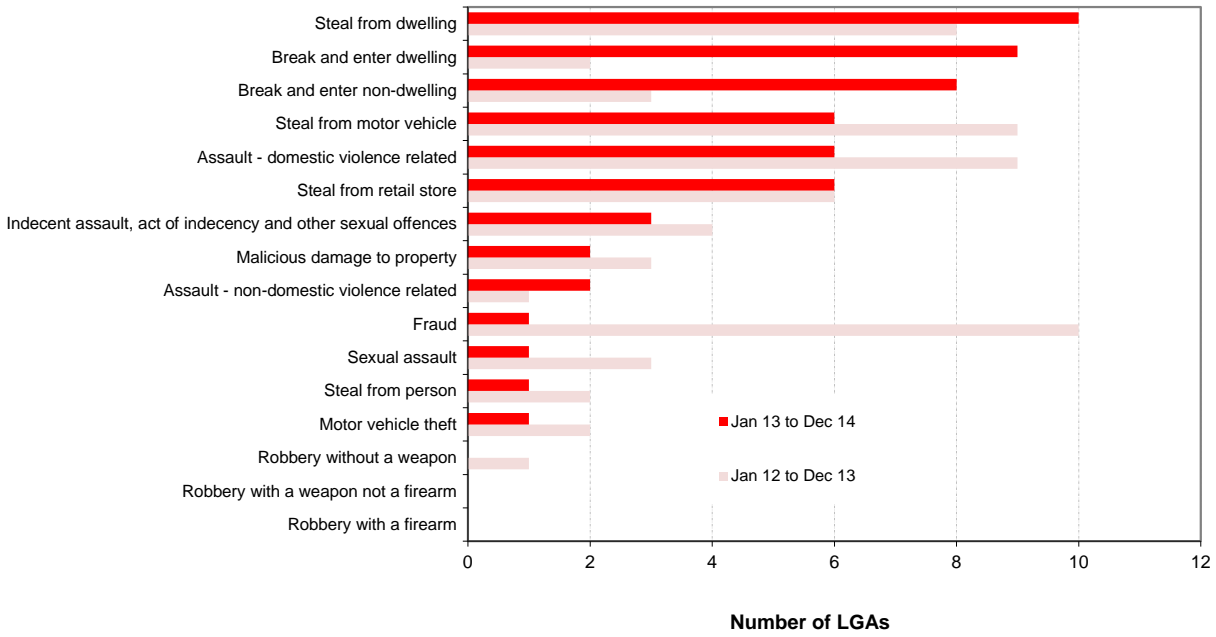
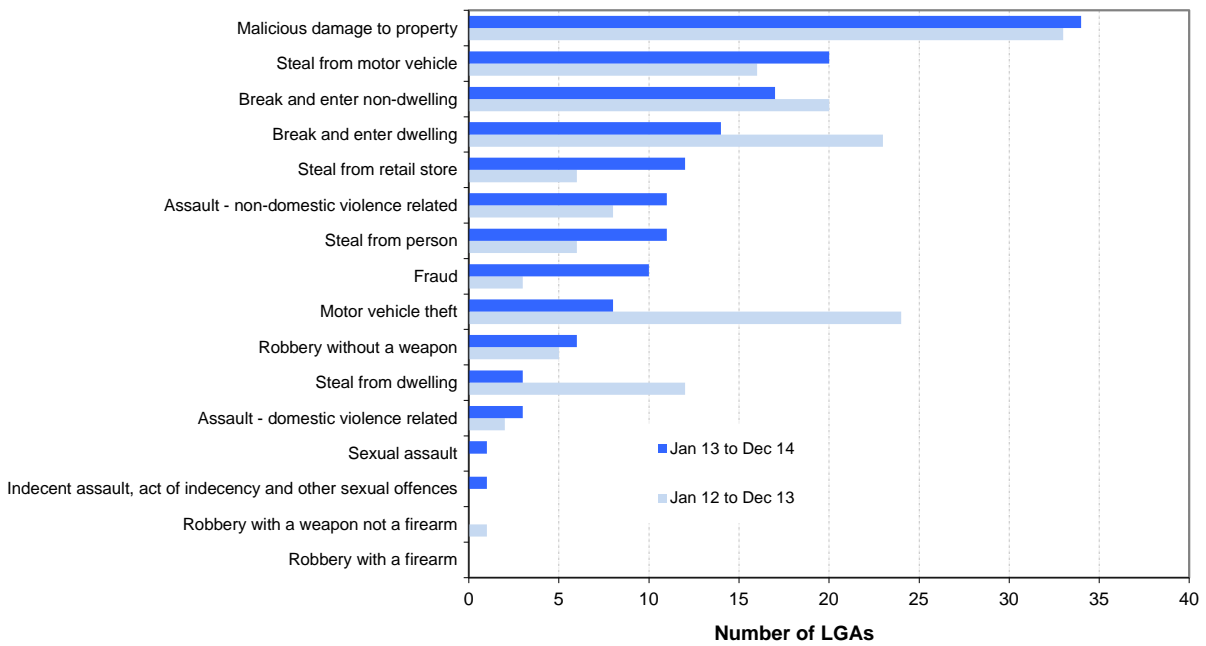


FIGURE 2.1B: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT DOWNWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2013 AND JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014



[^] 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
2013 AND 2014**

TABLE 3.1A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014

NSW Statistical Area	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
Greater Sydney	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-24.4	ns	-17.5	-3.6	-9.1	ns	ns	-9.6	7.9	-13.9	ns	-11.5
Capital Region	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-29.6	ns	ns	ns	ns
Central West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	9.5	ns	ns	-11.9
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Far West and Orana	.	ns	-10.7	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	22.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	.	ns	-18.2	ns	ns	-42.5	.	ns	-14.6	-42.0	-13.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Illawarra	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	-22.1	-10.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.6
Mid North Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.4	ns	-20.6	ns
Murray	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
New England and North West	.	ns	-9.9	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	-14.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-23.8	.	ns	-24.5	-36.2	-24.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.5
Richmond - Tweed	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	-18.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	-27.8	ns	ns
Riverina	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-30.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-8.3
NSW	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.7	ns	-14.5	-3.8	-12.8	ns	-4.7	-6.2	3.2	-14.6	ns	-10.8

[^] 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[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2014

NSW Statistical Area	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
Greater Sydney	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8
Capital Region	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.0
Central West	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.6
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.3
Far West and Orana	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.5
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.2
Illawarra	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
Mid North Coast	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.2
Murray	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.3
New England and North West	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1
Riverina	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.4
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.1
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

[^] For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 2 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 SAs, 2014

