

# **NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS**

**December 2015**

**Revised Edition September 2018**

## **NSW Statistical Areas and Local Government Areas**

### REVISED EDITION

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

**NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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2018

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, the NSW Police Force from January 1995 to December 2015, with a focus on the statistical trends for the 24 months ending December 2015. The data were extracted from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) of the NSW Police Force in February 2016.

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 2015 one major offence category has been trending upwards: steal from retail store (up 6.7%). Seven of the 17 major offence categories were trending downwards: *robbery without a weapon* (down 19.3%), *robbery with a firearm* (down 41.8%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (down 20.7%), *break and enter dwelling* (down 7.1%), *break and enter non-dwelling* (down 7.1%), *motor vehicle theft* (down 5.5%) and *steal from motor vehicle* (down 6.6%).

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 domestic assault.

Dr Don Weatherburn  
**Director**

April 2016

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**SECTION 1:**

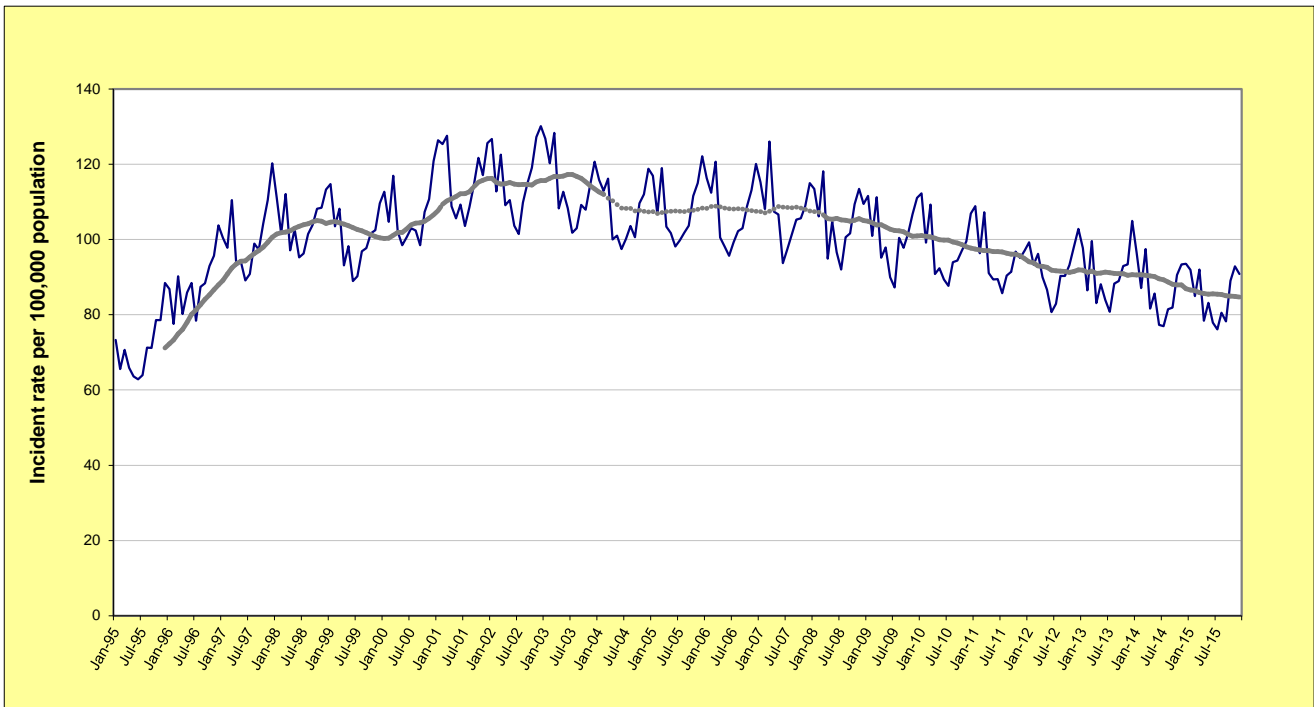
**OVERVIEW OF TRENDS  
IN VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME**

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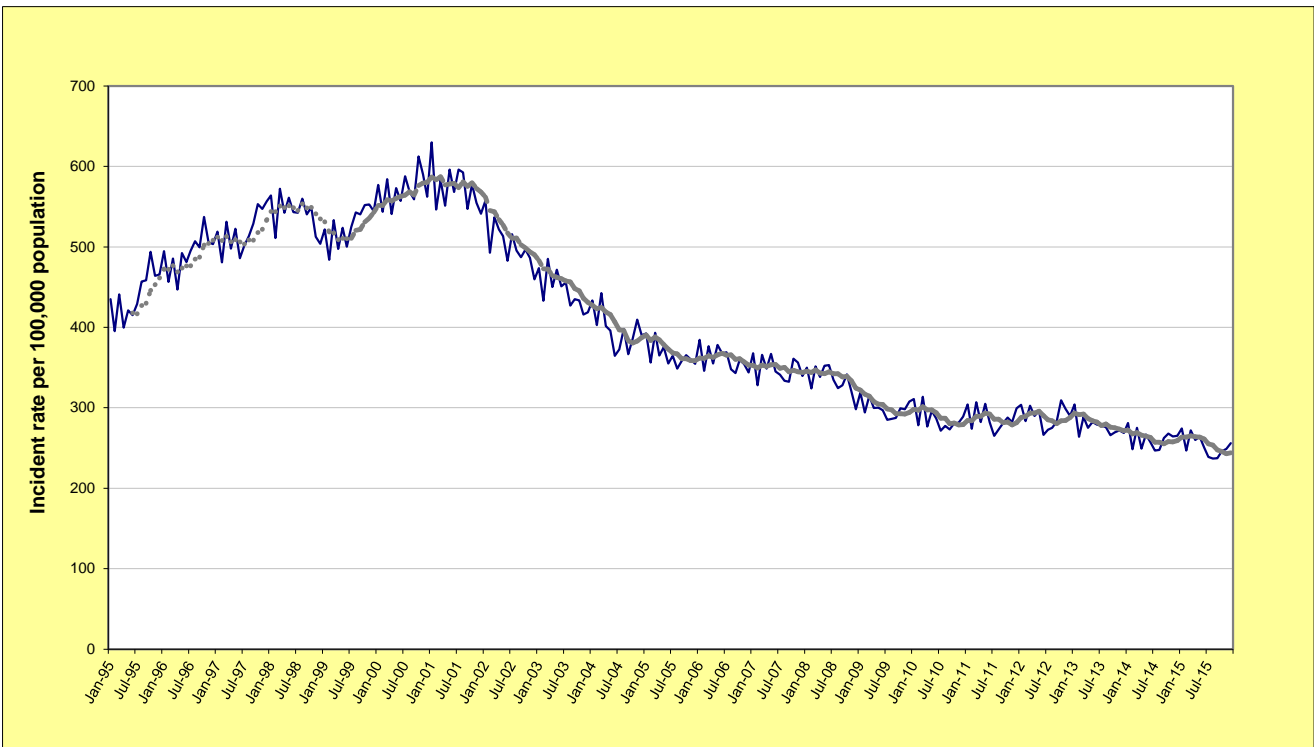




**FIGURE 1.1: NSW LONG-TERM TREND IN VIOLENT OFFENCES\***



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



\* **Violent offences** include: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, 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<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,  
NSW STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs) AND NSW, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2015**

NSW Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	Ratio to NSW rate <sup>#</sup>	Annual percentage change over Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	Ratio to NSW rate <sup>#</sup>
Greater Sydney	Stable	-2.3%	0.9	-4.7%	-1.9%	1.0
Capital Region	Stable	-3.4%	0.9	Stable	-2.6%	0.7
Central West	Stable	-2.5%	1.4	Stable	Stable	1.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Stable	Stable	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.1
Far West and Orana	Stable	-3.1%	2.4	Stable	Stable	1.8
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	-3.0%	1.1
Illawarra	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	-1.7%	1.0
Mid North Coast	Stable	Stable	1.2	Stable	-4.4%	1.0
Murray	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	-6.3%	1.0
New England and North West	Stable	Stable	1.6	Stable	Stable	1.3
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Stable	-1.4%	1.1	Stable	-4.7%	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	Stable	-3.0%	1.1	Stable	-6.0%	0.9
Riverina	Stable	Stable	1.4	Stable	Stable	1.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Stable	-5.2%	1.0	Stable	-5.8%	0.8
<b>NSW</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>^</sup> For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

\* **Violent offences** include: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, 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<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,  
GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs), JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2015**

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	Ratio to NSW rate <sup>#</sup>	Annual percentage change over Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	Ratio to NSW rate <sup>#</sup>
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Stable	Stable	0.4	-6.9%	1.6%	0.5
Blacktown	Stable	Stable	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.2
Central Coast	Stable	Stable	1.0	Stable	-4.9%	0.9
City and Inner South	Stable	-3.5%	2.0	-8.6%	-2.2%	2.5
Eastern Suburbs	Stable	Stable	0.7	Stable	-3.9%	0.9
Inner South West	Stable	Stable	0.8	-9.7%	-3.4%	0.8
Inner West	Stable	-3.9%	0.6	-4.9%	Stable	1.0
North Sydney and Hornsby	Stable	-4.2%	0.3	-9.9%	Stable	0.6
Northern Beaches	-12.1%	-5.7%	0.5	Stable	-2.8%	0.6
Outer South West	Stable	-3.6%	1.1	Stable	-3.5%	0.9
Outer West and Blue Mountains	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	Stable	1.0
Parramatta	Stable	-2.5%	0.9	-5.0%	Stable	1.1
Ryde	Stable	Stable	0.4	Stable	2.9%	0.7
South West	Stable	-2.6%	0.9	Stable	Stable	1.0
Sutherland	Stable	-4.9%	0.5	-9.3%	Stable	0.6

<sup>^</sup> For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

\* **Violent offences** include: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, 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.

