

## RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT REJECTED INCIDENTS

### RECORDED CRIME DATA TO JUNE 2014

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- **Note:** From September Quarter 2013, the Bureau's recorded crime reports have used new Australian Bureau of Statistics standard geography, replacing Statistical Divisions with NSW Statistical Areas and Statistical Sub-Divisions with Greater Sydney Statistical Areas. (For simplicity, the terms 'regional' and 'metropolitan' are used in this report.) For that reason, care should be taken when comparing this report with earlier reports.
- Across the selected offences, three regional trends and three metropolitan trends would have been less favourable if rejected incidents had been included in the data. [See Table 1].
- Total rejected incidents were stable in the 24 months to June 2014. Overall 2.1 per cent of incidents were rejected in the two consecutive 12 month periods for NSW. [See Table 2.]
- Across all offences for NSW, there were uptrends in rejected incidents of: *domestic violence related assault, steal from person, other theft* and *breach bail conditions*. [See Table 2.]
- Rejected *steal from person* incidents showed an uptrend (25.5%) and accounted for 7.9 per cent of all reported *steal from person* incidents in the 12 months to June 2014. [See Table 2.] Police advise that a large number of these incidents were created where a more appropriate *other steal* or *lost property* incident had also been created.
- Rejected *fraud* incidents were down 35.6 per cent and the rejection rate dropped from 5.7 per cent in the 12 months to June 2013 to 3.6 per cent in the 12 months to June 2014. This follows a change to Police procedure in September 2013 requiring service stations to report petrol theft by fax. This resulted in a sharp drop in accepted petrol theft incidents at the time and has now contributed to a downtrend in rejected *fraud* incidents and a lower rejection rate.
- For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were five uptrends and eighteen downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to June 2014. Sixteen of the eighteen LAC downtrends were in rejected incidents of *fraud*. [See Table 3.]
- Two LACs had large upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents and ten LACs had high rejection rates for *fraud* incidents [See Tables 3 and 4.]
- Police advise that six of the LACs, including the two with upward trends, had high numbers of rejected *fail to pay* for petrol incidents. On review, a further three LACs were shown to have large numbers of rejected *fraud* incidents which should have a duplicate status and a small number which should have an accepted status.
- The highest rejection rate across LACs for selected offences was for *steal from person* in Rosehill LAC with 39 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to June 2014. [See Table 4.] Police advice is that *steal from person* incidents were being rejected rather than set to duplicate when *other steal* incidents had been created to replace them. These records have now been corrected on COPS.
- The high and increasing rejection rates identified in this report for selected offences in selected LACs would appear mostly due to Police officers not always being clear on when to reject an incident and when to make it a duplicate.
- In response to this audit, Police will review their Crime Recording Standard to expand on procedures for rejected and duplicate incidents, look at options for regular checking of rejected incidents and their Chief Statistician will meet with the Crime Managers/ Coordinators on this issue.

## INTRODUCTION

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

The Bureau monitors trends in the percentage of rejected incidents to see whether they could be affecting the trend in recorded crime. Where a significant upward trend in the number of rejected crime reports is detected, steps are taken to determine whether the police are complying with the NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (see below).

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

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

## DEFINITIONS

**Metropolitan** – the fifteen Greater Sydney Statistical Areas:

Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	Northern Beaches
Blacktown	Outer South West
Central Coast	Outer West and Blue Mountains
City and Inner South	Parramatta
Eastern Suburbs	Ryde
Inner South West	South West
Inner West	Sutherland
North Sydney and Hornsby	

**Police** – NSW Police Force (NSWPF)

**Regional** – the fourteen NSW Statistical Areas:

Greater Sydney	Mid North Coast
Capital Region	Murray
Central West	New England and North West
Coffs Harbour – Grafton	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie
Far West and Orana	Richmond – Tweed
Hunter Valley Exc Newcastle	Riverina
Illawarra	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven

**Rejected** – rejected incidents are not included in the crime statistics. The NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (March 2011) states:

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

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

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

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

**Trend test** - ‘Kendall’s rank-order correlation test’ is used to determine whether there has been an increasing or decreasing trend in the number of criminal incidents over the most recent 24-month period.

