

NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS

Quarterly Update
September 2018

**NSW
Statistical Areas
and
Local Government Areas**

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on crime reported to, or detected by, the NSW Police Force from January 1995 to September 2018, with a focus on the statistical trends for the 24 months ending September 2018. The data were extracted from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) of the NSW Police Force in November 2018.

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 latest 24-month period, no major offence category has been trending upwards. Seven of the 17 major offence categories were trending downwards: break and enter dwelling (down 2.9%), break and enter non-dwelling (down 4.1%), motor vehicle theft (down 3.2%), steal from motor vehicle (down 2.8%), steal from dwelling (down 3.5%), steal from person (down 8.4%) and malicious damage to property (down 3.6%).

The NSW graphs for rates of violent and property offences are on page 7 of the report. For violent offences using the 12-month moving average (light grey line) we can see a downward path from 2004, which has stabilised over the last 5 years. However, the trend tests shown in Table 1.1 indicate that several NSW Statistical Areas are still experiencing significant downward trends in violent crime. The property offences graph using the 6-month moving average (light grey line) indicates a strong downward path from 2000 to 2010, after which there are further declines but at a slower rate. Table 1.1 showing trend tests on the levels of property offences indicates a significant decrease over the last five years.

Dr Don Weatherburn

June 2018

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SECTION 1:

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

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

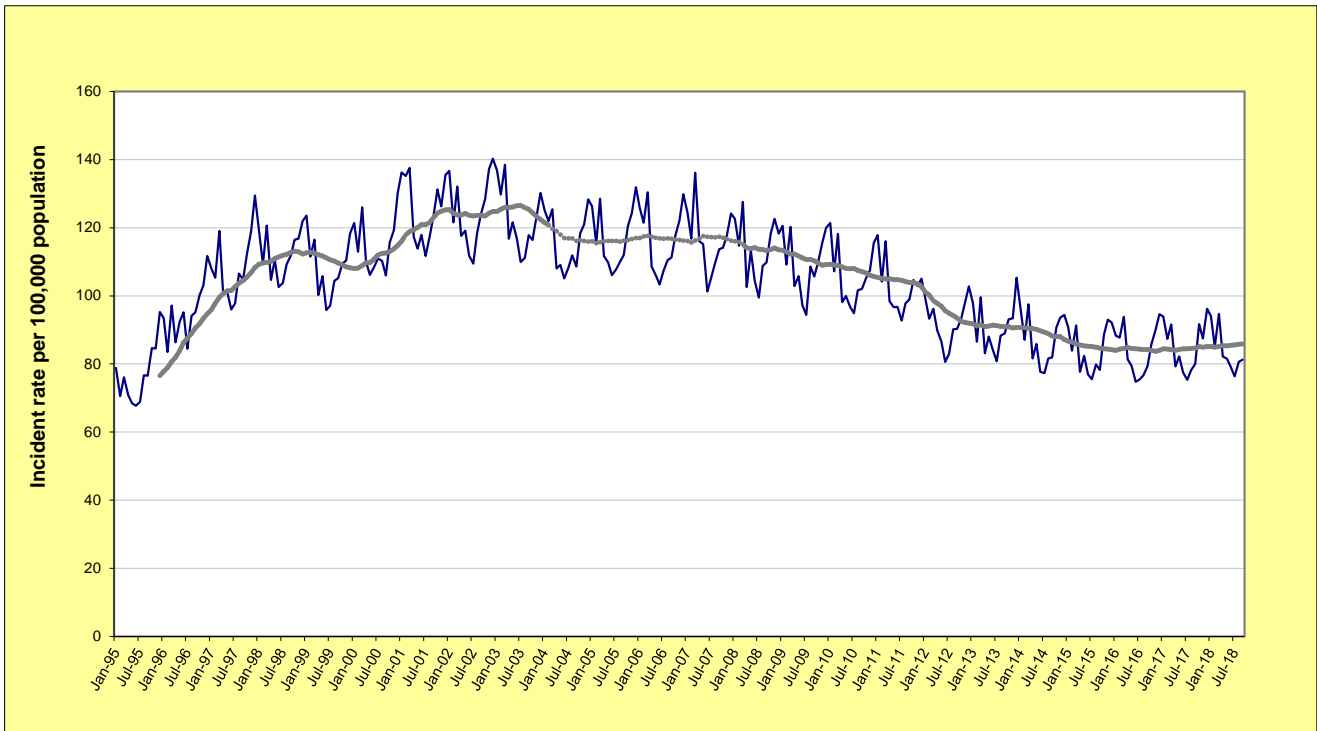
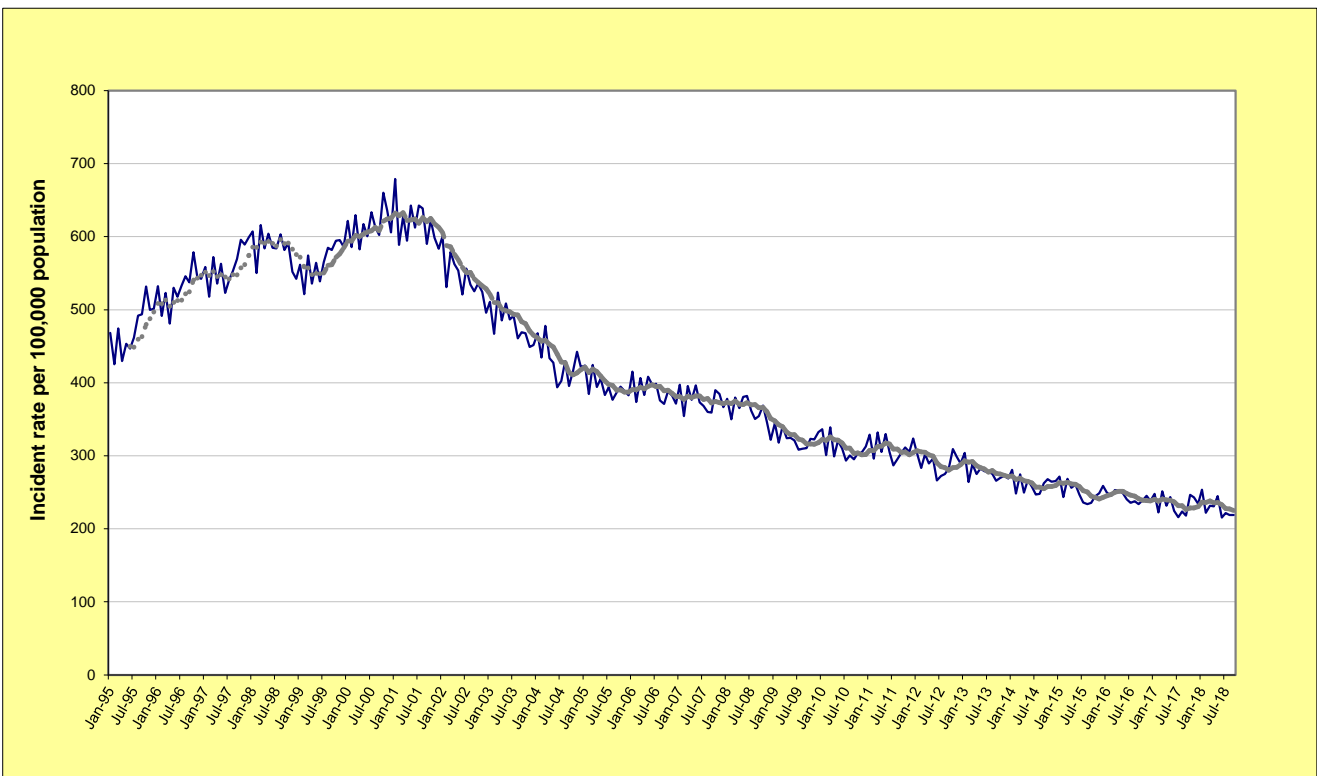


FIGURE 1.2: NSW LONG-TERM TREND IN PROPERTY OFFENCES**



* **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 42, Note [7].

**TABLE 1.1: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES
OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs) AND NSW**

NSW Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Greater Sydney	Stable	Stable	0.9	-2.3%	-3.5%	0.9
Capital Region	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	Stable	0.8
Central West	Stable	-2.5%	1.3	-5.7%	-6.3%	1.0
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	Stable	Stable	1.5	25.7%	Stable	1.3
Far West and Orana	Stable	Stable	2.5	-4.2%	-1.9%	1.9
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	Stable	Stable	1.2	Stable	Stable	1.2
Illawarra	Stable	-3.2%	0.8	Stable	-2.7%	0.9
Mid North Coast	Stable	Stable	1.2	Stable	Stable	1.2
Murray	Stable	Stable	1.2	Stable	Stable	1.1
New England and North West	Stable	-1.8%	1.6	-2.1%	Stable	1.5
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Stable	Stable	1.1	Stable	3.2%	1.4
Richmond - Tweed	Stable	-1.4%	1.1	Stable	-1.7%	1.0
Riverina	Stable	Stable	1.4	-4.9%	Stable	1.3
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	-6.6%	0.8
NSW	Stable	Stable	1.0	Stable	-2.2%	1.0

[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

* **Violent offences** include: murder, assault - domestic violence related, assault - non-domestic violence related, assault police, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon not a firearm, sexual assault and indecent assault / act of indecency / other sexual offences.

** **Property offences** include: break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, stock theft, other theft and fraud.

For further explanation of violent offences and property offences, see page 42, Note [7].

[#] For further explanation of rate calculation populations and the ratio to NSW rate, see page 42, Footnote 2 and Note [8].