NSW Statistical Area	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
Greater Sydney	48	15,988	17,417	2,302	3,389	1,511	237	829	18,721	5,903	9,084	25,202	12,829	11,756	4,892	38,259	36,549
Capital Region	1	660	862	165	186	12	0	8	778	402	236	761	361	545	29	602	2,017
Central West	3	1,203	1,224	231	269	35	4	16	1,667	652	455	1,543	693	1,048	94	793	2,992
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2	719	705	149	208	19	3	12	622	399	286	816	288	544	57	444	1,590
Far West and Orana	5	1,425	1,080	186	215	20	4	29	1,493	778	391	1,499	444	707	85	510	2,730
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	3	1,252	942	228	298	23	12	50	1,409	546	745	1,805	678	1,089	115	1,067	2,934
Illawarra	6	1,071	1,222	186	260	69	9	59	1,284	450	658	1,774	900	957	165	1,343	2,696
Mid North Coast	4	1,012	1,083	192	246	35	3	28	1,242	605	450	930	529	926	97	609	2,337
Murray	2	570	600	95	112	15	1	18	674	382	244	749	300	423	27	296	1,378
New England and North West	2	1,268	1,304	206	277	35	3	19	1,509	695	395	1,346	584	957	55	619	2,946
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4	1,478	1,822	308	377	64	15	78	1,619	676	926	2,942	1,283	1,256	291	2,164	3,893
Richmond - Tweed	8	1,074	1,182	197	231	37	3	18	905	562	448	1,226	591	820	135	1,015	2,348
Riverina	6	811	823	148	163	16	0	21	1,236	440	296	1,236	585	808	53	444	2,051
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0	533	545	125	133	22	7	19	773	238	246	871	418	499	34	467	1,439
NSW	94	29,070	31,529	4,737	6,376	1,914	301	1,204	33,932	12,734	14,861	42,702	20,483	22,335	6,131	48,649	68,027

* Number of victims.

TABLE 3.1D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2013

NSW Statistical Area	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
Greater Sydney	61	15,485	18,762	2,184	3,423	1,998	253	1,005	19,420	6,493	9,610	26,600	14,191	10,898	5,683	39,537	41,315
Capital Region	4	748	923	148	180	12	3	11	721	389	244	931	513	578	42	656	2,333
Central West	3	1,077	1,382	205	285	37	2	18	1,410	672	408	1,435	638	957	105	789	3,398
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2	684	796	115	136	24	5	15	709	370	292	941	259	578	92	529	1,584
Far West and Orana	3	1,435	1,210	172	217	20	3	17	1,393	635	394	1,388	559	732	95	462	2,795
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	4	1,274	1,151	212	249	40	6	41	1,650	941	856	1,729	620	1,178	113	1,001	3,205
Illawarra	3	1,013	1,373	205	220	62	11	77	1,362	578	738	1,954	964	861	208	1,203	3,085
Mid North Coast	0	1,018	1,127	221	256	36	6	32	1,250	714	486	1,078	504	1,045	111	767	2,669
Murray	2	566	646	105	123	10	0	5	611	451	240	955	325	471	35	474	1,519
New England and North West	1	1,273	1,448	202	258	46	2	40	1,724	810	431	1,460	585	886	73	635	3,191
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4	1,520	1,821	336	416	84	16	106	2,144	1,060	1,222	3,152	1,231	1,358	348	2,142	4,498
Richmond - Tweed	1	947	1,337	218	290	36	5	20	1,100	691	497	1,353	547	886	187	928	2,633
Riverina	0	837	883	157	175	21	5	9	1,075	454	285	1,035	516	754	47	426	2,352
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1	542	598	151	132	17	8	13	695	343	259	804	391	465	42	443	1,569
NSW	89	28,423	34,082	4,644	6,377	2,444	325	1,409	35,264	14,605	15,963	44,815	21,843	21,647	7,182	49,998	76,257

* Number of victims.

TABLE 3.2A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	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
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.5
Blacktown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-19.3	ns	-12.9
Central Coast	.	6.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.7	-13.1	ns	ns	ns	-9.4	ns	ns	-14.7
City and Inner South	.	ns	-11.4	ns	ns	-32.0	.	-32.6	-18.0	-33.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.2	-7.1	-10.6
Eastern Suburbs	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.8	ns	ns	-15.0	ns
Inner South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.3	ns	ns	-24.7	-14.7	-6.7
Inner West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.8
North Sydney and Hornsby	.	ns	-11.4	ns	ns	-38.1	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	37.5	ns	ns	-9.9
Northern Beaches	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-33.7	-22.5	-16.8	ns	ns	ns	-24.1
Outer South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.0
Outer West and Blue Mountains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-24.5	ns	-14.9
Parramatta	.	ns	ns	32.0	ns	-38.5	ns	ns	ns	-12.6	ns	ns	-24.3	ns	ns	ns	-12.4
Ryde	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	45.0	ns	ns	ns
South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-19.3	ns	ns	ns	-23.1	ns	ns	ns	-8.4
Sutherland	.	ns	ns	ns	12.2	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	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, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, 2014

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	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
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
Blacktown	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Central Coast	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1
City and Inner South	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	4.1	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.7	3.2	1.8	8.3	4.1	1.4
Eastern Suburbs	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7
Inner South West	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7
Inner West	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.7
North Sydney and Hornsby	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5
Northern Beaches	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Outer South West	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1
Outer West and Blue Mountains	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3
Parramatta	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8
Ryde	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5
South West	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7
Sutherland	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8

[^] For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 44, Note 2 and paragraph 8.

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

TABLE 3.2C: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, 2014

<i>Greater Sydney Statistical Area</i>	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
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0	360	347	82	96	15	3	5	647	211	213	732	316	331	45	981	986
Blacktown	3	1,979	1,684	232	330	206	26	79	1,804	481	905	2,495	1,135	991	314	2,673	3,702
Central Coast	5	1,252	1,484	219	299	62	17	45	1,294	470	739	1,865	841	741	228	1,478	3,327
City and Inner South	4	1,316	3,581	217	431	315	18	124	1,233	708	656	2,827	2,639	1,581	2,028	7,954	3,927
Eastern Suburbs	0	604	844	80	146	53	4	28	960	190	430	1,268	733	855	299	2,022	1,698
Inner South West	8	1,966	1,424	199	302	156	45	130	1,908	485	1,389	2,792	1,056	1,036	280	4,585	3,434
Inner West	5	605	734	92	151	82	17	45	1,265	319	515	1,445	518	853	230	2,973	1,771
North Sydney and Hornsby	0	489	607	109	204	39	1	14	1,215	412	212	1,327	893	862	178	2,428	2,028
Northern Beaches	0	392	677	81	130	34	0	7	508	215	169	852	504	509	146	1,067	1,395
Outer South West	0	1,282	977	200	228	76	12	38	1,117	432	532	1,235	641	565	128	1,181	2,528
Outer West and Blue Mountains	2	1,475	1,385	225	324	114	14	57	1,458	498	759	2,060	813	807	191	1,591	3,626
Parramatta	11	1,841	1,629	235	316	200	45	131	2,371	655	1,098	2,545	1,054	1,163	434	4,277	3,054
Ryde	0	222	291	44	105	12	3	10	663	166	144	516	359	409	60	1,188	834
South West	9	1,765	1,288	208	217	129	32	106	1,745	473	1,049	2,363	972	669	248	2,973	2,641
Sutherland	1	440	465	79	110	18	0	10	533	188	274	880	355	384	83	888	1,598

* Number of victims.

