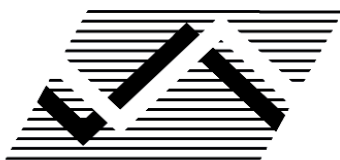

NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS 2016

Revised Edition September 2018

Derek Goh and Jessie Holmes

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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INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, the NSW Police Force from January 1995 to December 2016, with a focus on the statistical trends for the 24 months ending December 2016. The data were extracted from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) of the NSW Police Force in February 2017.

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 2016 one major offence category has been trending upwards: steal from retail store (up 6.1%). Six of the 17 major offence categories were trending downwards: *robbery without a weapon* (down 13.3%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (down 13.9%), *break and enter dwelling* (down 6.2%), *motor vehicle theft* (down 7.3%), *steal from person* (down 13.3%) and *fraud* (down 3.9%).

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 most of the NSW Statistical Areas 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.

Dr Don Weatherburn
Director

April 2017

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SECTION 1:

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

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

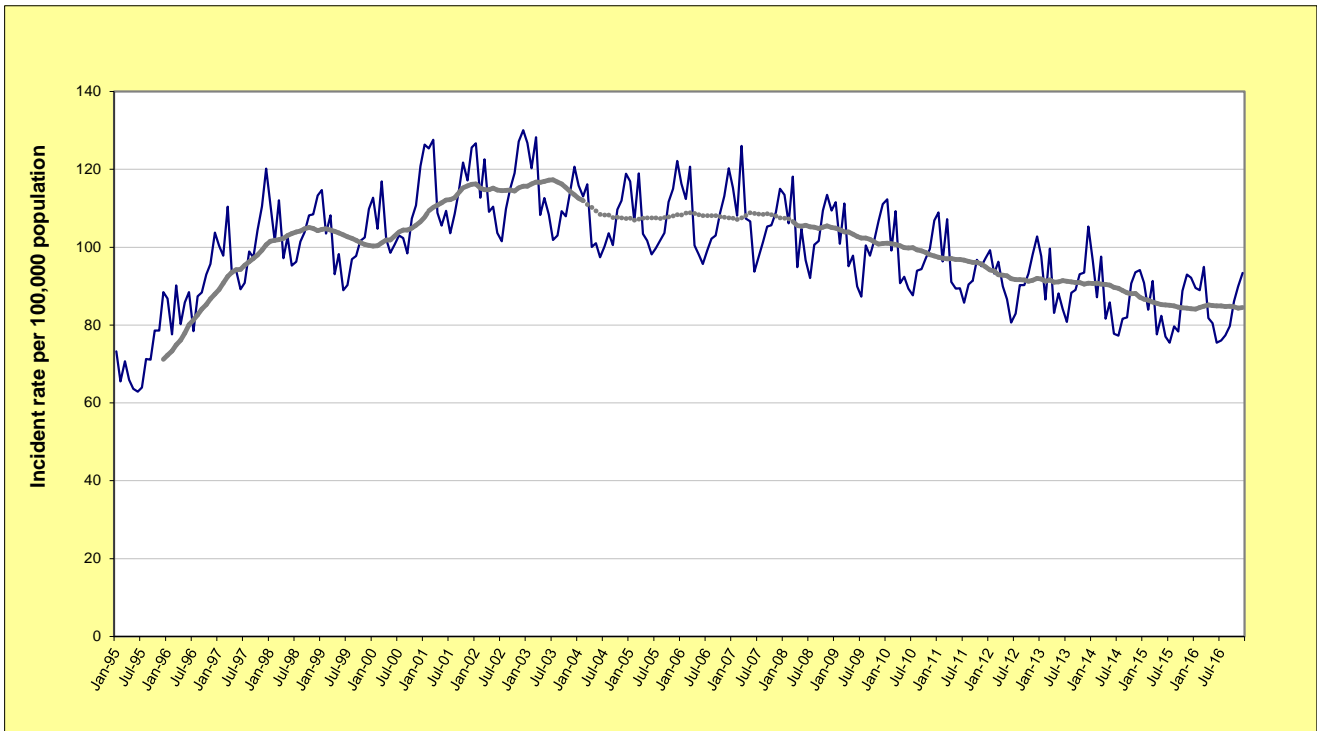
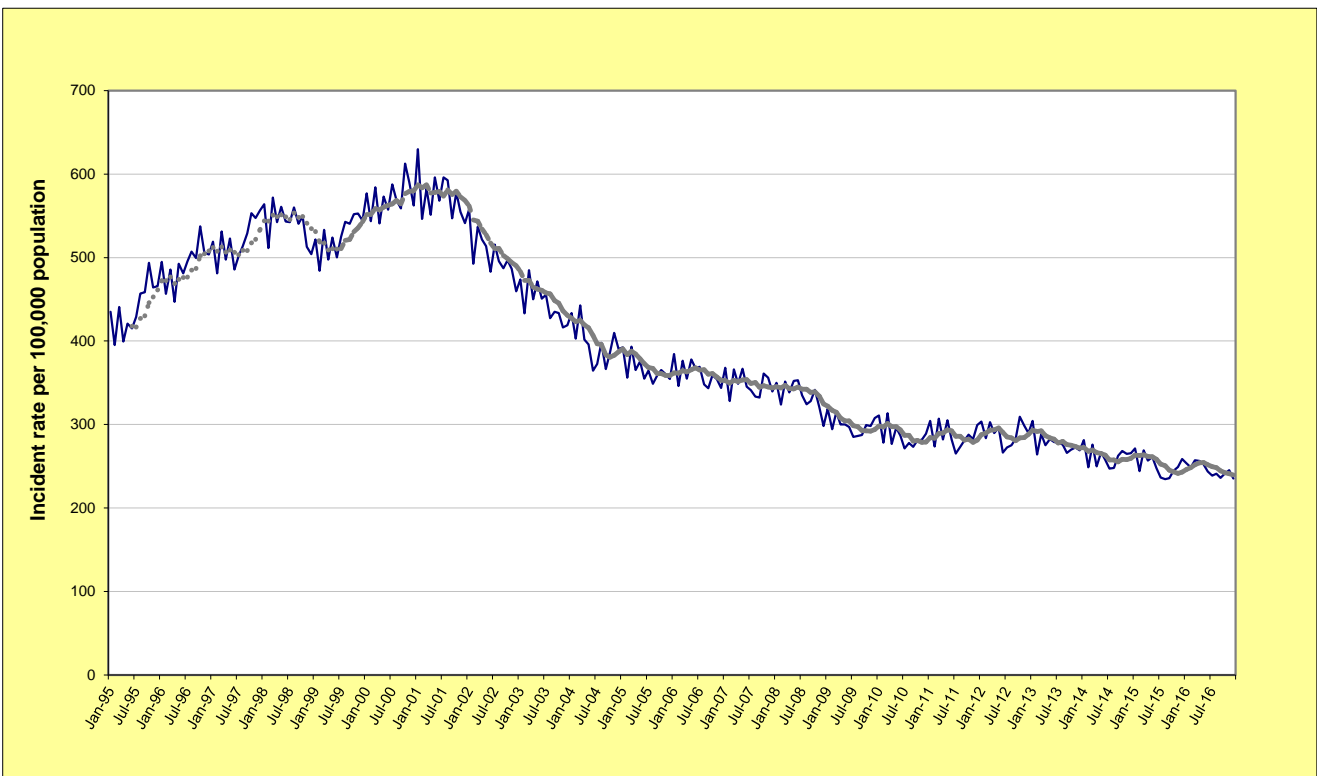


FIGURE 1.2: NSW LONG-TERM TREND IN PROPERTY OFFENCES**



* **Violent offences** include: murder, 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[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs) AND NSW, JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2016**

NSW Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio to NSW rate [#]	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio to NSW rate [#]
Greater Sydney	Stable	Stable	0.9	-5.3%	-3.8%	0.9
Capital Region	Stable	-2.6%	0.9	Stable	-3.4%	0.7
Central West	Stable	-2.9%	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.2
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Stable	Stable	1.3	-5.7%	Stable	1.0
Far West and Orana	Stable	-4.1%	2.2	14.5%	4.4%	2.1
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	Stable	Stable	1.2	10.9%	Stable	1.2
Illawarra	Stable	Stable	0.9	-3.0%	-3.4%	1.0
Mid North Coast	Stable	-2.6%	1.2	Stable	-4.2%	1.0
Murray	Stable	-2.8%	1.1	Stable	-4.7%	1.1
New England and North West	Stable	-3.2%	1.6	Stable	Stable	1.4
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Stable	-2.0%	1.1	Stable	-3.2%	1.3
Richmond - Tweed	Stable	-3.6%	1.1	Stable	-1.9%	1.0
Riverina	Stable	Stable	1.4	Stable	Stable	1.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	-3.5%	0.8
NSW	Stable	Stable	1.0	-2.0%	-3.0%	1.0

[^] 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[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs), JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2016**

