

RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT REJECTED INCIDENTS

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2017

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Across the selected offences, one regional trend and eleven metropolitan trends would have been less favourable if rejected incidents had been included. [See Table 1]
- Total rejected incidents were stable in the 24 months to September 2017. Overall 2.2 per cent of incidents were rejected in the 12 months to September 2017. [See Table 2]
- Ten offences had a rejection rate above five per cent: *non-domestic violence related assault* (6.0%), *sexual assault* (5.3%), *abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (11.2%), *robbery without a weapon* (13.5%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (6.6%), *break and enter dwelling* (5.8%), *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (9.2%), *steal from dwelling* (5.1%), *steal from person* (9.4%) and *stock theft* (8.6%). [See Table 2]
- For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were ten uptrends and five downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to September 2017. Three of the ten uptrends and two of the five downtrends were in rejected *fraud* incidents. [See Table 3]
- The Hume and Lake Illawarra LACs had uptrends in rejected *fraud* incidents, with high and increasing rejection rates. Camden LAC had an uptrend in rejected *domestic violence related assault* incidents, also with a high and increasing rejection rate, Wollongong LAC had a high and upward trending rejection rate for *steal from dwelling* incidents. [See Tables 3 and 4]
- Fourteen LACs had high rejection rates for *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents, with uptrends in rejected incidents in the Eastern Suburbs and St Georges LACs . [See Table 4]
- The highest rejection rate across all LACs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ in Harbourside LAC (38.1%). Twenty one LACs in total had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ. [See Table 4]

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 kidnappingⁱ, sexual assault and breach Apprehended Violence Order may involve false reports that can be disproved on further investigation. Stock theft may be reported when stock have wandered off rather than being stolen. A motor vehicle may be reported as stolen but then later the owner may advise that they had simply forgotten where they had left the vehicleⁱⁱ. Vehicles are also sometimes reported stolen by their owners in a bid to defraud insurance companies.

Drivers may forget to pay for petrol before driving off from a service station, but then later realise and return to pay. Following a change to Police procedure from September 2013, whereby service stations are required to fax a form to report petrol theft, fewer of these incidents have been reported.

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 Force Crime Recording Standard (December 2015) states:

An INCIDENT should only be classified as '**Rejected**' if verifiable information is available that 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 (Veracity) should be recorded as '**Rejected**'.

This Incident Status refers to reports that have no foundation in fact (i.e. inquiries following the initial report clearly indicate 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 upward or downward 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, no State trend, but one regional trend and eleven at the metropolitan level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data. This compares with one State trend, three regional trends and two metropolitan trends in the previous report (June Quarter 2016).

Regional trend:

- Murray: *steal from dwelling* would have changed from stable to an uptrend if rejected incidents had been included

Metropolitan trends:

- *Domestic violence related assault* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in South West if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Non-domestic violence related assault* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in both City And Inner South and Sutherland if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Break and enter dwelling* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in both City And Inner South and Outer West and Blue Mountains if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Steal from motor vehicle* would have changed from stable to an uptrend in Ryde if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Fraud* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in Outer South West if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Steal from person* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in Eastern Suburbs and from stable to an uptrend in North Sydney And Hornsby if rejected incidents had been included.

B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows that while rejected incidents increased from 2.0 per cent of all incidents to 2.2 per cent across the 62 offence categories for NSW over the two years to September 2017, this was not a statistically significant upward trend. In the 12 months to September 2017, a total of 15,674 incidents were rejected compared with 14,824 incidents in the previous 12 months.

There were sufficient rejected incidents to conduct a trend test for 28 of the 62 offence types.

A significant upward trend in rejected incidents was found for *other offences* up 42.1 per cent but this offence had a low rejection rate of 0.4 per cent in the 12 months to September 2017.

Rejected *abduction and kidnapping* incidents had a 22.2 per cent downtrend, although the rejection rate remained above ten per cent.