<sup>#</sup> 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<sup>A</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2015

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over	Average annual percentage change	Ratio <sup>#</sup> to	Annual percentage change over	Average annual percentage change	Ratio <sup>#</sup> to
	Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	NSW rate	Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	NSW rate
Albury	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-4.9	1.3
Armidale Dumaresq	-12.0	ns	1.6	ns	16.0	1.7
Ashfield	31.4	ns	0.7	ns	ns	1.0
Auburn	-11.8	ns	0.9	-11.9	-4.3	0.9
Ballina	-20.5	-7.1	0.8	ns	-10.9	0.7
Balranald	ns	-18.5	.	ns	-8.3	.
Bankstown	ns	ns	0.9	-11.3	-4.9	0.9
Bathurst Regional	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.3
Bega Valley	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-5.9	0.5
Bellingen	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-9.1	0.5
Berrigan	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Blacktown	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.2
Bland	ns	-8.2	0.8	ns	-3.8	0.7
Blayney	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.6
Blue Mountains	-13.9	-6.7	0.7	ns	-6.2	0.6
Bogan	ns	ns	2.3	ns	11.4	1.8
Bombala	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Boorowa	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Botany Bay	ns	-6.4	0.7	ns	ns	1.1
Bourke	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Brewarrina	ns	ns	.	ns	-20.5	.
Broken Hill	ns	-8.5	1.7	ns	-6.2	1.0
Burwood	ns	ns	0.7	-9.9	ns	1.6
Byron	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-4.5	1.4
Cabonne	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	0.8
Camden	ns	5.9	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Campbelltown	ns	-6.0	1.3	ns	-3.2	1.1
Canada Bay	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.7
Canterbury	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.8
Carrathool	ns	ns	.	ns	-10.8	.
Central Darling	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Cessnock	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.4
Clarence Valley	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.1
Cobar	ns	ns	2.0	ns	ns	1.7
Coffs Harbour	ns	ns	1.6	16.5	ns	1.1
Conargo	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Coolamon	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.7
Cooma-Monaro	ns	-15.3	0.7	ns	-9.7	0.5
Coonamble	ns	ns	2.5	ns	ns	2.8
Cootamundra	ns	ns	1.4	ns	-8.8	0.6
Corowa Shire	ns	ns	0.8	-19.2	ns	0.8
Cowra	ns	ns	1.8	ns	3.6	1.2
Deniliquin	ns	ns	1.2	ns	-8.0	0.8
Dubbo	ns	ns	1.8	ns	8.4	2.1
Dungog	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-8.3	0.5
Eurobodalla	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-7.4	0.9
Fairfield	ns	-2.8	0.8	ns	-3.6	0.8
Forbes	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.5
Gilgandra	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.7
Glen Innes Severn	ns	11.2	1.9	ns	-4.6	0.9
Gloucester	ns	17.1	0.9	ns	ns	0.6
Gosford	ns	ns	0.9	10.3	-5.3	0.8
Goulburn Mulwaree	ns	ns	1.1	ns	-2.1	0.8
Great Lakes	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-3.5	1.0
Greater Hume Shire	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-13.1	0.5
Greater Taree	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-3.3	1.1
Griffith	ns	ns	1.9	ns	4.1	1.4
Gundagai	ns	ns	0.8	ns	6.4	0.9
Gunnedah	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.5
Guyra	ns	ns	1.5	ns	9.1	1.0
Gwydir	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Harden	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.5
Hawkesbury	ns	ns	1.1	-11.6	-4.1	0.8
Hay	ns	ns	.	17.2	ns	.
Holroyd	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	1.1
Hornsby	ns	-5.2	0.3	ns	ns	0.5
Hunters Hill	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Hurstville	22.8	ns	0.7	-13.3	-4.7	0.7
Inverell	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.0
Jerilderie	.	.	.	.	.	.
Junee	ns	10.0	1.2	ns	ns	0.6
Kempsey	ns	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.5
Kiama	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Kogarah	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.6
Ku-ring-gai	ns	ns	0.2	ns	ns	0.4
Kyogle	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-17.5	0.5
Lachlan	ns	ns	2.3	-32.9	ns	1.2
Lake Macquarie	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-5.3	1.0
Lane Cove	ns	ns	0.3	-18.6	ns	0.5
Leeton	ns	ns	1.4	ns	-10.0	0.8

TABLE 1.3: TRENDS<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2015

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Average annual percentage change Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	Ratio <sup>#</sup> to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Average annual percentage change Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	Ratio <sup>#</sup> to NSW rate
Leichhardt	ns	-7.5	0.6	-8.0	-3.4	0.9
Lismore	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-3.8	1.0
Lithgow	ns	-6.6	1.1	-36.3	ns	1.0
Liverpool	-11.6	-3.3	1.0	ns	ns	1.1
Liverpool Plains	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	0.7
Lockhart	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-5.5	0.5
Lord Howe Island	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maitland	17.8	ns	1.2	ns	-2.9	1.1
Manly	ns	-6.6	0.7	ns	-5.8	0.8
Marrickville	-4.2	-2.5	1.0	ns	ns	1.2
Mid-Western Regional	ns	ns	1.4	-12.1	ns	0.8
Moree Plains	ns	ns	3.5	ns	ns	2.6
Mosman	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Murray	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.8
Murrumbidgee	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Muswellbrook	ns	7.3	1.5	ns	ns	1.4
Nambucca	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.2
Narrabri	ns	7.4	1.6	ns	ns	1.2
Narrandera	ns	-15.3	0.8	ns	ns	1.3
Narromine	ns	ns	2.3	ns	5.3	2.2
Newcastle	ns	-2.2	1.3	ns	-4.3	1.5
North Sydney	ns	-3.8	0.5	-18.6	ns	0.8
Oberon	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.7
Orange	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.7
Palerang	ns	-15.9	0.2	ns	ns	0.5
Parkes	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.2
Parramatta	ns	-3.0	1.1	-5.2	ns	1.3
Penrith	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.1
Pittwater	ns	-4.6	0.4	ns	-3.8	0.6
Port Macquarie-Hastings	ns	-4.3	1.0	ns	-8.5	0.7
Port Stephens	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-7.4	0.8
Queanbeyan	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	1.0
Randwick	ns	-3.7	0.7	ns	-4.0	0.9
Richmond Valley	27.0	ns	1.7	ns	-6.6	1.1
Rockdale	ns	ns	0.7	-11.2	-1.5	0.8
Ryde	ns	ns	0.5	ns	3.8	0.8
Shellharbour	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-3.8	0.9
Shoalhaven	ns	-6.3	1.1	ns	-5.9	1.0
Singleton	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	1.1
Snowy River	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.6
Strathfield	ns	ns	0.7	-7.7	ns	1.2
Sutherland Shire	ns	-4.9	0.5	-9.4	ns	0.6
Sydney	ns	-3.5	2.6	-10.8	-2.7	3.1
Tamworth Regional	ns	-5.4	1.5	ns	-4.2	1.1
Temora	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.8
Tenterfield	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.1
The Hills Shire	-10.8	-4.8	0.3	ns	2.6	0.6
Tumbarumba	ns	10.7	1.3	ns	ns	0.8
Tumut Shire	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.7
Tweed	-10.5	ns	0.9	ns	-4.4	0.8
Unincorporated Far West	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Upper Hunter Shire	ns	-5.6	0.6	ns	ns	0.7
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Uralla	ns	-13.1	0.5	ns	ns	0.5
Urana	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wagga Wagga	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.8
Wakool	.	.	0.5	ns	ns	0.5
Walcha	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Walgett	ns	ns	4.9	ns	ns	2.1
Warren	ns	-21.7	.	ns	ns	.
Warringham	ns	-5.6	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Warrumbungle Shire	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-5.9	0.8
Waverley	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-1.8	1.2
Weddin	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Wellington	ns	ns	2.0	ns	ns	1.9
Wentworth	ns	ns	1.9	ns	-14.0	1.2
Willoughby	ns	ns	0.4	ns	-2.5	0.9
Wingecarribee	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-5.5	0.6
Wollondilly	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-7.2	0.5
Wollongong	-13.3	ns	0.9	ns	ns	1.0
Woolahra	ns	ns	0.5	-27.4	-7.3	0.7
Wyong	ns	ns	1.2	ns	-4.6	1.0
Yass Valley	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.5
Young	ns	ns	1.4	ns	-6.6	0.7
<b>NSW</b>	<b>ns</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>^</sup> 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.