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio to NSW rate [#]	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change over Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio to NSW rate [#]
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Stable	Stable	0.4	Stable	Stable	0.5
Blacktown	Stable	Stable	1.3	Stable	Stable	1.2
Central Coast	Stable	3.9%	1.2	Stable	-3.6%	1.0
City and Inner South	Stable	-3.2%	2.0	-8.1%	-5.2%	2.3
Eastern Suburbs	Stable	Stable	0.7	Stable	-5.4%	0.9
Inner South West	Stable	Stable	0.7	-11.5%	-7.7%	0.7
Inner West	Stable	Stable	0.6	-4.4%	-2.3%	1.0
North Sydney and Hornsby	Stable	-1.8%	0.4	-7.1%	-4.1%	0.6
Northern Beaches	Stable	-5.2%	0.4	-2.7%	-2.5%	0.6
Outer South West	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	-3.9%	0.9
Outer West and Blue Mountains	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	Stable	1.0
Parramatta	Stable	-3.2%	0.9	-9.4%	-3.7%	1.0
Ryde	Stable	Stable	0.4	-14.5%	Stable	0.6
South West	Stable	Stable	0.9	-4.9%	-2.6%	0.9
Sutherland	Stable	Stable	0.6	-6.2%	-4.7%	0.5

[^] 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 1.3: TRENDS^A IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2016**

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Albury	ns	ns	1.4	15.9	-5.2	1.5
Armidale Dumaresq	ns	-5.3	1.4	ns	12.9	2.2
Ashfield	-19.3	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.9
Auburn	ns	-5.0	0.8	ns	-3.9	0.9
Ballina	ns	-5.7	0.8	ns	ns	0.9
Bairnald	ns	-10.6	.	ns	ns	.
Bankstown	ns	ns	0.9	-8.3	-8.3	0.9
Bathurst Regional	ns	-5.1	1.1	ns	3.3	1.4
Bega Valley	ns	ns	0.8	31.3	ns	0.7
Bellingen	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-4.5	0.6
Berrigan	ns	-12.0	0.4	ns	ns	0.5
Blacktown	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.2
Bland	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-10.5	0.6
Blayney	ns	ns	0.6	49.2	ns	0.9
Blue Mountains	ns	-3.3	0.7	ns	-4.1	0.6
Bogan	ns	-13.4	1.5	-29.1	ns	1.2
Bombala	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Boorowa	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Botany Bay	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-4.0	1.1
Bourke	ns	-8.7	.	ns	ns	.
Brewarrina	ns	-11.6	.	ns	-10.7	.
Broken Hill	ns	ns	1.9	32.2	-2.5	1.5
Burwood	ns	ns	0.7	-9.3	-3.7	1.4
Byron	ns	-8.6	1.2	ns	ns	1.6
Cabonne	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-7.2	0.5
Camden	ns	7.2	0.7	ns	ns	0.6
Campbelltown	ns	-2.5	1.3	ns	-3.5	1.1
Canada Bay	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.8
Canterbury	ns	ns	0.7	-16.3	-5.7	0.7
Carrathool	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Central Darling	ns	-10.2	.	63.3	ns	.
Cessnock	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.6
Clarence Valley	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.1
Cobar	ns	ns	1.7	ns	ns	1.6
Coffs Harbour	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.1
Conargo	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coolamon	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Cooma-Monaro	ns	-1.7	1.1	-17.5	-20.0	0.5
Coonamble	ns	ns	2.6	ns	ns	2.8
Cootamundra	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-8.2	0.5
Corowa Shire	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-8.6	0.9
Cowra	ns	ns	1.6	16.7	8.7	1.4
Deniliquin	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.0
Dubbo	ns	ns	1.8	ns	7.4	2.6
Dungog	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Eurobodalla	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-4.0	1.0
Fairfield	ns	-2.3	0.8	-7.2	-6.0	0.8
Forbes	ns	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.4
Gilgandra	ns	ns	1.7	-44.4	ns	1.0
Glen Innes Severn	ns	17.7	2.3	66.0	ns	1.5
Gloucester	ns	ns	1.1	10.4	11.3	0.7
Gosford	ns	5.3	1.0	ns	-4.0	0.9
Goulburn Mulwaree	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.8
Great Lakes	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.0
Greater Hume Shire	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-7.7	0.5
Greater Taree	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-5.2	1.1
Griffith	ns	ns	1.9	ns	ns	1.3
Gundagai	ns	ns	0.8	61.0	15.7	1.5
Gunnedah	ns	ns	1.4	-43.3	-14.6	0.9
Guyra	ns	-8.0	1.1	-26.8	ns	0.8
Gwydir	ns	ns	0.8	28.6	ns	0.7
Harden	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.4
Hawkesbury	ns	ns	0.9	ns	-2.3	0.9
Hay	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Holroyd	ns	ns	0.8	-19.0	-3.5	0.9
Hornsby	ns	ns	0.3	-10.2	ns	0.5
Hunters Hill	ns	ns	0.3	ns	-9.7	0.5
Hurstville	ns	ns	0.6	-8.3	-7.4	0.7
Inverell	ns	-5.1	1.6	ns	6.3	1.2
Jerilderie	.	.	.	.	.	.
Junee	ns	16.0	1.7	ns	ns	0.6
Kempsey	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.6
Kiama	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Kogarah	ns	ns	0.6	-14.8	-9.0	0.5
Ku-ring-gai	ns	ns	0.2	ns	ns	0.4
Kyogle	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.7
Lachlan	ns	ns	2.0	ns	ns	1.2
Lake Macquarie	ns	-2.5	0.9	ns	-4.6	1.0
Lane Cove	ns	ns	0.3	ns	-6.4	0.4
Leeton	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.0

**TABLE 1.3: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2016**

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Average annual percentage change Jan 2012 - Dec 2016	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Leichhardt	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-2.5	0.9
Lismore	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.1
Lithgow	ns	-2.0	1.2	ns	ns	1.2
Liverpool	10.5	ns	1.1	ns	ns	1.1
Liverpool Plains	ns	ns	1.6	28.4	10.4	0.9
Lockhart	.	.	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Lord Howe Island	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maitland	ns	4.1	1.3	20.7	4.4	1.4
Manly	ns	-8.1	0.6	ns	-3.6	0.9
Marrickville	-9.7	-4.4	0.9	-18.5	-6.6	1.0
Mid-Western Regional	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.8
Moree Plains	ns	ns	3.6	ns	-4.2	2.9
Mosman	ns	ns	0.3	-29.3	-9.0	0.4
Murray	ns	ns	0.6	72.1	ns	1.4
Murrumbidgee	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Muswellbrook	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.4
Nambucca	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.0
Narrabri	ns	4.4	1.6	ns	ns	1.2
Narrandera	60.8	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.4
Narromine	ns	ns	1.8	ns	11.0	2.2
Newcastle	ns	-1.9	1.4	ns	-2.3	1.6
North Sydney	ns	ns	0.5	-12.7	-6.0	0.7
Oberon	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.7
Orange	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.7
Palerang	ns	-10.5	0.3	ns	ns	0.4
Parkes	ns	ns	1.9	ns	ns	1.3
Parramatta	ns	-4.0	1.0	-6.9	-3.3	1.2
Penrith	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.1
Pittwater	ns	ns	0.4	ns	-3.6	0.6
Port Macquarie-Hastings	ns	-4.3	1.0	ns	-5.5	0.8
Port Stephens	ns	ns	1.2	ns	-6.7	1.0
Queanbeyan	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	1.0
Randwick	ns	ns	0.8	-6.5	-3.8	0.8
Richmond Valley	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-5.0	1.1
Rockdale	ns	ns	0.7	-18.8	-9.2	0.7
Ryde	ns	ns	0.5	-18.3	ns	0.7
Shellharbour	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.9
Shoalhaven	ns	-3.0	1.1	ns	-4.4	0.9
Singleton	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-7.8	1.0
Snowy River	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Strathfield	10.2	ns	0.8	ns	ns	1.2
Sutherland Shire	ns	ns	0.6	-6.2	-4.7	0.5
Sydney	ns	-2.9	2.6	-5.6	-5.1	3.0
Tamworth Regional	ns	-7.9	1.4	ns	-5.0	1.3
Temora	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.8
Tenterfield	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.2
The Hills Shire	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Tumbarumba	ns	.	1.1	ns	ns	0.7
Tumut Shire	ns	ns	1.3	92.9	17.1	1.4
Tweed	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-2.3	0.8
Unincorporated Far West	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Hunter Shire	ns	ns	0.7	ns	-8.5	0.7
Upper Lachlan Shire	-22.9	ns	0.5	-40.7	ns	0.3
Uralla	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.4
Urana	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wagga Wagga	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.6
Wakool	.	.	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Walcha	ns	-12.0	0.7	ns	ns	0.6
Walgett	-29.3	-10.0	3.4	-26.5	-5.3	1.6
Warren	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Warringham	ns	-4.3	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Warrumbungle Shire	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	0.9
Waverley	ns	4.7	0.9	ns	-4.9	1.1
Weddin	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Wellington	ns	ns	2.6	53.0	18.2	2.9
Wentworth	ns	-8.7	1.5	ns	-10.0	1.2
Willoughby	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.9
Wingecarribee	ns	ns	0.6	7.8	ns	0.6
Wollondilly	ns	4.6	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Wollongong	ns	-1.1	1.0	-3.3	-3.6	1.0
Woollahra	ns	ns	0.5	ns	-9.8	0.7
Wyong	ns	2.8	1.4	ns	-3.3	1.1
Yass Valley	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.4
Young	ns	ns	1.3	ns	-8.1	0.8
NSW	ns	ns	1.0	-2.0	-3.0	1.0