**TABLE 1.2: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES
OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, GREATER SYDNEY STATISTICAL AREAS (SAs)**

Greater Sydney Statistical Area	Violent Offences*			Property Offences**		
	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Stable	Stable	0.4	Stable	-2.9%	0.5
Blacktown	Stable	Stable	1.3	10.8%	3.2%	1.4
Central Coast	Stable	4.1%	1.2	-6.4%	Stable	0.9
City and Inner South	Stable	Stable	1.9	Stable	-6.1%	2.1
Eastern Suburbs	-4.7%	Stable	0.7	-9.1%	-6.1%	0.8
Inner South West	-4.1%	Stable	0.7	-5.9%	-7.9%	0.7
Inner West	-4.4%	Stable	0.5	-10.5%	-6.0%	0.8
North Sydney and Hornsby	Stable	Stable	0.4	Stable	-2.2%	0.6
Northern Beaches	Stable	-2.9%	0.5	Stable	Stable	0.6
Outer South West	Stable	-1.4%	1.0	-2.8%	-2.2%	0.8
Outer West and Blue Mountains	Stable	Stable	1.2	Stable	Stable	1.1
Parramatta	Stable	Stable	0.9	Stable	-3.6%	1.0
Ryde	Stable	3.8%	0.4	Stable	Stable	0.7
South West	Stable	Stable	0.9	-11.7%	-4.8%	0.8
Sutherland	-6.8%	Stable	0.6	Stable	-5.7%	0.5

[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

* **Violent offences** include: murder, assault - domestic violence related, assault - non-domestic violence related, assault police, robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon not a firearm, sexual assault and indecent assault / act of indecency / other sexual offences.

** **Property offences** include: break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, steal from person, stock theft, other theft and fraud.

For further explanation of violent offences and property offences, see page 42, Note [7].

[#] For further explanation of rate calculation populations and the ratio to NSW rate, see page 42, Footnote 2 and Note [8].

TABLE 1.3: TRENDS^a IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs)

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Albury	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.5
Armidale Regional	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.8
Ballina	ns	ns	0.9	ns	5.6	1.0
Balranald	.	.	.	ns	ns	.
Bathurst Regional	ns	ns	1.4	ns	-2.9	1.2
Bayside	ns	4.9	0.8	ns	-6.9	0.8
Bega Valley	ns	ns	0.8	-10.3	ns	0.6
Bellingen	ns	ns	0.8	29.8	ns	0.7
Berrigan	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.5
Blacktown	ns	ns	1.3	10.5	3.1	1.4
Bland	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.6
Blayney	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.6
Blue Mountains	ns	ns	0.7	14.4	ns	0.6
Bogan	ns	-7.7	.	ns	-3.9	.
Bourke	ns	-7.6	.	-34.3	ns	.
Brewarrina	ns	-13.2	.	-32.1	ns	.
Broken Hill	ns	ns	2.2	ns	3.0	1.5
Burwood	-17.7	ns	0.6	ns	-8.9	1.2
Byron	ns	ns	1.4	-17.0	-6.1	1.2
Cabonne	ns	-4.9	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Camden	ns	10.3	0.8	ns	2.4	0.6
Campbelltown	ns	-2.9	1.3	ns	-2.2	1.0
Canada Bay	ns	ns	0.3	-18.5	-6.2	0.6
Canterbury-Bankstown	-5.4	-3.2	0.7	-9.9	-7.9	0.7
Carrathool	ns	ns	.	ns	13.9	.
Central Coast	ns	4.1	1.2	-6.4	ns	0.9
Central Darling	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Cessnock	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	1.5
Clarence Valley	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	1.2
Cobar	ns	ns	2.1	-37.6	-19.5	0.9
Coffs Harbour	ns	ns	1.8	35.1	ns	1.4
Coolamon	ns	.	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Coonamble	ns	ns	2.9	ns	ns	2.9
Cootamundra-Gundagai	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	1.0
Cowra	ns	-7.8	1.3	ns	ns	1.2
Cumberland	ns	-2.2	0.9	ns	-3.2	1.0
Dubbo Regional	ns	ns	2.2	ns	ns	2.1
Dungog	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.4
Edward River	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	0.9
Eurobodalla	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.0
Fairfield	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-6.4	0.7
Federation	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-8.0	0.8
Forbes	ns	ns	1.5	ns	ns	1.4
Georges River	ns	ns	0.6	ns	-6.2	0.6
Gilgandra	ns	ns	1.6	ns	-8.2	1.5
Glen Innes Severn	ns	ns	1.9	-46.3	ns	0.8
Goulburn Mulwaree	ns	ns	1.1	ns	10.4	1.0
Greater Hume Shire	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Griffith	ns	-2.9	1.5	ns	-5.5	1.4
Gunnedah	-15.7	ns	1.4	24.9	-6.8	1.3
Gwydir	ns	ns	0.9	ns	ns	0.7
Hawkesbury	ns	-2.2	1.0	ns	-6.7	0.7
Hay	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Hilltops	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	0.9
Hornsby	ns	ns	0.3	ns	ns	0.5
Hunters Hill	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.6
Inner West	ns	-2.9	0.7	ns	-5.4	0.9
Inverell	ns	ns	1.7	ns	14.7	1.6
Junee	ns	-9.5	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Kempsey	ns	ns	1.8	ns	ns	1.8
Kiama	ns	-6.2	0.4	ns	ns	0.6
Ku-ring-gai	ns	ns	0.2	ns	ns	0.4
Kyogle	ns	ns	1.4	-22.3	ns	0.5
Lachlan	ns	ns	2.0	ns	-17.0	1.0
Lake Macquarie	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	1.1

TABLE 1.3: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs)

NSW LGAs	Violent Offences*			Property Offences*		
	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate	Annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Average annual percentage change over the last 60 months	Ratio [#] to NSW rate
Lane Cove	ns	ns	0.3	ns	ns	0.6
Leeton	ns	ns	1.7	ns	10.1	1.3
Lismore	ns	ns	1.4	ns	ns	1.1
Lithgow	ns	ns	1.2	-14.5	-13.8	0.9
Liverpool	-3.7	-3.0	0.9	-14.7	-4.5	1.0
Liverpool Plains	ns	ns	1.1	ns	ns	0.8
Lockhart	ns	.	0.7	ns	ns	0.8
Lord Howe Island	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maitland	ns	6.6	1.3	ns	6.7	1.3
Mid-Coast	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	1.3
Mid-Western Regional	ns	-2.8	1.2	ns	-7.4	0.7
Moree Plains	-15.5	-6.8	3.1	ns	ns	3.6
Mosman	-27.1	ns	0.3	ns	-4.9	0.5
Murray River	ns	ns	0.6	ns	ns	0.8
Murrumbidgee	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.6
Muswellbrook	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-5.5	1.3
Nambucca	ns	ns	1.7	49.1	9.1	1.7
Narrabri	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-7.8	1.0
Narrandera	ns	ns	1.4	-55.7	ns	1.0
Narromine	ns	ns	2.4	ns	ns	1.9
Newcastle	-8.3	ns	1.3	ns	5.3	1.9
North Sydney	-22.2	ns	0.5	ns	-6.3	0.8
Northern Beaches	ns	-2.9	0.5	ns	ns	0.6
Oberon	ns	ns	1.0	ns	ns	0.7
Orange	ns	-3.8	1.6	ns	-8.4	1.5
Parkes	ns	ns	1.7	ns	-4.1	1.0
Parramatta	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-2.9	1.1
Penrith	ns	ns	1.3	ns	1.7	1.3
Port Macquarie-Hastings	ns	-2.9	0.9	ns	ns	0.8
Port Stephens	ns	ns	1.1	ns	-3.9	0.9
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	ns	ns	0.7	28.7	ns	1.0
Randwick	ns	ns	0.8	ns	-2.8	0.8
Richmond Valley	ns	ns	1.5	ns	-6.4	0.9
Ryde	ns	4.3	0.5	ns	-3.2	0.7
Shellharbour	-8.9	-4.2	0.7	-8.9	-4.5	0.8
Shoalhaven	ns	ns	1.1	ns	-6.3	0.9
Singleton	ns	2.2	1.0	ns	-6.1	1.0
Snowy Monaro Regional	ns	ns	0.8	15.3	ns	0.6
Snowy Valleys	ns	ns	1.1	ns	16.7	1.2
Strathfield	ns	ns	0.8	-17.7	-8.1	1.0
Sutherland Shire	-6.7	ns	0.5	ns	-5.7	0.5
Sydney	ns	ns	2.4	ns	-6.4	2.6
Tamworth Regional	ns	ns	1.5	ns	4.4	1.5
Temora	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.6
Tenterfield	ns	ns	1.2	ns	ns	0.9
The Hills Shire	ns	ns	0.3	ns	ns	0.6
Tweed	ns	-5.1	0.8	15.9	ns	0.8
Unincorporated Far West	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Hunter Shire	ns	ns	0.7	ns	ns	0.8
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns	ns	0.4	ns	ns	0.5
Uralla	ns	ns	0.8	ns	ns	0.5
Wagga Wagga	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	1.6
Walcha	ns	ns	1.6	ns	ns	0.5
Walgett	ns	-3.2	4.3	ns	ns	2.0
Warren	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	.
Warrumbungle Shire	ns	ns	1.3	ns	ns	0.8
Waverley	-13.6	ns	0.8	-13.1	-6.7	1.1
Weddin	ns	.	0.6	ns	ns	0.5
Wentworth	ns	ns	2.3	ns	ns	1.1
Willoughby	ns	3.5	0.4	ns	ns	1.0
Wingecarribee	-21.1	-6.0	0.5	-20.2	-7.8	0.5
Wollondilly	ns	ns	0.6	-13.4	ns	0.4
Wollongong	ns	-2.8	0.9	ns	-2.3	1.0
Woollahra	ns	ns	0.5	-12.5	-11.1	0.6
Yass Valley	ns	ns	0.5	ns	ns	0.4
NSW	ns	ns	1.0	ns	-2.2	1.0

[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

* For further explanation of violent offences and property offences, see page 42, Note [7].