Table 2 shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were ten offence types with a rejection rate above five per cent:

- *non-domestic violence related assault* (6.0%)
- *sexual assault* (5.3%)
- *abduction and kidnappingⁱ* (11.2%)
- *robbery without a weapon* (13.5%)
- *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (6.6%)
- *break and enter dwelling* (5.8%)
- *motor vehicle theftⁱⁱ* (9.2%)
- *steal from dwelling* (5.1%)
- *steal from person* (9.4%)
- *stock theft* (8.6%).

C) LAC TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 3 of the Appendix summarises the results of significant trend tests for any LAC that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to September 2017 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were ten uptrends and five downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to September 2017.

There were upward trends in rejected incidents of:

- *domestic violence related assault* in two LACs;
- *fraud* in three LACs;
- *non-domestic violence related assault* in two LACs; and
- *motor vehicle theft, steal from motor vehicle and steal from dwelling* in one LAC each.

A number of LACs had uptrends in rejected incidents as well as high and increasing rejection rates.

Wollongong LAC had uptrends in rejected *steal from motor vehicle* and *steal from dwelling* incidents, with a high and increasing rate of rejected *steal from dwelling* incidents [see Table 4].

Camden LAC was one of two LACs with an uptrend in rejected *domestic violence related assault* incidents (80 per cent) and also had high and increasing rejection rates, up from 9.6 per cent to 13.6 per cent [see Table 4]

Two of the three LACs with an uptrend in rejected *fraud* incidents also had high and increasing rejection rates [see Table 4]

- The Hume: 116.7 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate also up from 9.2 per cent to 17.3 per cent;
- Lake Illawarra: 20.6 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate increasing from 14.1 per cent to 17.2 per cent.

The two LACs with an uptrend in rejected *non-domestic violence assault* incidents also had high and increasing rejection rates [see Table 4]

- St George: 56.3 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate up from 9.2 per cent to 13.2 per cent;
- Eastern Suburbs: 69.0 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate up from 7.7 per cent to 12.8 per cent.

Two of the five LAC downtrends were rejected *fraud* incidents for Tweed/Byron and Redfern LACs.

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 higher than nine per cent in the 12 months to September 2017 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in that period.

Of the 75 records in the table, twelve had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year and seven had an upward trend in rejected incidents.

The highest rejection rate across all LACs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ in Harbourside LAC (38.1%). Twenty one LACs in total had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ and Leichhardt LAC showed an uptrend of 79.2% but no LAC had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents.

There were high rejection rates for *non-domestic violence assault* across fourteen LACs, with an uptrends in St George and Eastern Suburbs (as mentioned in section C), ten stable LACs and one LAC with fewer than 20 rejected incidents in the previous 12 months and so insufficient numbers to conduct a trend test.

Other offence types with high rejection rates and uptrends in rejected incidents included:

- *domestic violence related assault* across eleven LACs, with an uptrend in Camden LAC;
- *fraud* across ten LACs, with uptrends in The Hume and Lake Illawarra LACs; and
- *steal from dwelling* across three LACs with Wollongong LAC showing an uptrend in rejected incidents.

Note also that 31 of the 67 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
15 January 2018

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

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

Appendix Table 1: NSW, regional and metropolitan trends (major offences plus breaches) affected by at least 20 rejected incidents in both the 12-month periods.