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 2.1: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES,
NSW, JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2016**

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Trend result and annual percentage change Jan 2015 - Dec 2016</i>	<i>Trend result and average annual percentage change Jan 2012 - Dec 2016</i>
Murder *	Stable	Stable
Domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable
Non-domestic violence related assault	Stable	Down by 3.0%
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Up by 4.2%
Robbery without a weapon	Down by 13.3%	Down by 16.4%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Down by 19.2%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Down by 13.9%	Down by 12.8%
Break and enter dwelling	Down by 6.2%	Down by 7.6%
Break and enter non-dwelling	Stable	Down by 8.0%
Motor vehicle theft	Down by 7.3%	Down by 8.0%
Steal from motor vehicle	Stable	Down by 3.8%
Steal from retail store	Up by 6.1%	Stable
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable
Steal from person	Down by 13.3%	Down by 11.6%
Fraud	Down by 3.9%	Up by 3.4%
Malicious damage to property	Stable	Down by 6.7%

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

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

TABLE 2.2: PERIODIC TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2016

Offence category	Trend result and annual percentage change				
	Jan 2011 - Dec 2012	Jan 2012 - Dec 2013	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014	Jan 2014 - Dec 2015	Jan 2015 - Dec 2016
Murder *	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Non-domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable	5.5%	Stable	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	11.4%	Stable	Stable	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	-11.4%	-21.5%	-19.0%	-13.3%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Stable	Stable	-40.5%	Stable
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Stable	Stable	-14.1%	-20.4%	-13.9%
Break and enter dwelling	Stable	-13.1%	Stable	-6.9%	-6.2%
Break and enter non-dwelling	-4.6%	-10.3%	-12.4%	-7.0%	Stable
Motor vehicle theft	-6.7%	-12.8%	Stable	Stable	-7.3%
Steal from motor vehicle	Stable	-4.9%	-4.6%	-6.5%	Stable
Steal from retail store	Stable	Stable	-5.8%	7.2%	6.1%
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable	3.5%	Stable	Stable
Steal from person	Stable	-11.5%	-14.5%	Stable	-13.3%
Fraud	16.9%	15.2%	Stable	Stable	-3.9%
Malicious damage to property	Stable	-7.9%	-10.6%	Stable	Stable

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

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

TABLE 2.3: NUMBER AND TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR ALL OFFENCES, NSW, JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2016

Offence Category		Number of recorded criminal incidents		Trend [^] over 24-month period	
		Jan 2015 - Dec 2015	Jan 2016 - Dec 2016	Trend test result	Percentage change
Homicide	Murder*	74	70	Stable	
	Attempted murder	29	27	Stable	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	8	3	.	
	Manslaughter*	5	5	.	
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	29,106	29,044	Stable	
	Non-domestic violence related assault	30,849	31,535	Stable	
	Assault Police	2,473	2,307	Stable	
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	4,924	5,066	Stable	
	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	6,821	6,838	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		250	227	Down	-9.2%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	1,569	1,360	Down	-13.3%
	Robbery with a firearm	178	163	Stable	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	953	821	Down	-13.9%
Blackmail and extortion		137	111	Stable	
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		30,346	30,434	Stable	
Other offences against the person		1,313	1,259	Stable	
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	31,628	29,656	Down	-6.2%
	Break and enter non-dwelling	11,906	11,687	Stable	
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	8,160	8,323	Stable	
	Motor vehicle theft	14,125	13,100	Down	-7.3%
	Steal from motor vehicle	39,975	40,451	Stable	
	Steal from retail store	22,080	23,426	Up	6.1%
	Steal from dwelling	21,465	21,308	Stable	
	Steal from person	5,722	4,959	Down	-13.3%
	Stock theft	501	677	Up	35.1%
	Fraud	51,984	49,968	Down	-3.9%
Other theft	29,789	29,422	Stable		
Arson		5,034	5,563	Up	10.5%
Malicious damage to property		64,041	62,703	Stable	
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	1,254	1,327	Up	5.8%
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	857	921	Up	7.5%
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	19,442	18,844	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	6,930	7,475	Up	7.9%
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	2,183	2,610	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	3,841	4,216	Up	9.8%
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	377	427	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	477	420	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	734	862	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	2,155	2,235	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	596	632	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	324	271	Stable	
	Cultivating cannabis	1,248	1,175	Stable	
	Manufacture drug	113	55	Down	-51.3%
	Importing drugs	36	54	Stable	
Other drug offences	5,416	5,343	Stable		
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		11,880	12,588	Up	6.0%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	9,469	10,205	Up	7.8%
	Offensive conduct	5,917	5,486	Stable	
	Offensive language	4,080	3,732	Down	-8.5%
	Criminal intent	2,242	2,284	Stable	
Betting and gaming offences		64	186	Stable	
Liquor offences		11,311	10,930	Stable	
Pornography offences		577	560	Stable	
Prostitution offences		122	51	Down	-58.2%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	187	201	Stable	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	14,179	15,482	Stable	
	Breach bail conditions	37,133	42,123	Up	13.4%
	Fail to appear	725	740	Stable	
	Resist or hinder officer	6,414	6,406	Stable	
	Other offences against justice procedures	521	568	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		119,324	120,068	Stable	
Other offences		15,831	15,167	Stable	

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

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

TABLE 2.4: NUMBER AND OUTCOME[^] OF 24-MONTH TREND TESTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), ALL REPORTS 2008 TO 2016

	<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>
2008	March	154	1,429	88.0	6.3	5.7
	June	154	1,430	86.6	8.3	5.2
	September	154	1,422	82.3	12.5	5.2
	December	154	1,422	84.0	10.3	5.6
2009	March	154	1,408	84.6	9.9	5.5
	June	154	1,412	83.9	11.5	4.5
	September	154	1,404	81.4	14.2	4.4
	December	154	1,414	83.2	12.7	4.1
2010	March	154	1,392	82.9	11.8	5.3
	June	154	1,397	84.3	11.8	3.9
	September	154	1,411	82.3	13.7	4.0
	December	154	1,397	86.6	9.7	3.7
2011	March	154	1,388	86.9	7.9	5.3
	June	154	1,393	86.9	8.8	4.3
	September	154	1,394	84.0	12.4	3.6
	December	154	1,387	86.5	9.0	4.5
2012	March	154	1,386	86.2	6.1	7.7
	June	154	1,378	86.6	7.8	5.7
	September	154	1,378	85.8	9.8	4.4
	December	154	1,385	86.4	7.7	5.8
2013	March	154	1,375	85.9	7.1	7.0
	June	154	1,370	85.5	8.5	6.1
	September	154	1,379	83.5	11.5	5.0
	December	154	1,384	84.0	11.5	4.6
2014	March	154	1,368	84.9	10.1	5.0
	June	154	1,365	83.1	13.7	3.2
	September	154	1,364	80.2	17.2	2.6
	December	154	1,360	84.8	11.1	4.1
2015	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
	December	154	1,355	86.7	9.4	3.8
2016	March	154	1,355	85.9	6.7	7.4
	June	154	1,349	84.2	9.5	6.3
	September	154	1,339	83.3	11.9	4.9
	December	154	1,343	86.7	8.1	5.1

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

FIGURE 2.1A: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT UPWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015 AND JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2016

