

RECORDED CRIME REJECTED INCIDENT MONITORING REPORT

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2012

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- For the 17 selected offences, one reported trend at the state level and three at the metropolitan Statistical Subdivision (SSD) level would have been less favourable if all rejected incidents had been included in the data. [See Table 1].
- Across the expanded list of 62 offences for NSW, uptrends were found in rejected incidents for *steal from person*, *fraud* and *malicious damage to property*. While total rejected incidents remained trend stable for the 24 months to September 2012, the overall proportion of incidents rejected increased from 1.6 per cent to 1.8 per cent in the two consecutive 12 month periods. The growth in total rejected incidents mainly came from rejected *fraud* incidents. [See Table 2.]
- An upward trend of 25.6 per cent in rejected incidents of *fraud* for NSW over the 24 months to September 2012 was in the same direction as the reported NSW trend for accepted *fraud* incidents (significantly up 9.4%). The rejected rate for *fraud* remained marginally below 5 per cent in the 12 months to September 2012. Rejected incidents of *malicious damage to property* over the 24 months to September 2012 remained below one per cent of total incidents in this offence. [See Table 2.]
- For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were eight uptrends and two downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to September 2012. [See Table 3.]
- Five LACs reported a significant increase in rejected incidents for *fraud* and three of the five (Campbelltown, Monaro and Northern Beaches) had rejection rates above 10 percent, having increased over the consecutive 12 month periods to September 2012. [See Tables 3 and 4.] The highest number of rejected *fraud* incidents occurred in Northern Beaches LAC which had a statistically significant uptrend for rejected incidents (up 155.1% from 49 to 125 incidents) as well as an increasing rejection rate (up from 6.9% to 16.1 %). [See Table 4.]
- NSW Police advise that almost all of the rejected *fraud* incidents in the Campbelltown, Monaro and Northern Beaches LAC occurred at service stations and were a failure to pay for petrol where payment was later made.
- The highest rejection rate across LACs for selected offences was for *steal from person* in Rosehill LAC with 32.1 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to September 2012, compared with 5.6 per cent of incidents in the 12 months to September 2011.
- NSW Police advise that almost all of the Rosehill LAC rejected *steal from person* incidents were incorrectly classified because the goods were not under the victim's control when stolen. When *other steal* incidents were created to correctly record these crimes, the *steal from person* incidents should have been set to duplicate rather than rejected. (Crime trends exclude both rejected and duplicate records.)

INTRODUCTION

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

The Bureau monitors trends in the percentage of rejected incidents to see whether they could be affecting the trend in recorded crime. Where a significant upward trend in the number of rejected

crime reports is detected, steps are taken to determine whether the police are complying with the NSW Crime Recording Standard (see below).

It bears emphasis that criminal incidents may validly be rejected, and hence not counted as crimes, when it can be proven that the alleged incident did not occur. Certain offence types may validly have relatively high levels of rejected incidents. For example, abduction and kidnappingⁱ, sexual assault and breach Apprehended Violence Order may involve false reports that can be disproved on further investigation. Stock theft may be reported when stock have wandered off rather than being stolen. A motor vehicle may be reported as stolen but then later the owner may advise that they had simply forgotten where they had left the vehicleⁱⁱ. Vehicles are also sometimes reported stolen by their owners in a bid to defraud insurance companies. Drivers may forget to pay for petrol before driving off from a service station, but then later realise and return to pay.

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Trend test - ‘Kendall’s rank-order correlation test’ is used to determine whether there has been an increasing or decreasing trend in the number of criminal incidents over the most recent 24-month period. Where the monthly counts are close together and relatively low (that is, close to our selected minimum of 20 in a year) further trend and confidence interval testing is undertaken. Further statistical tools include Pearson’s correlation, OLS, Poisson regression and Bartlett’s test.

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

Trend tests were applied to total incident counts (accepted plus rejected) and the results compared with the NSW and regional (Statistical Divisions (SDs) and Metropolitan Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs)) results for the recorded crime data (which excludes rejected incidents). NSW trends for all offences and regional trends for selected offences were considered.

Conflicting results were highlighted and LAC-level data investigated for these offences, so as to isolate areas where the classification of incidents as 'Rejected' by individual LACs had affected any state-level or regional trend.