Region	Area Name	Offence category	Accepted incidents			All incidents			Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017
			Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Trend and annual percentage change	Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Trend and annual percentage change				
Regional	Murray	Steal from dwelling	974	976	Stable	1,010	1,022	1.2%	36	46	3.6%	4.5%
Metropolitan	Sydney - City And Inner South	Non-domestic violence related assault	7,388	7,132	-3.5%	7,874	7,746	Stable	486	614	6.2%	7.9%
Metropolitan	Sydney - City And Inner South	Break and enter dwelling	2,144	1,916	-10.6%	2,318	2,128	Stable	174	212	7.5%	10.0%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	Steal from person	498	456	-8.4%	572	522	Stable	74	66	12.9%	12.6%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Inner South West	Motor vehicle theft	1,912	1,786	-6.6%	2,174	2,036	Stable	262	250	12.1%	12.3%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Inner South West	Malicious damage to property	6,644	6,268	-5.7%	6,772	6,454	Stable	128	186	1.9%	2.9%
Metropolitan	Sydney - North Sydney And Hornsby	Steal from person	254	322	Stable	274	360	31.4%	20	38	7.3%	10.6%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Outer South West	Fraud	3,184	2,938	-7.7%	3,310	3,142	Stable	126	204	3.8%	6.5%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Outer West And Blue Mountains	Break and enter dwelling	2,278	2,088	-8.3%	2,410	2,244	Stable	132	156	5.5%	7.0%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Ryde	Steal from motor vehicle	1,036	1,126	Stable	1,058	1,146	8.3%	22	20	2.1%	1.7%
Metropolitan	Sydney - South West	Domestic violence related assault	3,352	3,152	-6.0%	3,466	3,302	Stable	114	150	3.3%	4.5%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Sutherland	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,230	1,144	-7.0%	1,332	1,306	Stable	102	162	7.7%	12.4%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Oct 2015 - Sep 2017	Total number of incidents for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Total number of incidents for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017
Homicide	Murder *	1	0	-	64	60	1.6%	0.0%
Homicide	Attempted murder	0	1	-	32	18	0.0%	5.6%
Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	1	0	-	6	4	16.7%	0.0%
Homicide	Manslaughter *	0	0	-	6	6	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	1,402	1,461	Stable	30,722	29,762	4.6%	4.9%
Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,818	2,045	Stable	33,428	34,008	5.4%	6.0%
Assault	Assault Police	2	1	-	2,364	2,299	0.1%	0.0%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	323	321	Stable	5,410	6,005	6.0%	5.3%
Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	170	189	Stable	7,159	7,452	2.4%	2.5%
Abduction and kidnapping		36	28	-22.2%	276	249	13.0%	11.2%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	218	223	Stable	1,657	1,657	13.7%	13.5%
Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	10	11	-	171	152	5.8%	7.2%
Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	68	59	Stable	880	895	7.7%	6.6%
Blackmail and extortion		5	8	-	129	98	3.9%	8.2%
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		375	426	Stable	31,104	30,534	1.2%	1.4%
Other offences against the person		33	26	Stable	1,347	1,428	2.4%	1.8%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,659	1,713	Stable	31,969	29,648	5.2%	5.8%
Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	276	300	Stable	11,670	11,034	2.4%	2.7%
Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	27	33	Stable	8,508	7,436	0.3%	0.4%
Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,281	1,349	Stable	14,432	14,638	8.9%	9.2%
Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	609	654	Stable	40,976	39,689	1.5%	1.6%
Theft	Steal from retail store	264	253	Stable	23,446	24,519	1.1%	1.0%
Theft	Steal from dwelling	1,125	1,067	Stable	22,387	21,113	5.0%	5.1%
Theft	Steal from person	441	482	Stable	5,655	5,118	7.8%	9.4%
Theft	Stock theft	47	45	Stable	551	524	8.5%	8.6%
Theft	Fraud	1,594	1,668	Stable	53,603	49,270	3.0%	3.4%
Theft	Other theft	988	1,042	Stable	30,863	28,554	3.2%	3.6%
Arson		21	28	Stable	5,380	5,983	0.4%	0.5%
Malicious damage to property		896	1,009	Stable	64,013	62,397	1.4%	1.6%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	1	2	-	1,818	2,568	0.1%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	1	1	-	1,204	1,293	0.1%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	2	3	-	26,853	25,486	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	3	1	-	10,003	9,073	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1	3	-	3,665	4,191	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	10	10	-	4,925	5,140	0.2%	0.2%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	1	-	442	627	0.0%	0.2%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	1	-	409	391	0.0%	0.3%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1	1	-	809	768	0.1%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	3	0	-	2,278	1,845	0.1%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	1	1	-	602	681	0.2%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	4	-	289	318	0.0%	1.3%
Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	0	1	-	1,181	1,067	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	1	-	76	58	0.0%	1.7%
Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	1	-	57	80	0.0%	1.3%
Drug offences	Other drug offences	5	7	-	5,365	5,152	0.1%	0.1%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		37	26	Stable	12,760	12,281	0.3%	0.2%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	103	107	Stable	10,277	9,976	1.0%	1.1%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	12	6	-	5,648	5,221	0.2%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	2	1	-	3,821	3,400	0.1%	0.0%
Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	15	12	-	2,296	2,241	0.7%	0.5%
Betting and gaming offences		0	0	-	178	71	0.0%	0.0%
Liquor offences		18	23	-	10,874	10,896	0.2%	0.2%
Pornography offences		6	6	-	618	567	1.0%	1.1%
Prostitution offences		0	0	-	47	79	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	0	1	-	213	166	0.0%	0.6%
Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	539	576	Stable	15,850	15,385	3.4%	3.7%
Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	298	334	Stable	40,547	42,574	0.7%	0.8%
Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	10	11	-	776	656	1.3%	1.7%
Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	6	5	-	6,431	6,204	0.1%	0.1%
Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	7	7	-	604	571	1.2%	1.2%
Transport regulatory offences		15	25	-	115,320	129,855	0.0%	0.0%
Other offences		38	54	42.1%	15,397	14,444	0.2%	0.4%
All offences		14,824	15,674	Stable	729,780	727,875	2.0%	2.2%