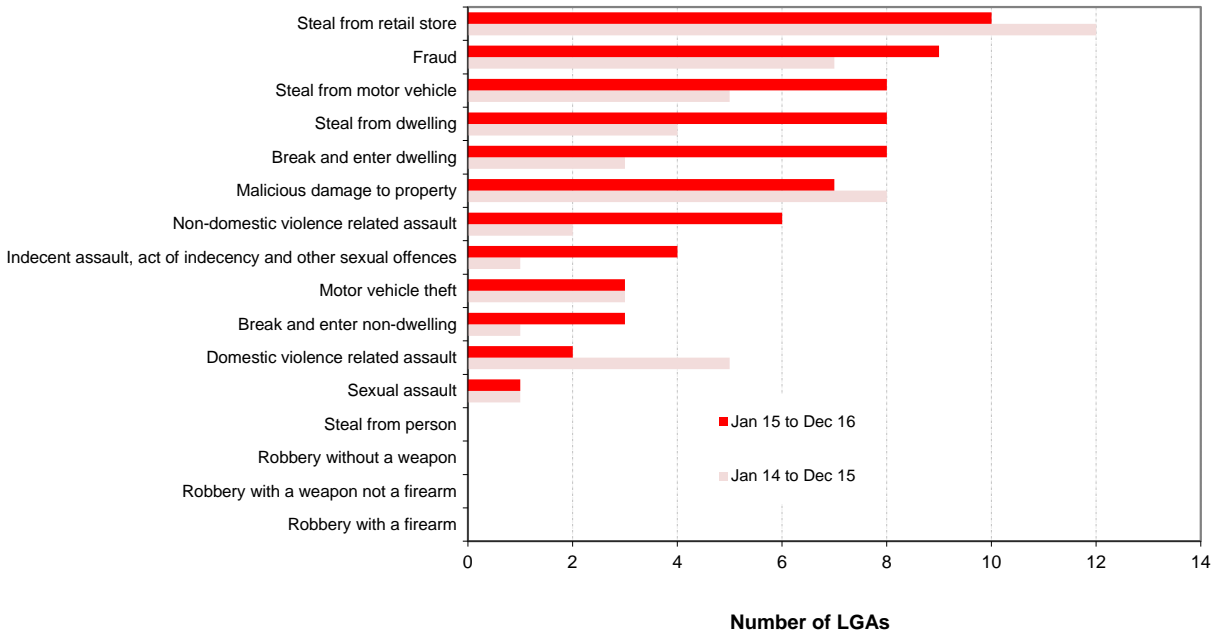
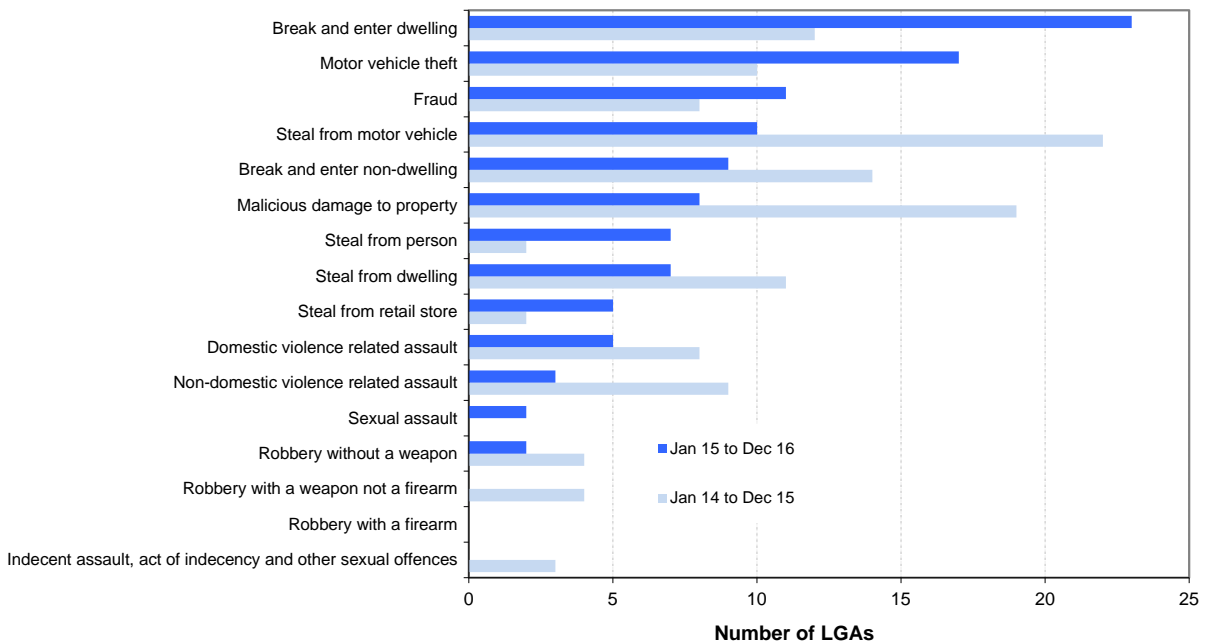


FIGURE 2.1B: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT DOWNWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2015 AND JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2016



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

SECTION 3:

**TRENDS, RATE COMPARISONS AND
RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS
FOR MAJOR OFFENCES
NSW REGIONS AND LGAS
2015 AND 2016**

TABLE 3.1A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs), JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2016

NSW 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
Greater Sydney	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.3	ns	-18.3	-10.7	ns	-13.9	ns	ns	ns	-14.7	-8.1	ns
Capital Region	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Central West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-15.2	ns	ns	ns	34.6	ns
Far West and Orana	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	22.4	-4.7	34.8	ns	28.3	13.7	ns	ns	ns
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	20.3	ns	17.4	ns	ns	20.4	ns	ns	ns
Illawarra	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.0	-28.2	ns	ns
Mid North Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Murray	.	ns	ns	ns	-26.8	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	36.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
New England and North West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	18.0	ns	26.8	ns
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	-18.1	ns	ns	21.7	8.4	ns	ns	9.0
Richmond - Tweed	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	19.3	ns
Riverina	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-19.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-18.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
NSW	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.3	ns	-13.9	-6.2	ns	-7.3	ns	6.1	ns	-13.3	-3.9	ns

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

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

TABLE 3.1B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2016

NSW 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
Greater Sydney	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8
Capital Region	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.0
Central West	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3
Far West and Orana	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.8	2.5
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.3
Illawarra	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0
Mid North Coast	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.2
Murray	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.3
New England and North West	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.8	2.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
Richmond - Tweed	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1
Riverina	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0
NSW	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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

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

TABLE 3.1C: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2016

NSW 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
Greater Sydney	48	16,226	17,733	2,507	3,691	1,030	119	528	14,846	5,019	7,234	22,348	14,569	11,121	3,888	36,720	33,047
Capital Region	0	693	803	161	215	8	2	4	659	324	304	1,017	548	510	36	740	1,832
Central West	3	1,069	1,111	219	281	24	6	26	1,443	658	478	1,357	702	864	67	1,083	2,603
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0	768	705	154	167	11	1	20	636	378	261	703	407	507	63	661	1,462
Far West and Orana	4	1,192	949	182	212	17	3	21	1,780	626	538	1,625	649	821	84	626	2,427
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	1	1,404	1,094	248	281	21	7	36	1,549	712	815	2,072	804	1,156	90	1,244	2,758
Illawarra	2	1,052	1,120	205	216	50	8	28	1,081	628	562	1,955	1,050	788	117	1,166	2,421
Mid North Coast	1	1,009	986	240	306	11	0	26	1,049	595	388	854	533	835	69	867	2,129
Murray	2	523	485	96	123	15	3	7	613	365	203	802	367	489	32	467	1,222
New England and North West	2	1,278	1,144	215	289	24	1	23	1,592	651	371	1,478	760	1,002	60	979	3,045
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2	1,512	1,827	308	398	90	11	48	1,705	627	1,001	3,168	1,407	1,342	258	2,784	4,088
Richmond - Tweed	3	845	1,096	219	291	24	0	20	901	477	437	1,315	615	716	140	1,318	2,177
Riverina	2	958	872	151	188	25	1	23	1,246	385	310	1,160	635	755	37	654	2,047
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0	510	522	112	162	10	1	9	556	239	197	595	380	402	18	648	1,276
NSW	70	29,044	31,535	5,066	6,838	1,360	163	821	29,656	11,687	13,100	40,451	23,426	21,308	4,959	49,968	62,703

* Number of victims.

TABLE 3.1D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW SAs, 2015

NSW 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
Greater Sydney	40	16,001	17,305	2,450	3,538	1,230	132	646	16,618	5,024	8,397	23,034	13,898	11,471	4,556	39,936	34,103
Capital Region	4	750	740	151	255	7	2	7	728	393	273	964	506	544	27	670	2,059
Central West	3	1,198	1,129	239	264	25	3	17	1,501	663	428	1,404	753	963	79	886	2,788
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	1	697	748	150	182	9	2	22	764	370	273	829	409	564	79	491	1,495
Far West and Orana	8	1,385	984	177	209	23	1	14	1,454	657	399	1,370	506	722	78	614	2,595
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	2	1,423	1,013	234	308	33	6	37	1,288	693	694	1,932	735	960	95	1,234	2,755
Illawarra	2	1,033	1,084	214	235	48	4	41	1,302	544	602	1,798	967	906	163	1,264	2,530
Mid North Coast	1	1,050	970	187	318	30	6	27	1,303	528	439	867	556	913	78	810	2,196
Murray	1	489	545	105	168	9	1	6	542	312	217	588	304	452	42	437	1,298
New England and North West	4	1,267	1,180	194	273	28	1	29	1,661	649	388	1,205	716	849	56	772	2,855
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5	1,471	1,716	286	388	55	16	65	1,598	766	929	2,998	1,156	1,238	265	2,641	3,750
Richmond - Tweed	1	896	1,225	206	262	40	0	17	934	507	424	1,174	551	753	128	1,105	2,115
Riverina	2	926	808	150	201	14	2	12	1,251	476	441	1,250	591	712	41	590	1,980
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0	512	548	136	197	15	2	13	684	322	220	562	432	418	34	515	1,306
NSW	74	29,106	30,849	4,924	6,821	1,569	178	953	31,628	11,906	14,125	39,975	22,080	21,465	5,722	51,984	64,041

* Number of victims.