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**SECTION 2:**  
**OVERVIEW OF TRENDS  
IN RECORDED CRIME  
BY OFFENCE TYPE**

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**TABLE 2.1: TRENDS<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES,  
NSW, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2015**

<b>Offence category</b>	<b>Trend result and annual percentage change Jan 2014 - Dec 2015</b>	<b>Trend result and average annual percentage change Jan 2011 - Dec 2015</b>
Murder *	Stable	Stable
Domestic violence related assault	Stable	Up by 1.9%
Non-domestic violence related assault	Stable	Down by 4.8%
Sexual assault	Stable	Up by 1.7%
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Up by 3.0%
Robbery without a weapon	Down by 19.3%	Down by 14.9%
Robbery with a firearm	Down by 41.8%	Down by 18.5%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Down by 20.7%	Down by 10.8%
Break and enter dwelling	Down by 7.1%	Down by 5.5%
Break and enter non-dwelling	Down by 7.1%	Down by 8.7%
Motor vehicle theft	Down by 5.5%	Down by 7.9%
Steal from motor vehicle	Down by 6.6%	Down by 4.6%
Steal from retail store	Up by 6.7%	Stable
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable
Steal from person	Stable	Down by 9.5%
Fraud	Stable	Up by 8.2%
Malicious damage to property	Stable	Down by 7.5%

<sup>^</sup> 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<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2010 TO DECEMBER 2015**

<b>Offence category</b>	<b>Trend result and annual percentage change</b>				
	<b>Jan 2010 - Dec 2011</b>	<b>Jan 2011 - Dec 2012</b>	<b>Jan 2012 - Dec 2013</b>	<b>Jan 2013 - Dec 2014</b>	<b>Jan 2014 - Dec 2015</b>
Murder *	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Non-domestic violence related assault	-6.3%	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Stable	11.1%	Stable	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	-14.6%	Stable	-11.4%	-21.4%	-19.3%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	-41.8%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Stable	Stable	Stable	-14.1%	-20.7%
Break and enter dwelling	-4.1%	Stable	-13.1%	Stable	-7.1%
Break and enter non-dwelling	Stable	-4.6%	-10.3%	-12.5%	-7.1%
Motor vehicle theft	Stable	-6.7%	-12.8%	Stable	-5.5%
Steal from motor vehicle	7.7%	Stable	-4.9%	-4.6%	-6.6%
Steal from retail store	Stable	Stable	Stable	-5.8%	6.7%
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable	Stable	3.4%	Stable
Steal from person	Stable	Stable	-11.5%	-14.5%	Stable
Fraud	Stable	16.9%	15.2%	Stable	Stable
Malicious damage to property	Stable	Stable	-7.9%	-10.6%	Stable

<sup>^</sup> 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<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR ALL OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015**

Offence Category		Number of recorded criminal incidents		Trend <sup>^</sup> over 24-month period	
		Jan 2014 - Dec 2014	Jan 2015 - Dec 2015	Trend test result	Percentage change
Homicide	Murder*	94	74	Stable	
	Attempted murder	22	29	Stable	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	1	7	.	
	Manslaughter*	4	3	.	
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	29,191	29,001	Stable	
	Non-domestic violence related assault	31,759	30,660	Stable	
	Assault Police	2,518	2,469	Stable	
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	4,890	4,800	Stable	
	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	6,534	6,666	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		287	250	Stable	
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	1,937	1,564	Down	-19.3%
	Robbery with a firearm	299	174	Down	-41.8%
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,196	949	Down	-20.7%
Blackmail and extortion		106	134	Stable	
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		29,696	30,181	Stable	
Other offences against the person		1,290	1,303	Stable	
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	33,984	31,573	Down	-7.1%
	Break and enter non-dwelling	12,789	11,877	Down	-7.1%
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	7,454	7,981	Stable	
	Motor vehicle theft	14,915	14,099	Down	-5.5%
	Steal from motor vehicle	42,749	39,935	Down	-6.6%
	Steal from retail store	20,585	21,956	Up	6.7%
	Steal from dwelling	22,392	21,416	Stable	
	Steal from person	6,143	5,709	Stable	
	Stock theft	506	496	Stable	
	Fraud	49,120	51,137	Stable	
Other theft	32,324	29,682	Down	-8.2%	
Arson		5,630	4,998	Stable	
Malicious damage to property		68,209	63,881	Stable	
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	926	1,254	Up	35.4%
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	798	857	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	18,116	19,442	Up	7.3%
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	5,343	6,930	Up	29.7%
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1,966	2,183	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	3,394	3,841	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	316	372	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	297	458	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	904	708	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	2,184	1,997	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	591	564	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	295	308	Stable	
	Cultivating cannabis	1,379	1,187	Stable	
	Manufacture drug	88	107	Stable	
	Importing drugs	42	35	Stable	
Other drug offences	4,838	5,392	Up	11.5%	
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		11,828	11,698	Stable	
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	8,969	9,423	Stable	
	Offensive conduct	6,421	5,886	Stable	
	Offensive language	4,304	4,068	Stable	
	Criminal intent	2,043	2,225	Stable	
Betting and gaming offences		115	62	Down	-46.1%
Liquor offences		13,249	11,184	Down	-15.6%
Pornography offences		511	560	Stable	
Prostitution offences		259	122	Down	-52.9%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	158	184	Stable	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	13,374	14,127	Stable	
	Breach bail conditions	32,447	36,996	Up	14.0%
	Fail to appear	689	723	Stable	
	Resist or hinder officer	6,546	6,390	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	557	511	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		84,424	119,263	Up	41.3%
Other offences		15,488	15,705	Stable	

<sup>^</sup> For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

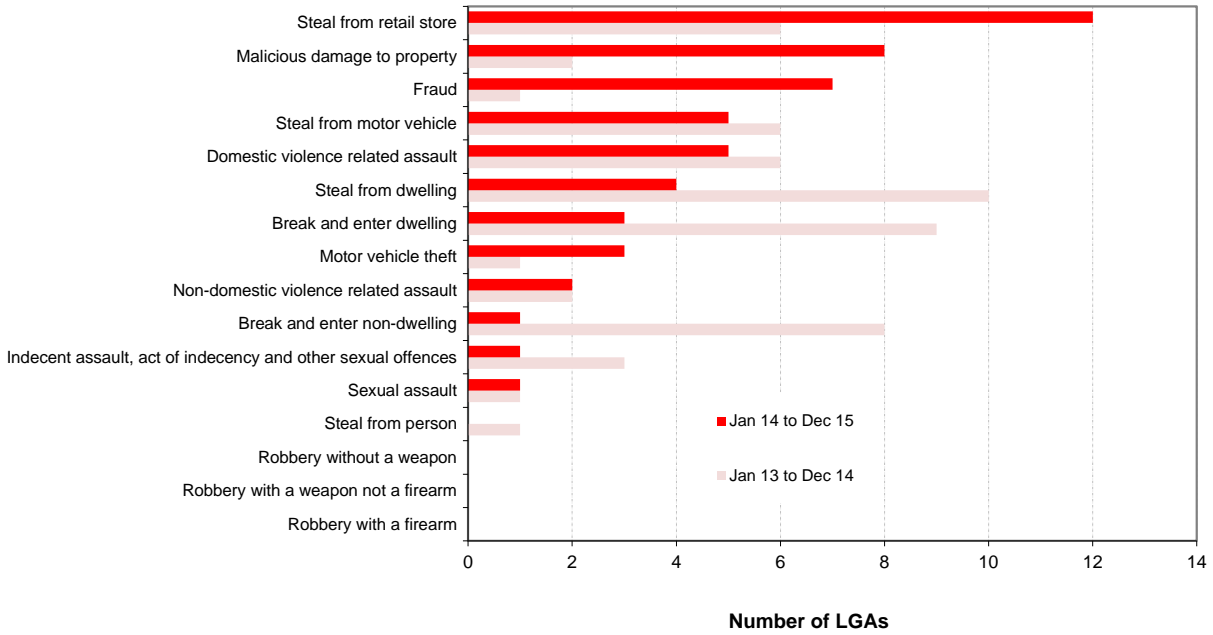
\* For murder and manslaughter incidents, the trend test is applied to the monthly number of recorded victims rather than criminal incidents.

**TABLE 2.4: NUMBER AND OUTCOME<sup>^</sup> OF 24-MONTH TREND TESTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), ALL REPORTS 2007 TO 2015**

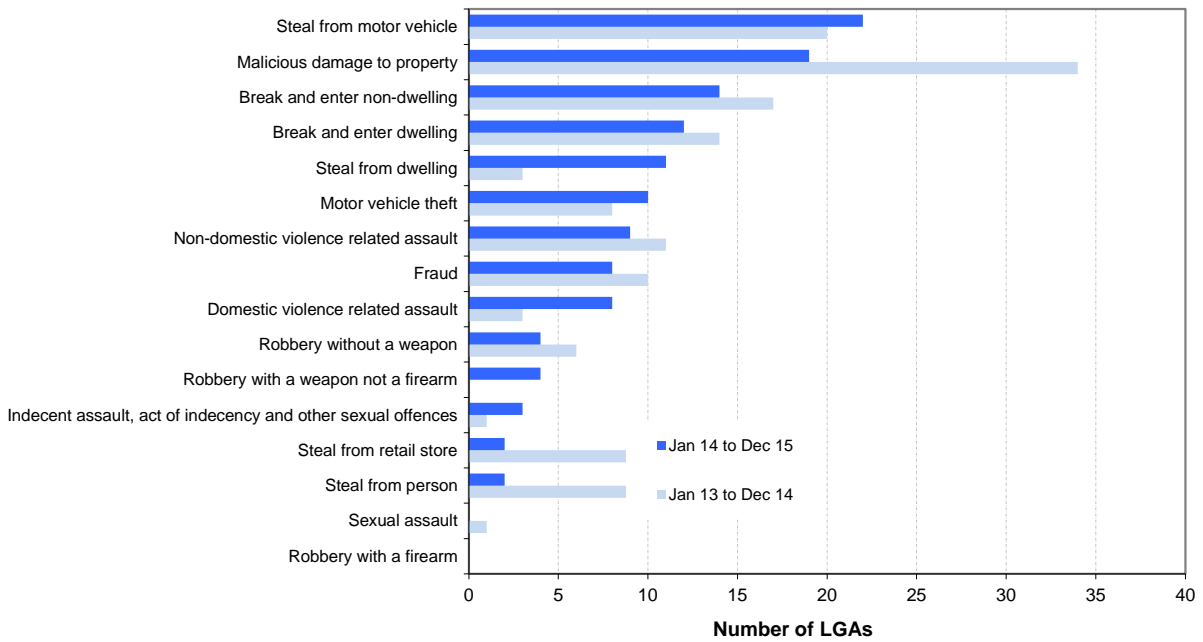
	<i>Final month for 24-month trend test</i>	<i>Number of LGAs</i>	<i>Number of trend tests</i>	<i>Stable trends (%)</i>	<i>Downward trends (%)</i>	<i>Upward trends (%)</i>
<b>2007</b>	March	154	1,450	86.0	6.8	7.2
	June	154	1,447	88.3	6.8	5.0
	September	154	1,440	84.9	10.4	4.7
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>2008</b>	March	154	1,429	88.0	6.3	5.7
	June	154	1,430	86.6	8.3	5.2
	September	154	1,422	82.3	12.5	5.2
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>2009</b>	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
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>2010</b>	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
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>2011</b>	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
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>2012</b>	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
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>2013</b>	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
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>2014</b>	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
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>2015</b>	March	154	1,350	86.1	9.4	4.4
	June	154	1,357	86.6	10.1	3.3
	September	154	1,348	85.9	11.9	2.2
	<b>December</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