For further explanation of rate calculation populations and the ratio to NSW rate, see page 42, Footnote 2 and Note [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
NSW

**TABLE 2.1: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES
OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW**

Offence category	Trend result and annual percentage change over the last 24 months	Trend result and average annual percentage change over the last 60 months
Murder *	Stable	Down by 12.1%
Domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable
Non-domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable
Sexual assault	Stable	Up by 3.5%
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Up by 3.7%
Robbery without a weapon	Stable	Down by 8.0%
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	Down by 13.4%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Stable	Down by 8.7%
Break and enter dwelling	Down by 2.9%	Down by 5.5%
Break and enter non-dwelling	Down by 4.1%	Down by 5.4%
Motor vehicle theft	Down by 3.2%	Down by 3.1%
Steal from motor vehicle	Down by 2.8%	Down by 2.8%
Steal from retail store	Stable	Up by 4.6%
Steal from dwelling	Down by 3.5%	Down by 3.2%
Steal from person	Down by 8.4%	Down by 9.2%
Fraud	Stable	Stable
Malicious damage to property	Down by 3.6%	Down by 3.8%

[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [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, OVER THE 60 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Trend result and annual percentage change</i>				
	<i>Oct 2012 - Sep 2014</i>	<i>Oct 2013 - Sep 2015</i>	<i>Oct 2014 - Sep 2016</i>	<i>Oct 2015 - Sep 2017</i>	<i>Oct 2017 - Sep 2018</i>
Murder *	Stable	-21.2%	Stable	Stable	Stable
Domestic violence related assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	-3.1%	Stable
Non-domestic violence related assault	-7.4%	-3.1%	Stable	Stable	Stable
Sexual assault	Stable	Stable	Stable	13.9%	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	-20.1%	-19.5%	-17.0%	Stable	Stable
Robbery with a firearm	Stable	-24.7%	-26.5%	Stable	Stable
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Stable	-18.9%	-20.7%	Stable	Stable
Break and enter dwelling	-8.5%	-5.2%	-6.1%	-7.7%	-2.9%
Break and enter non-dwelling	-16.1%	Stable	-8.6%	-5.6%	-4.1%
Motor vehicle theft	-12.2%	Stable	-10.8%	Stable	-3.2%
Steal from motor vehicle	-7.5%	Stable	Stable	Stable	-2.8%
Steal from retail store	-8.6%	5.8%	6.9%	5.1%	Stable
Steal from dwelling	Stable	Stable	Stable	-5.6%	-3.5%
Steal from person	-15.6%	-6.8%	-10.8%	-10.9%	-8.4%
Fraud	Stable	Stable	Stable	-6.7%	Stable
Malicious damage to property	-12.2%	-6.8%	-2.2%	-2.6%	-3.6%

[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [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 62 OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW

Offence Category		Number of recorded criminal incidents		Trend [^] over the last 24 months	
		over the 12 months to September 2017	over the 12 months to September 2018	Trend test result	Percentage change
Homicide	Murder*	66	59	Stable	
	Attempted murder	17	21	.	
	Murder accessory, conspiracy	4	1	.	
	Manslaughter*	8	9	.	
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	28,419	29,124	Stable	
	Non-domestic violence related assault	32,115	32,092	Stable	
	Assault Police	2,306	2,403	Stable	
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	5,838	5,814	Stable	
	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	7,421	7,707	Stable	
Abduction and kidnapping		222	186	Stable	
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	1,442	1,478	Stable	
	Robbery with a firearm	145	164	Stable	
	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	843	876	Stable	
Blackmail and extortion		90	117	Stable	
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		30,311	31,517	Stable	
Other offences against the person		828	608	Stable	
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	27,965	27,158	Down	-2.9%
	Break and enter non-dwelling	10,756	10,319	Down	-4.1%
	Receiving or handling stolen goods	7,531	7,794	Stable	
	Motor vehicle theft	13,311	12,885	Down	-3.2%
	Steal from motor vehicle	39,076	37,965	Down	-2.8%
	Steal from retail store	24,360	24,535	Stable	
	Steal from dwelling	20,069	19,360	Down	-3.5%
	Steal from person	4,648	4,259	Down	-8.4%
	Stock theft	482	440	Stable	
	Fraud	48,613	51,046	Stable	
Other theft	27,577	27,222	Down	-1.3%	
Arson		5,983	5,668	Stable	
Malicious damage to property		61,511	59,269	Down	-3.6%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	1,747	2,334	Up	33.6%
	Possession and/or use of narcotics	951	1,022	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of cannabis	18,184	17,492	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	6,657	7,003	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	2,786	2,820	Stable	
	Possession and/or use of other drugs	4,208	4,787	Up	13.8%
	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	657	788	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	394	240	Down	-39.1%
	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	910	842	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	2,001	1,826	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	756	681	Stable	
	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	324	429	Stable	
	Cultivating cannabis	1,076	1,175	Stable	
	Manufacture drug	60	70	Stable	
Importing drugs	85	66	Stable		
Other drug offences	5,173	5,542	Up	7.1%	
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		12,422	13,886	Up	11.8%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	9,920	9,960	Stable	
	Offensive conduct	5,255	4,832	Down	-8.0%
	Offensive language	3,409	2,844	Down	-16.6%
	Criminal intent	2,244	2,267	Stable	
Betting and gaming offences		72	103	Stable	
Liquor offences		10,943	11,596	Stable	
Pornography offences		587	627	Stable	
Prostitution offences		79	29	Down	-63.3%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	165	172	Stable	
	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	14,827	15,606	Stable	
	Breach bail conditions	42,373	41,967	Stable	
	Fail to appear	645	523	Down	-18.9%
	Resist or hinder officer	6,215	6,269	Stable	
Other offences against justice procedures		574	564	Stable	
Transport regulatory offences		129,850	120,164	Down	-7.5%
Other offences		15,164	15,202	Stable	

[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, 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.

TABLE 2.4: NUMBER AND OUTCOME[^] OF 24-MONTH TREND TESTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs), ALL REPORTS 2010 TO SEPTEMBER 2018

Year	Final month for 24-month trend test	Number of LGAs	Number of trend tests	Stable trends (%)	Downward trends (%)	Upward trends (%)
2010	March	130	1,255	82.0	11.9	6.1
	June	130	1,254	83.0	12.4	4.6
	September	130	1,264	81.4	14.0	4.6
	December	130	1,260	86.4	9.0	4.5
2011	March	130	1,250	86.0	8.2	5.8
	June	130	1,244	86.4	8.8	4.7
	September	130	1,251	84.9	11.5	3.6
	December	130	1,241	86.0	9.1	4.9
2012	March	130	1,250	86.2	5.7	8.2
	June	130	1,236	86.8	7.3	5.9
	September	130	1,240	85.9	9.5	4.6
	December	130	1,246	85.6	7.9	6.6
2013	March	130	1,238	85.2	6.9	7.8
	June	130	1,232	84.9	8.6	6.5
	September	130	1,240	83.5	11.0	5.6
	December	130	1,236	84.4	11.1	4.5
2014	March	130	1,228	84.0	9.9	6.1
	June	130	1,228	82.6	13.7	3.7
	September	130	1,227	80.0	17.2	2.9
	December	130	1,227	85.7	10.0	4.2
2015	March	130	1,224	86.2	9.0	4.8
	June	130	1,229	86.7	9.6	3.7
	September	130	1,221	86.2	10.9	2.9
	December	130	1,224	87.6	8.2	4.2
2016	March	130	1,225	85.7	6.3	8.0
	June	130	1,220	83.9	9.3	6.8
	September	130	1,221	83.2	11.6	5.2
	December	130	1,219	87.2	7.2	5.6
2017	March	130	1,225	88.0	5.6	6.4
	June	130	1,216	88.6	5.9	5.5
	September	130	1,224	84.7	11.2	4.1
	December	130	1,223	86.8	9.2	4.1
2018	March	130	1,223	87.4	7.1	5.5
	June	130	1,218	86.3	8.5	5.2
	September	130	1,219	85.8	11.0	3.2

[^] 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 17 major offence categories.

FIGURE 2.1A: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT UPWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, OCT 15 TO SEP 17 and OCT 16 TO SEP 18

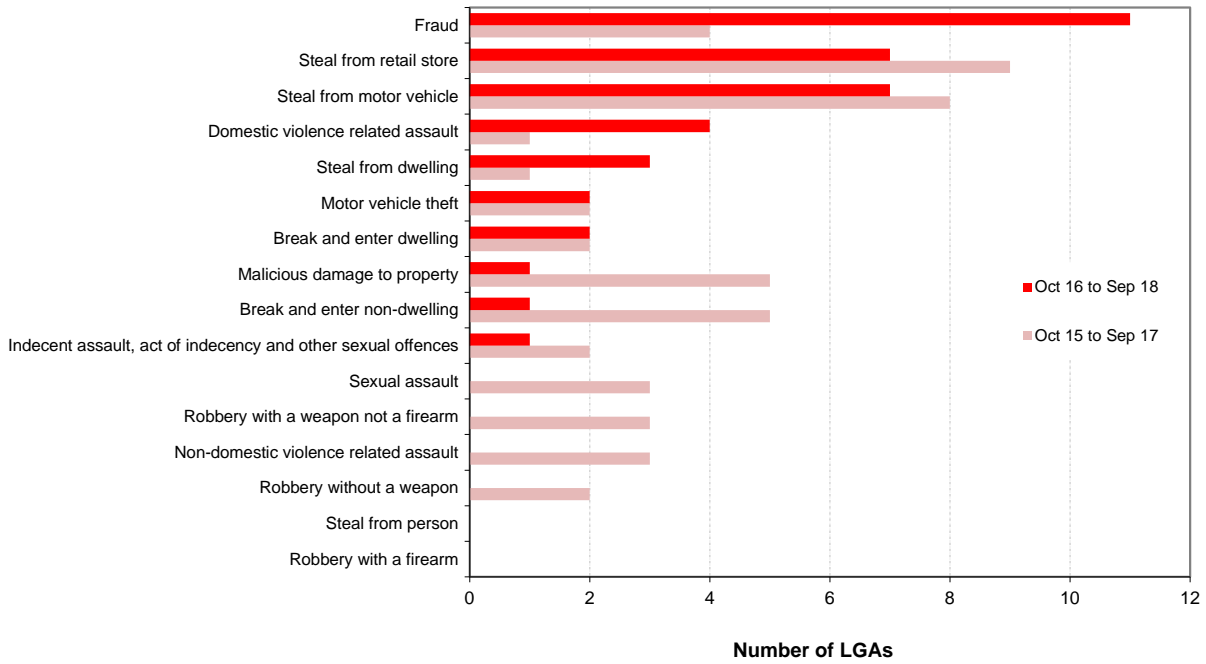
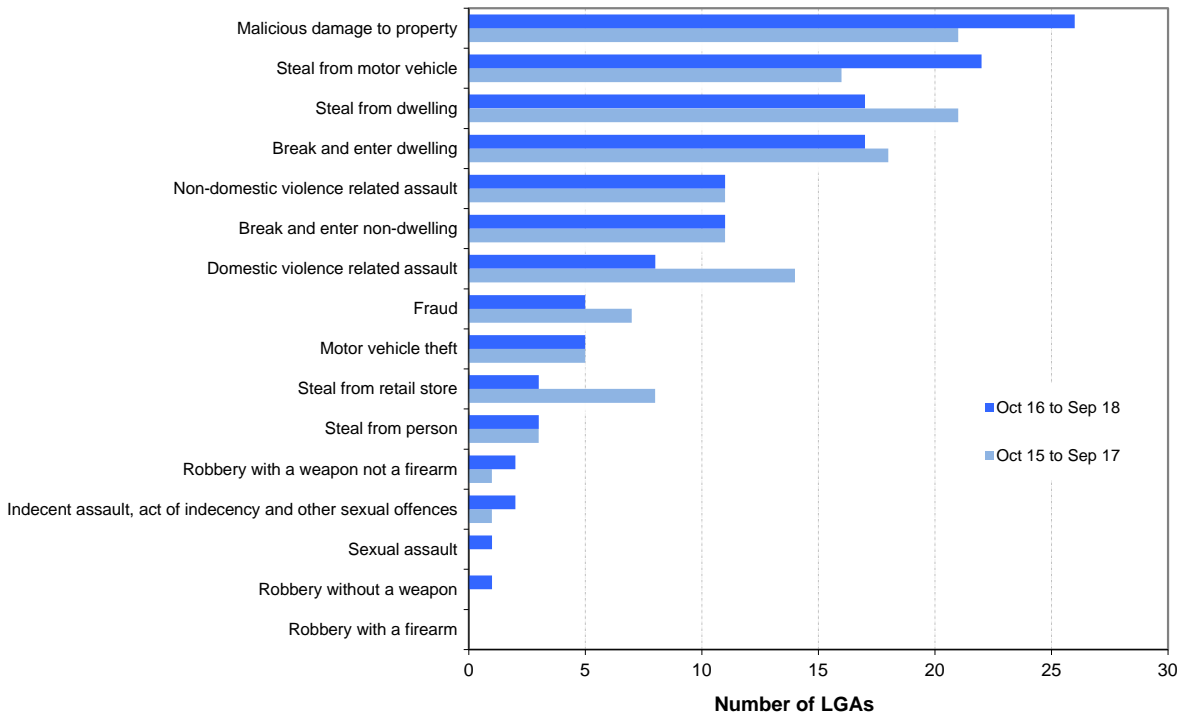