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

Trend tests were applied to total incident counts (accepted plus rejected) and the results compared with the state, regional and metropolitan recorded crime data (which excludes rejected incidents). NSW trends for all offences and regional trends for selected offences were considered. Conflicting results were highlighted and LAC-level data investigated for these offences, so as to isolate areas where the classification of incidents as ‘Rejected’ by individual LACs had affected any state-level or regional trend.

### **A) NSW AND REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTED BY REJECTED INCIDENTS**

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

This table shows that for the selected offences at the state, regional and metropolitan levels, where 20 or more incidents were rejected in each of the relevant two years, three trends at the regional level and three at the metropolitan level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data.

#### **Regional trends:**

- Far West and Orana: *steal from motor vehicle* would have changed from stable to an uptrend and *malicious damage to property* from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included; and
- Newcastle and Lake Macquarie: *steal from person* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included.

#### **Metropolitan trends:**

- Inner South West: *robbery without a weapon* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included;
- North Sydney and Hornsby: *motor vehicle theft* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included; and

- Outer West and Blue Mountains: *breach Apprehended Violence Order* would have changed from stable to an uptrend if rejected incidents had been included.

## B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows rejected incidents were stable at 2.1 per cent across the 62 offence categories for NSW over the two years to June 2014. In the 12 months to June 2014 a total of 14,302 incidents were rejected compared with 14,576 incidents in the previous 12 months.

There were sufficient rejected incidents to conduct a trend test for 26 of the 62 offence types. Significant upward trends were found for four offence types: *domestic violence related assault*, *steal from person*, *other theft* and *breach bail conditions*.

Rejected *steal from person* incidents showed a statistically significant increase (up 25.5%), and accounted for 7.9 per cent of all reported *steal from person* incidents in the 12 months to June 2014.

Police have advised that a large number of the rejected *steal from person* incidents were created in situations where a more appropriate *other steal* or *lost property* incident had also been created. Excluding these, the *steal from person* rejection rate for the 12 months to June 2014 would have been 5.5 per cent.

While *domestic violence related assault* (10.9%), *other theft* (18.5%) and *breach bail conditions* (36.6%) also had uptrends in rejected incidents, rejection rates remained below 5%.

Rejected *fraud* incidents were down 35.6 per cent and the rejection rate dropped from 5.7 per cent in the 12 months to June 2013 to 3.6 per cent in the 12 months to June 2014. This follows a change to Police procedure in September 2013 requiring service stations to report petrol theft by fax. This resulted in a sharp drop in accepted petrol theft incidents at the time and has now contributed to a downtrend in rejected *fraud* incidents and a reduction in the rejection rate.

Table 2 in the Appendix shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were six offences with a rejection rate above 5 per cent: *abduction and kidnapping*<sup>i</sup> (14.0%), *robbery without a weapon* (10.7%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (6.0%), *motor vehicle theft*<sup>ii</sup> (7.5%), *steal from person* (7.9%) and *stock theft* (9.0%).

## C) LAC TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 3 of the Appendix summarises the results of significant trend tests for any LAC that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to June 2014 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

The table shows that there were upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents in two LACs, *break and enter dwelling* in two LACs and *non-domestic violence related assault* in one LAC. Two LACs - Brisbane Water and Shoalhaven - recorded a significant uptrend of 100 per cent or more, both for rejected *fraud* incidents.

The largest increase in rejected incidents was in the Brisbane Water LAC which had a statistically significant uptrend in rejected *fraud* incidents (up 323.3% from 30 to 127 incidents) as well as an increased rejection rate (up from 4.7% to 17.3%, as shown in Table 4).

Police advise that the vast majority of rejected *fraud* incidents in Brisbane Water LAC were *fail to pay* for petrol.

## D) WATCH LIST OF OFFENCE CATEGORIES IN LACs WITH HIGHEST REJECTION RATES

Table 4 in the Appendix contains offence incidents recorded by NSW LACs where the rejection rate was at least 9.1 per cent in the 12 months to June 2014 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in that period.

From the list of 51 records in the table (up from 41 in the March 2013 audit), six had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year, including *fraud* in three LACs: Brisbane Water, Shoalhaven and Rose Bay.