<sup>^</sup> 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<sup>^</sup>, MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014 AND JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015**



**FIGURE 2.1B: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT DOWNWARD TRENDS<sup>^</sup>, MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2014 AND JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015**



<sup>^</sup> For further explanation of trend results, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

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**SECTION 3:**

**TRENDS, RATE COMPARISONS AND  
RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS  
FOR MAJOR OFFENCES  
NSW REGIONS AND LGAS  
2014 AND 2015**

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**TABLE 3.1A: TRENDS<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015**

<b>NSW Statistical Area</b>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	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	-19.9	-44.1	-21.5	-11.4	-15.5	-8.2	-8.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	-7.2
Capital Region	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	26.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Central West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-7.3
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	22.0	ns	ns	ns	40.2	ns	ns	ns	ns
Far West and Orana	.	ns	-10.2	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	.	12.4	ns	ns	ns	47.8	.	ns	ns	25.9	ns	6.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Illawarra	.	ns	ns	ns	-14.3	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Mid North Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	24.0	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	26.1	ns
Murray	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-19.6	-12.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	51.0	ns
New England and North West	.	ns	-10.5	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	-15.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Richmond - Tweed	.	-18.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.5
Riverina	.	13.2	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	48.0	ns	ns	-11.9	ns	ns	ns
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	.	ns	ns	ns	29.5	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-35.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.0
<b>NSW</b>	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-19.3	-41.8	-20.7	-7.1	-7.1	-5.5	-6.6	6.7	ns	ns	ns	ns

<sup>^</sup> 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<sup>^</sup> OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2015**

<b>NSW Statistical Area</b>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	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	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8
Capital Region	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.1
Central West	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.6
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.3
Far West and Orana	7.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	2.9	3.5	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.7	2.6
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.2
Illawarra	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0
Mid North Coast	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.2
Murray	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.3
New England and North West	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.6	1.8
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
Richmond - Tweed	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
Riverina	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.5
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0
<b>NSW</b>	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

<sup>^</sup> 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, 2015**

<i>NSW Statistical Area</i>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	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	40	15,951	17,181	2,396	3,455	1,225	132	645	16,609	5,012	8,374	22,994	13,777	11,450	4,536	39,241	33,994
Capital Region	4	746	737	138	242	7	2	7	726	394	270	962	503	541	27	670	2,057
Central West	3	1,194	1,124	234	258	25	3	17	1,495	657	425	1,399	750	959	79	873	2,775
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1	695	743	146	180	9	2	22	761	369	273	828	408	563	79	482	1,494
Far West and Orana	8	1,383	980	174	208	23	1	13	1,447	658	401	1,377	503	722	78	610	2,596
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	2	1,413	996	227	299	34	5	37	1,283	686	689	1,926	729	956	93	1,212	2,740
Illawarra	2	1,035	1,082	200	228	48	4	41	1,299	543	602	1,802	957	906	163	1,243	2,529
Mid North Coast	1	1,043	962	178	310	30	6	26	1,298	527	439	866	551	910	78	792	2,188
Murray	1	488	535	99	158	9	1	6	544	311	215	589	304	450	42	450	1,294
New England and North West	4	1,259	1,174	192	272	28	1	28	1,662	647	386	1,209	709	846	56	768	2,851
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5	1,472	1,741	306	401	54	14	65	1,596	772	938	3,003	1,207	1,233	271	2,619	3,769
Richmond - Tweed	1	881	1,216	199	255	40	0	17	928	504	421	1,171	545	749	128	1,087	2,107
Riverina	2	924	802	147	197	14	1	12	1,244	472	444	1,248	589	713	45	562	1,973
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0	509	542	124	180	15	2	13	681	323	221	561	424	418	33	510	1,299
<b>NSW</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>29,001</b>	<b>30,660</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>31,573</b>	<b>11,877</b>	<b>14,099</b>	<b>39,935</b>	<b>21,956</b>	<b>21,416</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>51,137</b>	<b>63,881</b>

\* Number of victims.

**TABLE 3.1D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2014**

<i>NSW Statistical Area</i>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	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	16,053	17,537	2,374	3,474	1,530	236	822	18,748	5,932	9,118	25,215	12,891	11,798	4,898	38,557	36,639
Capital Region	1	657	865	171	201	11	0	8	777	404	236	763	363	544	30	591	2,024
Central West	3	1,213	1,237	239	272	36	4	15	1,670	654	455	1,542	696	1,051	95	797	2,994
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2	722	714	153	214	20	3	13	624	399	287	818	291	546	57	447	1,591
Far West and Orana	5	1,435	1,091	195	218	21	4	28	1,495	781	393	1,501	446	704	86	511	2,743
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	3	1,257	948	232	301	23	11	51	1,411	545	748	1,806	683	1,093	116	1,105	2,941
Illawarra	6	1,073	1,233	192	266	69	9	59	1,283	452	658	1,775	905	957	166	1,365	2,699
Mid North Coast	4	1,017	1,093	195	250	36	3	29	1,244	608	453	933	534	927	97	628	2,347
Murray	2	572	610	96	116	15	1	18	676	387	246	750	302	423	27	298	1,382
New England and North West	2	1,279	1,312	221	290	35	3	19	1,515	698	397	1,361	586	960	55	656	2,963
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	4	1,479	1,833	315	382	65	15	77	1,619	677	925	2,947	1,286	1,256	292	2,206	3,908
Richmond - Tweed	8	1,075	1,188	203	234	37	3	18	909	564	450	1,227	594	825	135	1,026	2,354
Riverina	6	816	829	150	166	16	0	20	1,238	444	300	1,238	586	809	53	448	2,055
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0	539	552	132	139	22	7	19	775	238	248	872	422	499	34	469	1,444
<b>NSW</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>29,191</b>	<b>31,759</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>33,984</b>	<b>12,789</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>42,749</b>	<b>20,585</b>	<b>22,392</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>49,120</b>	<b>68,209</b>

\* Number of victims.

**TABLE 3.2A: TRENDS<sup>^</sup> IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015**

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	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	-17.6
Blacktown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.6	-24.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Central Coast	.	13.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	-35.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	25.7	ns	ns	17.2	ns
City and Inner South	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-18.6	.	ns	ns	-20.7	ns	-17.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	-6.2
Eastern Suburbs	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Inner South West	.	ns	8.7	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-14.7	ns	ns	-18.1	-16.5	ns	-8.6	ns	ns
Inner West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-5.6
North Sydney and Hornsby	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-35.0	.	.	-12.2	ns	ns	-27.5	ns	ns	-8.5	ns	-14.1
Northern Beaches	.	-12.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	22.7	ns
Outer South West	.	ns	ns	ns	27.3	-46.2	.	ns	ns	-32.4	ns	ns	29.5	ns	ns	24.3	-12.3
Outer West and Blue Mountains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-18.2	-18.7	19.0	ns	ns	ns	-10.0
Parramatta	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.8	.	-38.9	-14.7	ns	-19.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-6.5
Ryde	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-22.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.8
South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.3	.	-32.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sutherland	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-20.5	ns	ns	-19.2	43.6	ns	ns	-15.7	ns

<sup>^</sup> For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

**TABLE 3.2B: RATIO TO NSW RATE<sup>^</sup> OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, 2015**

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	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	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Blacktown	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.7	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Central Coast	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1
City and Inner South	1.6	1.1	2.9	1.2	1.6	4.1	1.7	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.8	1.8	7.8	3.8	1.4
Eastern Suburbs	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7
Inner South West	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7
Inner West	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.6
North Sydney and Hornsby	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5
Northern Beaches	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Outer South West	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
Outer West and Blue Mountains	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2
Parramatta	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.8
Ryde	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5
South West	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
Sutherland	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8