FIGURE 2.1B: NUMBER OF NSW LGAs WITH SIGNIFICANT DOWNWARD TRENDS[^], MAJOR OFFENCES, OCT 15 TO SEP 17 and OCT 16 TO SEP 18



[^] For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [5] and 6.

SECTION 3:

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

TABLE 3.1A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	-1.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-4.7	-4.6	-6.5	ns	ns	-2.9	-7.2	ns	-3.5
Capital Region	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-7.9
Central West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-17.2	-12.4	ns	ns	ns	-11.4	ns	18.0	-7.1
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	32.2	43.7	ns	ns	60.7	ns
Far West and Orana	.	20.1	ns	-27.7	ns	.	.	.	-9.7	ns	-13.5	-2.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	.	ns	-6.3	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-14.8	-29.8	15.9	ns	ns	ns	-4.6
Illawarra	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-1.4	-6.4	-9.6	ns	ns	ns
Mid North Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	69.2	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	24.2	ns	ns	ns	40.9	-8.7
Murray	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.0	ns	ns	ns
New England and North West	.	ns	-4.6	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	-31.1	ns	ns	ns	-16.4	ns	ns	-6.6
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-6.8	-19.4	11.4	ns
Richmond - Tweed	.	ns	-5.8	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Riverina	.	ns	ns	ns	40.9	.	.	.	-12.1	ns	ns	-10.0	ns	-11.5	ns	ns	ns
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-16.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	-20.5	.	ns	-5.9
NSW	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-2.9	-4.1	-3.2	-2.8	ns	-3.5	-8.4	ns	-3.6

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 42, 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 3.1B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8
Capital Region	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0
Central West	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.2
Far West and Orana	1.1	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.7	0.8	2.2	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.9	2.7
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.3
Illawarra	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0
Mid North Coast	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.3
Murray	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.4
New England and North West	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.7	2.0
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4
Richmond - Tweed	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1
Riverina	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.6
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	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 42, Footnote 2 and Note [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, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	34	16,308	17,858	2,940	4,120	1,123	118	563	13,545	4,379	6,943	20,987	15,485	10,174	3,321	36,344	31,031
Capital Region	2	733	837	185	267	14	3	10	724	313	337	972	589	564	22	808	1,737
Central West	2	1,078	1,104	246	309	21	1	11	1,041	439	357	1,123	541	695	61	1,145	2,403
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0	778	818	173	214	28	3	18	722	365	312	776	434	537	58	977	1,314
Far West and Orana	1	1,392	1,014	172	259	15	2	29	1,381	562	377	1,238	505	648	65	690	2,451
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	1	1,457	1,050	298	327	30	6	21	1,275	635	714	1,334	887	1,010	81	1,553	2,599
Illawarra	2	903	1,034	222	249	42	11	43	948	399	569	1,776	1,079	697	76	1,298	2,276
Mid North Coast	3	1,029	1,001	241	311	44	4	25	1,226	727	440	1,103	629	933	81	1,158	2,079
Murray	4	512	566	109	140	17	3	10	576	273	230	808	385	410	35	482	1,232
New England and North West	1	1,194	1,208	232	285	37	0	25	1,637	500	456	1,576	860	863	60	901	2,816
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3	1,433	1,808	391	465	49	8	71	1,655	688	1,088	3,376	1,565	1,239	203	3,180	4,037
Richmond - Tweed	2	916	1,131	240	312	27	3	21	830	425	496	1,273	552	721	112	1,141	2,055
Riverina	1	932	796	186	231	16	0	21	1,184	432	379	1,077	533	598	58	727	2,005
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2	454	537	128	178	13	2	7	414	179	186	545	491	271	26	628	1,149
NSW	59	29,124	32,092	5,814	7,707	1,478	164	876	27,158	10,319	12,885	37,965	24,535	19,360	4,259	51,046	59,269

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

TABLE 3.1D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2017, 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	41	16,154	18,049	2,976	4,043	1,111	95	580	14,208	4,588	7,425	22,094	15,873	10,482	3,577	35,561	32,159
Capital Region	1	676	821	219	222	13	1	5	582	308	248	943	457	464	27	790	1,885
Central West	3	1,062	1,113	267	329	19	4	18	1,258	501	409	1,174	570	784	72	970	2,587
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	0	704	742	154	207	17	1	18	551	310	242	587	302	537	63	608	1,383
Far West and Orana	0	1,159	997	238	236	20	4	9	1,529	534	436	1,265	574	666	82	639	2,313
Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle	1	1,312	1,120	270	331	23	9	25	1,314	588	838	1,900	765	1,008	91	1,369	2,724
Illawarra	1	897	1,061	193	225	53	6	35	987	416	536	1,802	1,153	771	104	1,197	2,442
Mid North Coast	1	942	984	237	267	26	2	24	973	702	424	888	575	826	89	822	2,278
Murray	2	493	531	120	168	13	3	6	561	324	232	789	339	488	25	551	1,271
New England and North West	5	1,214	1,266	240	272	35	5	30	1,645	726	458	1,368	716	1,032	75	975	3,015
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	2	1,559	1,764	360	493	55	11	43	1,673	698	1,076	3,371	1,591	1,330	252	2,854	4,214
Richmond - Tweed	4	879	1,201	224	272	29	3	20	842	404	456	1,163	532	664	124	1,100	1,977
Riverina	3	870	873	146	164	16	1	18	1,347	444	339	1,197	629	676	50	641	1,941
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	0	492	526	133	166	8	0	12	495	212	191	533	284	341	17	525	1,221
NSW	66	28,419	32,115	5,838	7,421	1,442	145	843	27,965	10,756	13,311	39,076	24,360	20,069	4,648	48,613	61,511

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

TABLE 3.2A: TRENDS[^] IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	-18.4	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-27.3	ns	-13.9
Blacktown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	21.8	ns
Central Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.7	ns	-14.4	-21.9	ns	-7.9	ns	ns	-7.5
City and Inner South	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Eastern Suburbs	.	-8.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	-26.1	-32.4	ns	ns	ns	-16.5	-20.2	ns	ns
Inner South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-8.9	ns	-9.2	ns	ns	ns	ns
Inner West	.	-2.7	-11.7	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-20.4	ns	ns	-30.8	ns	ns	ns	ns	-13.3
North Sydney and Hornsby	.	ns	-19.4	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	-18.6	ns	ns	12.4	ns	ns	12.5	ns
Northern Beaches	.	ns	-12.2	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Outer South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-6.1
Outer West and Blue Mountains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Parramatta	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-9.3
Ryde	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
South West	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-19.3	ns	ns	ns	-17.3	ns
Sutherland	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-38.4	ns	-10.5

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

TABLE 3.2B: RATIO TO NSW RATE[^] OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
Blacktown	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3
Central Coast	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2
City and Inner South	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.3	1.8	3.6	2.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.6	6.9	2.5	1.4
Eastern Suburbs	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7
Inner South West	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
Inner West	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6
North Sydney and Hornsby	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
Northern Beaches	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Outer South West	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
Outer West and Blue Mountains	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2
Parramatta	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.7
Ryde	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5
South West	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Sutherland	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7

