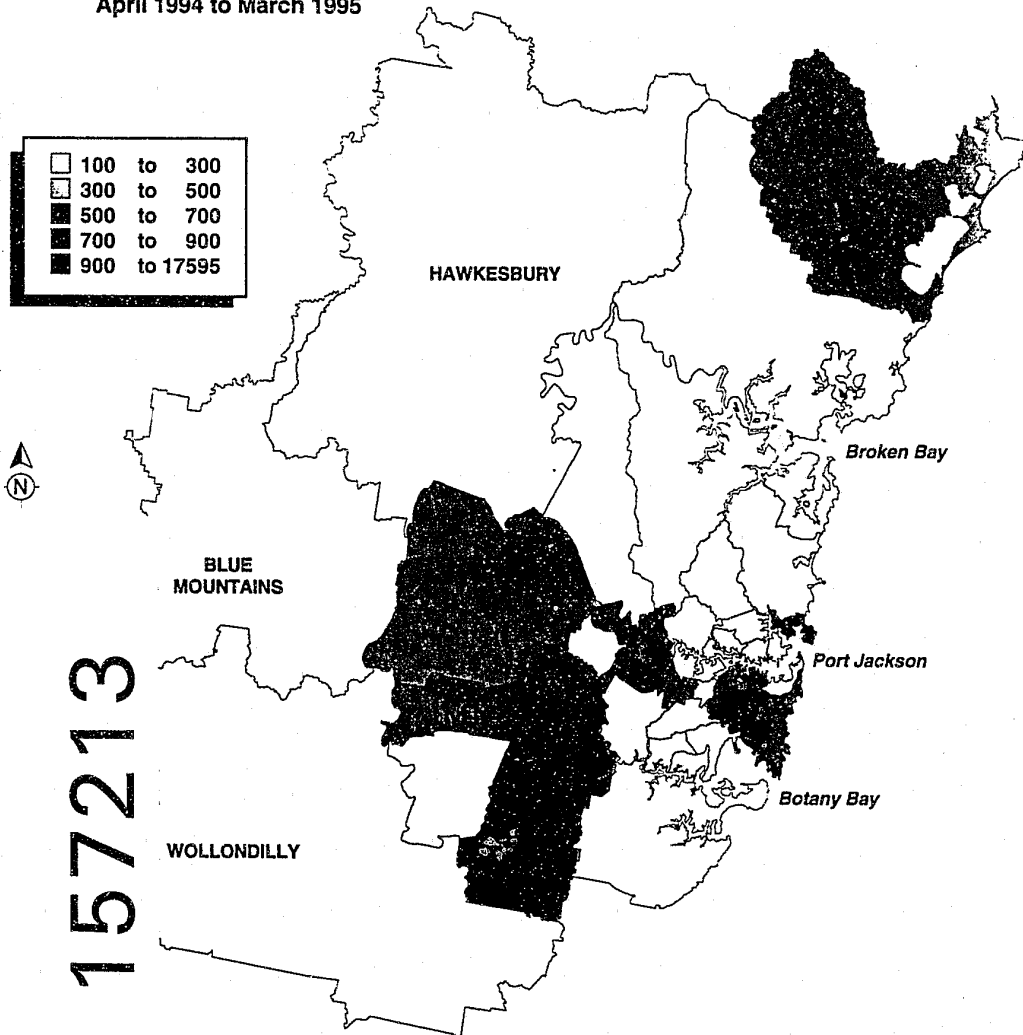


Annual Report Report on Crime Statistics 1994

ASSAULT

Rates per 100,000 population
LGAs in Sydney Statistical Division
April 1994 to March 1995



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ACQUISITIONS

NEW SOUTH WALES RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS 1994

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NSW BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on crimes reported to or detected by NSW police in the months April 1994 to March 1995. These months represent the first twelve months of operation of a new computer system implemented by the NSW Police Service and, as a result, there are some changes in the way information is presented in this report compared with previous reports in this series. The changes are explained in the *Definitions and Explanatory Notes*.

The production of this report was greatly assisted by officers within the NSW Police Service. Special thanks are due to officers in the Information Technology Branch and in the Statistical Services Section of the Quality and Review Branch.