TABLE 3.2D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, 2013

<i>Greater Sydney Statistical Area</i>	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
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0	373	330	71	98	16	0	12	550	192	215	730	292	266	44	821	1,114
Blacktown	2	1,877	1,775	215	300	244	22	105	1,713	411	909	2,327	1,284	934	389	2,619	4,248
Central Coast	7	1,178	1,491	221	293	70	9	46	1,573	541	801	1,930	891	818	216	1,513	3,901
City and Inner South	6	1,312	4,043	227	416	463	31	184	1,503	1,064	735	3,030	2,646	1,585	2,391	8,565	4,391
Eastern Suburbs	3	567	924	92	161	67	9	43	1,013	248	480	1,287	926	824	292	2,379	1,855
Inner South West	12	1,865	1,442	196	320	177	48	125	1,855	568	1,362	3,112	1,145	951	372	5,378	3,679
Inner West	1	640	725	78	177	102	21	58	1,184	323	499	1,717	553	684	253	2,878	2,055
North Sydney and Hornsby	3	477	685	107	201	63	8	20	1,006	428	244	1,223	839	627	209	2,232	2,252
Northern Beaches	0	403	720	70	114	38	1	12	505	251	255	1,100	606	496	151	1,064	1,839
Outer South West	3	1,249	1,114	192	244	91	8	31	1,338	375	655	1,439	696	655	117	1,341	2,841
Outer West and Blue Mountains	8	1,407	1,421	224	301	105	15	71	1,450	564	786	1,957	846	758	253	1,777	4,259
Parramatta	8	1,768	1,817	178	319	325	38	157	2,370	749	1,083	2,893	1,393	979	526	4,004	3,487
Ryde	1	242	341	52	104	35	5	24	554	182	144	621	405	282	94	1,134	922
South West	7	1,755	1,375	201	277	170	34	98	2,161	451	1,145	2,301	1,264	654	268	2,963	2,883
Sutherland	0	372	559	60	98	32	4	19	645	146	297	933	405	385	108	869	1,589

* Number of victims.

**TABLE 3.3A: TRENDS^a IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES,
NSW LGAs, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014**

NSW LGA	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	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	-40.3	ns	-32.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Armidale Dumaresq	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-48.5	53.7	ns	ns	ns	ns
Ashfield	ns	ns	-19.5						ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	71.6	ns	ns	ns
Auburn	ns	ns	-13.4	ns	ns	-57.1		ns	ns	ns	ns	-18.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.9
Ballina	ns	ns	-20.2	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-33.3	ns	ns		ns	ns
Bairnald																	ns
Bankstown	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.7	-16.4	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bathurst Regional	21.0	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	30.4	ns	ns	ns
Bega Valley	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-22.0	ns	ns		ns	ns
Bellingen	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	-25.0
Berrigan									ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns
Blacktown	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	18.0	ns	ns	-11.8	ns	-20.1	ns	-13.0
Bland	ns																ns
Blayney	ns								ns			ns					ns
Blue Mountains	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.3	ns	-20.0	-12.1	-13.3
Bogan	ns	ns										66.7					ns
Bombala																	
Boorowa																	
Botany Bay	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bourke	ns	ns							ns	-53.7	ns	ns	ns	ns			ns
Brewarrina	ns	ns							ns								-30.6
Broken Hill	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	-39.4	ns	ns		ns	ns
Burwood	ns	ns		ns					ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Byron	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Cabonne	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-48.1	ns	-40.7		ns	ns
Camden	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-32.5	ns	ns		ns	ns
Campbelltown	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	-18.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.8
Canada Bay	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.4
Canterbury	23.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-35.7	ns	ns
Carrathool																	
Central Darling	ns	ns							ns	ns							ns
Cessnock	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	-41.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.6
Clarence Valley	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				-27.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns
Cobar	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	67.3	ns	ns		ns	ns
Coffs Harbour	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-29.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Conargo																	ns
Coolamon																	
Cooma-Monaro			ns						ns			-21.4					-36.6
Coonamble	ns	ns							ns	100.0		ns		ns			ns
Cootamundra	ns	ns							ns					ns			-35.6
Corowa Shire	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns		ns			ns
Cowra	ns	ns	ns		ns				ns	86.4		ns	76.2	ns		ns	ns
Deniliquin	ns	ns	ns									ns		ns			ns
Dubbo	ns	ns	ns	ns	44.6				ns	201.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Dungog	ns													ns			ns
Eurobodalla	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	-37.8	ns	ns		ns	ns
Fairfield	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	-28.6	ns	ns	ns	-33.5	ns	ns	ns	-9.2
Forbes	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns
Gilgandra	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns		ns			ns
Glen Innes Severn	200.0	47.4							ns	ns		ns		ns			ns
Gloucester																	ns
Gosford	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-38.2			-18.8	ns	-13.9	-12.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.3
Goulburn Mulwaree	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns
Great Lakes	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns
Greater Hume Shire									ns	ns	ns	ns		ns			ns
Greater Taree	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				-21.0	ns	ns	ns	47.3	-34.2		-38.2	ns
Griffith	ns	ns	ns		ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	95.2	ns		ns	ns
Gundagai																	ns
Gunnedah	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	80.4	ns	ns		ns	ns
Guyra	ns	ns	ns						ns					ns			ns
Gwydir																	75.0
Harden																	ns
Hawkesbury	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.9
Hay			ns														ns
Holroyd	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	-27.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.0
Hornsby	ns	ns	ns	ns	10.5				53.2	ns	ns	20.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.9
Hunters Hill									ns					ns			ns
Hurstville		-23.1	ns	ns	ns	ns			21.8	-29.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	-48.0	-21.9	-20.3
Inverell	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	ns
Jerilderie																	
Junee														ns			ns
Kempsey	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Kiama	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns		ns		ns	ns
Kogarah	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-24.6	ns
Ku-ring-gai	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns				ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	26.5			ns
Kyogle	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns				ns			ns
Lachlan	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns	ns	ns		ns			ns
Lake Macquarie	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns		ns	-49.0	-21.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lane Cove	ns	ns	ns						ns	ns				50.0		ns	ns
Leeton	48.9	ns							ns	-19.2		ns		ns			ns

TABLE 3.3A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LGAs, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014