[^] For further explanation of **rate calculation populations** and the **ratio to NSW rate**, see page 42, Footnote 2 and Note [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, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	337	310	102	122	13	2	2	475	133	163	589	285	291	32	1,005	620
Blacktown	3	2,064	1,737	298	386	150	12	70	1,622	411	842	2,961	1,361	1,013	255	3,689	3,411
Central Coast	1	1,712	1,515	291	411	44	8	34	1,002	412	635	1,497	862	724	148	2,318	2,997
City and Inner South	4	1,351	3,737	331	618	231	17	86	1,032	637	548	1,722	3,215	1,371	1,275	5,628	3,670
Eastern Suburbs	2	589	1,044	139	169	33	2	9	551	115	339	879	922	633	182	1,962	1,511
Inner South West	9	1,818	1,614	250	290	127	14	65	1,174	358	814	2,080	915	805	156	3,505	3,012
Inner West	0	547	701	122	198	59	6	29	750	236	334	980	693	590	169	2,404	1,332
North Sydney and Hornsby	1	479	596	130	236	39	1	22	962	307	223	959	1,262	644	139	2,283	1,624
Northern Beaches	0	397	561	105	116	25	2	10	435	197	216	858	545	464	77	1,215	1,134
Outer South West	1	1,312	865	237	274	38	10	46	725	228	384	1,178	961	548	72	1,336	1,972
Outer West and Blue Mountains	2	1,646	1,316	311	373	72	4	39	1,187	383	655	1,769	1,086	858	162	2,438	2,908
Parramatta	4	1,703	1,701	258	338	152	21	71	1,655	440	772	2,674	1,248	977	349	3,831	2,516
Ryde	3	294	305	65	121	11	5	9	543	140	115	459	482	263	63	1,164	722
South West	3	1,599	1,272	235	356	116	13	67	1,104	281	713	1,798	1,086	688	197	2,669	2,427
Sutherland	0	460	584	66	112	13	1	4	328	101	190	584	562	305	45	897	1,175

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

TABLE 3.2D: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2017, 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	319	380	90	86	5	0	4	493	116	165	600	332	301	44	1,004	720
Blacktown	5	2,078	1,697	276	350	155	10	87	1,584	315	837	2,591	1,205	953	279	3,029	3,391
Central Coast	5	1,645	1,446	290	386	48	5	33	1,218	430	742	1,917	894	786	175	2,011	3,239
City and Inner South	3	1,356	3,582	284	546	215	14	94	958	609	575	1,724	3,488	1,318	1,315	5,527	3,404
Eastern Suburbs	2	641	987	141	216	53	4	21	746	170	356	904	1,025	758	228	1,846	1,544
Inner South West	8	2,006	1,614	254	320	106	11	53	1,210	313	894	2,264	1,008	849	181	3,639	3,140
Inner West	2	562	794	121	181	48	1	33	942	271	365	1,417	746	662	172	2,373	1,536
North Sydney and Hornsby	0	454	739	165	265	35	1	12	1,022	377	240	1,085	1,123	718	162	2,029	1,645
Northern Beaches	4	337	639	96	123	24	0	9	396	177	227	791	502	425	89	1,150	1,160
Outer South West	1	1,199	859	258	290	57	7	25	742	287	419	1,056	962	530	100	1,485	2,100
Outer West and Blue Mountains	1	1,556	1,314	300	379	70	4	45	1,043	416	657	1,735	1,080	760	186	2,360	2,887
Parramatta	5	1,664	1,713	289	342	155	23	76	1,750	462	808	2,523	1,310	1,027	325	3,900	2,775
Ryde	0	282	344	67	101	13	2	5	528	129	148	565	530	330	49	1,127	826
South West	3	1,586	1,368	234	324	112	12	73	1,246	392	786	2,227	1,139	760	199	3,228	2,479
Sutherland	1	469	573	111	134	15	1	10	330	124	206	695	529	305	73	853	1,313

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

**TABLE 3.3A: TRENDS* IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES
OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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	-33.3	ns	ns	25.8	ns	.	ns	ns
Armidale Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-55.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Ballina	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	44.7	.	ns	ns
Balranald	ns
Bathurst Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-50.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-16.6
Bayside	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-10.8	ns	ns	ns
Bega Valley	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	-44.2	ns	ns	.	ns	-18.5
Bellingen	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	143.5	ns
Berrigan	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns
Blacktown	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	22.0	ns
Bland	ns	ns
Blayney	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	-38.3
Blue Mountains	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	47.0	52.4	ns	.	15.7	24.6
Bogan	ns
Bourke	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-43.8	.	.	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Brewarrina	.	ns	-41.9	.	.	.	.	.	-51.8	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Broken Hill	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-60.9	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-14.2
Burwood	.	-30.7	-32.4	.	ns	.	.	.	-20.9	ns	ns	-36.4	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Byron	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-47.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-24.0	ns
Cabonne	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Camden	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	33.9	ns	.	-13.2	ns
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	-47.0	ns	-25.7	ns	ns	ns
Canterbury-Bankstown	.	-13.7	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	-14.5	-19.5	ns	-10.2	ns	ns	-2.9
Carrathool	ns
Central Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.7	ns	-14.4	-21.9	ns	-7.9	ns	ns	-7.5
Central Darling	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Cessnock	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-20.1	ns	ns	.	ns	-13.3
Clarence Valley	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	60.4	ns
Cobar	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
Coffs Harbour	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	46.0	ns	43.3	52.2	ns	ns	ns	55.4	ns
Coolamon
Coonamble	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Cootamundra-Gundagai	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Cowra	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	-25.9	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Cumberland	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	-48.8	-8.6	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-9.8
Dubbo Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Dungog	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-17.0
Edward River	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Eurobodalla	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Fairfield	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	-47.4	-29.1	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Federation	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Forbes	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-24.8
Georges River	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Gilgandra	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns
Glen Innes Severn	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-59.1	.	.	.	.	-31.6	.	-50.0	-25.3
Goulburn Mulwaree	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Greater Hume Shire	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Griffith	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Gunnedah	.	ns	-16.5	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	115.4	72.7	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Gwydir	ns	.	.	ns
Hawkesbury	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Hay	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Hilltops	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	102.5	.	ns	ns
Hornsby	.	ns	-27.6	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-38.9	ns	ns	ns	-38.9	ns	ns	-10.6
Hunters Hill	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Inner West	.	-11.9	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-7.5
Inverell	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Junee	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Kempsey	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Kiama	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Ku-ring-gai	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-38.0	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Kyogle	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Lachlan	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	ns
Lake Macquarie	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-11.5	ns	ns	ns

**TABLE 3.3A: TRENDS* IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR MAJOR OFFENCES
OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, 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
Lane Cove	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	38.7	ns
Leeton	.	48.3	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Lismore	.	33.5	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Lithgow	.	-30.4	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	-59.7	ns	-29.5	ns	ns	.	ns	-28.4
Liverpool	.	ns	-9.5	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-21.4	-12.7	ns	ns	-21.5	ns
Liverpool Plains	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Lockhart
Lord Howe Island
Maitland	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-41.5	44.0	ns	ns	ns	ns
Mid-Coast	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	56.3	ns	28.7	ns	49.5	-5.7
Mid-Western Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	-32.4	.	.	.	-31.8	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Moree Plains	.	-18.3	ns	-42.9	ns	.	.	.	-34.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	-28.3	.	ns	-10.5
Mosman	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	-43.7	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Murray River	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Murrumbidgee	ns
Muswellbrook	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-51.6	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Nambucca	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	78.9	156.9	ns	ns	70.9	ns	.	ns	ns
Narrabri	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-34.2	.	ns	-26.2
Narrandera	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	-72.4	.	.	-61.8	.	.	.	.	ns
Narromine	.	69.4	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Newcastle	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-17.1	ns	ns
North Sydney	.	ns	-29.0	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-31.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Northern Beaches	.	ns	-12.2	ns	ns	ns	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Oberon	ns
Orange	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-20.4	ns	ns	ns	-29.3	ns	.	38.8	ns
Parkes	.	-27.0	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-17.3
Parramatta	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Penrith	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-5.8
Port Macquarie-Hastings	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	16.5	ns	ns	ns	32.7	ns
Port Stephens	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	-19.4	ns	ns	-15.1	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	23.7	-23.1
Randwick	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	-48.7	.	.	ns	-31.6	ns	ns	ns	-18.8	ns	ns	ns
Richmond Valley	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-37.2	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Ryde	.	ns	-19.9	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	-36.1	-21.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Shellharbour	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-26.9	ns	-8.4	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Shoalhaven	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-6.0
Singleton	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns
Snowy Monaro Regional	.	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	45.7	.	.	.	.	ns
Snowy Valleys	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-36.7	ns	-36.6	.	ns	ns
Strathfield	.	ns	ns	.	ns	.	.	.	-26.6	-52.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sutherland Shire	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-38.4	ns	-10.4
Sydney	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Tamworth Regional	.	ns	-1.2	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-21.8	-30.6	ns	ns	-21.8	.	ns	ns
Temora	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Tenterfield	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
The Hills Shire	.	ns	-20.9	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-14.2
Tweed	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	37.5	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Unincorporated Far West
Upper Hunter Shire	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Upper Lachlan Shire	ns
Uralla	.	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Wagga Wagga	.	ns	ns	ns	54.0	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-17.9	ns	-13.3	ns	ns	ns
Walcha
Walgett	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	-33.6
Warren	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ns
Warrumbungle Shire	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	ns	.	ns	ns
Waverley	.	-19.8	-8.1	ns	ns	.	.	.	-52.9	ns	ns	-19.6	ns	-18.1	ns	ns	ns
Weddin	-31.4
Wentworth	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	-56.9	.	ns	.	.	ns
Willoughby	.	60.0	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	-45.4	ns	ns	18.9	ns	ns	ns	ns
Wingecarribee	.	-40.6	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	134.9	-62.4	.	ns	ns
Wollondilly	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	.	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	.	-32.8	-18.0
Wollongong	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	.	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-12.3	-10.2	ns	12.6	ns
Woollahra	.	ns	ns	ns	-48.9	.	.	.	-30.3	.	ns	-44.0	ns	-9.9	-45.9	ns	ns
Yass Valley	.	ns	ns	.	.	.	.	.	ns	.	.	ns	.	.	.	.	ns
NSW	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	-2.9	-4.1	-3.2	-2.8	ns	-3.5	-8.4	ns	-3.6