A) NSW AND REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTED BY REJECTED INCIDENTS

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

This table shows that for the selected offences at the State, SD and metropolitan SSD levels, where 20 or more incidents were rejected in each of the relevant two years, one trend at the State level and three at the metropolitan SSD level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data:

- NSW: *steal from person* would have changed from a downward trend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included;
- Eastern Suburbs SSD: *fraud* would have changed from stable to an upward trend if all rejected incidents had been included;
- Central Western Sydney SSD: *assault - non-domestic violence related* would have changed from a downward trend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included; and
- Outer Western Sydney SSD: *motor vehicle theft* would have changed from a downward trend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included.

B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows rejected incidents remained in the range of 1.6 per cent to 1.8 per cent across all 62 offence categories for NSW over the two years to September 2012. In the 12 months to September 2012 a total of 12,002 incidents were rejected compared with 11,192 incidents in the previous 12 months.

Where there were sufficient incidents to conduct a trend test, most offence types showed a stable or downward trend in rejected incidents, with the exception of *steal from person*, *fraud* and *malicious damage to property*. Rejected *fraud* incidents showed a statistically significant increase (up 25.6%) but remained marginally below 5 per cent of all reported *fraud* incidents.

Rejected *fraud* incidents represented 51 per cent of the growth in rejected incidents for NSW, followed by *break and enter dwelling* at 18.3 per cent and *motor vehicle theft* at 11.5 per cent. Rejected incidents of *malicious damage to property* over the 24 months to September 2012 remained below one per cent of total *malicious damage to property* incidents.

Of note were significant downward trends in rejected incidents of *sexual assault* and *robbery without a weapon* (down 34.4% and 23.9% respectively). Table 2 in the Appendix also shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were five offences with a rejection rate above 5 per cent (up from three last audit): *abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (10.9%), *robbery without a weapon* (7.3%), *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (6.0%), *steal from person* (5.1%) and *stock theft* (6.5%). Three of these offences were reported as having rejection rates above 5 per cent in the previous audit (March 2012): *abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (9.7%), *robbery without a weapon* (7.5%) and *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (5.6%).

C) LAC TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 3 of the Appendix summarises the results of significant trend tests for any LAC that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to September 2012 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

The table shows that there were upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents in five LACS, *motor vehicle theft* in two LACs and *other theft* in one LAC, eight significant uptrends in total. The Northern Beaches LAC's significant upward trend of 155.1 per cent from 49 to 125 rejected *fraud* incidents meant the rate of rejected *fraud* incidents increased from 6.9 to 16.1 per cent for this LAC. Two other LACs with significant upwards trends recorded rates of rejected *fraud* incidents above our 9.1 per cent cut-off for inclusion in Table 4: Campbelltown (10.5%) and Monaro (20.2%).

NSW Police advise that almost all of the rejected fraud incidents in the Campbelltown, Monaro and Northern Beaches LAC occurred at service stations and were a failure to pay for petrol where payment was later made.

D) WATCH LIST OF OFFENCE CATEGORIES IN LACS WITH HIGHEST RATES OF REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 4 in the Appendix contains offence incidents recorded by NSW LACs where the rejection rate was at least 9.1 per cent in the 12 months to September 2012 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in the same period.

From the list of 36 records in the table, nine showed an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year, including *fraud* in 7 LACs. Table 4 shows that, in addition to a rejection rate of 16.1 per cent, *fraud* at Northern Beaches LAC had a statistically significant uptrend for rejected incidents (up 155.1%).

The highest rejection rate across LACs for selected offences was for *steal from person* in Rosehill LAC with 32.1 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to September 2012, compared with 5.6 per cent of incidents in the 12 months to September 2011.

Advice from NSW Police is that almost all of the Rosehill LAC rejected *steal from person* incidents were incorrectly classified because the goods were not under the victim's control when stolen. When *other steal* incidents were created to replace them, the *steal from person* incidents should have been set to duplicate rather than rejected. (Both duplicate and rejected incidents are excluded from the crime trends.)

Eastern Suburbs, Rosehill and Redfern LACs each recorded high rates of rejected incidents in three offence types shown in Table 4. Note also that 25 of the 36 records in Table 4 fall under *fraud* or *theft of motor vehicle* offences, which may be associated with attempts to defraud insurance companies.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 5 April 2013

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

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

Appendix Table 1: NSW and regional trends (major offences plus breaches) affected by rejected incidents

			All incidents										
Region	Area Name	Offence category	Accepted incidents						Rejected incidents				
			Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Trend and annual percentage change	Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Trend and percentage change	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Percentage of rejected incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Percentage of rejected incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	
NSW State	New South Wales	Steal from person	8,515	8,326	-2.2%	8,871	8,773	Stable	356	447	4.0%	5.1%	
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Eastern Suburbs	Fraud	1,537	1,738	Stable	1,602	1,842	15.0%	65	104	4.1%	5.6%	
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Central Western Sydney	Assault - non-domestic violence related	1,726	1,620	-6.1%	1,784	1,715	Stable	58	95	3.3%	5.5%	
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Outer Western Sydney	Motor vehicle theft	906	794	-12.4%	928	833	Stable	22	39	2.4%	4.7%	

