

NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS

Quarterly Update
December 2016

Revised Edition September 2018

**NSW
Statistical Areas
and
Local Government Areas**

REVISED EDITION

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

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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SECTION 1:
OVERVIEW OF TRENDS
IN RECORDED CRIME
BY OFFENCE TYPE
NSW

**TABLE 1.1: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES
OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW**

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Trend result and annual percentage change over the last 24 months</i>	<i>Trend result and average annual percentage change over the last 60 months</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 25, Notes [5] and [6].

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

TABLE 1.2: NUMBER AND TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR 62 OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW

Offence Category		Number of recorded criminal incidents		Trend [^] over the last 24 months	
		over the 12 months to December 2015	over the 12 months to December 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 25, Notes [5] and [6].

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

SECTION 2:

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

TABLE 2.1A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW SAs

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 25, Notes [5] and [6].

* The trend test for Greater Sydney and NSW on the offence of murder is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 2.1B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW SAs

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 25, Note [7] and footnote 3.

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

TABLE 2.1C: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW SAs

<i>NSW Statistical Area</i>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Greater Sydney	48	16,226	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

* For murder the count given is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 2.1D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2015, NSW SAs

<i>NSW Statistical Area</i>	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Greater Sydney	40	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

* For murder the count given is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 2.2A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, GREATER SYDNEY SAs

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
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 25, Notes [5] and [6].

TABLE 2.2B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, GREATER SYDNEY SAs

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 25, Note [7] and footnote 3.

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

TABLE 2.2C: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, GREATER SYDNEY SAs

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	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

* For murder the count given is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 2.2D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2015, GREATER SYDNEY SAs

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	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

* For murder the count given is for the number of victims, not incidents.

TABLE 2.3A: TRENDS^a IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW LGAs

NSW LGA	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Albury	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	52.8	ns	18.8	ns	ns	-8.7
Armidale Dumaresq	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	69.1	ns	89.7	ns	ns	ns	109.6	41.4
Ashfield	.	ns	-24.8	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-47.6	ns	64.5	ns	ns	ns	ns
Auburn	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Ballina	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bairnald
Bankstown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-35.1	-33.8	-27.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	6.6
Bathurst Regional	.	ns	ns	-41.1	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bega Valley	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	96.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bellingen	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Berrigan	ns	.	.	.
Blacktown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bland	ns
Blayney	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Blue Mountains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-30.2
Bogan	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	-51.3
Bombala
Boorowa
Botany Bay	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bourke	.	ns	-41.0	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Brewarrina	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Broken Hill	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	77.4	ns	90.6	42.7	.	ns	ns
Burwood	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-61.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.8	ns
Byron	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	41.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Cabonne	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Camden	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	37.5	28.0
Campbelltown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Canada Bay	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Canterbury	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-21.1	ns	-35.2	ns	ns	ns	-23.9	-25.4	ns
Carrathool
Central Darling	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	168.0	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Cessnock	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns
Clarence Valley	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-24.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	45.9	ns
Cobar	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	ns
Coffs Harbour	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-25.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Conargo
Coolamon	ns
Cooma-Monaro	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Coonamble	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Cootamundra	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Corowa Shire	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Cowra	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	32.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-28.6
Deniliquin	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	.	ns
Dubbo	.	ns	20.1	ns	ns	.	.	.	28.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Dungog	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Eurobodalla	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	49.0	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Fairfield	.	ns	ns	-13.1	ns	ns	.	ns	-27.7	ns	-5.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Forbes	.	ns	24.5	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Gilgandra	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Glen Innes Severn	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	95.8	ns	.	167.6	.	59.5	.	ns	ns
Gloucester	ns
Gosford	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	26.7	28.1	ns	ns	-35.2	23.0	ns
Goulburn Mulwaree	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-18.9
Great Lakes	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	59.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Greater Hume Shire	ns
Greater Taree	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-48.2	ns	.	ns	ns
Griffith	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	-34.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Gundagai	83.0
Gunnedah	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-47.2	ns	.	-57.1	-44.7	ns	.	ns	ns
Guyra	.	-45.0	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Gwydir	ns
Harden	ns
Hawkesbury	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hay	ns
Holroyd	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-20.6	-21.7	ns	ns	ns	-28.2	ns
Hornsby	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-17.8	ns	-14.0	-13.2	-21.5	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hunters Hill	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Hurstville	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	-29.6	ns	-51.8	ns	51.2	ns	ns	-8.8	21.3
Inverell	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	67.0	ns	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Jerilderie
Junee	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Kempsey	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Kiama	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-48.3	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Kogarah	.	-11.5	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	-31.1	ns	-37.3	ns	ns	-31.5	.	ns	ns
Ku-ring-gai	.	ns	ns	77.3	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Kyogle	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Lachlan	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Lake Macquarie	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40.9	10.0	ns	ns	ns
Lane Cove	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Leeton	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	.	ns	ns