Many officers within the Bureau played an important part in the production of this report. In particular, Patricia Evans was responsible for the programming and table production, Christine Coumarelos prepared the overview of trends and Les Kery carried out the desktop publishing.

Dr Don Weatherburn
Director

June 1995

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DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

In April 1994 the NSW Police Service implemented the first phase of a new computer system, the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). The new system is used for record-keeping for all police operations, not just for criminal matters.

Recording of criminal offences in COPS differs from the system previously used. Under the old Crime Information and Intelligence System (CIIS) the main counting unit was an offence whereas under COPS the main counting unit is an incident. Data from the two recording systems are not compatible for all types of offence. This report therefore only includes data for the first twelve months of operation of the new COPS system.

As a result of the new COPS system, this report differs from previous reports in the *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics* series in two major ways. In this report:

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

The statistics in this report were extracted from COPS in April 1995. They include data for the twelve months April 1994 to March 1995.

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 (or, in the case of fires, started 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').

For example, one incident may involve one offender assaulting two victims. Under COPS this would be recorded as one assault incident. Under the old CIIS system it would have been recorded as two assault offences (one for each victim). Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded in COPS because two distinct offence types are involved (demand money with menaces 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 was 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 CLASSIFICATIONS

The classification of offences in this report is based on the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS Catalogue No. 1234.0)

For all *type of offence* classifications used in the report, Appendix 1 lists the offence categories included in the classification. The offence categories are those used by the NSW Police Service and do not necessarily correspond exactly with offences defined in legislation.

COUNTING PERIOD

Criminal incidents are included in the counting period in which they were reported to or detected by police.

In previous *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics* reports, offences were included in the counting period in which they occurred. This practice resulted in continual updating of the statistics. For example, an offence which occurred in 1992 but was reported to police in late 1993 would not have appeared in the original statistics for 1992 (as reported in 1993) but would have appeared in updated data for 1992 (as reported in 1994).

The change in the way offences are assigned to counting periods is unlikely to affect most offence trends, with the exception of sexual offences. Sexual offences are often reported to police a long time after the offences occurred. Trends in sexual offences should therefore be interpreted with caution.

REGIONAL STATISTICS

Statistics are provided on the number of criminal incidents (victims for murder) recorded for each of the Statistical Divisions of NSW as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Within the Sydney Statistical Division, statistics are provided for Statistical Subdivisions. Appendix 2 provides maps indicating the location of each Statistical Division and Sydney Statistical Subdivision. Appendix 3 lists the Local Government Areas within each of the Statistical Divisions and Statistical Subdivisions. A criminal incident is counted within a particular region when the location of the offence falls within that region.

Rates of recorded offences per 100,000 population are provided for each of the regions, and for NSW. For the rate calculations, the population data as at 30 June 1994 were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication, *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas New South Wales, 30 June 1994 Preliminary* (Catalogue No. 3209.1).

ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

The report is organised into three main sections as follows. First there is an overview of major trends in recorded criminal incidents (recorded victims for murder) over the twelve month period from April 1994 to March 1995. Figures showing trends in selected offences are presented as well as an analysis indicating which trends are statistically significant.

The second section consists of one table presenting, for all categories of offence, the monthly numbers of recorded criminal incidents (recorded victims for murder and manslaughter), the

twelve month total and the rate per 100,000 population. This table includes the data used for the trend analysis in the first section of the report.

In the third section there are 30 tables, one for each major offence category. Each table gives the numbers and rates (per 100,000 population) of recorded criminal incidents in the twelve month period ending March 1995, for each of the NSW Statistical Divisions and for each Statistical Subdivision in Sydney. (The table for murder shows recorded victims not criminal incidents.)

OVERVIEW OF MAJOR TRENDS

OVERVIEW OF MAJOR TRENDS

TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIME

However they are presented, the interpretation of trends in recorded crime is a difficult task. For example, the results from crime victim surveys conducted in NSW in 1983 and 1990 clearly illustrate the extent to which trends in recorded rates of various offences are affected by public willingness to report crime to police.¹ The surveys revealed that the true level of assault remained essentially unchanged between 1983 and 1990, despite the fact that the number of assaults recorded by police over this period rose from a little over 8,000 to nearly 30,000.² We know now that this increase was in large measure due to increased public willingness to report assault to the police.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, to take another example, can have a very marked effect on the number of recorded drug offences or the number of cases of offensive behaviour.