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Area Name	Offence category	Subcategory	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over			Total number of incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Total number of incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	growth in rejected	
			Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Oct 2010 - Sep 2012					1	2
New South Wales	Homicide	Murder (a)	0	1	-	81	85	0.0%	1.2%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Homicide	Attempted murder	1	0	-	45	31	2.2%	0.0%	-1	-0.1%
New South Wales	Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0	-	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Homicide	Manslaughter (a)	0	0	-	7	11	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Assault - domestic violence related	Domestic violence related assault	628	677	Stable	27,544	27,613	2.3%	2.5%	49	6.0%
New South Wales	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,326	1,304	Stable	39,687	36,659	3.3%	3.6%	-22	-2.7%
New South Wales	Assault	Assault Police	2	4	-	2,568	2,202	0.1%	0.2%	2	0.2%
New South Wales	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	262	172	-34.4%	4,729	4,686	5.5%	3.7%	-90	-11.1%
New South Wales	Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	152	114	Stable	5,790	5,649	2.6%	2.0%	-38	-4.7%
New South Wales	Abduction and kidnapping		36	41	Stable	404	376	8.9%	10.9%	5	0.6%
New South Wales	Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	293	223	-23.9%	3,324	3,035	8.8%	7.3%	-70	-8.6%
New South Wales	Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	8	9	-	379	395	2.1%	2.3%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	80	65	Stable	1,522	1,541	5.3%	4.2%	-15	-1.9%
New South Wales	Blackmail and extortion		4	6	-	104	101	3.8%	5.9%	2	0.2%
New South Wales	Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		246	255	Stable	30,208	29,495	0.8%	0.9%	9	1.1%
New South Wales	Other offences against the person		13	16	-	1,415	1,243	0.9%	1.3%	3	0.4%
New South Wales	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,148	1,296	Stable	41,195	40,996	2.8%	3.2%	148	18.3%
New South Wales	Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	176	196	Stable	17,200	16,798	1.0%	1.2%	20	2.5%
New South Wales	Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	17	22	-	6,000	6,107	0.3%	0.4%	5	0.6%
New South Wales	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,107	1,200	Stable	20,417	19,913	5.4%	6.0%	93	11.5%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	390	440	Stable	47,042	48,208	0.8%	0.9%	50	6.2%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from retail store	148	181	Stable	21,100	21,393	0.7%	0.8%	33	4.1%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from dwelling	776	791	Stable	21,577	22,270	3.6%	3.6%	15	1.9%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from person	356	447	25.6%	8,871	8,773	4.0%	5.1%	91	11.2%
New South Wales	Theft	Stock theft	49	40	Stable	744	617	6.6%	6.5%	-9	-1.1%
New South Wales	Theft	Fraud	1,610	2,022	25.6%	38,144	41,994	4.2%	4.8%	412	50.9%
New South Wales	Theft	Other theft	722	747	Stable	36,551	35,745	2.0%	2.1%	25	3.1%
New South Wales	Arson		4	27	-	5,908	6,834	0.1%	0.4%	23	2.8%
New South Wales	Malicious damage to property		636	732	15.1%	89,113	84,587	0.7%	0.9%	96	11.9%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	0	-	677	707	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	0	1	-	1,025	1,005	0.0%	0.1%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	3	2	-	20,934	20,599	0.0%	0.0%	-1	-0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	2	0	-	3,520	4,402	0.1%	0.0%	-2	-0.2%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	0	1	-	1,581	2,075	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	3	5	-	3,255	3,267	0.1%	0.2%	2	0.2%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0	-	170	174	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0	-	414	465	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1	0	-	807	783	0.1%	0.0%	-1	-0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	0	-	986	963	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0	-	286	342	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	1	-	261	211	0.0%	0.5%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	0	1	-	1,376	1,163	0.0%	0.1%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	2	-	98	74	0.0%	2.7%	2	0.2%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	0	-	36	81	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Other drug offences	2	5	-	4,099	4,399	0.0%	0.1%	3	0.4%
New South Wales	Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		20	14	-	8,122	7,717	0.2%	0.2%	-6	-0.7%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Trespass	59	73	Stable	8,936	8,851	0.7%	0.8%	14	1.7%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	6	12	-	9,352	7,677	0.1%	0.2%	6	0.7%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	0	1	-	6,131	4,747	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	10	9	-	1,690	2,092	0.6%	0.4%	-1	-0.1%
New South Wales	Betting and gaming offences		1	0	-	172	140	0.6%	0.0%	-1	-0.1%
New South Wales	Liquor offences		13	8	-	17,731	13,850	0.1%	0.1%	-5	-0.6%
New South Wales	Pornography offences		2	4	-	294	345	0.7%	1.2%	2	0.2%
New South Wales	Prostitution offences		0	0	-	179	93	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	1	-	214	242	0.5%	0.4%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	520	463	Stable	13,294	13,009	3.9%	3.6%	-57	-7.0%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	289	307	Stable	31,414	30,678	0.9%	1.0%	18	2.2%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	10	9	-	1,197	797	0.8%	1.1%	-1	-0.1%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	5	1	-	6,973	6,145	0.1%	0.0%	-4	-0.5%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	4	2	-	501	414	0.8%	0.5%	-2	-0.2%
New South Wales	Transport regulatory offences		13	10	-	61,115	54,967	0.0%	0.0%	-3	-0.4%
New South Wales	Other offences		38	42	Stable	14,929	14,632	0.3%	0.3%	4	0.5%
New South Wales	All offences		11,192	12,002	Stable	693,440	674,465	1.60%	1.80%	810	100.0%