TABLE 2.3A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW LGAs

NSW LGA	Murder *	Domestic violence related assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	Sexual assault	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Robbery without a weapon	Robbery with a firearm	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Motor vehicle theft	Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from retail store	Steal from dwelling	Steal from person	Fraud	Malicious damage to property
Leichhardt	.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lismore	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-11.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	-24.2	ns	ns	ns
Lithgow	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Liverpool	.	ns	11.5	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-10.3	ns	-30.1	ns	ns	23.6	ns	ns	ns
Liverpool Plains	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	73.5
Lockhart
Lord Howe Island
Maitland	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	53.4	46.8	ns	ns	.
Manly	.	-49.3	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Marrickville	.	-19.8	-12.4	ns	ns	ns	.	.	-34.4	ns	-31.2	ns	-22.3	-24.3	-47.1	ns	ns
Mid-Western Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Moree Plains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Mosman	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	-50.3	ns
Murray	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Murrumbidgee	ns
Muswellbrook	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Nambucca	.	ns	68.2	.	ns	.	.	.	-56.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Narrabri	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Narrandera	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns
Narromine	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Newcastle	.	ns	ns	ns	9.8	ns	.	ns	ns	-27.9	ns	9.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	16.9
North Sydney	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	45.0	ns	ns	ns	ns
Oberon	ns
Orange	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	50.5	ns
Palerang	ns	.	.	-38.2	.	ns	.	.	ns
Parkes	.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	-39.0	38.1
Parramatta	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-31.0	.	ns	-11.8	-21.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-8.6	ns
Penrith	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-24.7	ns	ns	-17.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Pittwater	.	-18.7	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	-38.2	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-19.5
Port Macquarie-Hastings	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	80.9	ns	ns	ns	-10.2
Port Stephens	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Queanbeyan	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-25.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Randwick	.	ns	ns	ns	38.4	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-10.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Richmond Valley	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-43.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Rockdale	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	-36.9	-21.4	ns	-18.4	ns	-14.4	ns
Ryde	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-56.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-34.7	ns
Shellharbour	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	28.6	-27.3	ns	.	ns	ns
Shoalhaven	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-20.9	-34.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Singleton	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-24.3	ns	ns	-33.7	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Snowy River	ns
Strathfield	.	ns	5.8	.	65.2	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sutherland Shire	.	ns	ns	ns	31.1	.	.	.	-17.3	ns	ns	-14.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sydney	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.4	.	ns	-6.1	ns	ns	ns	19.3	-15.1	-15.8	-14.9	ns
Tamworth Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	32.4	ns	48.4	ns	ns
Temora	ns
Tenterfield	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns
The Hills Shire	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-18.9	ns	-23.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Tumbarumba	ns
Turnut Shire	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	240.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	119.4	.	.	ns
Tweed	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-19.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	23.2	ns
Unincorporated Far West	ns
Upper Hunter Shire	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns
Uralla	ns
Urana	ns
Wagga Wagga	.	21.4	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-50.0	-45.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wakool	ns
Walcha	ns
Walgett	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-53.7	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Warren	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns
Warrindah	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-30.9	ns	ns	ns	-23.2	ns	ns
Warrumbungle Shire	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	50.0	ns
Waverley	.	ns	13.3	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-23.2	ns	ns
Weddin	ns
Wellington	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	80.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Wentworth	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Willoughby	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	18.8	-32.6	ns	ns	-25.3
Wingecarribee	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Wollondilly	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	44.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Wollongong	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-14.7	ns	ns	ns	22.0	-16.7	-31.8	ns	ns
Woollahra	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wyong	.	23.2	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	25.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-23.3	ns	ns
Yass Valley	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-54.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Young	.	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 25, Notes [5] and [6].

* There were no LGAs with 20 murder victims, hence no trend tests were reported. The trend test for NSW on the offence of murder is for the number of victims, not incidents.