TABLE 3.2A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2016

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	ns
Blacktown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Central Coast	.	21.5	ns	ns	21.6	ns	.	ns	12.6	ns	ns	18.1	ns	ns	-30.2	ns	8.3
City and Inner South	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.3	.	-23.2	-10.2	ns	-14.6	-8.4	ns	-14.7	-17.1	-17.3	ns
Eastern Suburbs	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	-14.8	ns	ns	-5.3	ns	ns	ns	-12.2	ns
Inner South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-24.7	-17.7	-34.2	ns	ns	ns	-18.9	-10.5	ns
Inner West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-28.5	ns	15.7	ns	-35.2	-6.7	ns
North Sydney and Hornsby	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-17.9	ns	ns	-17.4	-20.4	-11.2	ns
Northern Beaches	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-26.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-18.7
Outer South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Outer West and Blue Mountains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-20.6	ns	ns	-10.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.2
Parramatta	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-33.5	.	ns	-10.2	-16.3	-14.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.0	ns
Ryde	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-27.0	ns
South West	.	ns	13.6	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.3	ns	-20.2	ns	ns	16.9	-24.0	ns	ns
Sutherland	.	ns	ns	ns	31.1	.	.	.	-17.1	ns	ns	-14.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

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

TABLE 3.2B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION, MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, 2016

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	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Blacktown	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2
Central Coast	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3
City and Inner South	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	3.1	1.5	7.4	3.2	1.4
Eastern Suburbs	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7
Inner South West	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
Inner West	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6
North Sydney and Hornsby	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Northern Beaches	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Outer South West	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1
Outer West and Blue Mountains	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Parramatta	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7
Ryde	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5
South West	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8
Sutherland	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7

[^] 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, 2016

<i>Greater Sydney 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
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1	313	337	63	121	12	5	9	515	173	191	540	284	293	52	993	719
Blacktown	3	2,058	1,575	239	319	182	18	56	1,566	378	784	2,463	1,086	969	314	2,846	3,421
Central Coast	3	1,751	1,462	292	383	33	10	28	1,398	478	759	2,131	940	784	150	2,030	3,505
City and Inner South	3	1,255	3,656	264	446	216	11	86	1,043	694	531	2,139	2,985	1,345	1,503	6,647	3,623
Eastern Suburbs	1	633	1,025	112	186	34	2	30	743	163	354	1,027	979	841	226	1,839	1,575
Inner South West	12	2,041	1,584	183	280	114	12	65	1,230	394	892	2,247	982	884	206	3,927	3,329
Inner West	1	573	777	102	192	43	3	25	1,000	249	372	1,385	714	880	173	2,660	1,578
North Sydney and Hornsby	1	458	649	129	202	25	1	10	925	395	179	950	983	672	129	2,048	1,619
Northern Beaches	4	305	591	100	106	24	0	3	474	247	174	838	591	453	100	1,229	1,167
Outer South West	2	1,282	956	210	291	51	9	23	983	313	454	1,248	872	582	113	1,636	2,315
Outer West and Blue Mountains	4	1,484	1,290	253	308	75	9	46	1,046	439	664	1,507	1,029	867	196	2,261	2,900
Parramatta	2	1,637	1,580	228	320	107	27	65	1,818	477	765	2,473	1,108	1,094	392	3,715	2,804
Ryde	1	263	330	45	73	11	0	5	437	97	106	535	365	301	63	1,084	683
South West	8	1,687	1,322	223	329	91	11	72	1,318	395	818	2,254	1,134	879	206	2,908	2,509
Sutherland	2	486	599	64	135	12	1	5	350	127	191	611	517	277	65	897	1,300

* Number of victims.

TABLE 3.2D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, GREATER SYDNEY SAs, 2015

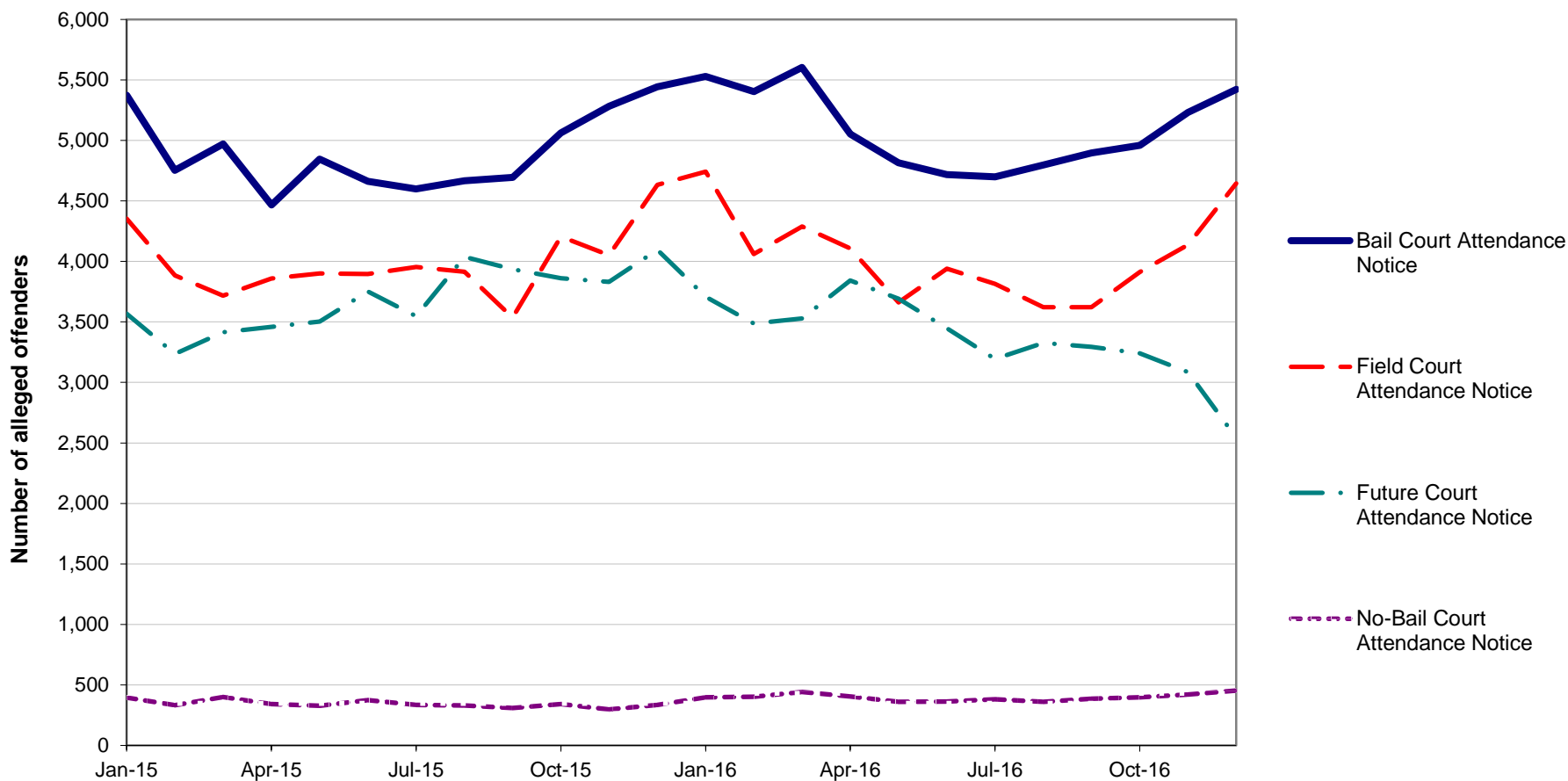
<i>Greater Sydney Statistical Area</i>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	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
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1	366	320	90	119	15	2	6	582	174	201	628	272	287	40	939	813
Blacktown	8	1,964	1,537	257	369	194	25	75	1,585	370	798	2,411	1,157	939	302	3,117	3,433
Central Coast	4	1,441	1,389	238	315	47	7	29	1,242	460	667	1,805	1,123	757	215	1,847	3,235
City and Inner South	5	1,310	3,599	240	432	258	12	112	1,162	567	622	2,334	2,562	1,577	1,812	8,034	3,703
Eastern Suburbs	0	669	965	97	148	48	7	19	872	149	403	1,084	861	857	268	2,094	1,648
Inner South West	6	2,086	1,567	195	293	132	19	98	1,634	479	1,356	2,295	895	941	254	4,388	3,184
Inner West	0	604	745	99	166	48	13	35	1,053	277	520	1,427	617	833	267	2,850	1,612
North Sydney and Hornsby	2	445	590	107	190	26	3	12	1,064	346	218	958	931	814	162	2,306	1,751
Northern Beaches	0	346	584	71	132	26	0	7	460	237	235	871	541	450	124	1,332	1,436
Outer South West	1	1,245	953	223	293	42	4	38	1,099	293	507	1,335	835	563	95	1,487	2,226
Outer West and Blue Mountains	3	1,437	1,372	248	314	86	7	49	1,318	385	621	1,675	981	892	197	2,002	3,267
Parramatta	5	1,664	1,677	223	313	161	18	80	2,024	570	890	2,674	1,175	1,121	410	4,272	2,877
Ryde	1	236	308	51	103	12	0	7	507	170	112	436	421	300	67	1,484	752
South West	3	1,737	1,164	231	248	111	15	69	1,594	385	1,025	2,387	1,007	752	271	3,023	2,671
Sutherland	1	451	535	80	103	24	0	10	422	162	222	714	520	388	72	761	1,495

* Number of victims.