### Fraud

- Police advise that in six of the 10 LACs with high rejection rates for *fraud*, including Brisbane Water and Shoalhaven LACs which also had large uptrends in rejection rates, the majority were incidents of *fail to pay* for petrol.
- Police advice is that after excluding *fail to pay* for petrol, four LACs had *fraud* rejection rates above 5 per cent.
  - These LACs were contacted and it was determined that for three of them (Rose Bay, Eastern Suburbs and Oxley) that a large number of the rejected *fraud* (excluding *fail to pay* for petrol) incidents should have a duplicate status instead and a small number should have an accepted status and been included in the crime statistics.
  - A review of Monaro LAC confirmed the rejected status of all the non-*fail to pay* for petrol incidents and revealed that some incidents would have been rejected because they took place in the ACT.

### Steal from person in Rosehill LAC

- The highest rejection rate across LACs for selected offences was for *steal from person* in Rosehill LAC with 39.0 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to June 2014.
- *Steal from person* in Rosehill LAC also had the highest rejection rate in the March 2013 audit (34.7%) and September 2012 audit (32.1%).
- Police advice in April 2013 was that almost all of the Rosehill LAC rejected *steal from person* incidents were incorrectly classified because the goods were not under the victim's control when stolen. When *other steal* incidents were created to correctly record these crimes, the *steal from person* incidents should have been set to duplicate rather than rejected. (Crime trends exclude both rejected and duplicate records.)
- Police advise that the same recording error occurred in the 12 months to June 2014. The Rosehill LAC Crime Manager has since done a review, changing 24 of the 32 rejected incidents to duplicate status and one to accepted status, and has undertaken to communicate the correct procedure to staff.

Oxley LAC had a significant increase in rejected *break and enter dwelling* incidents and a rejection rate above 10% in the 12 months to June 2014.

Note also that 26 of the 51 records in Table 4 fall under *fraud* or *theft of motor vehicle* offences, which may be associated with attempts to defraud insurance companies.

## NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

3 October 2014

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

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

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

Trend	Area Name	Offence category	Accepted incidents			All incidents			Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014
			Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Trend and annual percentage change	Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Trend and percentage change				
Regional	Far West And Orana	Steal from motor vehicle	2,658	2,896	Stable	2,678	2,922	9.1%	20	26	0.7%	0.9%
	Far West And Orana	Malicious damage to property	5,726	5,596	-2.3%	5,782	5,652	Stable	56	56	1.0%	1.0%
	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	Steal from person	712	662	-7.0%	732	696	Stable	20	34	2.7%	4.9%
Metropolitan	Inner South West	Robbery without a weapon	420	342	-18.6%	448	376	Stable	28	34	6.3%	9.0%
	North Sydney And Hornsby	Motor vehicle theft	532	440	-17.3%	654	580	Stable	122	140	18.7%	24.1%
	Outer West And Blue Mountains	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	1,052	1,356	Stable	1,082	1,406	29.9%	30	50	2.8%	3.6%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Jul 2012 - Jun 2014	Total number of incidents for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Total number of incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014
Homicide	Murder (a)	2	2	-	79	83	2.5%	2.4%
Homicide	Attempted murder	0	1	-	29	34	0.0%	2.9%
Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0	-	4	2	0.0%	0.0%
Homicide	Manslaughter (a)	0	0	-	2	2	0.0%	0.0%
Assault - domestic violence related	Domestic violence related assault	944	1,047	10.9%	28,991	30,029	3.3%	3.5%
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,526	1,595	Stable	36,394	34,235	4.2%	4.7%
Assault	Assault Police	3	4	-	2,398	2,665	0.1%	0.2%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	209	235	Stable	4,846	5,040	4.3%	4.7%
Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other se	129	143	Stable	6,334	6,649	2.0%	2.2%
Abduction and kidnapping		48	47	Stable	355	336	13.5%	14.0%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	248	254	Stable	2,843	2,363	8.7%	10.7%
Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	13	5	-	325	315	4.0%	1.6%
Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	64	86	Stable	1,482	1,426	4.3%	6.0%
Blackmail and extortion		5	9	-	123	106	4.1%	8.5%
Harassment, threatening behaviour and p		334	356	Stable	30,535	29,665	1.1%	1.2%
Other offences against the person		25	18	-	1,241	1,267	2.0%	1.4%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,519	1,547	Stable	40,268	36,247	3.8%	4.3%
Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	273	270	Stable	15,844	13,568	1.7%	2.0%
Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	37	28	Stable	6,927	7,067	0.5%	0.4%
Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,170	1,226	Stable	18,154	16,249	6.4%	7.5%
Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	490	547	Stable	46,090	43,768	1.1%	1.2%
Theft	Steal from retail store	219	211	Stable	22,379	20,883	1.0%	1.0%
Theft	Steal from dwelling	990	997	Stable	22,628	22,909	4.4%	4.4%
Theft	Steal from person	447	561	25.5%	8,127	7,115	5.5%	7.9%
Theft	Stock theft	55	47	Stable	555	524	9.9%	9.0%
Theft	Fraud	2,893	1,864	-35.6%	51,081	51,157	5.7%	3.6%
Theft	Other theft	841	997	18.5%	35,236	34,161	2.4%	2.9%
Arson		34	49	Stable	7,029	6,310	0.5%	0.8%
Malicious damage to property		923	926	Stable	81,686	72,346	1.1%	1.3%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	2	-	1,004	1,070	0.0%	0.2%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	1	1	-	979	1,023	0.1%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	5	1	-	21,654	23,396	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	2	2	-	5,097	5,919	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1	1	-	2,796	2,466	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	12	8	-	4,184	4,230	0.3%	0.2%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	1	-	177	315	0.0%	0.3%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0	-	500	252	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	0	1	-	838	961	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	3	-	1,513	1,648	0.0%	0.2%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	1	-	505	413	0.0%	0.2%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	4	-	260	266	0.0%	1.5%
Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	3	1	-	1,215	1,276	0.2%	0.1%
Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	0	-	88	87	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	1	-	80	58	0.0%	1.7%
Drug offences	Other drug offences	8	6	-	4,826	4,713	0.2%	0.1%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offence		25	29	Stable	8,345	11,203	0.3%	0.3%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	80	88	Stable	9,173	8,796	0.9%	1.0%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	8	7	-	7,627	6,955	0.1%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	2	3	-	4,474	4,313	0.0%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	40	15	-	2,945	2,980	1.4%	0.5%
Betting and gaming offences		0	0	-	96	104	0.0%	0.0%
Liquor offences		11	14	-	14,245	14,727	0.1%	0.1%
Pornography offences		2	6	-	386	475	0.5%	1.3%
Prostitution offences		0	0	-	90	157	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	2	-	223	186	0.4%	1.1%
Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	525	553	Stable	13,626	13,618	3.9%	4.1%
Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	295	403	36.6%	32,352	32,321	0.9%	1.2%
Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	9	14	-	835	664	1.1%	2.1%
Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	2	3	-	6,223	6,558	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	3	3	-	500	530	0.6%	0.6%
Transport regulatory offences		37	17	-	62,799	76,767	0.1%	0.0%
Other offences		63	40	Stable	15,699	15,736	0.4%	0.3%
All offences		14,576	14,302	Stable	697,339	690,704	2.1%	2.1%

**Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents**

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014	Trend and annual percentage change
Northern	Brisbane Water	Theft	Fraud	30	127	<b>323.3%</b>
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	24	51	<b>112.5%</b>
Western	Oxley	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	34	67	<b>97.1%</b>
Central Metro	Sydney City	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	79	112	<b>41.8%</b>
North West Metro	Mt DrUITt	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	29	37	<b>27.6%</b>
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Fraud	84	22	<b>-73.8%</b>
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	136	41	<b>-69.9%</b>
South West Metro	Ashfield	Theft	Fraud	65	22	<b>-66.2%</b>
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Fraud	58	21	<b>-63.8%</b>
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	66	24	<b>-63.6%</b>
South West Metro	Bankstown	Theft	Fraud	87	32	<b>-63.2%</b>
North West Metro	Ryde	Theft	Fraud	89	39	<b>-56.2%</b>
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	153	73	<b>-52.3%</b>
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Fraud	45	24	<b>-46.7%</b>
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	72	41	<b>-43.1%</b>
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	96	56	<b>-41.7%</b>
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Fraud	48	28	<b>-41.7%</b>
Northern	Manning/Great Lakes	Theft	Fraud	40	27	<b>-32.5%</b>
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	53	36	<b>-32.1%</b>
Northern	Lake Macquarie	Theft	Fraud	59	44	<b>-25.4%</b>
South West Metro	Marrickville	Theft	Fraud	31	24	<b>-22.6%</b>
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	42	33	<b>-21.4%</b>
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Fraud	106	87	<b>-17.9%</b>