SECTION 3:

**METHODS OF PROCEEDINGS
AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS**

**TABLE 3: NUMBER OF ALLEGED OFFENDERS RECORDED BY NSW POLICE FORCE
BY METHOD OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO DECEMBER 2016, NSW**

Type of process	Number of alleged offenders		Trend [^] over the last 24 months	
	over the 12 months to December 2015	over the 12 months to December 2016	Change	Annual percentage change
Proceeded against to court:				
Bail Court Attendance Notice	58,827	61,129	2,302	Stable
No-Bail Court Attendance Notice (a)	4,117	4,765	648	15.7%
Future Court Attendance Notice	44,244	40,391	-3,853	-8.7%
Field Court Attendance Notice	47,912	48,559	647	Stable
All proceedings to court	155,100	154,844	-256	Stable
Proceeded against other than to court:				
Youth Justice Conference (b)	678	547	-131	-19.3%
Caution Young Offenders (b)	7,170	6,477	-693	-9.7%
Cannabis/other drug caution	6,304	5,538	-766	-12.2%
Criminal Infringement Notice	9,613	9,575	-38	Stable
Infringement Notice	642,481	690,432	47,951	7.5%
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (c)	474	425	-49	Stable
Warnings	10,128	9,781	-347	Stable
All proceedings other than to court	676,848	722,775	45,927	6.8%
All proceedings	831,948	877,619	45,671	5.5%

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 25, Notes [5] and [6].

(a) 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.

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

(c) 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.

APPENDIX 1: TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR NSW

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

[2] An alternative measure of the level of crime in Australia is available from crime victim surveys, for example the national Crime Victimization Survey (now in its seventh year) by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)¹. As well as providing an estimate of the victimisation rate at the State level for a selected set of offences, this survey estimates the proportion of crimes which are not reported to police, and are therefore not recorded in the official statistics. In particular, personal crimes, such as assault and robbery, are less likely to be reported than crimes which involve households. Given that some offences have low reporting rates, it is possible that changes in recorded crime rates over time for these offences may be reflecting changes in reporting rates. This ABS publication contains seven financial years of personal and household summary crime data obtained from a national survey, much of which is disaggregated to state level (see Tables 4 and 5 for NSW)². For NSW, the latest report states that physical assault for those aged 15 and over was reported to police 56.0 percent of the time, with a personal victimisation rate of 1.6 percent. For households, NSW break-ins were reported to police 79.6 percent of the time, with a household victimisation rate of 2.0 percent. For NSW the above estimates for 2014-15 victimisation and report rates were not found to be significantly different to the corresponding rates published in the financial years 2008-9 to 2013-14.

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

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

[6] For the trend tests throughout this publication, where a statistically significant trend was found ($p < .05$), the extent of the trend is indicated by the 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 longer tests. 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] 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 2014, 45300DO001_2012201306 *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15*, Cat. No. 4530.0, ABS, Sydney.

2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2014, 45300DO001_2012201306 *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15*, Tables 4 and 5, Cat. No. 4530.0, ABS, Sydney.

3. For the rate calculations throughout this publication, population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication: *Regional Population Growth Australia 2013-14* Cat. No. 3218 (for 2013 and 2014 population estimates). As no population estimates were available for the years 2015 and 2016 when this report was published, rates for the years 2015 and 2016 were calculated using 2014 population estimates.

APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

In this report:

- the counting units are recorded *criminal incidents* rather than recorded *offences* (except for murder and manslaughter, where the counting units are victims); and
- the data are categorised by date of *reporting* to police (or date of detection by police) rather than by date of *occurrence* of the offence.

RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

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

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

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

RECORDED VICTIMS

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

OFFENCE CATEGORIES

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

For all 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

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

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.

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
Attempted murder	Murder – attempted Shoot with intent to murder
Murder accessory, conspiracy	Murder – conspiracy Murder – solicit
Manslaughter – not driving	Manslaughter
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 Assault common Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Shoot with intent other than to murder Spike drink/food
Non-domestic violence related	Actual bodily harm Assault common 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 and other sexual offences	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 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/endoranger Negligent act cause grievous bodily harm Other offence against the person
Theft	
Break and enter – dwelling	<i>Dwelling includes premises where people reside such as house, home unit, caravan, tent as well as any attachment such as garage, shed, yard and garden.</i> Break/Enter and steal Break/Enter and commit other felony Break/Enter intent to steal Break/Enter intent to commit other felony
Break and enter – non-dwelling	<i>Non-dwelling includes commercial and government premises.</i> Break/Enter and steal Break/Enter and commit other felony Break/Enter intent to steal Break/Enter intent to commit other felony