<sup>^</sup> 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, 2015**

<b>Greater Sydney Statistical Area</b>	<b>Murder *</b>	<b>Domestic violence related assault</b>	<b>Non-domestic violence related assault</b>	<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences</b>	<b>Robbery without a weapon</b>	<b>Robbery with a firearm</b>	<b>Robbery with a weapon not a firearm</b>	<b>Break and enter dwelling</b>	<b>Break and enter non-dwelling</b>	<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	<b>Steal from motor vehicle</b>	<b>Steal from retail store</b>	<b>Steal from dwelling</b>	<b>Steal from person</b>	<b>Fraud</b>	<b>Malicious damage to property</b>
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1	362	323	101	122	16	2	5	576	175	201	635	278	286	40	993	813
Blacktown	8	1,955	1,529	248	349	190	25	74	1,581	367	797	2,403	1,151	935	301	3,047	3,419
Central Coast	4	1,429	1,347	216	285	47	7	29	1,240	456	655	1,781	1,061	753	210	1,751	3,199
City and Inner South	5	1,308	3,578	240	425	258	12	112	1,162	564	618	2,333	2,525	1,577	1,807	7,853	3,690
Eastern Suburbs	0	667	967	91	149	46	7	19	869	149	404	1,084	889	856	263	2,090	1,647
Inner South West	6	2,084	1,557	193	292	132	19	98	1,632	479	1,355	2,290	885	937	254	4,325	3,180
Inner West	0	600	741	92	165	48	13	35	1,052	277	519	1,419	611	831	268	2,827	1,612
North Sydney and Hornsby	2	447	588	111	184	26	3	12	1,069	346	222	962	929	816	162	2,233	1,747
Northern Beaches	0	346	580	69	131	26	0	7	459	236	235	872	537	449	124	1,313	1,429
Outer South West	1	1,238	948	223	294	42	4	38	1,099	292	506	1,328	833	564	94	1,471	2,220
Outer West and Blue Mountains	3	1,442	1,365	237	306	87	7	49	1,323	388	622	1,679	969	891	198	1,945	3,266
Parramatta	5	1,657	1,658	217	309	160	18	80	2,025	571	886	2,672	1,164	1,117	405	4,203	2,873
Ryde	1	233	308	49	103	12	0	7	510	170	112	438	420	300	68	1,457	747
South West	3	1,733	1,163	230	240	111	15	70	1,589	380	1,022	2,385	1,008	750	270	2,977	2,664
Sutherland	1	450	529	79	101	24	0	10	423	162	220	713	517	388	72	756	1,488

\* Number of victims.

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

<b>Greater Sydney Statistical Area</b>	<b>Murder *</b>	<b>Domestic violence related assault</b>	<b>Non-domestic violence related assault</b>	<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences</b>	<b>Robbery without a weapon</b>	<b>Robbery with a firearm</b>	<b>Robbery with a weapon not a firearm</b>	<b>Break and enter dwelling</b>	<b>Break and enter non-dwelling</b>	<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	<b>Steal from motor vehicle</b>	<b>Steal from retail store</b>	<b>Steal from dwelling</b>	<b>Steal from person</b>	<b>Fraud</b>	<b>Malicious damage to property</b>
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0	361	351	91	101	15	2	6	646	210	216	730	315	330	46	1,008	987
Blacktown	3	1,984	1,695	235	335	207	26	77	1,809	484	910	2,498	1,139	991	314	2,685	3,711
Central Coast	5	1,258	1,500	231	305	65	16	45	1,296	475	745	1,866	844	741	230	1,494	3,337
City and Inner South	4	1,324	3,603	218	436	317	18	124	1,232	711	661	2,824	2,654	1,589	2,030	8,088	3,933
Eastern Suburbs	0	604	846	81	150	53	4	29	962	190	431	1,267	742	866	299	2,041	1,702
Inner South West	8	1,974	1,433	203	309	158	45	128	1,913	490	1,391	2,797	1,060	1,039	278	4,636	3,446
Inner West	5	607	739	91	158	83	17	45	1,268	320	514	1,445	518	855	231	2,996	1,776
North Sydney and Hornsby	0	492	611	111	206	40	2	14	1,217	411	213	1,327	895	868	177	2,291	2,034
Northern Beaches	0	393	682	83	135	34	0	7	511	216	172	852	507	509	146	1,070	1,398
Outer South West	0	1,287	985	206	231	78	12	36	1,117	432	534	1,236	643	566	128	1,183	2,530
Outer West and Blue Mountains	2	1,484	1,394	233	330	115	14	57	1,459	499	760	2,064	814	810	192	1,602	3,630
Parramatta	11	1,849	1,641	244	324	202	45	131	2,375	664	1,096	2,547	1,061	1,167	435	4,347	3,073
Ryde	0	223	291	53	111	13	3	10	664	168	144	516	359	411	60	1,202	837
South West	9	1,772	1,300	213	229	131	32	104	1,747	474	1,055	2,364	980	670	249	3,017	2,644
Sutherland	1	441	466	81	114	19	0	9	532	188	276	882	360	386	83	897	1,601

\* Number of victims.

















TABLE 3.3D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LGAs, 2014

NSW LGA	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Leichhardt	n.a.	103	144	19	33	17	0	7	225	73	105	321	95	187	17	404	377
Lismore	n.a.	214	256	57	73	9	0	4	212	113	87	238	135	154	23	172	561
Lithgow	n.a.	98	119	29	21	4	0	3	221	192	59	153	57	100	10	100	399
Liverpool	n.a.	1,023	742	137	128	63	11	60	982	281	568	1,387	683	399	128	1,586	1,481
Liverpool Plains	n.a.	35	36	12	21	0	0	0	25	16	5	20	5	25	2	15	68
Lockhart	n.a.	4	13	6	5	0	0	0	7	8	0	7	2	7	0	4	17
Lord Howe Island	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maitland	n.a.	351	269	49	70	10	4	22	320	111	189	616	232	251	44	335	839
Manly	n.a.	70	232	21	40	10	0	1	103	58	30	175	81	155	67	217	299
Marrickville	n.a.	259	387	36	97	37	7	25	295	100	192	547	130	326	89	811	857
Mid-Western Regional	n.a.	125	143	26	26	3	1	0	109	33	35	167	48	128	7	70	334
Moree Plains	n.a.	268	228	29	35	5	1	2	323	131	100	192	124	165	12	77	526
Mosman	n.a.	54	37	8	7	1	0	1	99	18	21	90	28	73	12	114	131
Murray	n.a.	22	14	1	5	0	0	1	37	34	22	44	4	25	3	16	46
Murrumbidgee	n.a.	20	6	5	4	0	0	0	7	5	2	12	0	12	0	6	33
Muswellbrook	n.a.	129	74	21	14	1	1	5	170	55	58	150	55	96	7	68	247
Nambucca	n.a.	106	99	21	26	2	1	3	194	71	39	98	31	65	6	36	218
Narrabri	n.a.	56	89	9	17	1	0	0	84	79	27	131	35	60	2	54	197
Narrandera	n.a.	34	22	4	5	1	0	0	46	19	15	55	22	28	0	7	65
Narromine	n.a.	52	62	9	14	0	0	1	56	100	24	93	10	53	7	20	136
Newcastle	n.a.	730	1,092	126	185	40	10	44	772	380	388	1,474	642	685	201	1,158	1,894
North Sydney	n.a.	130	147	19	37	7	0	2	244	103	53	312	108	280	53	653	416
Oberon	n.a.	19	17	8	4	0	0	0	24	20	10	21	4	13	0	10	48
Orange	n.a.	306	301	32	32	16	3	7	506	100	141	496	297	238	36	229	718
Palerang	n.a.	16	25	8	6	0	0	0	51	15	15	31	7	31	1	24	81
Parkes	n.a.	100	95	19	17	1	0	0	73	41	26	88	26	89	2	52	208
Parramatta	n.a.	782	822	127	149	108	16	61	1,103	292	396	1,172	703	660	255	2,153	1,470
Penrith	n.a.	1,069	924	157	233	84	9	48	1,058	291	558	1,398	603	539	147	1,253	2,210
Pittwater	n.a.	78	158	17	31	5	0	1	97	30	47	268	70	101	26	284	384
Port Macquarie-Hastings	n.a.	292	356	49	73	12	1	4	215	105	100	275	124	319	39	263	623
Port Stephens	n.a.	323	255	39	75	6	2	7	344	114	157	341	137	225	23	251	830
Queanbeyan	n.a.	107	160	21	22	2	0	3	207	114	62	236	113	106	9	142	374
Randwick	n.a.	347	364	47	75	38	3	20	431	90	209	639	216	336	120	959	821
Richmond Valley	n.a.	121	126	24	25	6	1	2	149	148	47	117	51	103	16	75	291
Rockdale	n.a.	334	248	32	62	25	10	13	319	78	213	638	145	242	102	1,019	632
Ryde	n.a.	154	211	32	72	11	3	8	385	107	106	357	304	271	46	905	527
Shellharbour	n.a.	265	233	38	68	8	1	9	252	73	139	317	215	185	27	299	590
Shoalhaven	n.a.	408	451	95	98	22	6	17	641	196	211	706	328	366	29	350	1,067
Singleton	n.a.	66	80	25	35	1	0	4	172	50	81	230	64	121	8	63	205
Snowy River	n.a.	10	39	5	7	1	0	0	9	18	5	12	9	10	3	10	69
Strathfield	n.a.	113	155	13	28	18	4	11	225	51	112	283	59	114	61	449	311
Sutherland Shire	n.a.	442	468	81	114	19	0	9	534	190	284	885	360	386	83	897	1,604
Sydney	n.a.	1,018	3,142	167	337	274	14	95	904	590	405	2,176	2,318	1,239	1,887	6,768	2,876
Tamworth Regional	n.a.	337	365	52	79	19	1	10	491	142	128	424	180	282	20	241	924
Temora	n.a.	24	20	7	8	0	0	0	14	17	7	27	7	23	0	16	63
Tenterfield	n.a.	56	45	13	6	0	0	0	66	52	13	53	6	24	0	14	104
The Hills Shire	n.a.	266	271	58	75	14	4	7	630	161	163	694	311	320	42	963	798
Tumbarumba	n.a.	9	17	2	8	0	0	0	8	5	1	5	1	11	0	6	26
Tumut Shire	n.a.	61	42	12	15	0	0	0	25	26	21	40	18	45	1	16	125
Tweed	n.a.	408	322	54	48	16	2	7	288	155	213	498	202	227	21	440	743
Unincorporated Far West	n.a.	8	17	10	5	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	3	1	1	12	16
Upper Hunter Shire	n.a.	24	28	8	22	0	0	1	42	32	26	50	18	48	3	30	109
Upper Lachlan Shire	n.a.	16	16	4	3	0	0	0	25	9	7	22	2	16	0	8	50
Uralla	n.a.	21	14	2	4	0	0	0	22	15	6	14	0	26	1	6	42
Urana	n.a.	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	0	6	1	0	1
Wagga Wagga	n.a.	305	375	49	58	6	0	19	696	144	130	696	306	411	38	206	1,004
Wakool	n.a.	11	17	6	4	0	0	1	10	7	4	4	8	11	0	7	26
Walcha	n.a.	6	11	7	14	0	0	0	3	13	1	3	2	2	0	6	25
Walgett	n.a.	171	91	13	8	1	1	4	115	45	26	59	17	49	1	13	229
Warren	n.a.	38	32	6	4	0	3	1	19	11	8	12	8	21	0	6	85
Warringham	n.a.	245	292	45	64	19	0	5	311	128	95	409	356	253	53	569	715
Warrumbungle Shire	n.a.	48	50	11	19	1	0	0	37	20	7	38	13	48	1	30	100
Waverley	n.a.	144	291	18	47	12	1	5	208	45	120	303	443	265	74	683	554
Weddin	n.a.	9	10	1	1	0	0	0	13	6	2	1	0	12	0	2	21
Wellington	n.a.	86	64	15	17	2	0	5	167	57	21	90	14	71	1	20	190
Wentworth	n.a.	73	52	10	10	1	0	0	51	51	22	59	9	36	2	14	79
Willoughby	n.a.	70	146	11	45	12	0	1	188	85	33	238	397	121	56	549	372
Wingecarribee	n.a.	131	101	39	41	0	1	2	133	44	38	167	94	133	5	121	379
Wollondilly	n.a.	145	132	52	55	3	1	1	99	86	71	119	48	65	9	110	287
Wollongong	n.a.	776	945	145	186	61	6	47	979	344	488	1,381	674	725	125	965	1,989
Woollahra	n.a.	95	142	13	24	3	0	4	284	47	90	264	61	236	86	341	270
Wyong	n.a.	808	810	133	184	42	14	29	663	244	455	1,099	495	401	114	978	1,821
Yass Valley	n.a.	39	33	7	5	0	0	0	31	19	11	22	8	33	1	35	72
Young	n.a.	90	70	19	19	2	0	0	34	38	18	39	33	41	0	50	265
Prisons	n.a.	4	717	22	11	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	2	16	125
<b>NSW</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>29,191</b>	<b>31,759</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>33,984</b>	<b>12,789</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>42,749</b>	<b>20,585</b>	<b>22,392</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>49,120</b>	<b>68,209</b>