SECTION 4:

**METHODS OF PROCEEDINGS
AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS
2014, 2015 AND 2016**

Figure 4.1: TRENDS IN REFERRAL METHODS FOR ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST TO COURT, NSW, JANUARY 2015 TO DECEMBER 2016



Trends: Future Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant downward trend for the 24 month period (down by 8.7%).

No-Bail Court Attendance Notice shows a statistically significant upward trend for the 24 month period (up by 15.7%).

* Due to the time lag between the incident being recorded and the Future CAN being issued some upwards revision of data for the last three months of 2016 is expected.

**TABLE 4.1: NUMBER OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS RECORDED BY NSW POLICE FORCE BY METHOD OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
NSW, JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016**

<i>Type of process</i>	<i>Number of alleged offenders</i>			<i>Trend[^]</i>	
	<i>Jan-Dec 2014</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2015</i>	<i>Jan-Dec 2016</i>	<i>Annual percentage change Jan 2015 - Dec 2016</i>	<i>Average annual percentage change Jan 2014 - Dec 2016</i>
Proceeded against to court:					
Bail Court Attendance Notice	58,201	58,827	61,129	Stable	Stable
No-Bail Court Attendance Notice	3,323	4,117	4,765	15.7%	19.7%
Future Court Attendance Notice	36,424	44,244	40,391	-8.7%	5.3%
Field Court Attendance Notice	44,566	47,912	48,559	Stable	4.4%
All proceedings to court	142,514	155,100	154,844	Stable	4.2%
Proceeded against other than to court:					
Youth Justice Conference	727	678	547	-19.3%	-13.3%
Caution Young Offenders	7,039	7,170	6,477	-9.7%	-4.1%
Cannabis/other drug caution	6,051	6,304	5,538	-12.2%	Stable
Criminal Infringement Notice	10,182	9,613	9,575	Stable	Stable
Infringement Notice	626,466	642,481	690,432	7.5%	5.0%
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice	645	474	425	Stable	-18.8%
Warnings	8,159	10,128	9,781	Stable	9.5%
All proceedings other than to court	659,269	676,848	722,775	6.8%	4.7%
All proceedings	801,783	831,948	877,619	5.5%	4.6%

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

SECTION 5:

**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS
AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
COMMENCED FOR SELECTED OFFENCES
JANUARY 2014 TO SEPTEMBER 2016**

TABLE 5.1: 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[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic violence related assault	29,195	22,543	17,149	58.7	23,980	17,997	61.6
Non-domestic violence related assault	31,774	13,357	7,372	23.2	15,527	8,810	27.7
Sexual assault	4,970	839	423	8.5	1,196	588	11.8
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	6,576	1,723	968	14.7	2,205	1,224	18.6
Abduction and kidnapping	288	113	96	33.3	130	102	35.4
Robbery without a weapon	1,936	489	439	22.7	584	510	26.3
Robbery with a firearm	299	70	70	23.4	103	101	33.8
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	1,197	328	310	25.9	400	370	30.9
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	29,711	17,429	9,736	32.8	19,123	10,612	35.7
Break and enter dwelling	33,988	2,141	1,766	5.2	2,765	2,257	6.6
Break and enter non-dwelling	12,797	911	782	6.1	1,241	1,064	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	14,916	818	663	4.4	1,110	886	5.9
Steal from motor vehicle	42,754	1,070	827	1.9	1,423	1,106	2.6
Steal from retail store	20,591	9,807	7,988	38.8	10,836	8,936	43.4
Steal from dwelling	22,395	1,681	732	3.3	2,069	947	4.2
Steal from person	6,144	527	348	5.7	659	440	7.2
Stock theft	506	24	10	2.0	28	14	2.8
Fraud	49,202	3,402	2,643	5.4	5,465	4,273	8.7
Arson	5,633	441	184	3.3	492	222	3.9
Malicious damage to property	68,212	14,645	10,496	15.4	16,416	11,714	17.2

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

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

* Victims for whom incident was cleared.

TABLE 5.2: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CLEAR UP STATUS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, NSW, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 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[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic violence related assault	29,106	22,579	17,469	60.0	24,102	18,399	63.2
Non-domestic violence related assault	30,849	13,041	7,449	24.1	15,145	8,863	28.7
Sexual assault	4,924	853	367	7.5	1,267	507	10.3
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	6,821	1,749	964	14.1	2,376	1,217	17.8
Abduction and kidnapping	250	107	92	36.8	119	102	40.8
Robbery without a weapon	1,569	465	402	25.6	539	460	29.3
Robbery with a firearm	178	52	47	26.4	72	65	36.5
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	953	329	312	32.7	384	362	38.0
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	30,346	18,251	10,839	35.7	20,015	11,805	38.9
Break and enter dwelling	31,628	2,163	1,823	5.8	2,804	2,307	7.3
Break and enter non-dwelling	11,906	931	818	6.9	1,240	1,085	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	14,125	976	768	5.4	1,253	965	6.8
Steal from motor vehicle	39,975	1,095	862	2.2	1,423	1,121	2.8
Steal from retail store	22,080	10,418	8,535	38.7	11,625	9,695	43.9
Steal from dwelling	21,465	1,607	741	3.5	1,965	916	4.3
Steal from person	5,722	541	367	6.4	683	462	8.1
Stock theft	501	29	8	1.6	42	15	3.0
Fraud	51,984	3,725	2,855	5.5	5,831	4,507	8.7
Arson	5,034	324	116	2.3	361	143	2.8
Malicious damage to property	64,041	14,749	10,909	17.0	16,344	12,102	18.9

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

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

* Victims for whom incident was cleared.

TABLE 5.3: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CLEAR UP STATUS AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED, NSW, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2016

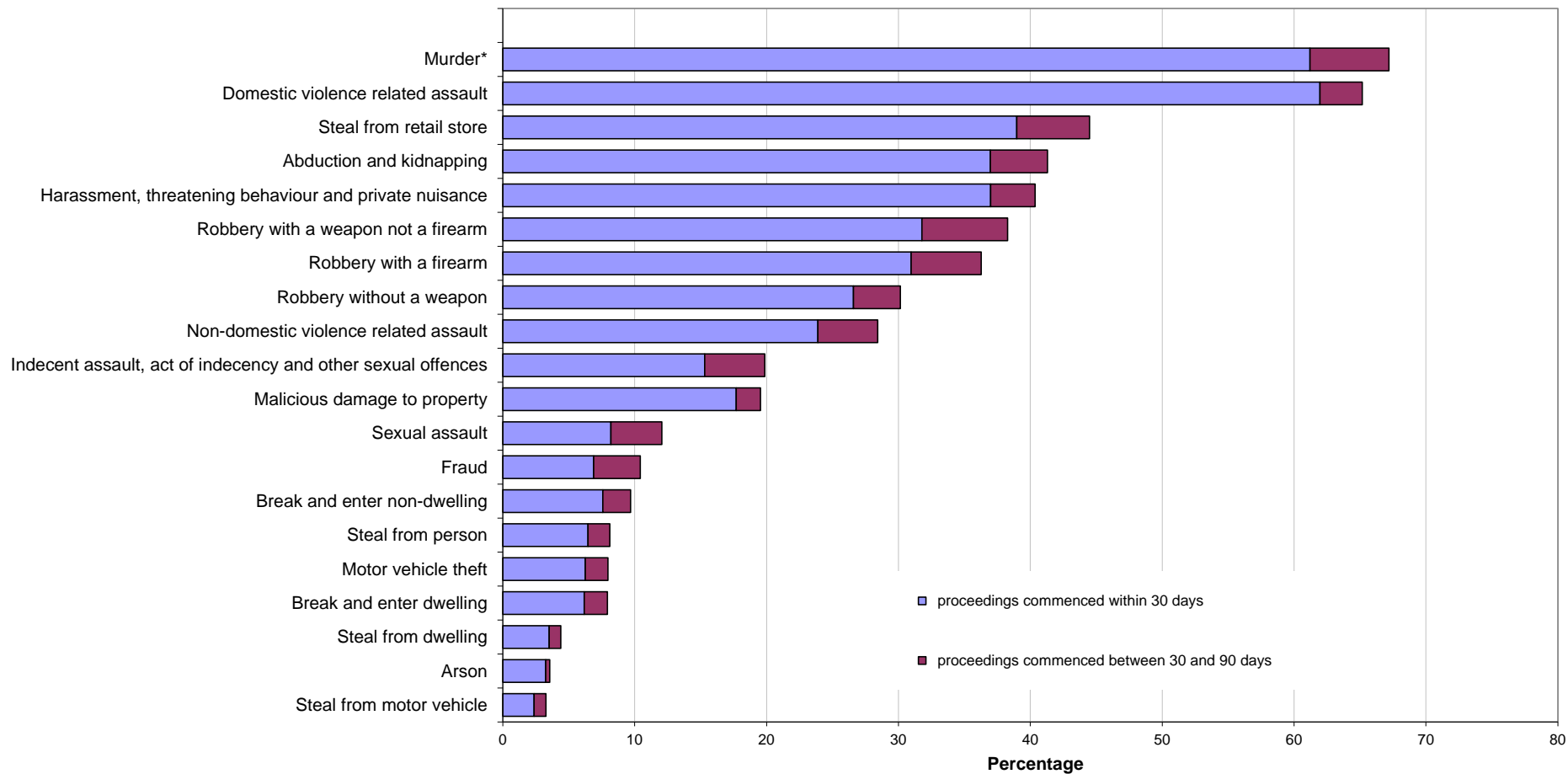
<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>						
	<i>Total number recorded</i>	<i>Cleared within 30 days of reporting</i>			<i>Cleared within 90 days of reporting</i>		
		<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 30 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 30 days</i>	<i>Total number cleared[#]</i>	<i>Proceedings commenced within 90 days^{##}</i>	<i>% proceedings commenced within 90 days</i>
Murder*	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic violence related assault	21,302	16,738	13,196	61.9	17,788	13,880	65.2
Non-domestic violence related assault	23,067	9,698	5,512	23.9	11,189	6,555	28.4
Sexual assault	3,718	809	305	8.2	1,168	449	12.1
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	5,101	1,468	781	15.3	1,963	1,013	19.9
Abduction and kidnapping	184	78	68	37.0	91	76	41.3
Robbery without a weapon	1,012	293	269	26.6	332	305	30.1
Robbery with a firearm	113	35	35	31.0	42	41	36.3
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	601	201	191	31.8	245	230	38.3
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	22,559	13,473	8,344	37.0	14,785	9,104	40.4
Break and enter dwelling	22,326	1,676	1,378	6.2	2,168	1,771	7.9
Break and enter non-dwelling	8,722	739	662	7.6	965	845	9.7
Motor vehicle theft	9,712	730	607	6.3	960	775	8.0
Steal from motor vehicle	30,626	928	725	2.4	1,242	1,000	3.3
Steal from retail store	17,539	8,261	6,837	39.0	9,249	7,802	44.5
Steal from dwelling	15,718	1,238	552	3.5	1,479	692	4.4
Steal from person	3,729	328	241	6.5	415	303	8.1
Stock theft	482	32	9	1.9	48	16	3.3
Fraud	38,667	3,254	2,663	6.9	4,966	4,031	10.4
Arson	3,971	295	129	3.2	322	141	3.6
Malicious damage to property	46,351	11,005	8,210	17.7	12,146	9,055	19.5