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 (Non-domestic animal)
Fraud	Company/corporate offence Computer crime Copyright/Intellectual property/Trademark Corrupt commission/practices Corrupt payment (receive or pay) Counterfeit currency Deception offence Embezzlement Fail to pay Fraudulent misappropriation Larceny clerk/servant/bailee Make/use false instrument Misappropriate cheques/funds Possess false instrument Publish false misleading statement Receiving (fraud related) Other fraud
Other theft	Steal from dwelling <i>occurring somewhere other than a residential or non-residential dwelling</i> (e.g. from hostels, motels, boarding houses etc) Steal domestic animal or bird Steal from marine vessel Steal vessel Other stealing <i>occurring somewhere other than a dwelling</i> (e.g. in outdoor/public places)
Arson	Bushfire 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> Item/object found <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> Item/object found <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> Item/object found <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> Item/object found <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> Item/object found <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> Item/object found <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 Licence offence Firearms dealer offence

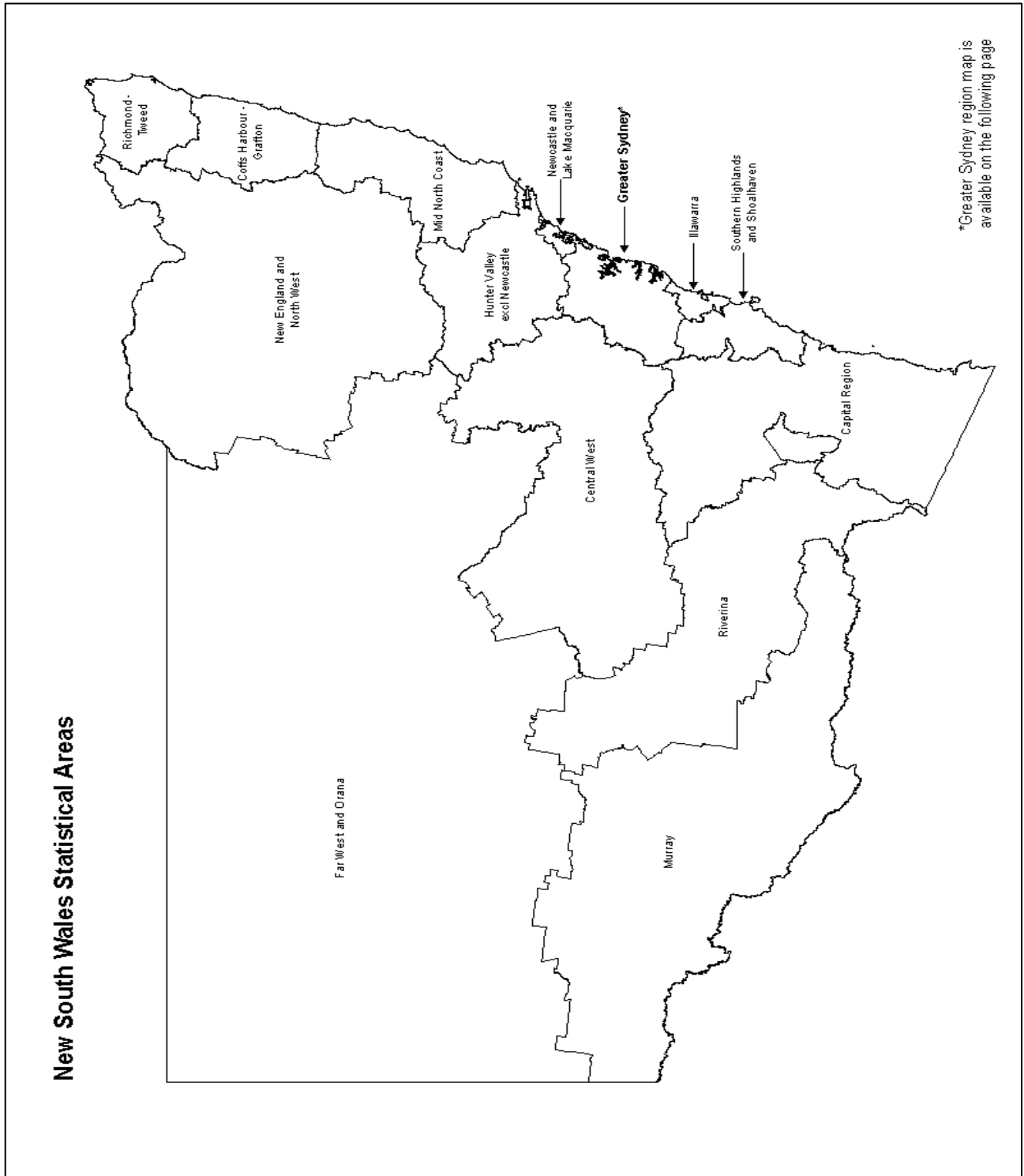
APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences continued:	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 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 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 clubs legislation
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