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 and every major crime trend. Unfortunately, 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 trends in recorded crime rather than explaining them. Where the relationship between the actual occurrence of some crime and the recorded occurrence of the crime is unproblematic this is indicated. Where previous research indicates that a trend in recorded crime is probably influenced by factors other than the actual crime rate this is also highlighted.

The trends examined in this overview cover a 12 month period. For some offence categories, separate trends have been presented for various offence subcategories. Trends in the recorded incidents of sexual offences have been examined both for sexual assault and for indecent assault, act of indecency. Trends in robbery have been presented separately for robbery with a firearm, robbery with a weapon other than a firearm and robbery without a weapon. Trends in breaking and entering have been separately examined for dwellings and non-dwellings. Receiving and goods in custody are also examined by separate trends. Trends have also been presented separately for motor vehicle theft and theft from motor vehicle. Similarly, trends have been separately examined for three subcategories of stealing, namely, stealing from a retail store, stealing from a dwelling and stealing from a person. Finally, trends in offensive behaviour have been separately examined for offensive conduct and offensive language.

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 12 month period from April 1994 to March 1995.⁴ In the case of murder, the statistical test for trend was applied to the monthly numbers of victims over the same period. For those offences where a statistically significant trend was found, the extent of the trend is indicated by the percentage change between the total recorded number of incidents for the first three months of the period and the total recorded number of incidents for the last three months.

SUMMARY OF TRENDS

In the following discussion the bracketed figures denote the percentage change in the total number of recorded criminal incidents from the first three months to last three months of the period April 1994 to March 1995.

Significant downward trends

There were statistically significant downward trends in the monthly numbers of recorded criminal incidents across NSW for the following offences:

- fraud (down by 19.7%; see Figure 6)
- steal from dwelling (down by 22.9%; see Figure 9)
- receiving (down by 54.3%; see Figure 7)
- steal from motor vehicle (down by 6.7%; see Figure 8).

Offences where there was no upward or downward trend

There was no statistically significant generally upward or downward trend in the monthly numbers of recorded criminal incidents⁵ for any of the following offences:

- murder (see Figure 1)
- sexual assault (see Figure 3)
- indecent assault, act of indecency (see Figure 3)
- robbery with a firearm (see Figure 4)
- robbery with a weapon not a firearm (see Figure 4)
- breaking and entering – dwelling (see Figure 5)
- breaking and entering – non-dwelling (see Figure 5)
- goods in custody (see Figure 7)
- motor vehicle theft (see Figure 8)
- steal from retail store (see Figure 9)
- malicious damage to property (see Figure 10)
- offensive conduct (see Figure 11)
- offensive language (see Figure 11)
- PCA driving offences (see Figure 12).

Significant upward trends

There were statistically significant upward trends in the monthly numbers of recorded criminal incidents for the following offences:

- assault (up by 17.0%; see Figure 2)
- robbery without a weapon (up by 20.9%; see Figure 4)
- steal from person (up by 21.2%; see Figure 9).

DESCRIPTION OF TRENDS

Murder

Figure 1 shows the recorded number of murder victims for each month from April 1994 to March 1995. There was no statistically significant upward or downward trend in the number of murder victims over this period. It is clear that, with such small numbers of victims, the month to month variation is extremely marked. For this reason it is difficult to detect trends over a period as short as one year. Past research by the Bureau, however, suggests that the incidence of murder in NSW has been stable for at least the last two decades.⁶