NSW LGA	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	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-36.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	-27.4
Lismore	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lithgow	ns	ns	-21.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	62.0	60.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.3
Liverpool	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-33.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.6	ns	-15.3	ns	ns
Liverpool Plains	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lockhart	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lord Howe Island	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Maitland	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-28.3	-43.9	ns	ns	25.7	ns	ns	ns	ns
Manly	-9.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-28.3	ns	ns	ns	-28.5
Marrickville	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-27.0	ns	ns	ns	-27.0	ns	ns	ns	ns
Mid-Western Regional	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-44.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Moree Plains	20.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-29.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	45.5	ns	ns	ns
Mosman	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-9.0
Murray	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Murrumbidgee	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Muswellbrook	ns	ns	-36.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	66.7	ns	ns	ns	ns
Nambucca	ns	ns	-26.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Narrabri	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Narrandera	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	139.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	-38.7
Narromine	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	167.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Newcastle	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.6	-35.5	ns	ns	-32.0	ns	-27.7	-15.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.7
North Sydney	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	72.7	ns	ns	-15.8
Oberon	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Orange	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	43.9	ns	ns	ns	21.5	ns	ns	ns
Palerang	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	82.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Parkes	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Parramatta	ns	ns	ns	45.6	ns	-32.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.6	ns	ns	ns	-11.0
Penrith	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-26.3	ns	-15.4
Pittwater	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-39.2	ns	ns	ns	-38.1	50.5	ns
Port Macquarie-Hastings	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Port Stephens	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-36.6	-41.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Queanbeyan	-17.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	60.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Randwick	ns	ns	-21.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-25.2	ns	-24.3	-21.3	-23.4	ns	ns	-18.9	ns
Richmond Valley	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-36.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Rockdale	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-5.5	-14.2	ns
Ryde	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.1	ns	ns	ns	28.4	ns	ns	ns
Shellharbour	ns	ns	-18.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-31.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.8
Shoalhaven	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-29.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Singleton	ns	ns	-25.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	56.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Snowy River	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Strathfield	ns	ns	27.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	11.8
Sutherland Shire	ns	ns	ns	ns	12.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sydney	ns	ns	-12.7	-8.8	ns	-34.0	ns	ns	-15.2	-37.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.2	-8.5	-14.2
Tamworth Regional	ns	ns	-17.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	21.9	-35.5	ns	ns	-22.5	ns
Temora	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Tenterfield	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	88.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
The Hills Shire	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	31.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	44.6	ns	ns	-14.8
Tumbarumba	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Turnut Shire	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Tweed	20.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-37.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	-63.2	ns	-11.2
Unincorporated Far West	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Upper Hunter Shire	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-54.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Uralla	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Urana	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wagga Wagga	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wakool	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Walcha	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Walgett	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Warren	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Warringham	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-31.4	-30.9	-18.1	ns	ns	-18.3	-29.1
Warrumbungle Shire	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Waverley	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-30.8	ns	ns	-23.2	ns	ns	ns	ns
Weddin	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wellington	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	5.1	50.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-32.7
Wentworth	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Willoughby	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-26.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wingecarribee	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-34.3	ns	-26.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wollondilly	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.7	ns	ns	ns	-35.1	ns
Wollongong	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	20.8	-24.8	ns	ns	-9.9
Woollahra	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	51.8	ns	ns	-24.0
Wyong	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.4
Yass Valley	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Young	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-39.3	54.2	ns	ns	ns	-43.8	ns	ns	ns
NSW	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.7	ns	-14.5	-3.8	-12.8	ns	-4.7	-6.2	3.2	-14.6	ns	-10.8

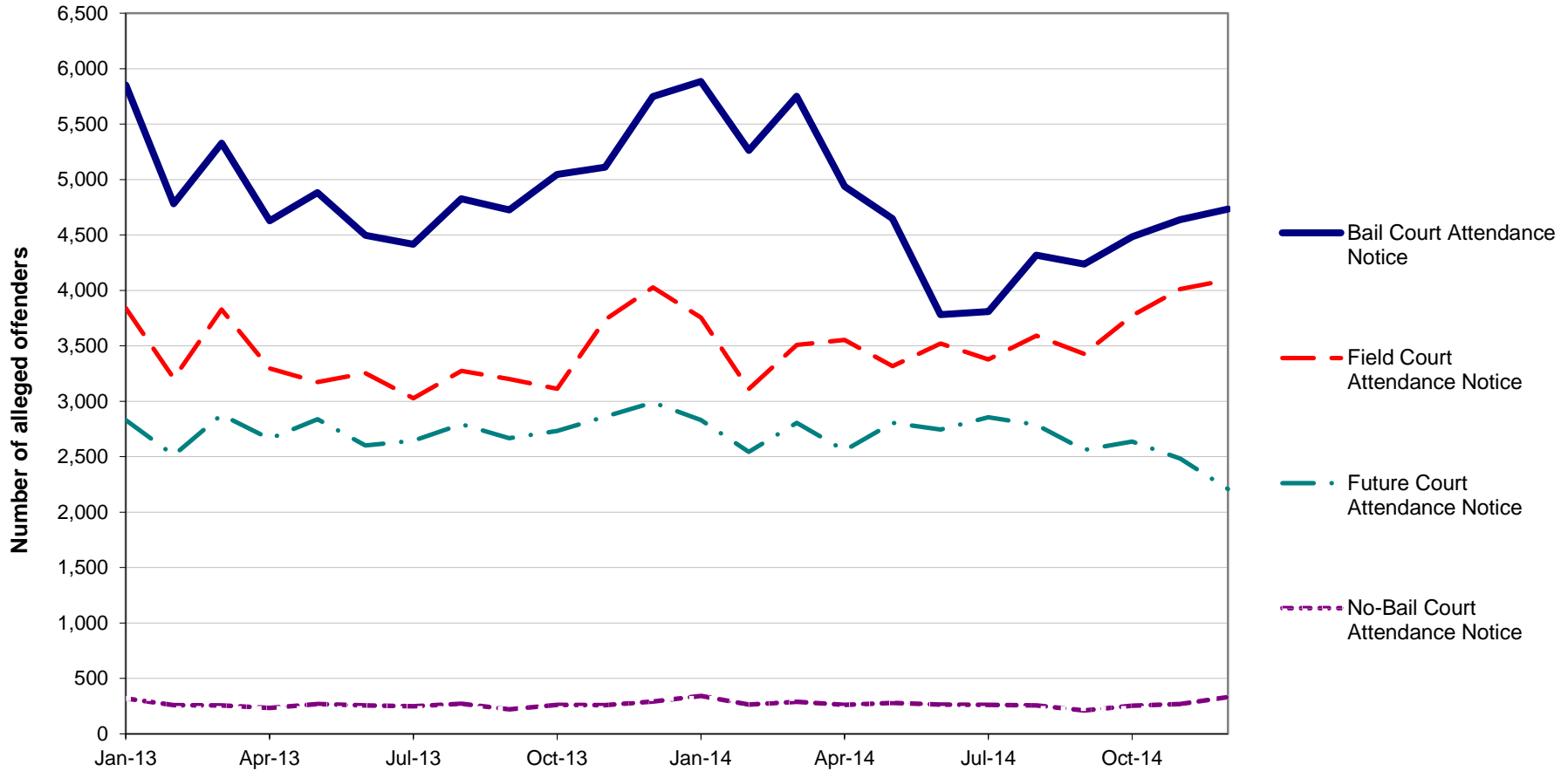
[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

* There were no LGAs with 20 murder victims in 2013 and 2014, 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
2012, 2013 AND 2014**

Figure 4.1: TRENDS IN REFERRAL METHODS FOR ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST TO COURT, NSW, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014



Trends: Future Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant upward trend for the 24 month period (up by 5.4%)

Bail Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant downward trend for the 24 month period (down by 3.2%)

No-Bail Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant downward trend for the 24 month period (down by 10.0%)

* 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 2014 is expected.