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Trend and annual percentage change
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Fraud	36	78	116.7%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	41	76	85.4%
South West Metro	Camden	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	40	72	80.0%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	24	43	79.2%
Southern	Albury	Theft	Fraud	20	34	70.0%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Steal from dwelling	26	44	69.2%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	29	49	69.0%
Central Metro	St George	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	64	100	56.3%
North West Metro	Penrith	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	28	38	35.7%
Southern	Lake Illawarra	Theft	Fraud	107	129	20.6%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Fraud	77	25	-67.5%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Malicious damage to property		36	22	-38.9%
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	42	28	-33.3%
Northern	Richmond	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	93	65	-30.10%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Fraud	37	28	-24.30%

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

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Number of rejected incidents for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over	Total number of incidents for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Total number of incidents for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2015 - Sep 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Oct 2016 - Sep 2017
							Oct 2015 - Sep 2017				
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	32	6	Stable	83	84	31.3%	38.1%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	18	21	3	Stable	41	56	43.9%	37.5%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Steal from person	20	23	3	Stable	95	76	21.1%	30.3%
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	42	28	-14	-33.3%	106	98	39.6%	28.6%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	24	43	19	79.2%	129	151	18.6%	28.5%
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	22	33	11	Stable	86	118	25.6%	28.0%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	56	71	15	Stable	431	291	13.0%	24.4%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	31	8	Stable	93	139	24.7%	22.3%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	59	83	24	Stable	449	381	13.1%	21.8%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	21	24	3	Stable	130	111	16.2%	21.6%
Southern	Monaro	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	52	51	-1	Stable	269	241	19.3%	21.2%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	80	61	-19	Stable	326	299	24.5%	20.4%
Southern	Griffith	Theft	Fraud	20	39	19	Stable	223	198	9.0%	19.7%
Western	Mudgee	Theft	Fraud	33	27	-6	Stable	143	142	23.1%	19.0%
Western	Darling River	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	16	45	29	Stable	260	240	6.2%	18.8%
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	27	37	10	Stable	228	205	11.8%	18.0%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Fraud	103	119	16	Stable	620	667	16.6%	17.8%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	27	7	Stable	156	154	12.8%	17.5%
Central Metro	St George	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	58	57	-1	Stable	343	326	16.9%	17.5%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Fraud	36	78	42	116.7%	393	451	9.2%	17.3%
Western	Mudgee	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	26	31	5	Stable	227	180	11.5%	17.2%
Southern	Lake Illawarra	Theft	Fraud	107	129	22	20.6%	758	748	14.1%	17.2%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	41	38	-3	Stable	257	223	16.0%	17.0%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Steal from dwelling	23	46	23	Stable	276	276	8.3%	16.7%
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	17	21	4	-	107	127	15.9%	16.5%
North West Metro	Blue Mountains	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	27	31	4	Stable	219	191	12.3%	16.2%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	60	65	5	Stable	569	419	10.5%	15.5%
North West Metro	Ryde	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	38	28	-10	Stable	150	187	25.3%	15.0%