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

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

* Victims for whom incident was cleared.

Figure 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED WITHIN 30 AND 90 DAYS, NSW, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2016



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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR NSW

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

[2] An alternative measure of the level of crime in Australia is available from crime victim surveys, for example the national *Crime Victimization Survey* by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)¹. As well as providing an estimate of the victimisation rate at the State level for a selected set of offences, this survey estimates the proportion of crimes which are not reported to police, and are therefore not recorded in the official statistics. In particular, personal crimes, such as assault and robbery, are less likely to be reported than crimes which involve households. Given that some offences have low reporting rates, it is possible that changes in recorded crime rates over time for these offences may be reflecting changes in reporting rates. This ABS publication contains personal and household summary crime data obtained from a national survey, much of which is disaggregated to state level.

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

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

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

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

[7] In order to present an overview of crime trends in NSW the information in Section 1 relates to aggregate violent and property crime. The State graphs for violent and property offences are plotted as monthly rates² per 100,000 population. The State graph for violent offences shows distinct seasonality and the 12-month moving average (light grey line) indicates a downward path over the past five years, whilst the property offences graph and the 6-month moving average (light grey line) both indicate a strong downward path since about 2000. Violent offences include: *murder, 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 2017, 4530.0 *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2015–16*, 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 2014-15* Cat. No. 3218.0. As no population estimates were available for 2016 when this report was published, rates for 2016 were calculated using 2015 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 types 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. A Bail CAN is used when a bail determination is required and a No-Bail CAN when a bail determination is not required.

Following changes to the Bail Act in May 2014, No-Bail CANs are used almost solely for incidents of 'Breach of bail conditions' and no bail determination is required because the original determination stands until a new determination is made by the court. 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 2015 but the alleged offender was not apprehended and charged until 2016, the offence is counted for 2015. 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 2017, the clear-up status after 90 days could not be determined for any offences reported in the last three months of 2016. Hence, the clear-up data for 2016 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, 2014-15*, Cat. No. 3218.0. As no population estimates were available for 2016 when this report was published, rates for 2016 were calculated using 2015 population estimates.

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Homicide	
Murder	Murder – actual
Attempted murder	Murder – attempted Shoot with intent to murder
Murder accessory, conspiracy	Murder – conspiracy Murder – solicit
Manslaughter – not driving	Manslaughter – actual
Driving causing death	Driving causing death
Assault	
	<i>Includes any of the following offences disaggregated by whether or not police have flagged the incident as domestic violence related:</i>
Domestic violence related	Actual bodily harm Common assault Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Non-domestic violence related	Actual bodily harm Common assault Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Assault Police	Assault Police officer
Sexual offences	
Sexual assault	Sexual assault – adult victim (16+ years old) Sexual assault – child victim, reported when adult Sexual assault – child victim, reported when child
Indecent assault, act of indecency	Act of indecency Aggravated act of indecency Indecent assault – adult victim (16+ years old) Indecent assault – child victim, reported when child Indecent assault – child victim, reported when adult
Other sexual offences	Bestiality Carnal knowledge Grooming/procuring Incest Indecent communication Peep or pry Wilful and obscene exposure Other sexual offence
Abduction and kidnapping	
	Kidnapping/Abduction

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

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

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Theft continued:	
Receiving or handling stolen goods	Receiving Goods in custody Possess property stolen outside NSW
Motor vehicle theft	Theft of motor cars, motor cycles, and other vehicles / vessels Rebirthing vehicles / vessels
Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from motor vehicle
Steal from retail store	Steal from retail store
Steal from dwelling	Steal from dwelling Other stealing <i>occurring in a residential dwelling</i>
Steal from person	Steal from person
Stock theft	Steal stock (animal) 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)
Arson	Bushfire Malicious damage by fire Structure Vehicle (e.g. aircraft/motor vehicle/train/vessel) Other commodity
Malicious damage to property	Graffiti Malicious damage to property Public place – damage fountain/wall etc. Public place – damage shrine/monument

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Drug offences	
Possession and/or use of cocaine	Possess drug <i>where drug type is cocaine</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is cocaine</i>
Possession and/or use of narcotics	Possess drug <i>where drug type is narcotics</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is narcotics</i>
Possession and/or use of cannabis	Possess drug / plant <i>where drug type is cannabis</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is cannabis</i>
Possession and/or use of amphetamines	Possess drug <i>where drug type is amphetamines</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is amphetamines</i>
Possession and/or use of ecstasy	Possess drug <i>where drug type is ecstasy</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is ecstasy</i>
Possession and/or use of other drugs	Possess drug <i>where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines or ecstasy</i> Use or administer drug <i>where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines or ecstasy</i>
Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	Supply drug <i>where drug type is cocaine</i>
Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	Supply drug <i>where drug type is narcotics</i>
Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	Supply drug/plant <i>where drug/plant type is cannabis</i>
Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	Supply drug <i>where drug type is amphetamines</i>
Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	Supply drug <i>where drug type is ecstasy</i>
Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	Supply drug/plant <i>where drug/plant type is not cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines or ecstasy</i>
Cultivating cannabis	Cultivation
Manufacture drug	Manufacture drug
Importing drugs	Import drug/plant
Other drug offences	Forge and/or utter prescription Possess drug utensil Other drug detection/seizure offence
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	
	Bomb hoax or threat Discharge firearm into premises Explosives licencing offence Firearms dealer offence Firearms not ensure safekeeping Improper storage of explosives Person search - Item/object found <i>where item/object is a weapon</i> Possess explosive/dangerous article Possess prohibited weapon/article Possess shortened firearm