**TABLE 4.1: NUMBER OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS RECORDED BY NSW POLICE FORCE BY METHOD OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
NSW, JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2014**

<i>Type of process</i>	<i>Number of alleged offenders</i>			<i>Trend[^]</i>	
	<i>Jan-Dec 2012</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2013</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2014</i>	<i>Annual percentage change Jan 2013 - Dec 2014</i>	<i>Average annual percentage change Jan 2012 - Dec 2014</i>
Proceeded against to court:					
Bail Court Attendance Notice	60,338	59,841	56,491	Stable	-3.2%
No-Bail Court Attendance Notice	4,050	3,154	3,284	Stable	-10.0%
Future Court Attendance Notice	28,647	33,011	31,818	Stable	5.4%
Field Court Attendance Notice	40,728	40,974	43,037	Stable	Stable
All proceedings to court	133,763	136,980	134,630	Stable	Stable
Proceeded against other than to court:					
Youth Justice Conference	1,471	1,391	1,038	-25.4%	-16.0%
Caution Young Offenders Act	8,769	7,584	6,868	-9.4%	-11.5%
Cannabis/other drug caution	5,456	5,362	6,029	Stable	Stable
Criminal Infringement Notice	11,570	11,541	10,019	-13.2%	-6.9%
Infringement Notice/ Public Safety Infringement Notice	591,832	601,092	627,707	4.4%	3.0%
Warnings*	7,667	7,044	8,106	Stable	Stable
All proceedings other than to court	626,765	634,014	659,767	4.1%	2.6%
All proceedings	760,528	770,994	794,397	Stable	2.2%

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

SECTION 5:

**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS
AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
COMMENCED FOR SELECTED OFFENCES
JANUARY 2012 TO SEPTEMBER 2014**

TABLE 5.1: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CLEAR UP STATUS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, NSW, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 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	27,553	21,577	15,038	54.6	23,038	15,965	57.9
Assault - non-domestic violence related	35,591	15,195	7,454	20.9	17,595	8,990	25.3
Sexual assault	4,755	840	339	7.1	1,169	447	9.4
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3,628	961	462	12.7	1,287	619	17.1
Other sexual offences	2,167	492	248	11.4	593	293	13.5
Abduction and kidnapping	324	107	93	28.7	119	97	29.9
Robbery without a weapon	2,755	645	558	20.3	774	647	23.5
Robbery with a firearm	382	78	74	19.4	107	103	27.0
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,444	374	345	23.9	447	416	28.8
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	30,147	17,196	7,459	24.7	18,764	8,253	27.4
Break and enter dwelling	40,603	2,211	1,744	4.3	2,954	2,349	5.8
Break and enter non-dwelling	16,293	1,017	844	5.2	1,334	1,109	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	18,314	972	780	4.3	1,276	994	5.4
Steal from motor vehicle	47,143	1,184	872	1.8	1,447	1,098	2.3
Steal from retail store	22,022	11,389	9,210	41.8	12,328	10,078	45.8
Steal from dwelling	21,884	1,685	667	3.0	1,988	814	3.7
Steal from person	8,115	592	381	4.7	729	469	5.8
Stock theft	563	34	7	1.2	45	12	2.1
Fraud	43,625	3,466	2,082	4.8	4,906	3,059	7.0
Arson	7,066	421	183	2.6	490	223	3.2
Malicious damage to property	82,765	15,619	10,173	12.3	17,339	11,486	13.9

[#] 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 2013

<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	28,423	21,986	15,522	54.6	23,485	16,549	58.2
Assault - non-domestic violence related	34,082	14,355	7,265	21.3	16,661	8,964	26.3
Sexual assault	4,644	763	306	6.6	1,108	449	9.7
Indecent assault, act of indecency	4,146	1,072	606	14.6	1,455	807	19.5
Other sexual offences	2,231	527	299	13.4	643	355	15.9
Abduction and kidnapping	264	87	70	26.5	93	78	29.5
Robbery without a weapon	2,444	582	505	20.7	673	581	23.8
Robbery with a firearm	325	85	79	24.3	107	102	31.4
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,409	398	372	26.4	479	448	31.8
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	29,502	17,288	8,171	27.7	18,872	9,035	30.6
Break and enter dwelling	35,264	2,220	1,766	5.0	2,905	2,278	6.5
Break and enter non-dwelling	14,605	975	833	5.7	1,338	1,151	7.9
Motor vehicle theft	15,963	864	686	4.3	1,161	911	5.7
Steal from motor vehicle	44,815	1,035	770	1.7	1,393	1,041	2.3
Steal from retail store	21,843	11,117	9,017	41.3	12,123	9,970	45.6
Steal from dwelling	21,647	1,697	665	3.1	2,057	869	4.0
Steal from person	7,182	623	420	5.8	726	493	6.9
Stock theft	461	33	7	1.5	41	9	2.0
Fraud	49,998	3,665	2,523	5.0	5,574	3,923	7.8
Arson	6,861	596	280	4.1	665	330	4.8
Malicious damage to property	76,257	15,141	10,107	13.3	16,811	11,486	15.1