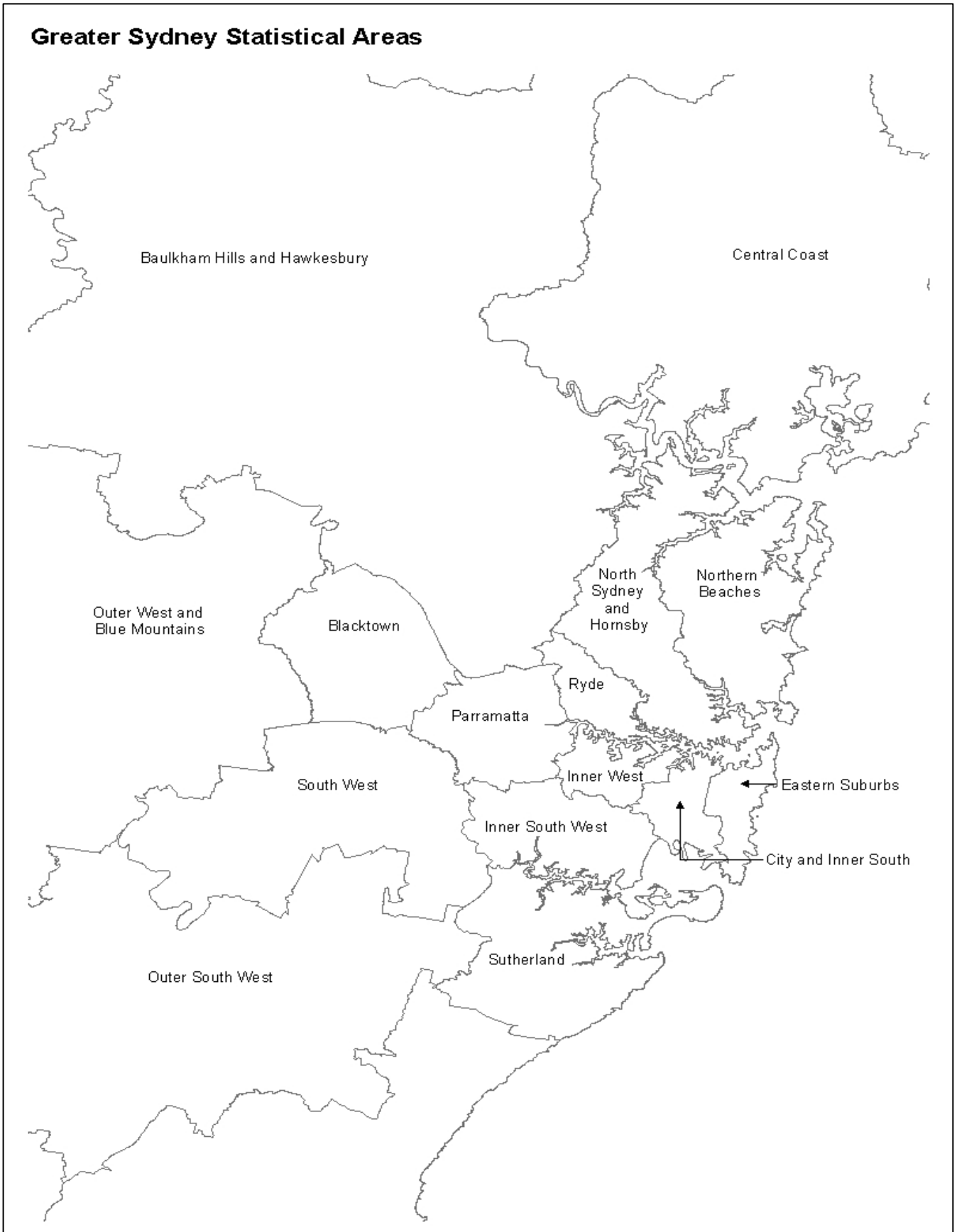
APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

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 intoxicated person 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>) Buffer riding
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: <i>Animals - Prevention Of Cruelty Acts</i> <i>Bush Fire Act</i> <i>Child Protection Act</i> <i>Local Government Act</i> <i>Marine/Waterway Act</i> <i>Pawnbrokers Act</i> <i>Postal Services Act</i> <i>Security Industry Act</i> <i>Sydney Harbour Bridge Act</i> <i>Tattoo Parlours Act</i>

APPENDIX 4: NSW & GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREA MAPS



APPENDIX 4: NSW & GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREA MAPS



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

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