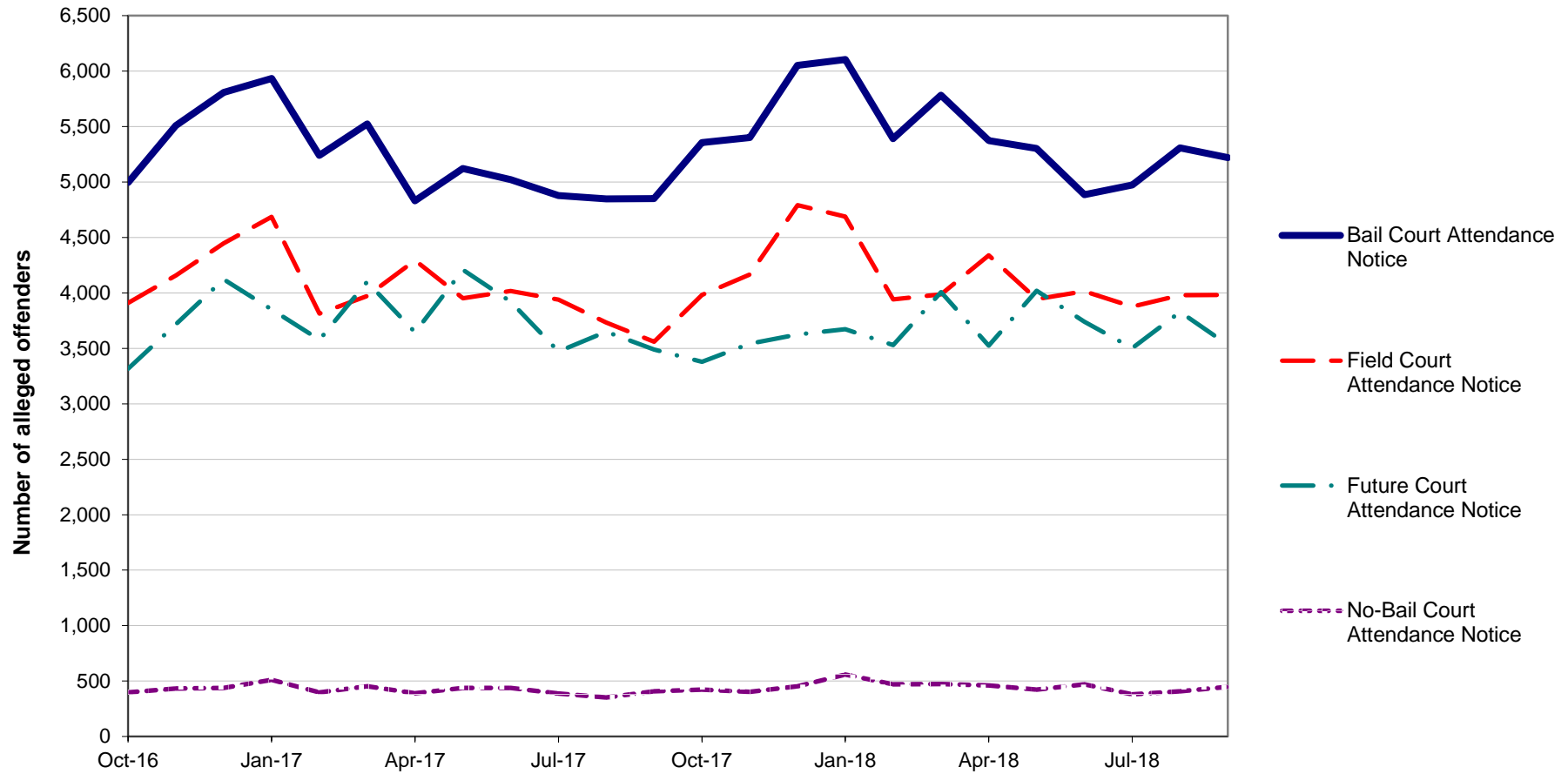
^ For further explanation of trend results, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

* 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 4:

**METHODS OF PROCEEDINGS
AGAINST ALLEGED OFFENDERS**

Figure 4.1: TRENDS IN REFERRAL METHODS FOR ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST TO COURT, OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018*, NSW



Trends:

Bail Court Attendance Notice shows no statistically significant trend for the 24 month period.

Field Court Attendance Notice shows no statistically significant trend for the 24 month period.

Future Court Attendance Notice shows no statistically significant trend for the 24 month period.

No-Bail Court Attendance Notice shows no statistically significant trend for the 24 month period.

* The date alleged offenders were proceeded against, rather than the date the incident was recorded.

TABLE 4.1: NUMBER, PERCENTAGE AND TREND[^] IN ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST BY NSW POLICE BY METHOD OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018*, NSW

<i>Type of process</i>	<i>Number of alleged offenders with proceedings commenced</i>		<i>Trend[^] over the 24 months to September 2018</i>	
	<i>over the 12 months to September 2017</i>	<i>over the 12 months to September 2018</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Annual percentage change</i>
Proceeded against to court:				
Bail Court Attendance Notice	62,563	65,150	2,587	Stable
No-Bail Court Attendance Notice	5,040	5,373	333	Stable
Future Court Attendance Notice	45,077	43,906	-1,171	Stable
Field Court Attendance Notice	48,482	49,694	1,212	Stable
All proceedings to court	161,162	164,123	2,961	Stable
Proceeded against other than to court:				
Youth Justice Conference	584	840	256	43.8%
Caution Young Offenders Act	7,086	7,272	186	Stable
Cannabis Caution	5,372	5,089	-283	-5.3%
Criminal Infringement Notice	9,535	8,956	-579	-6.1%
Infringement Notice	725,397	703,482	-21,915	Stable
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice	330	353	23	Stable
Warning Young Offenders Act	10,295	10,046	-249	Stable
All proceedings other than to court	758,599	736,038	-22,561	Stable
All proceedings	919,761	900,161	-19,600	Stable

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

* The date alleged offenders were proceeded against, rather than the date the incident was recorded.

TABLE 4.2: NUMBER, PERCENTAGE AND TREND[^] IN ALLEGED OFFENDERS PROCEEDED AGAINST TO COURT BY NSW POLICE FOR MAJOR OFFENCES OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 2018, NSW**

Offence category	Over the 12 months to September 2017			Over the 12 months to September 2018			Trend [^] over the last 24 months	
	Number proceeded against to court	Total number proceeded against	% proceeded against to court	Number proceeded against to court	Total number proceeded against	% proceeded against to court	Change in number proceeded against to court	Annual percentage change
Murder	69	69	100.0%	95	95	100.0%	26	Stable
Domestic violence related assault	12,315	12,669	97.2%	12,432	12,842	96.8%	117	Stable
Non-domestic violence related assault	7,674	8,824	87.0%	7,639	8,875	86.1%	-35	Stable
Sexual assault	851	851	100.0%	799	799	100.0%	-52	Stable
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	1,401	1,458	96.1%	1,483	1,537	96.5%	82	Stable
Robbery without a weapon	731	740	98.8%	785	793	99.0%	54	Stable
Robbery with a firearm	100	100	100.0%	140	140	100.0%	40	40.0%
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	543	543	100.0%	578	580	99.7%	35	Stable
Break and enter dwelling	3,044	3,258	93.4%	3,086	3,274	94.3%	42	Stable
Break and enter non-dwelling	1,755	2,056	85.4%	1,801	2,174	82.8%	46	Stable
Motor vehicle theft	1,472	1,623	90.7%	1,473	1,633	90.2%	1	Stable
Steal from motor vehicle	1,334	1,529	87.3%	1,215	1,466	82.9%	-119	Stable
Steal from retail store	5,310	11,037	48.1%	5,680	11,216	50.6%	370	7.0%
Steal from dwelling	661	822	80.4%	599	773	77.5%	-62	Stable
Steal from person	434	499	87.0%	374	414	90.3%	-60	Stable
Fraud	4,381	4,614	95.0%	4,814	5,082	94.7%	433	9.9%
Malicious damage to property	5,457	6,465	84.4%	5,319	6,335	84.0%	-138	Stable

[^] For further explanation of **trend results**, see page 42, Notes [5] and [6].

** The date alleged offenders were proceeded against, rather than the date the incident was recorded.

SECTION 5:

**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS
AND WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
COMMENCED FOR SELECTED OFFENCES**

TABLE 5.1: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED IN 30 DAYS OF REPORTING, OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO AUGUST 2018, NSW

Type of offence	Recorded criminal incidents over the 12 months to August 2017				Recorded criminal incidents over the 12 months to August 2018			
	Total number recorded	Cleared within 30 days of reporting			Total number recorded	Cleared within 30 days of reporting		
		Total number cleared [#]	Proceedings commenced within 30 days ^{###}	% proceedings commenced within 30 days		Total number cleared [#]	Proceedings commenced within 30 days ^{###}	% proceedings commenced within 30 days
Murder*	71	47	44	62.0	62	40	40	64.5
Domestic violence related assault	28,446	22,463	17,825	62.7	29,100	23,234	18,291	62.9
Non-domestic violence related assault	32,155	13,633	7,816	24.3	32,015	13,395	7,783	24.3
Sexual assault	5,788	1,127	445	7.7	5,795	1,237	450	7.8
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	7,339	2,108	1,176	16.0	7,825	2,236	1,248	15.9
Abduction and kidnapping	224	90	79	35.3	188	99	93	49.5
Robbery without a weapon	1,443	417	375	26.0	1,446	463	400	27.7
Robbery with a firearm	154	43	38	24.7	148	49	49	33.1
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	846	294	281	33.2	858	294	282	32.9
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	30,392	18,147	11,396	37.5	31,372	18,747	11,995	38.2
Break and enter dwelling	28,308	2,143	1,791	6.3	27,149	2,192	1,838	6.8
Break and enter non-dwelling	10,909	1,013	906	8.3	10,295	990	879	8.5
Motor vehicle theft	13,351	1,043	859	6.4	12,853	1,019	852	6.6
Steal from motor vehicle	39,299	1,281	1,049	2.7	38,213	1,379	1,108	2.9
Steal from retail store	24,340	11,294	9,468	38.9	24,361	11,364	9,741	40.0
Steal from dwelling	20,279	1,527	710	3.5	19,455	1,474	689	3.5
Steal from person	4,682	499	351	7.5	4,287	480	328	7.7
Stock theft	486	17	9	1.9	432	23	5	1.2
Fraud	48,743	3,995	3,228	6.6	50,921	4,206	3,356	6.6
Arson	5,730	447	188	3.3	5,850	470	216	3.7
Malicious damage to property	61,792	14,829	11,229	18.2	59,560	15,057	11,593	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.