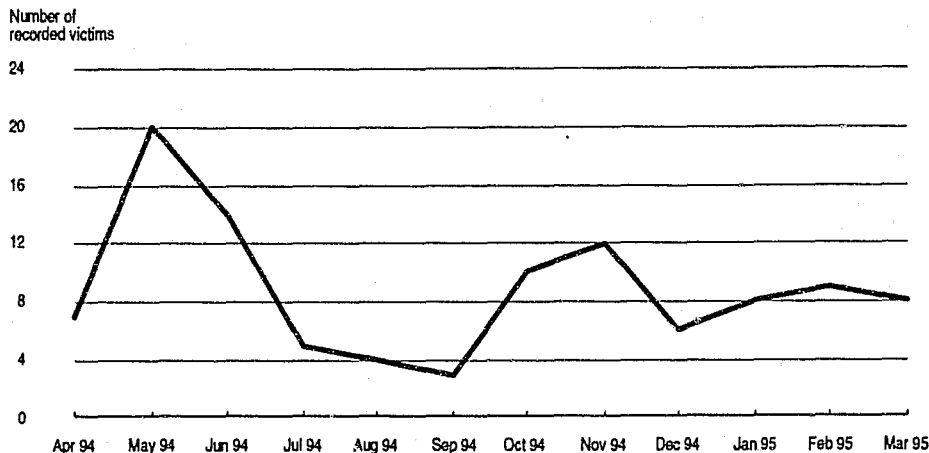
Figure 1: Murder

Table 2.1 shows the regional distribution for murder. Because of the small numbers of murder victims, it is not sensible to make regional comparisons. A Bureau report published in 1992 examined the regional distribution of domestic and other types of homicide using data aggregated over a number of years.⁷

Assault

Figure 2 shows the recorded number of assault incidents between April 1994 and March 1995. There was a statistically significant upward trend for assault over this period (up by 17.0% from the first three to the last three months of the period). The recorded rate of assault is strongly influenced by both the exercise of police discretion and public willingness to report assaults to police. Thus, the upward trend observed in the recorded number of assault incidents may not necessarily indicate an increase in the actual frequency of assault. Furthermore, there tends to be seasonal variation in the recorded rate of assault with a peak in the summer months. Given that the summer months (e.g. December, January) are towards the end of the measurement period, it is possible that the upward trend over the period is, at least in part, due to seasonal variation.

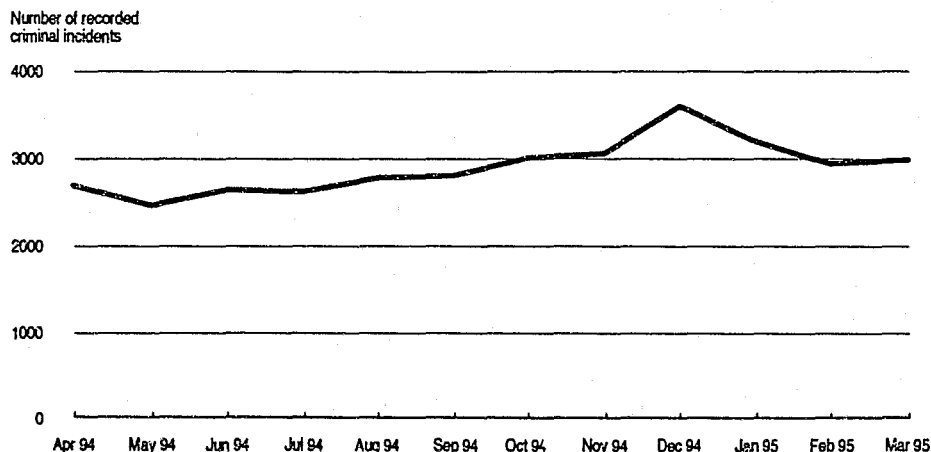
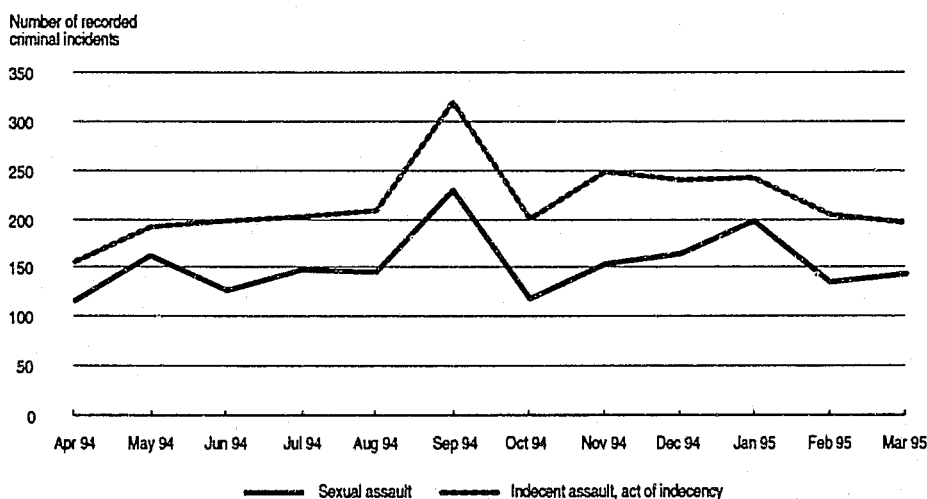
Figure 2: Assault