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



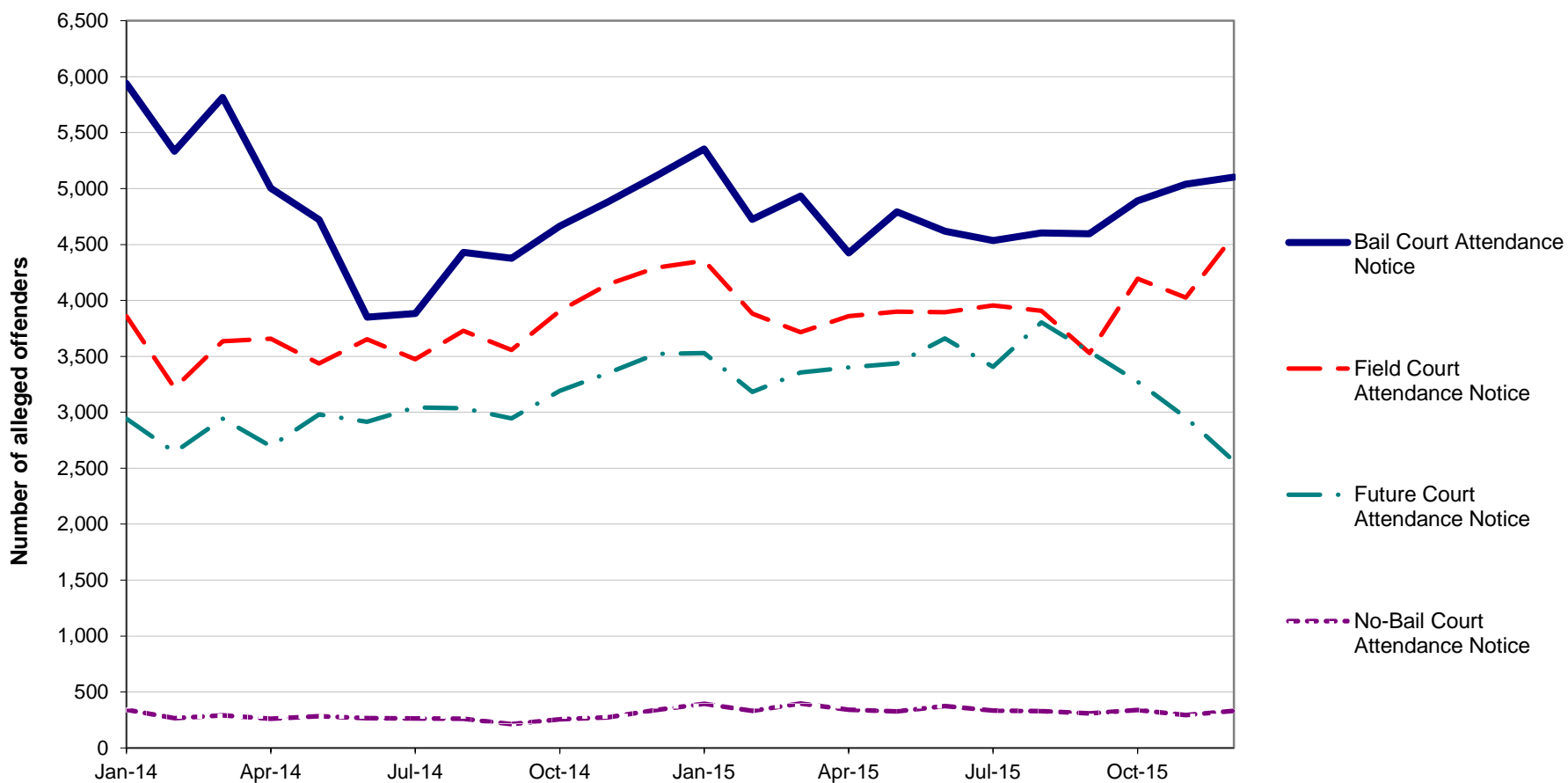
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**SECTION 4:**

**METHODS OF PROCEEDINGS  
AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS  
2013, 2014 AND 2015**

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**Figure 4.1: TRENDS IN REFERRAL METHODS FOR ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST TO COURT, NSW, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015**



Trends: Field Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant upward trend for the 24 month period (up by 7.3%).

Future Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant upward trend for the 24 month period (up by 10.8%).

\* 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 2015 is expected.

**TABLE 4.1: NUMBER OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS RECORDED BY NSW POLICE FORCE BY METHOD OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS  
NSW, JANUARY 2013 TO DECEMBER 2015**

<i>Type of process</i>	<i>Number of alleged offenders</i>			<i>Trend<sup>^</sup></i>	
	<i>Jan-Dec 2013</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2014</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2015</i>	<i>Annual percentage change Jan 2014 - Dec 2015</i>	<i>Average annual percentage change Jan 2013 - Dec 2015</i>
<b>Proceeded against to court:</b>					
Bail Court Attendance Notice	60,402	58,007	57,610	Stable	Stable
No-Bail Court Attendance Notice	3,191	3,319	4,097	Stable	13.3%
Future Court Attendance Notice	34,270	36,208	40,105	10.8%	8.2%
Field Court Attendance Notice	42,280	44,562	47,797	7.3%	6.3%
<b>All proceedings to court</b>	<b>140,143</b>	<b>142,096</b>	<b>149,609</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Proceeded against other than to court:</b>					
Youth Justice Conference	741	738	672	Stable	Stable
Caution Young Offenders	7,284	7,015	6,866	Stable	Stable
Cannabis/other drug caution	5,349	6,049	6,270	Stable	8.3%
Criminal Infringement Notice	11,472	10,184	9,444	Stable	-9.3%
Infringement Notice	599,390	626,448	642,032	Stable	3.5%
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice	594	646	472	-26.9%	Stable
Warnings	7,046	8,159	10,070	23.4%	19.5%
<b>All proceedings other than to court</b>	<b>631,876</b>	<b>659,239</b>	<b>675,826</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>All proceedings</b>	<b>772,019</b>	<b>801,335</b>	<b>825,435</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

<sup>^</sup> For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 44, paragraphs 5 and 6.