TABLE 5.2: NUMBER OF RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY WHETHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED IN 90 DAYS OF REPORTING, OVER THE 24 MONTHS TO JUNE 2018, NSW

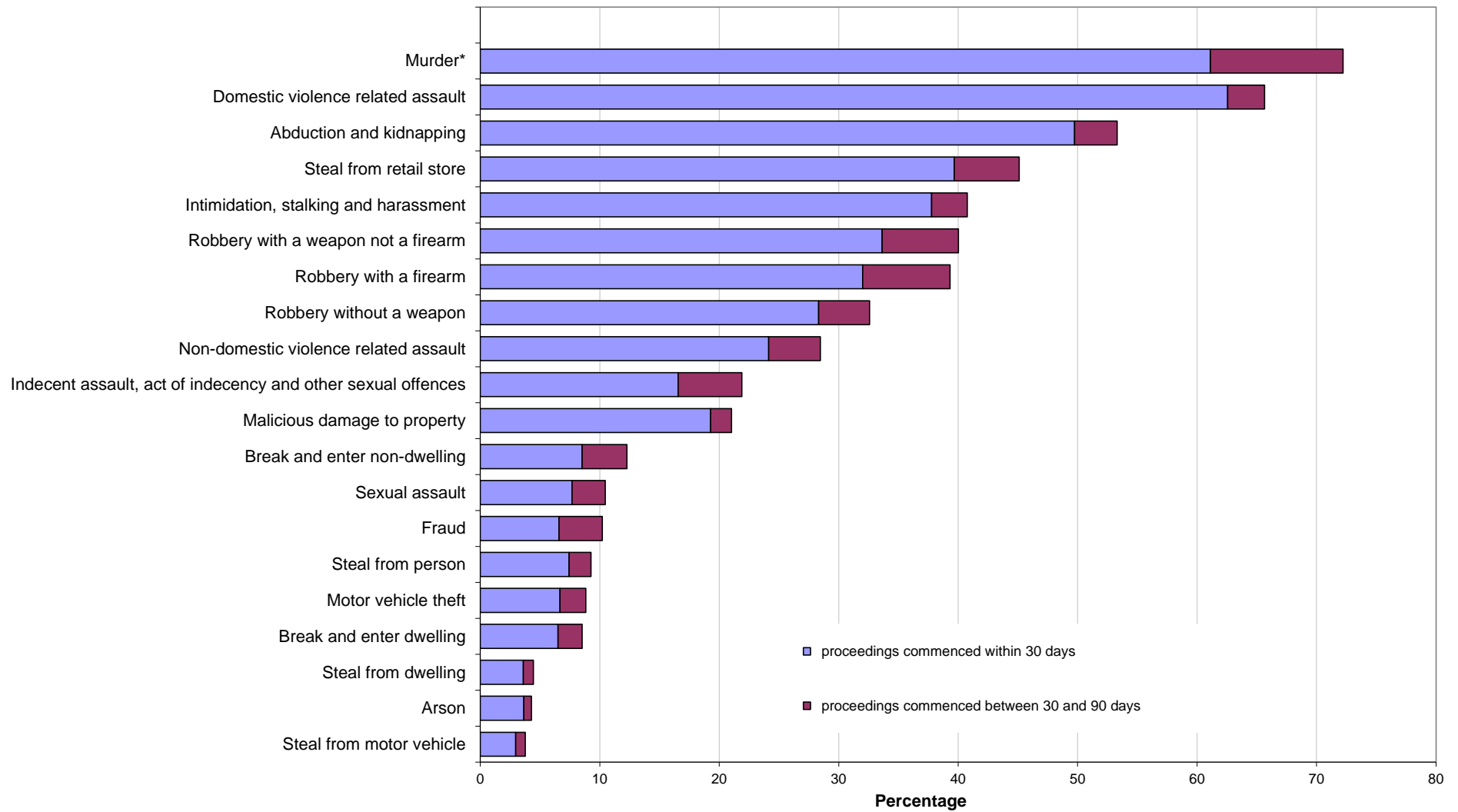
Type of offence	Recorded criminal incidents over the 12 months to June 2017				Recorded criminal incidents over the 12 months to June 2018			
	Total number recorded	Cleared within 90 days of reporting			Total number recorded	Cleared within 90 days of reporting		
		Total number cleared [#]	Proceedings commenced within 90 days ^{###}	% proceedings commenced within 90 days		Total number cleared [#]	Proceedings commenced within 90 days ^{###}	% proceedings commenced within 90 days
Murder*	74	52	49	66.2	54	39	39	72.2
Domestic violence related assault	28,742	24,118	18,977	66.0	28,686	24,212	18,832	65.6
Non-domestic violence related assault	32,089	15,610	9,108	28.4	32,103	15,411	9,135	28.5
Sexual assault	5,635	1,579	641	11.4	5,925	1,689	620	10.5
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	7,195	2,703	1,448	20.1	7,769	3,041	1,702	21.9
Abduction and kidnapping	224	102	86	38.4	197	115	105	53.3
Robbery without a weapon	1,418	483	433	30.5	1,455	539	474	32.6
Robbery with a firearm	152	52	46	30.3	150	61	59	39.3
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	800	321	306	38.3	877	364	351	40.0
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	30,483	20,008	12,456	40.9	31,253	20,259	12,739	40.8
Break and enter dwelling	29,009	2,899	2,385	8.2	27,153	2,808	2,313	8.5
Break and enter non-dwelling	11,062	1,325	1,158	10.5	10,388	1,404	1,275	12.3
Motor vehicle theft	13,411	1,414	1,145	8.5	12,924	1,409	1,142	8.8
Steal from motor vehicle	40,080	1,689	1,381	3.4	38,326	1,778	1,443	3.8
Steal from retail store	24,138	12,602	10,670	44.2	24,420	12,802	11,014	45.1
Steal from dwelling	20,816	1,903	917	4.4	19,378	1,797	862	4.4
Steal from person	4,707	616	436	9.3	4,430	583	410	9.3
Stock theft	491	31	11	2.2	426	29	8	1.9
Fraud	48,832	6,108	4,873	10.0	50,476	6,452	5,154	10.2
Arson	5,636	512	210	3.7	5,818	526	249	4.3
Malicious damage to property	62,384	16,575	12,461	20.0	59,575	16,259	12,522	21.0

[#] 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, OVER THE 12 MONTHS TO JUNE 2018, NSW



* 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. These surveys generally find that about half of physical assault victims aged 15 and over report the incident to police whereas break-ins are reported to police approximately three quarters of the time. 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.

[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] 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 since 2004, which has stabilized 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 population². 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 *Crime Victimization, Australia, Cat. No. 4530.0, ABS, Sydney. See the Australian Bureau of Statistics website for the latest version available at www.abs.gov.au*

2. For the rate calculations, specialised population data were prepared and provided to BOCSAR by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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 (except for alleged offender data, where the data is categorised by date the alleged offender was proceeded against).

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 COPS in 1995 but recorded on COPS 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. Alleged offenders who are not legally proceeded against are not included in this report. 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 is used 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.

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 is 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*

It should be noted that in previous annual recorded crime reports, data on alleged offenders were categorised by date of reporting to police (or date the incident was detected by police). Given there can be a delay between an event being recorded by police and police commencing legal proceedings this resulted in fewer alleged offenders being counted, particularly during the last three months of the reporting period. For this reason, since the 2017 annual report, alleged offender data is categorised by the date the alleged offender was proceeded against. Therefore in Section 4 the year refers to the year in which alleged offenders were proceeded against. It does not refer to the year in which a criminal incident or incidents were reported to police. For example, if an incident was reported to police in 2016 but the alleged offender was not apprehended and charged until 2017, the alleged offender is counted in 2017. As such, Section 4 of this report is not comparable with alleged offender data published prior to the 2017 annual report. Comparable data for all years is available on request.

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.

The clear-up status after 30 days could not be determined for any offences reported in the latest month. Hence, Table 5.1 is for the 24-month period ending one month before the quarterly reporting period. Similarly, the clear-up status after 90 days could not be determined for any offences reported in the latest three months. Hence, Table 5.2 and Figure 5.1 is for the 24-month period ending three months before the quarterly reporting period.

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 2017 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, specialised population data were prepared and provided to BOCSAR by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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 <input type="checkbox"/> People trafficking

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
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	Bullying/harassment or intimidation Stalking (since 2017) Child approach (since 2017) Riot and affray Telecommunications offence (<i>includes nuisance phone calls</i>) Threats against Police Violent disorder Unlawful assembly
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 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:	
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
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 Forgery (since 2017) Fraudulent misappropriation Larceny clerk/servant/bailee Make/use false instrument Misappropriate cheques/funds Possess false instrument Publish false misleading statement Receiving (fraud related) Scams - obtain funds (since 2017) Scams - selling (since 2017) Unauthorised access of funds (since 2017) Deal/supply false identity documents (since 2017) Deal/supply false information (since 2017) Equipment to make false identity documents (since 2017) Make false identity documents (since 2017) Possess false identity documents (since 2017) Possess identity information (since 2017) Use false identity documents (since 2017) Other fraud

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Theft continued: 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	<i>Fire incident where classified as deliberate:</i> 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
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>

APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Drug offences continued:	
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 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