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

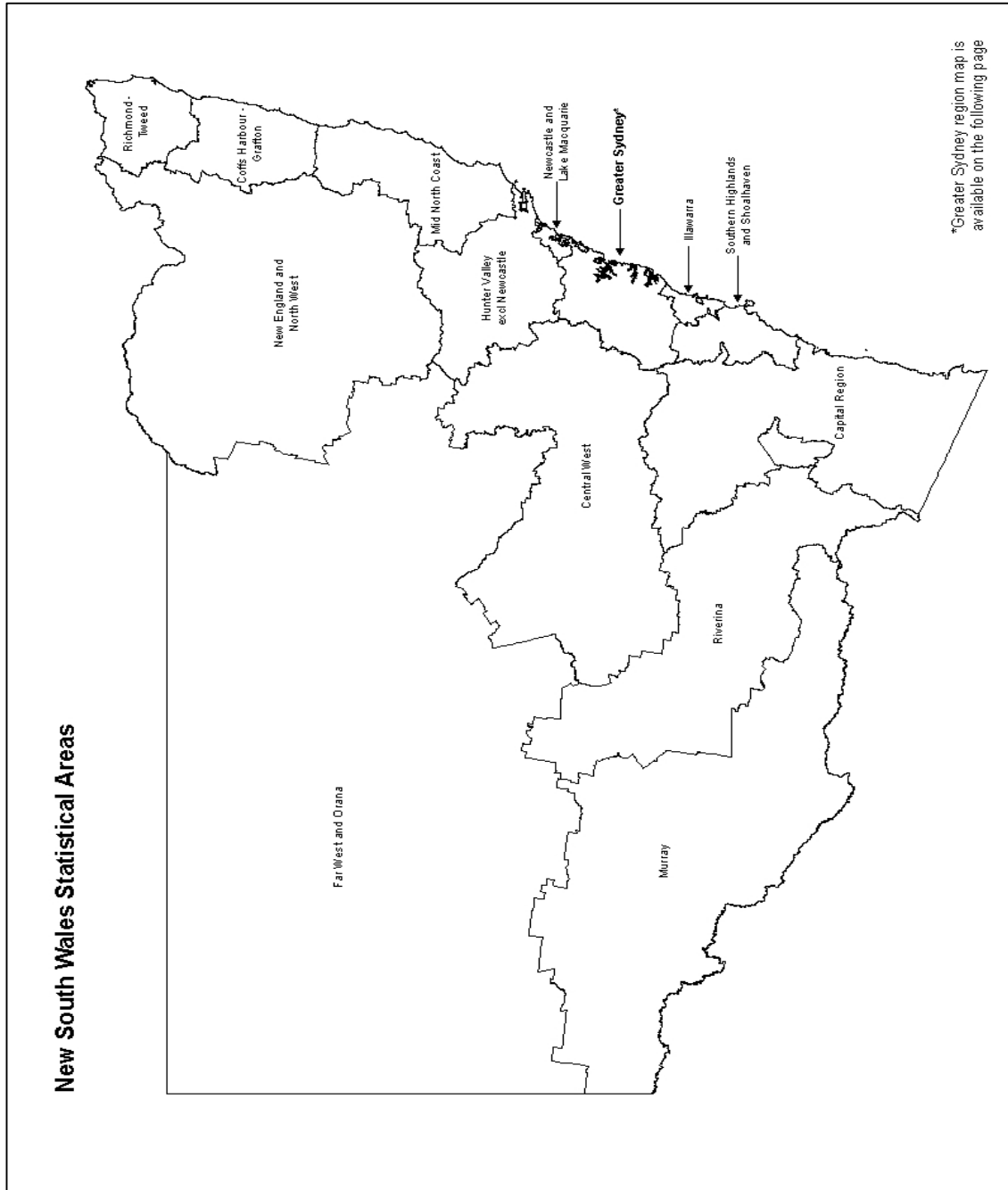
BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	Possess whilst unlicensed Sell prohibited weapon/article Shorten firearm Trespass with firearm Unlawful handling/access/supply of explosives Unlawfully discharge firearm Use firearm under influence Use prohibited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

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Against justice procedures	
Escape Custody	Escapee – Corrective Services custody Escapee – Department of Community Services custody Escapee – Police custody Escapee – Other custody
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	Breach Apprehended Violence Order – domestic Breach Apprehended Violence Order – personal
Breach bail conditions	Breach bail conditions Breach control order
Fail to appear	Fail to appear
Resist or hinder officer	Refuse direction Refuse direction continue intoxication and disorder Refuse direction drug related Refuse direction intoxicated person Refuse direction not drug related Refuse for vehicle to be searched Refuse to be searched Refuse to produce object Resist/hinder officer
Other offences against justice procedures	Contravene Child Protection Prohibition Order (CPPO) Other judicial offence
Transport regulatory offences	Transport offence (<i>includes offences on the rail network such as travelling without a valid ticket, smoking, drinking or using offensive language on a train or railway land</i>)
Other offences	Animals – dog offences Family law offence Immigration/customs offence Obstruction Offence against transport service Other street offences (carry cutting weapon, offensive implement) Public mischief Terrorism offences Other miscellaneous offences Offences under various acts: Acts administered by NSW Roads and Maritime Services <i>Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 (NSW)</i> <i>Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth)</i> <i>Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)</i> <i>Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1996 (NSW)</i> <i>Postal Services Act 1975 (Cwlth)</i> <i>Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 (NSW)</i> <i>Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)</i> <i>Security Industry Act 1997 (NSW)</i> <i>Sydney Harbour Bridge Act 1932 (NSW)</i> <i>Tattoo Parlours Act 2012 (NSW)</i>

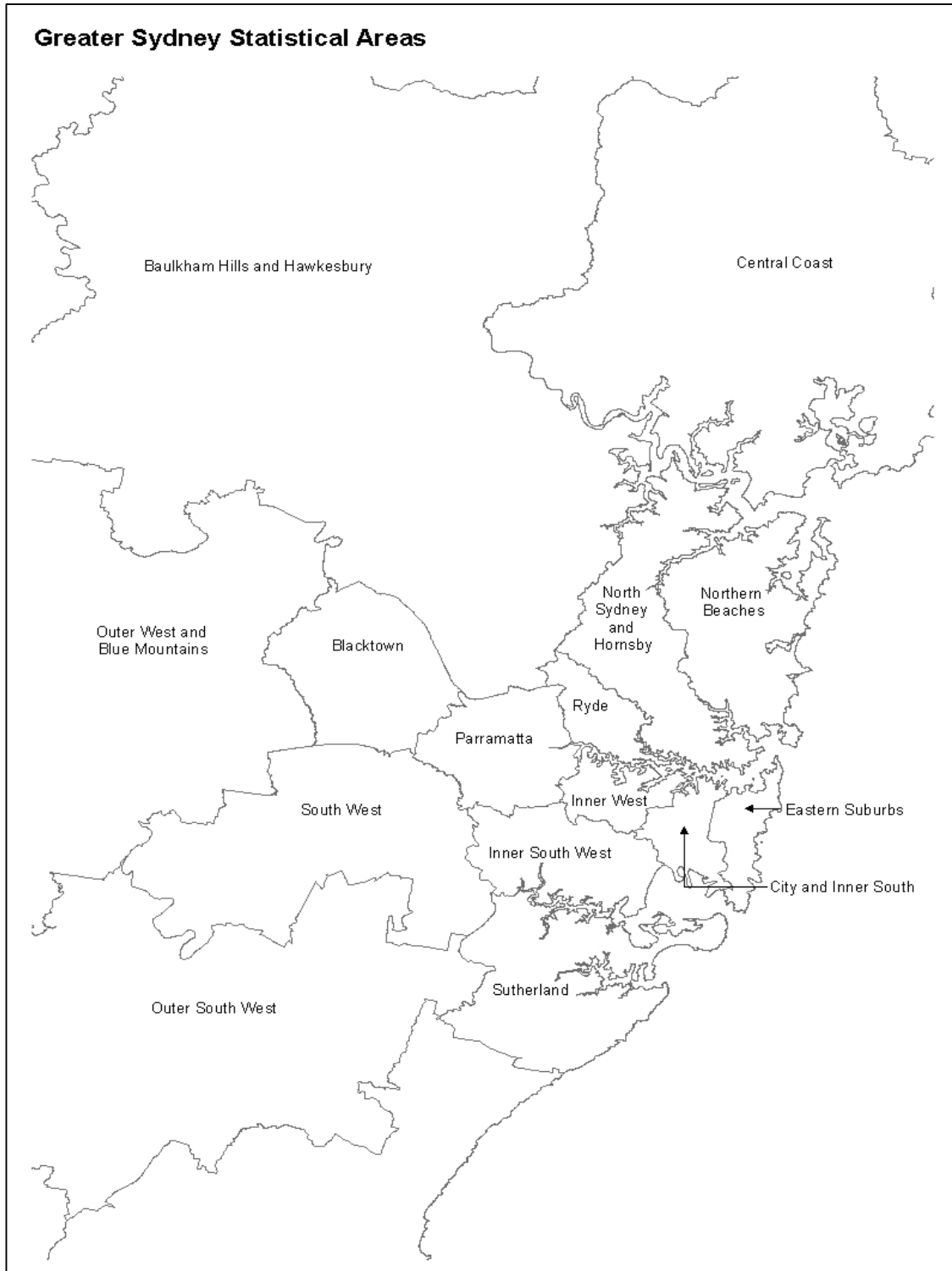
APPENDIX 4: MAPS

Map 1: New South Wales Statistical Areas



APPENDIX 4: MAPS *continued*

Map 2: Greater Sydney Statistical Areas



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

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

* These LGAs span across two or more Statistical Areas.

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

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

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

* These LGAs span across two or more Statistical Areas.

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