• Previous reports have included juvenile offenders initially proceeded against to court by Police and then referred to Youth Justice Conference or given a caution by the court under the Young Offenders Act. They are now counted as being proceeded against to court by Court Attendance Notice as that was the method of proceeding used by the Police. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports. Comparable data for previous years is available on request.

• Since mid-2008, Police have issued compliance notices for breaches of liquor licensing regulations/legislation. Commonly these are for relatively minor breaches eg fail to display regulated signs. Liquor Offence Compliance Notices have been added to the recorded crime collection from the 2015 report. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports. Comparable data for all years available on request.



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**SECTION 5:**

**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS  
AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS  
COMMENCED FOR SELECTED OFFENCES  
JANUARY 2013 TO SEPTEMBER 2015**

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**TABLE 5.1: 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<sup>#</sup></i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days<sup>##</sup></i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared<sup>#</sup></i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days<sup>##</sup></i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic violence related assault	28,430	21,989	15,523	54.6	23,488	16,543	58.2
Non-domestic violence related assault	34,091	14,353	7,262	21.3	16,659	8,958	26.3
Sexual assault	4,700	763	305	6.5	1,108	448	9.5
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offence	6,443	1,600	906	14.1	2,099	1,163	18.1
Abduction and kidnapping	264	87	70	26.5	93	78	29.5
Robbery without a weapon	2,465	589	510	20.7	682	588	23.9
Robbery with a firearm	325	87	81	24.9	110	105	32.3
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,393	391	366	26.3	470	440	31.6
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	29,512	17,293	8,170	27.7	18,877	9,031	30.6
Break and enter dwelling	35,276	2,221	1,765	5.0	2,909	2,277	6.5
Break and enter non-dwelling	14,613	976	833	5.7	1,340	1,152	7.9
Motor vehicle theft	15,964	865	687	4.3	1,163	912	5.7
Steal from motor vehicle	44,817	1,034	768	1.7	1,392	1,039	2.3
Steal from retail store	21,846	11,117	9,012	41.3	12,123	9,961	45.6
Steal from dwelling	21,647	1,698	665	3.1	2,058	869	4.0
Steal from person	7,183	624	421	5.9	726	492	6.8
Stock theft	462	33	7	1.5	41	9	1.9
Fraud	50,270	3,665	2,522	5.0	5,575	3,918	7.8
Arson	6,867	595	279	4.1	664	328	4.8
Malicious damage to property	76,263	15,142	10,105	13.3	16,813	11,482	15.1

<sup>#</sup> Total number cleared includes both incidents where proceedings were commenced and those where no proceedings were commenced.

<sup>##</sup> 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 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<sup>#</sup></i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days<sup>##</sup></i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared<sup>#</sup></i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days<sup>##</sup></i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic violence related assault	29,191	22,542	16,745	57.4	23,978	17,779	60.9
Non-domestic violence related assault	31,759	13,357	6,911	21.8	15,526	8,525	26.8
Sexual assault	4,890	839	415	8.5	1,195	584	11.9
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offence	6,534	1,723	991	15.2	2,205	1,267	19.4
Abduction and kidnapping	287	113	93	32.4	130	101	35.2
Robbery without a weapon	1,937	490	422	21.8	585	494	25.5
Robbery with a firearm	299	70	69	23.1	103	102	34.1
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,196	327	304	25.4	399	364	30.4
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	29,696	17,427	9,401	31.7	19,121	10,417	35.1
Break and enter dwelling	33,984	2,141	1,703	5.0	2,765	2,204	6.5
Break and enter non-dwelling	12,789	910	754	5.9	1,238	1,038	8.1
Motor vehicle theft	14,915	816	644	4.3	1,107	865	5.8
Steal from motor vehicle	42,749	1,070	815	1.9	1,422	1,096	2.6
Steal from retail store	20,585	9,806	7,904	38.4	10,835	8,867	43.1
Steal from dwelling	22,392	1,680	713	3.2	2,068	922	4.1
Steal from person	6,143	527	337	5.5	659	426	6.9
Stock theft	506	24	9	1.8	28	12	2.4
Fraud	49,120	3,401	2,426	4.9	5,464	4,086	8.3
Arson	5,630	441	180	3.2	492	219	3.9
Malicious damage to property	68,209	14,645	10,123	14.8	16,415	11,509	16.9

<sup>#</sup> Total number cleared includes both incidents where proceedings were commenced and those where no proceedings were commenced.

<sup>##</sup> 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 2015**

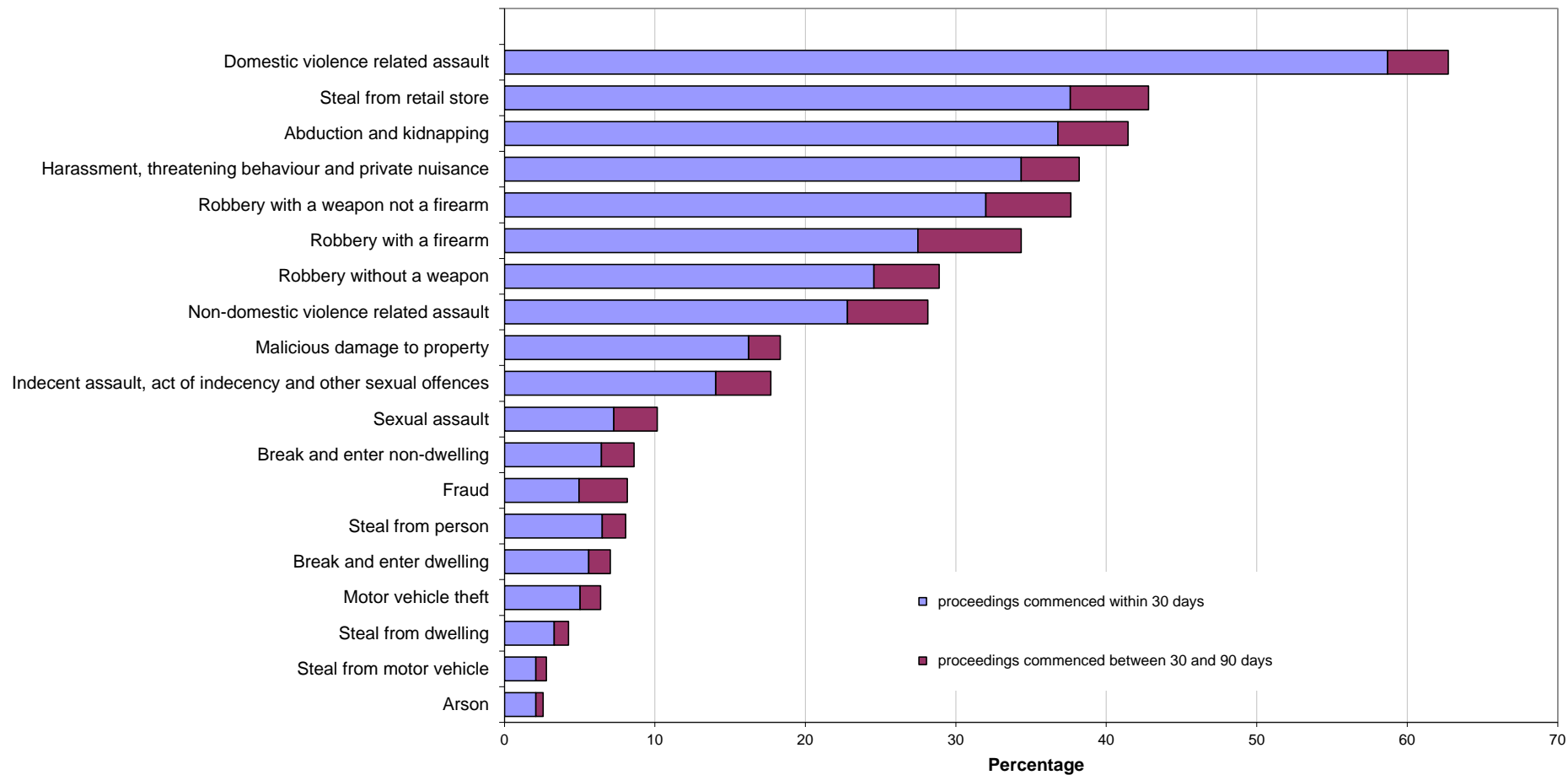
<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>						
	<i>Total number recorded</i>	<i>Cleared within 30 days of reporting</i>			<i>Cleared within 90 days of reporting</i>		
		<i>Total number cleared<sup>#</sup></i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days<sup>##</sup></i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared<sup>#</sup></i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days<sup>##</sup></i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic violence related assault	21,092	16,314	12,379	58.7	17,457	13,232	62.7
Non-domestic violence related assault	22,319	9,454	5,086	22.8	10,993	6,279	28.1
Sexual assault	3,564	590	259	7.3	891	362	10.2
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	4,923	1,245	691	14.0	1,684	871	17.7
Abduction and kidnapping	193	85	71	36.8	94	80	41.5
Robbery without a weapon	1,201	349	295	24.6	412	347	28.9
Robbery with a firearm	131	38	36	27.5	49	45	34.4
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	744	255	238	32.0	299	280	37.6
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	22,176	13,292	7,618	34.4	14,591	8,472	38.2
Break and enter dwelling	23,645	1,602	1,327	5.6	2,058	1,665	7.0
Break and enter non-dwelling	9,237	694	596	6.5	928	796	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	10,687	705	537	5.0	909	684	6.4
Steal from motor vehicle	30,213	814	629	2.1	1,070	843	2.8
Steal from retail store	16,425	7,586	6,176	37.6	8,479	7,031	42.8
Steal from dwelling	15,914	1,194	527	3.3	1,464	677	4.3
Steal from person	4,236	415	275	6.5	524	341	8.1
Stock theft	355	23	4	1.1	34	9	2.5
Fraud	38,587	2,730	1,913	5.0	4,328	3,148	8.2
Arson	3,648	232	76	2.1	258	94	2.6
Malicious damage to property	47,262	10,740	7,670	16.2	11,886	8,669	18.3

<sup>#</sup> Total number cleared includes both incidents where proceedings were commenced and those where no proceedings were commenced.