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

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of	Number of	Difference	Trend and	Total number	Total number	Percentage	Percentage
				rejected incidents for Jul 2012 - Jun 2013	rejected incidents for Jul 2013 - Jun 2014		percentage change of rejected incident over Jul 2012 - Jun 2014				
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Steal from person	24	32	8	Stable	74	82	32.4%	39.0%
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	53	36	-17	-32.1%	162	108	32.7%	33.3%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	35	12	Stable	89	111	25.8%	31.5%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	14	20	6	-	65	67	21.5%	29.9%
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	25	-1	Stable	119	84	21.8%	29.8%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	24	30	6	Stable	143	104	16.8%	28.8%
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Steal from person	12	24	12	-	87	94	13.8%	25.5%
North West Metro	Holroyd	Theft	Steal from person	13	20	7	-	70	84	18.6%	23.8%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	35	39	4	Stable	153	164	22.9%	23.8%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	25	31	6	Stable	207	160	12.1%	19.4%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	43	55	12	Stable	309	290	13.9%	19.0%
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	15	33	18	-	263	184	5.7%	17.9%
Northern	Brisbane Water	Theft	Fraud	30	127	97	323.3%	640	735	4.7%	17.3%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	35	31	-4	Stable	207	187	16.9%	16.6%
Central Metro	Rose Bay	Theft	Fraud	13	62	49	-	387	386	3.4%	16.1%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Steal from person	10	24	14	-	163	153	6.1%	15.7%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	21	26	5	Stable	213	173	9.9%	15.0%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	26	27	1	Stable	142	186	18.3%	14.5%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Steal from person	19	27	8	-	240	190	7.9%	14.2%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	30	23	-7	Stable	178	164	16.9%	14.0%
Southern	Albury	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	19	31	12	-	191	224	9.9%	13.8%
Southern	Wagga Wagga	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	13	21	8	-	180	155	7.2%	13.5%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	17	35	18	-	287	265	5.9%	13.2%
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	33	38	5	Stable	359	295	9.2%	12.9%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	13	34	21	-	305	276	4.3%	12.3%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	24	51	27	112.5%	247	416	9.7%	12.3%
Central Metro	St George	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	44	57	13	Stable	563	471	7.8%	12.1%
South West Metro	Ashfield	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	20	21	1	Stable	189	177	10.6%	11.9%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	30	4	Stable	256	257	10.2%	11.7%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	12	41	29	-	315	355	3.8%	11.5%
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Steal from dwelling	16	26	10	-	223	228	7.2%	11.4%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	96	56	-40	-41.7%	464	497	20.7%	11.3%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	71	50	-21	Stable	422	441	16.8%	11.3%
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	34	8	Stable	359	302	7.2%	11.3%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Fraud	106	87	-19	-17.9%	745	784	14.2%	11.1%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	35	21	-14	Stable	258	195	13.6%	10.8%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Fraud	55	34	-21	Stable	338	320	16.3%	10.6%
Western	Oxley	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	34	67	33	97.1%	875	654	3.9%	10.2%
Western	Castlereagh	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	14	30	16	-	298	293	4.7%	10.2%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	29	35	6	Stable	346	347	8.4%	10.1%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	47	45	-2	Stable	528	454	8.9%	9.9%
Western	Canobolas	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12	24	12	-	175	246	6.9%	9.8%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	31	44	13	Stable	525	450	5.9%	9.8%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	66	24	-42	-63.6%	396	245	16.7%	9.8%
Western	Oxley	Theft	Fraud	21	35	14	Stable	306	360	6.9%	9.7%
Western	Oxley	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	17	24	7	-	337	249	5.0%	9.6%
Western	Castlereagh	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	16	23	7	-	217	244	7.4%	9.4%
South West Metro	Camden	Theft	Fraud	50	36	-14	Stable	407	381	12.3%	9.4%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Other theft	10	23	13	-	227	252	4.4%	9.1%
Central Metro	St George	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	36	55	19	Stable	672	606	5.4%	9.1%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	17	22	5	-	281	241	6.0%	9.1%