Central Metro	Miranda	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	15	20	5	-	141	133	10.6%	15.0%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	16	26	10	-	189	174	8.5%	14.9%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	32	33	1	Stable	256	223	12.5%	14.8%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	24	40	16	Stable	264	280	9.1%	14.3%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	23	36	13	Stable	240	251	9.6%	14.3%
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	37	35	-2	Stable	247	246	15.0%	14.2%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	25	37	12	Stable	217	263	11.5%	14.1%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	15	28	13	-	207	199	7.2%	14.1%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	21	23	2	Stable	146	167	14.4%	13.8%
South West Metro	Camden	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	40	72	32	80.0%	415	531	9.6%	13.6%
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	34	28	-6	Stable	235	207	14.5%	13.5%
Central Metro	St George	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	64	100	36	56.3%	693	758	9.2%	13.2%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	49	70	21	Stable	595	533	8.2%	13.1%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	29	49	20	69.0%	379	384	7.7%	12.8%
Western	Barrier	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	16	36	20	-	219	285	7.3%	12.6%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	21	22	1	Stable	199	177	10.6%	12.4%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	52	60	8	Stable	453	489	11.5%	12.3%
Northern	Richmond	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	93	65	-28	-30.1%	546	540	17.0%	12.0%
South West Metro	Camden	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	7	22	15	-	144	184	4.9%	12.0%
Southern	Griffith	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	52	46	-6	Stable	390	382	13.3%	12.0%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	65	59	-6	Stable	614	496	10.6%	11.9%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	32	41	9	Stable	401	346	8.0%	11.8%
South West Metro	Ashfield	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	24	22	-2	Stable	215	190	11.2%	11.6%
Central Metro	Miranda	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	22	26	4	Stable	237	226	9.3%	11.5%
Southern	Monaro	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	29	33	4	Stable	259	286	11.2%	11.5%
Western	Mudgee	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	33	20	-13	Stable	204	175	16.2%	11.4%
Central Metro	St George	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	56	62	6	Stable	636	544	8.8%	11.4%
Southern	Griffith	Theft	Steal from retail store	31	23	-8	Stable	247	201	12.6%	11.4%
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Fraud	68	84	16	Stable	905	751	7.5%	11.2%
Central Metro	Miranda	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	27	41	14	Stable	405	370	6.7%	11.1%
Southern	The Hume	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	15	35	20	-	277	319	5.4%	11.0%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	25	27	2	Stable	258	247	9.7%	10.9%
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	21	27	6	Stable	266	256	7.9%	10.5%
Southern	Lake Illawarra	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	50	56	6	Stable	607	546	8.2%	10.3%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Steal from dwelling	26	44	18	69.2%	439	434	5.9%	10.1%
Southern	Albury	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	29	47	18	Stable	466	469	6.2%	10.0%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	22	29	7	Stable	318	289	6.9%	10.0%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	37	48	11	Stable	491	486	7.5%	9.9%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	68	43	-25	Stable	473	433	14.4%	9.9%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	5	21	16	-	224	214	2.2%	9.8%
Southern	The Hume	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	39	30	-9	Stable	330	310	11.8%	9.7%
Northern	Manning/Great Lakes	Theft	Fraud	33	32	-1	Stable	395	333	8.4%	9.6%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	76	73	-3	Stable	763	763	10.0%	9.6%
Western	Barrier	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	21	30	9	Stable	347	316	6.1%	9.5%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Steal from dwelling	37	26	-11	Stable	271	279	13.7%	9.3%
Southern	Albury	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	22	23	1	Stable	258	255	8.5%	9.0%
Central Metro	Redfern	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	28	53	25	Stable	538	586	5.2%	9.0%