[#] 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 2014

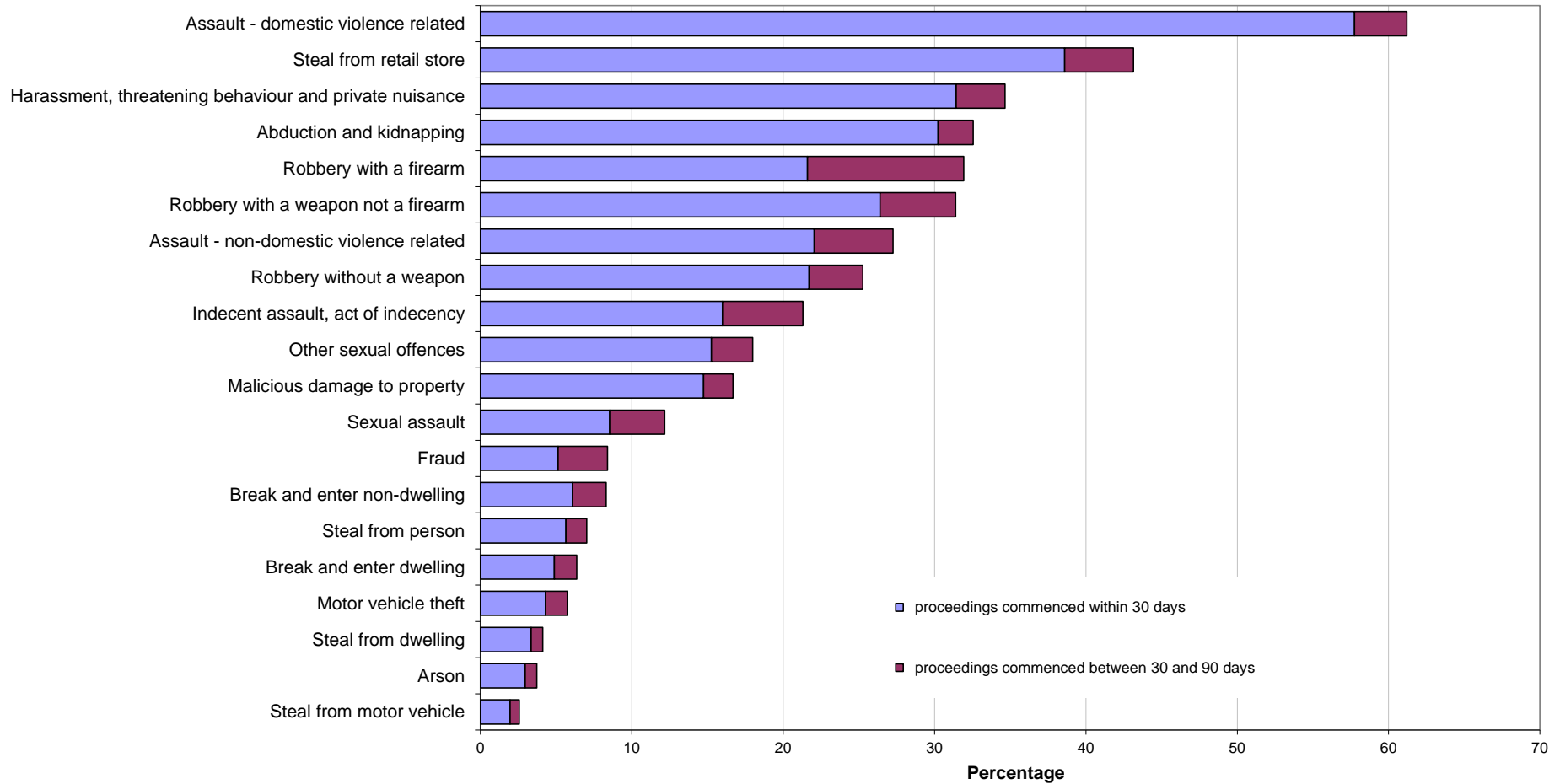
<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>						
	<i>Total number recorded</i>	<i>Cleared within 30 days of reporting</i>			<i>Cleared within 90 days of reporting</i>		
		<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 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	21,219	16,465	12,254	57.8	17,498	12,989	61.2
Assault - non-domestic violence related	23,088	9,852	5,093	22.1	11,424	6,291	27.2
Sexual assault	3,607	639	308	8.5	911	439	12.2
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3,239	869	518	16.0	1,176	690	21.3
Other sexual offences	1,573	441	240	15.3	512	283	18.0
Abduction and kidnapping	215	78	65	30.2	90	70	32.6
Robbery without a weapon	1,465	365	318	21.7	432	370	25.3
Robbery with a firearm	213	47	46	21.6	69	68	31.9
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	924	261	244	26.4	313	290	31.4
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	21,807	12,840	6,854	31.4	14,046	7,559	34.7
Break and enter dwelling	25,362	1,568	1,238	4.9	2,021	1,613	6.4
Break and enter non-dwelling	9,535	693	579	6.1	937	792	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	10,836	581	465	4.3	783	622	5.7
Steal from motor vehicle	31,709	798	619	2.0	1,042	814	2.6
Steal from retail store	15,331	7,316	5,918	38.6	8,074	6,616	43.2
Steal from dwelling	16,475	1,275	552	3.4	1,529	679	4.1
Steal from person	4,532	392	256	5.6	485	318	7.0
Stock theft	366	18	7	1.9	22	10	2.7
Fraud	36,907	2,636	1,897	5.1	4,132	3,096	8.4
Arson	4,149	288	123	3.0	331	155	3.7
Malicious damage to property	50,882	10,806	7,506	14.8	12,088	8,494	16.7

[#] 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 TO SEPTEMBER 2014



* 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* 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 personal and household summary crime data obtained from a national survey, much of which is disaggregated to state level.

[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. Therefore, for these offences, 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 police.

[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. As such, this report 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 rates² 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. 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*.

[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 2015, 4530.0 *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013–14*, Cat. No. 4530.0, ABS, Canberra

2. For the rate calculations throughout this publication, population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication: *Regional Population Growth Australia 2012-13* Cat. No. 3218.0. As no population estimates were available for 2014 when this report was published, rates for 2014 were calculated using 2013 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.

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 may differ according to the date of extraction of the data.

In recent years some historic murders have been re-entered on the COPS system after being referred to the unsolved homicide squad. Murders that were first reported to NSW Police prior to the introduction of the COPS system in 1995 but recorded on the COPS system in recent years are excluded from the statistics. Murders which took place prior to 1995 but were first reported to Police in or after 1995 are included in the statistics.

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 (CAN) or a No-Bail CAN. 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 CAN may be issued by police at other locations. A Future CAN 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 2010 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 2013 but the alleged offender was not apprehended and charged until 2014, the offence is counted for 2013. 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

Because the data for this report were extracted in February 2015, the clear-up status after 90 days could not be determined for any offences reported in the last three months of 2014. Hence, the clear-up data for 2014 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 Areas (SAs) of NSW as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Recorded criminal incidents which occurred in correctional, detention or remand centres, however, are not counted in the SA in which the incident occurred. Appendix 4 provides maps indicating the location of each SA. Appendix 5 lists the Local Government Areas (LGAs using 2008 boundaries) within each of the SAs. Note that LGA boundaries change from time to time. 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, 2012-13*, Cat. No. 3218.0. As no population estimates were available for 2014 when this report was published, rates for 2014 were calculated using 2013 population estimates.

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Homicide	
Murder	Murder – actual
Attempted murder	Murder – attempted Shoot with intent to murder
Murder accessory, conspiracy	Murder – conspiracy Murder – solicit
Manslaughter – not driving	Manslaughter – actual
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 Common assault Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Non-domestic violence related	Actual bodily harm Common assault Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Assault Police	Assault Police officer
Sexual offences	
Sexual assault	Sexual assault – adult victim (16+ years old) Sexual assault – child victim, reported when adult Sexual assault – 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	Bestiality Carnal knowledge Grooming/procuring Incest Indecent communication Peep or pry Wilful and obscene exposure Other sexual offence
Abduction and kidnapping	
	Kidnapping/Abduction