<sup>##</sup> 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 2015**



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



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# **APPENDICES**

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## 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)<sup>1</sup>. 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 rates<sup>2</sup> 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, attempted murder, manslaughter, 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 2013-14* Cat. No. 3218.0. As no population estimates were available for 2015 when this report was published, rates for 2015 were calculated using 2014 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.

### 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*.

## APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### 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.

Youth Justice Conference and cautions data in previous reports have included juvenile offenders initially proceeded against to court by Police and then referred to a conference or given a caution under the *Young Offenders Act* by the court. From the 2015 report, they are now counted as being proceeded against to court by Court Attendance Notice as that was the method of proceeding used by the Police. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports. Comparable data for previous years is available on request.

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.

Since mid-2008, Police have issued compliance notices for breaches of liquor licensing regulations/legislation. Commonly these are for relatively minor breaches eg fail to display regulated signs. Liquor Offence Compliance Notices have been added to the recorded crime collection from the 2015 report. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports. Comparable data for all years available on request.

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 2014 but the alleged offender was not apprehended and charged until 2015, the offence is counted for 2014. This section also includes a figure showing trends over 24 months in methods of proceeding against offenders and alleged offenders which lead to attendance at court. Alleged offenders who are not legally proceeded against are not included in this report.

### CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Because the data for this report were extracted in February 2016, the clear-up status after 90 days could not be determined for any offences reported in the last three months of 2015. Hence, the clear-up data for 2015 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, 2013-14*, Cat. No. 3218.0. As no population estimates were available for 2015 when this report was published, rates for 2015 were calculated using 2014 population estimates.

**APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES**

<b>BOCSAR offence</b>	<b>NSW Police Force incident categories</b>
<b>Homicide</b>	
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
<b>Assault</b>	
	<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
<b>Sexual offences</b>	
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
<b>Abduction and kidnapping</b>	
	Kidnapping/Abduction

**APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES**

<b>BOCSAR offence</b>	<b>NSW Police Force incident categories</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	
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
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>	Extortion/Blackmail
<b>Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance</b>	Intimidation ( <i>includes threatening behaviour, stalking</i> ) Riot and affray Telecommunications offence ( <i>includes nuisance phone calls</i> ) Threats against Police Violent disorder
<b>Other offences against the person</b>	Labour exploitation ( <i>includes sexual servitude</i> ) Malicious damage with intent to injure/endoranger Negligent act cause grievous bodily harm Other offence against the person
<b>Theft</b>	
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**

<b>BOCSAR offence</b>	<b>NSW Police Force incident categories</b>
<b>Theft continued:</b>	
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) Steal domestic animal or bird
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)
<b>Arson</b>	Bushfire Malicious damage by fire Structure Vehicle (e.g. aircraft/motor vehicle/train/vessel) Other commodity
<b>Malicious damage to property</b>	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**

<b>BOCSAR offence</b>	<b>NSW Police Force incident categories</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>	
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
<b>Prohibited and regulated weapons offences</b>	
	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**

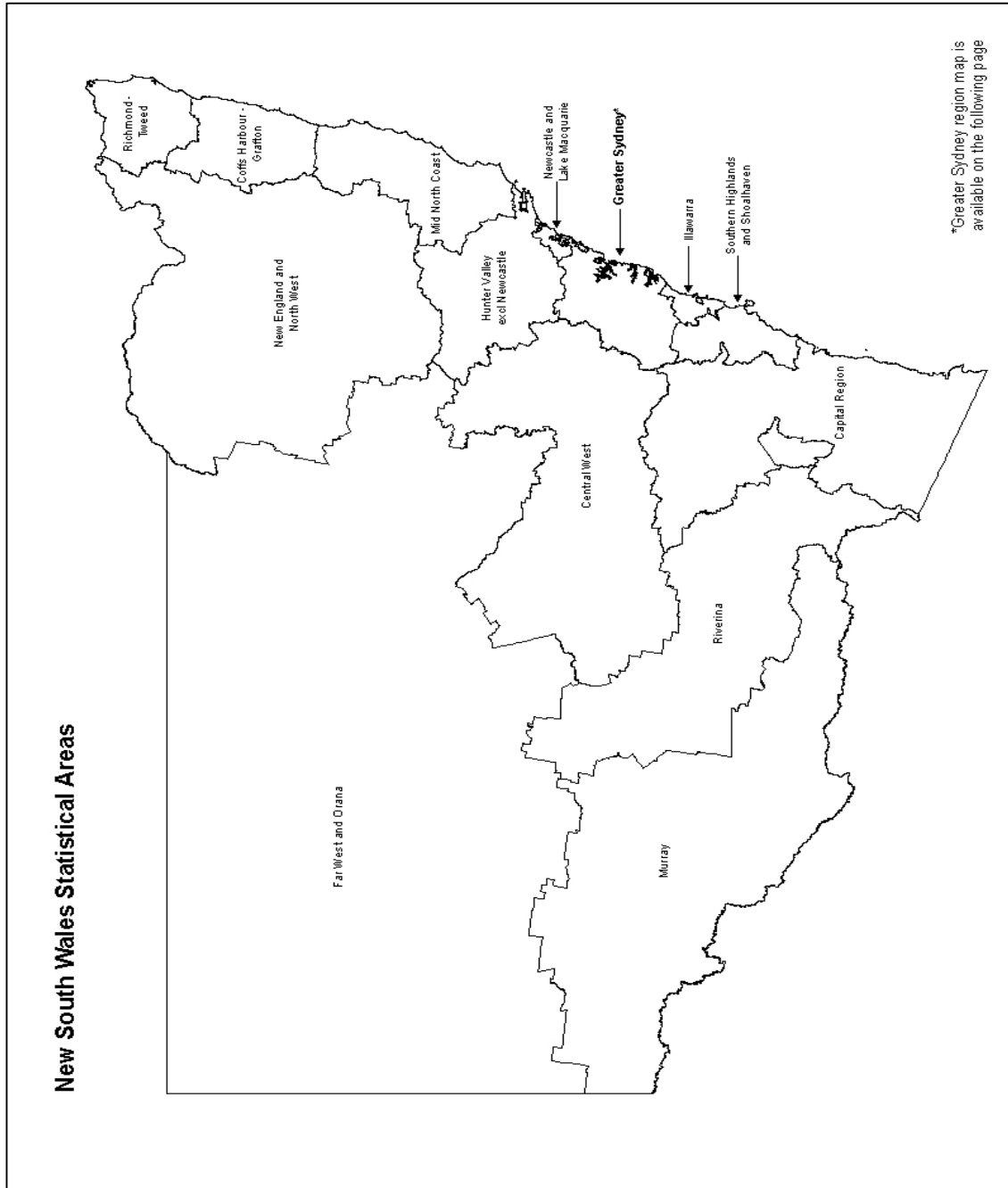
<b>BOCSAR offence</b>	<b>NSW Police Force incident categories</b>
<b>Prohibited and regulated weapons offences</b>	Possess whilst unlicensed Sell prohibited weapon/article Shorten firearm Trespass with firearm Unlawful handling/access/supply of explosives Unlawfully discharge firearm Use firearm under influence Use prohibited weapon/article Other explosives offence Other firearm licencing offence Other firearm offence Other prohibited weapon/article offence
<b>Disorderly conduct</b>	
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
<b>Betting and gaming offences</b>	Conduct/play illegal betting Conduct/play illegal game Own/manage premises – betting Own/manage premises – gaming Other gaming offence
<b>Liquor offences</b>	Consume alcohol in alcohol-free zone Consume/possess alcohol in public by minor Licensing legislation offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Offence by licensee/employee/secretary</li> <li>– Offence by minor</li> <li>– Offence by customer (not minor)</li> <li>– Supply liquor to juvenile</li> <li>– Offence against registered club</li> </ul>
<b>Pornography offences</b>	Possess/disseminate child pornography Possess/publish indecent material
<b>Prostitution offences</b>	Soliciting/prostitution in public Prostitution – premises Prostitution – live off earnings Child prostitution Other vice offence

**APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES**

<b>BOCSAR offence</b>	<b>NSW Police Force incident categories</b>
<b>Against justice procedures</b>	
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
<b>Transport regulatory offences</b>	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> )
<b>Other offences</b>	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***


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

<b>Capital Region</b>	<b>Central West</b>	<b>Coffs Harbour - Grafton</b>	<b>Far West and Orana</b>
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*
<b>Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle</b>	<b>Illawarra</b>	<b>Mid North Coast</b>	<b>Murray</b>
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
<b>New England and North West</b>	<b>Newcastle and Lake Macquarie</b>	<b>Richmond - Tweed</b>	<b>Riverina</b>
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
<b>Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven</b>			
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.