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Trend and annual percentage change
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	49	125	155.1%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Fraud	22	56	154.5%
Northern	Lake Macquarie	Theft	Fraud	22	53	140.9%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Other theft	25	57	128.0%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	44	120.0%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Fraud	26	54	107.7%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	33	65.0%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	42	66	57.1%
Central Metro	Kings Cross	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	40	31	-22.5%
Central Metro	Hurstville	Theft	Fraud	28	23	-17.9%

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

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Oct 2010 - Sep 2012	Total number of incidents for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Total number of incidents for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2011 - Sep 2012
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Steal from person	3	26	23	-	54	81	5.6%	32.1%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	23	32	9	Stable	160	127	14.4%	25.2%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	29	28	-1	Stable	110	113	26.4%	24.8%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	21	38	17	Stable	198	182	10.6%	20.9%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	42	66	24	57.1%	223	327	18.8%	20.2%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	11	20	9	-	92	105	12.0%	19.0%
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	13	20	7	-	99	107	13.1%	18.7%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	49	125	76	155.1%	713	778	6.9%	16.1%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	33	13	65.0%	252	215	7.9%	15.3%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	44	24	120.0%	287	288	7.0%	15.3%
Southern	Deniliquin	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	11	22	11	-	173	147	6.4%	15.0%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	16	30	14	-	219	203	7.3%	14.8%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	19	34	15	-	247	229	7.7%	14.8%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	61	64	3	Stable	495	457	12.3%	14.0%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	27	22	-5	Stable	198	170	13.6%	12.9%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	18	21	3	-	151	166	11.9%	12.7%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	14	25	11	-	197	199	7.1%	12.6%
South West Metro	Macquarie Fields	Theft	Fraud	50	46	-4	Stable	290	367	17.2%	12.5%
Central Metro	Newtown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	28	33	5	Stable	327	272	8.6%	12.1%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Steal from person	9	21	12	-	184	178	4.9%	11.8%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	62	82	20	Stable	637	717	9.7%	11.4%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	7	25	18	-	238	225	2.9%	11.1%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	17	26	9	-	235	235	7.2%	11.1%
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	40	51	11	Stable	512	461	7.8%	11.1%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Fraud	43	83	40	Stable	666	776	6.5%	10.7%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Fraud	26	54	28	107.7%	458	512	5.7%	10.5%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	30	40	10	Stable	411	384	7.3%	10.4%
Western	Orana	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	17	25	8	-	209	243	8.1%	10.3%
Southern	Goulburn	Theft	Fraud	19	27	8	-	308	271	6.2%	10.0%
Western	Castlereagh	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	11	20	9	-	217	204	5.1%	9.8%
Northern	Richmond	Theft	Fraud	7	32	25	-	347	330	2.0%	9.7%
Southern	Cootamundra	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	12	25	13	-	270	258	4.4%	9.7%
Central Metro	Hurstville	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	16	23	7	-	259	243	6.2%	9.5%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	16	25	9	-	322	267	5.0%	9.4%
North West Metro	Blue Mountains	Theft	Fraud	12	22	10	-	288	243	4.2%	9.1%
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Fraud	20	42	22	Stable	342	464	5.8%	9.1%