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Robbery	
Robbery without a weapon	<i>Includes any of the following offences in which no weapon was recorded:</i> Demand money with menaces Robbery Robbery with aggravation 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 Demand money with menaces Robbery Robbery with aggravation Robbery with wounding Other robbery
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	<i>Includes any of the following offences in which a non firearm weapon was recorded:</i> Armed robbery Demand money with menaces Robbery Robbery with aggravation Robbery with wounding Other robbery
Blackmail and extortion	Extortion/Blackmail
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	Intimidation (<i>includes threatening behaviour, stalking</i>) Riot and affray Telecommunications offence (<i>includes nuisance phone calls</i>) Threats against Police Violent disorder
Other offences against the person	Labour exploitation (<i>includes sexual servitude</i>) 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 commit other felony Break/Enter and steal Break/Enter intent to commit other felony Break/Enter intent to steal
Break and enter – non-dwelling	<i>Non-dwelling includes commercial and government premises.</i> Break/Enter and commit other felony Break/Enter and steal Break/Enter intent to commit other felony Break/Enter intent to steal

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force 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	Company/corporate offence Computer crime Copyright/Intellectual property/Trademark Corrupt commission/practices Corrupt payment (receive or pay) Counterfeit currency Deception offence Embezzlement Fail to pay Fraudulent misappropriation Larceny clerk/servant/bailee Make/use false instrument Misappropriate cheques/funds Possess false instrument Publish false misleading statement Receiving (fraud related) Other fraud
Other theft	Steal from dwelling <i>occurring somewhere other than a residential or non-residential dwelling</i> (e.g. from hostels, motels, boarding houses) Steal from marine vessel Steal vessel Other stealing <i>occurring somewhere other than a dwelling</i> (e.g. in outdoor/public places)
Arson	Bushfire Malicious damage by fire Structure Vehicle (e.g. aircraft/motor vehicle/train/vessel) Other commodity
Malicious damage to property	Graffiti Malicious damage to property 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 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/plant 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/plant <i>where drug/plant 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
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	
	Bomb hoax or threat Discharge firearm into premises Explosives licencing offence Firearms dealer offence Firearms not ensure safekeeping Improper storage of explosives Person search - Item/object found <i>where item/object is a weapon</i> Possess explosive/dangerous article Possess prohibited weapon/article Possess shortened firearm

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

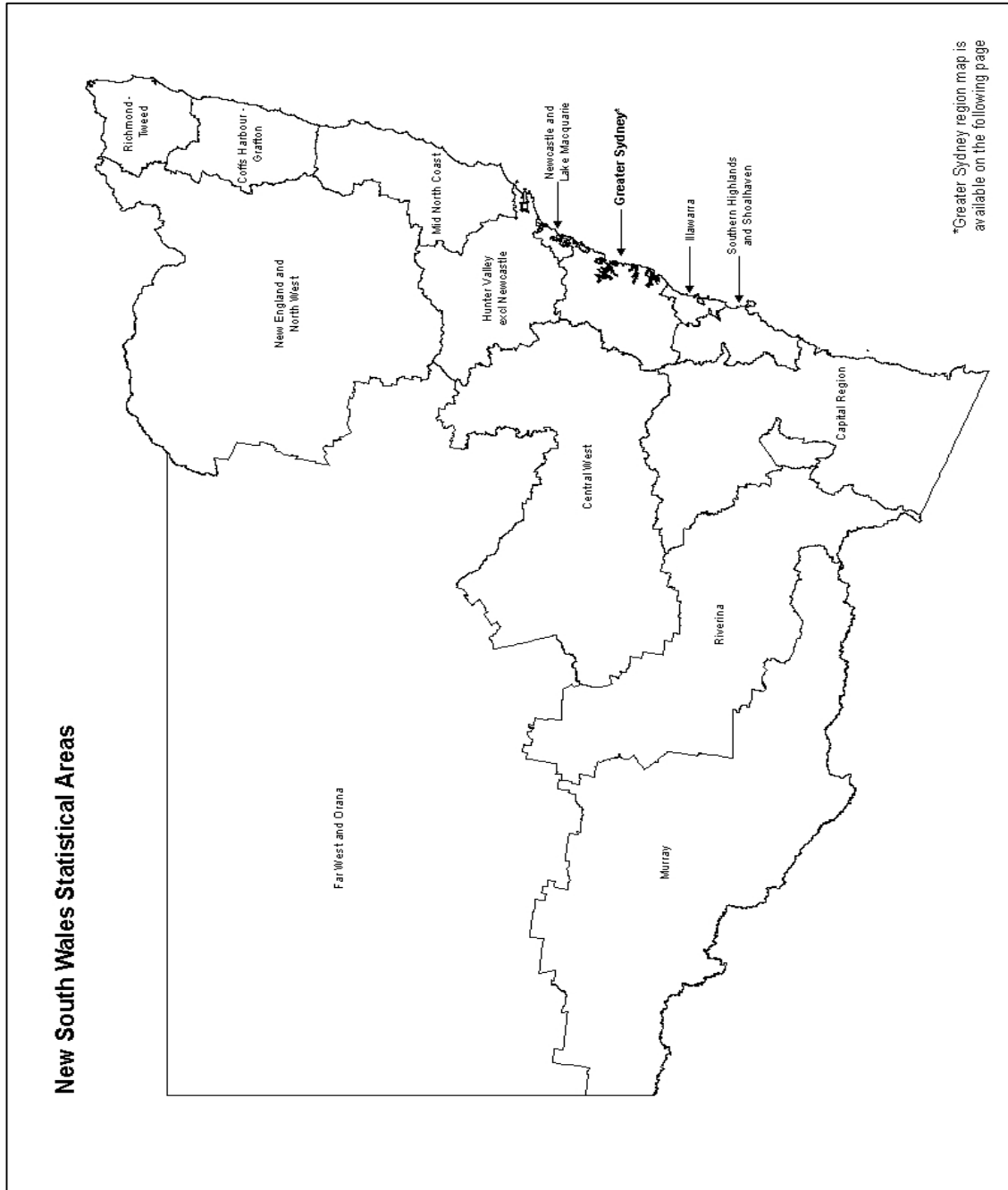
BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	Possess whilst unlicensed Sell prohibited weapon/article Shorten firearm Trespass with firearm Unlawful handling/access/supply of explosives Unlawfully discharge firearm Use firearm under influence Use prohibited weapon/article Other explosives offence Other firearm licencing offence Other firearm offence Other prohibited weapon/article offence
Disorderly conduct	
Trespass	Trespass Remain inclosed lands
Offensive conduct	Offensive behaviour
Offensive language	Offensive language
Criminal intent	Armed with intent Consorting Consorting - warning Disguised with intent Enter land with intent Intent to repeat indictable offence Possess implements
Betting and gaming offences	Conduct/play illegal betting Conduct/play illegal game Own/manage premises – betting Own/manage premises – gaming Other gaming offence
Liquor offences	Consume alcohol in alcohol-free zone Consume/possess alcohol in public by minor Licensing legislation offence: – Offence by licensee/employee/secretary – Offence by minor – Offence by customer (not minor) – Supply liquor to juvenile – Offence against registered club
Pornography offences	Possess/disseminate child pornography Possess/publish indecent material
Prostitution offences	Soliciting/prostitution in public Prostitution – premises Prostitution – live off earnings Child prostitution Other vice offence