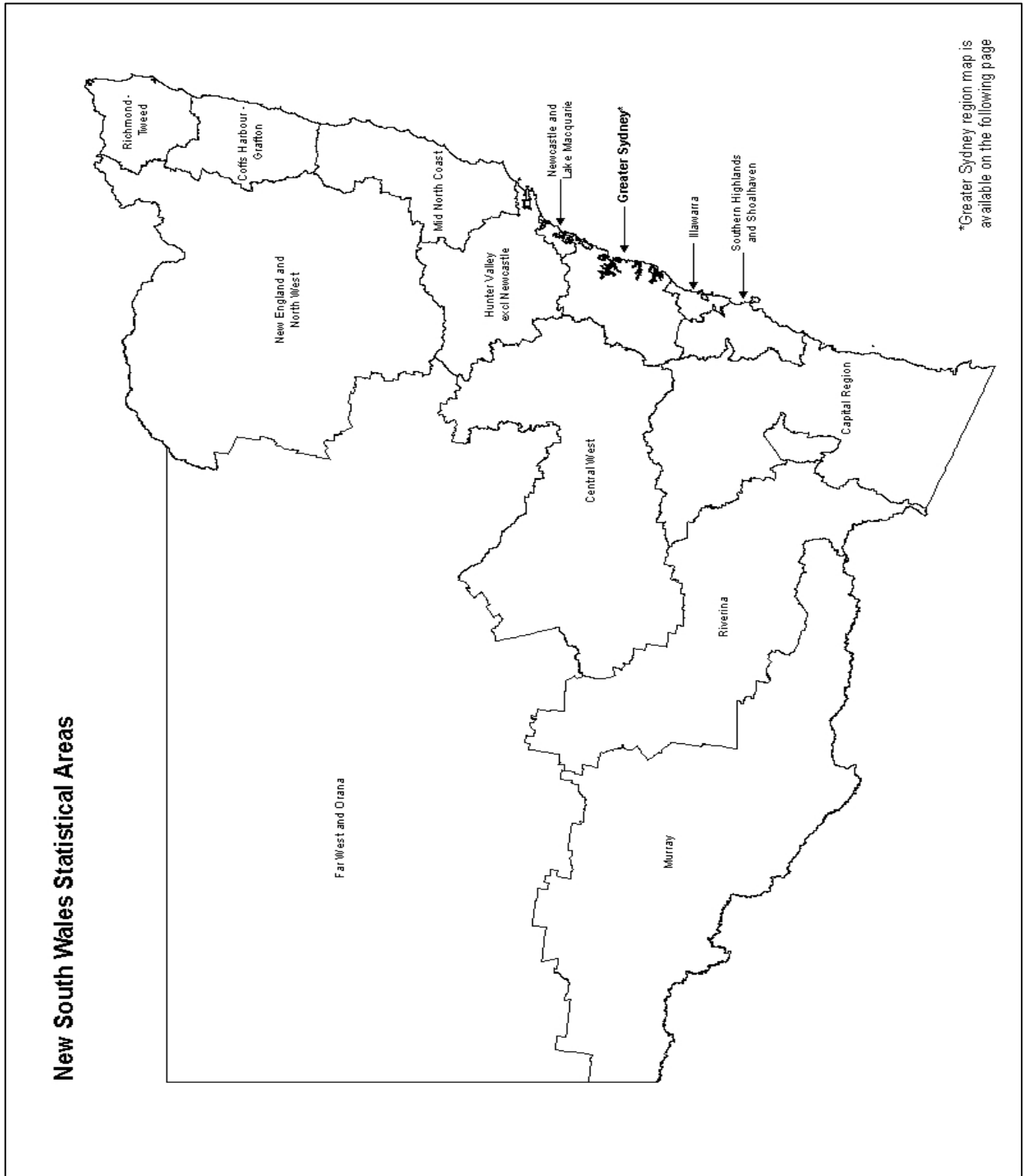
APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

BOCSAR offence	NSW Police Force incident categories
Betting and gaming offences	Conduct/play illegal betting Conduct/play illegal game Own/manage premises – betting Own/manage premises – gaming Other gaming offence
Liquor offences	Consume alcohol in alcohol-free zone Consume/possess alcohol in public by minor Licensing legislation offence: – Offence by licensee/employee/secretary – Offence by minor – Offence by customer (not minor) – Supply liquor to juvenile – Offence against registered 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
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	Breach of recognizance 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

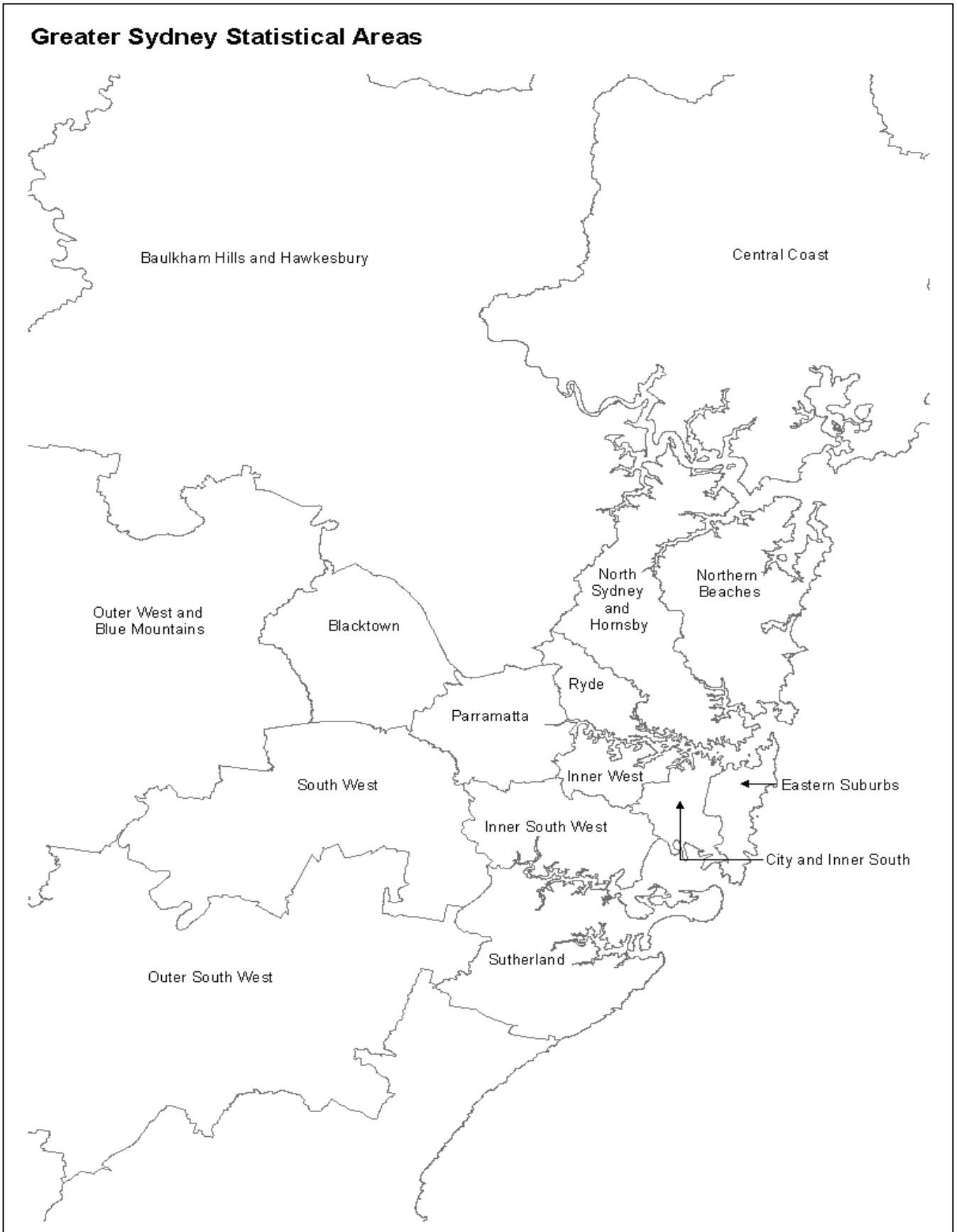
APPENDIX 3: BOCSAR OFFENCES MAPPED TO POLICE INCIDENT CATEGORIES

<i>BOCSAR offence</i>	<i>NSW Police Force incident categories</i>
Other offences	Animals - Dog offences Cyber Breach/Attack Family law offence Immigration/customs offence Obstruction Offence against transport service Other street offences (carry cutting weapon, offensive implement) Public mischief Terrorism offences (e.g. associating with terrorist organisations, financing terrorism etc.) 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>Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury</i> Hawkesbury* The Hills Shire*	<i>Blacktown</i> Blacktown	<i>Central Coast</i> Central Coast
<i>City and Inner South</i> Sydney*	<i>Eastern Suburbs</i> Randwick* Waverley Woollahra	<i>Inner South West</i> Bayside* Canterbury-Bankstown* Georges River
<i>Inner West</i> Burwood Canada Bay Inner West* Strathfield*	<i>North Sydney and Hornsby</i> Hornsby* Ku-ring-gai Lane Cove Mosman North Sydney Willoughby	<i>Northern Beaches</i> Northern Beaches
<i>Outer South West</i> Camden* Campbelltown* Wollondilly*	<i>Outer West and Blue Mountains</i> Blue Mountains* Penrith*	<i>Parramatta</i> Cumberland* Parramatta*
<i>Ryde</i> Hunters Hill Ryde*	<i>South West</i> Fairfield* Liverpool*	<i>Sutherland</i> Sutherland Shire*

* 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**

Bega Valley
Eurobodalla
Goulburn Mulwaree
Hilltops
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional
Snowy Monaro Regional*
Upper Lachlan Shire
Yass Valley*

Central West

Bathurst Regional
Bland*
Blayney
Cabonne*
Cowra
Forbes
Lachlan*
Lithgow
Mid-Western Regional*
Oberon*
Orange
Parkes
Weddin

Coffs Harbour - Grafton

Bellingen*
Clarence Valley*
Coffs Harbour

Far West and Orana

Bogan
Bourke
Brewarrina
Broken Hill
Central Darling
Cobar
Coonamble
Dubbo Regional*
Gilgandra
Narromine
Unincorporated Far West
Walgett
Warren
Warrumbungle Shire*

Hunter Valley excluding Newcastle

Cessnock
Dungog
Maitland*
Muswellbrook
Port Stephens*
Singleton*
Upper Hunter Shire*

Illawarra

Kiama*
Shellharbour
Wollongong

Mid North Coast

Kempsey
Lord Howe Island
Mid-Coast*
Nambucca*
Port Macquarie-Hastings

Murray

Albury
Balranald
Berrigan
Edward River
Federation*
Greater Hume Shire*
Hay
Murray River
Wentworth

New England and North West

Armidale Regional*
Glen Innes Severn
Gunnedah
Gwydir
Inverell
Liverpool Plains*
Moree Plains
Narrabri
Tamworth Regional
Tenterfield
Uralla
Walcha

Newcastle and Lake Macquarie

Lake Macquarie*
Newcastle

Richmond - Tweed

Ballina
Byron
Kyogle
Lismore
Richmond Valley*
Tweed

Riverina

Carrathool*
Coolamon
Cootamundra-Gundagai
Griffith
Junee
Leeton
Lockhart*
Murrumbidgee*
Narrandera
Snowy Valleys*
Temora
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.