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Against justice procedures	
Escape Custody	Escapee – Corrective Services custody Escapee – Department of Community 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 Breach control order
Fail to appear	Fail to appear
Resist or hinder officer	Refuse direction Refuse direction continue intoxication and disorder Refuse direction drug related Refuse direction intoxicated person Refuse direction not drug related Refuse for vehicle to be searched Refuse to be searched Refuse to produce object Resist/hinder officer
Other offences against justice procedures	Contravene Child Protection Prohibition Order (CPPO) Other judicial offence
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	Animals – dog offences Family law offence Immigration/customs offence Obstruction Offence against transport service Other street offences (carry cutting weapon, offensive implement) Public mischief Terrorism offences Other miscellaneous offences Offences under various acts: Acts administered by NSW Roads and Maritime Services <i>Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 (NSW)</i> <i>Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth)</i> <i>Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)</i> <i>Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1996 (NSW)</i> <i>Postal Services Act 1975(Cwlth)</i> <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 (NSW)</i> <i>Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)</i> <i>Security Industry Act 1997 (NSW)</i> <i>Sydney Harbour Bridge Act 1932 (NSW)</i> <i>Tattoo Parlours Act 2012 (NSW)</i>

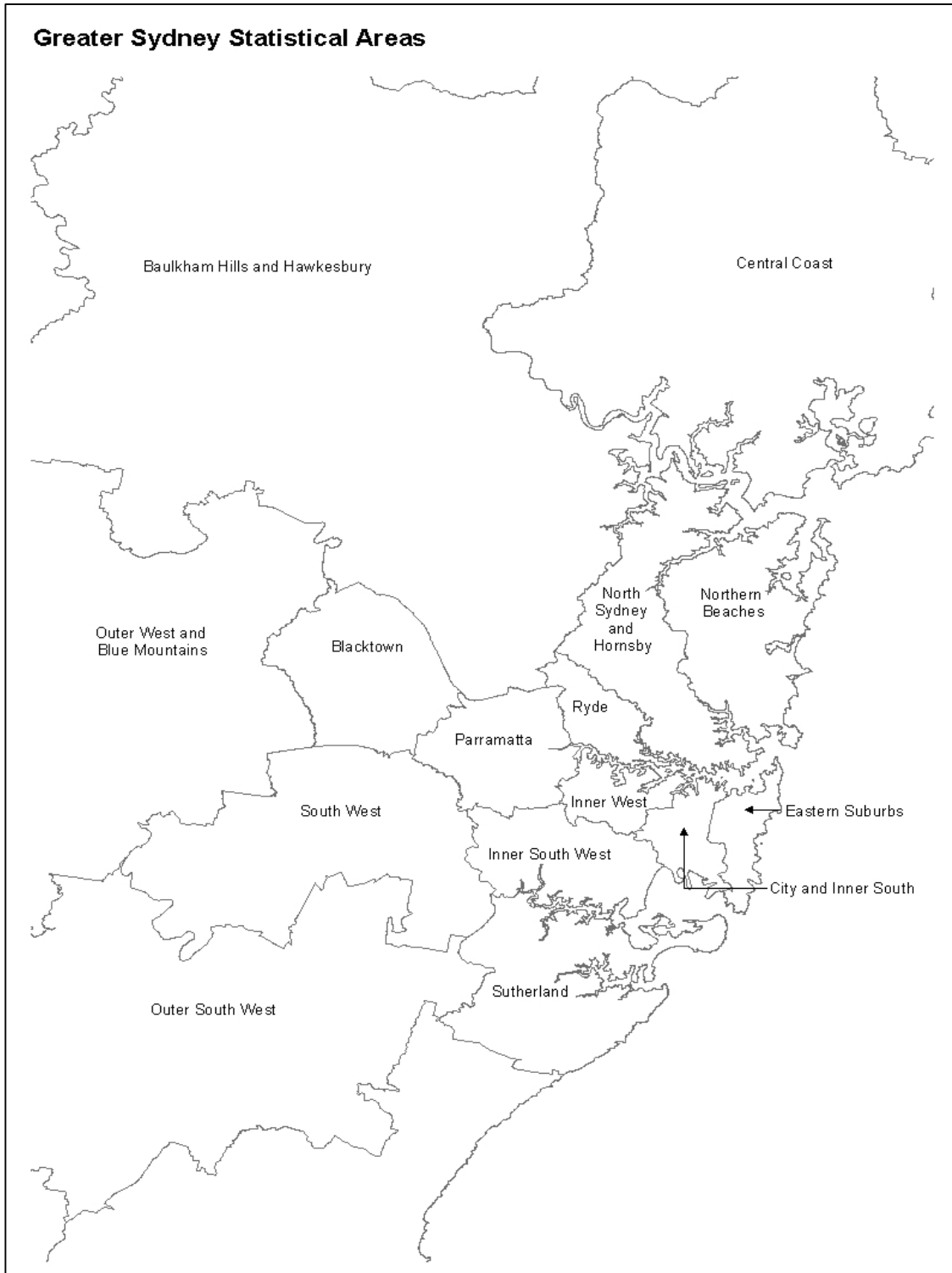
APPENDIX 4: MAPS

Map 1: New South Wales Statistical Areas



APPENDIX 4: MAPS *continued*

Map 2: Greater Sydney Statistical Areas



APPENDIX 5: LGAS IN GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREAS***Greater Sydney Statistical Areas***

<i>Blacktown</i>	<i>Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury</i>	<i>Central Coast</i>
Blacktown	Hawkesbury*	Gosford
	The Hills Shire*	Wyong
<i>City and Inner South</i>	<i>Eastern Suburbs</i>	<i>Inner South West</i>
Botany Bay	Randwick*	Bankstown*
Marrickville*	Waverley	Canterbury*
Sydney*	Woollahra	Hurstville
		Kogarah
		Rockdale*
<i>Inner West</i>	<i>North Sydney and Hornsby</i>	<i>Northern Beaches</i>
Ashfield	Hornsby*	Manly
Burwood	Ku-ring-gai	Pittwater
Canada Bay	Lane Cove	Warringah
Leichhardt	Mosman	
Strathfield*	North Sydney	
	Willoughby	
<i>Outer South West</i>	<i>Outer West and Blue Mountains</i>	<i>Parramatta</i>
Camden*	Blue Mountains*	Auburn
Campbelltown*	Penrith*	Holroyd*
Wollondilly*		Parramatta*
<i>Ryde</i>	<i>South West</i>	<i>Sutherland</i>
Hunters Hill	Fairfield*	Sutherland Shire*
Ryde*	Liverpool*	Wollongong
		Shellharbour

* These LGAs span across two or more Statistical Areas.

These LGAs are listed under the Greater Sydney Statistical Areas which contain the largest area of each LGA.

APPENDIX 5: LGAS IN NSW REGIONAL STATISTICAL AREAS**NSW Regional Statistical Areas**

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

* These LGAs span across two or more Statistical Areas.

These LGAs are listed under the NSW Regional Statistical Areas which contain the largest area of each LGA.