Table 2.2 shows that the highest rate of assault over the period was recorded in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (1,730.6 per 100,000 population). This rate was more than three times higher than the rate for NSW (573.6 per 100,000 population). Outside Sydney, there were also high recorded rates of assault in the North Western and Far West Statistical Divisions (1,265.9 and 1,151.0 per 100,000 population, respectively).

Sexual offences

Figure 3 presents, for the period from April 1994 to March 1995, the number of recorded incidents of sexual offences separately for sexual assault and indecent assault, act of indecency. There was no statistically significant trend for either subcategory of sexual offence over the period. The relatively high peaks recorded for both types of sexual offence in September 1994 most probably reflect the effect of 'Operation Paradox', a media campaign held on 7 September 1994 which encouraged the reporting of child sexual abuse to the police. Thus, the high recorded rates of both types of sexual offence in September most probably do not primarily reflect an increase in the actual rates of these incidents in September, but rather, an increase in the reporting of such incidents in September, regardless of when they occurred. (Note that the data are categorised by month of reporting to police not month of occurrence of the incident.)

Figure 3: Sexual assault and indecent assault, act of indecency



Inspection of Table 2.3 reveals that the highest recorded rates of sexual assault were in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (62.8 per 100,000 population), the North Western Statistical Division (61.5 per 100,000 population) and the Far West Statistical Division (57.8 per 100,000 population). The rates in these areas were about two times higher than the rate for NSW (30.3 per 100,000 population).

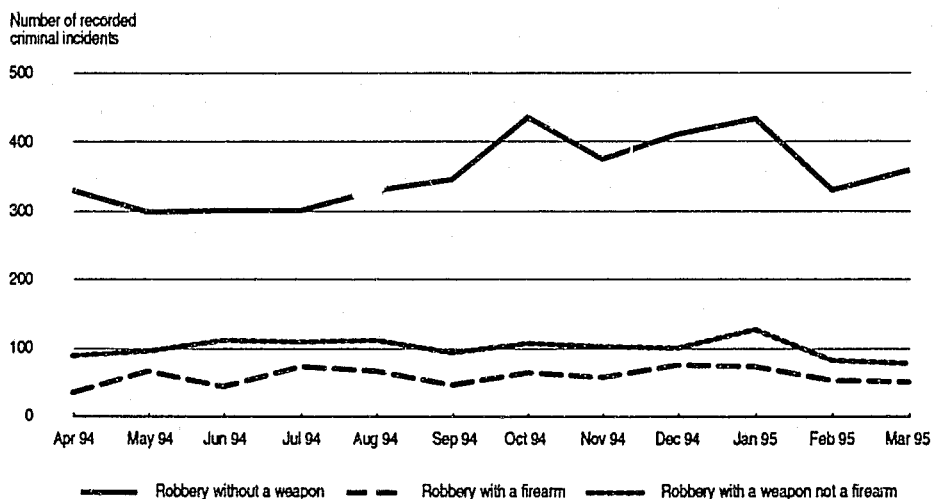
The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated that 0.7% of the NSW population of women aged 18 years and over were victims of sexual assault in the 12 month period ending April 1994.⁸

Robbery

Figure 4 presents, over the period April 1994 to March 1995, recorded numbers of robbery incidents separately for robbery without a weapon, robbery with a firearm and robbery with a

weapon other than a firearm. There was a statistically significant upward trend for robbery without a weapon over the period (up by 20.9% from the first three to the last three months of the period). There was no statistically significant trend for either of the two other robbery subcategories over the period. Given that only about half of the incidents of robbery are reported to the police,⁹ it is difficult to determine the extent to which the increase in recorded incidents of robbery without a firearm represent a real increase in this offence.

Figure 4: Robbery with and without a weapon

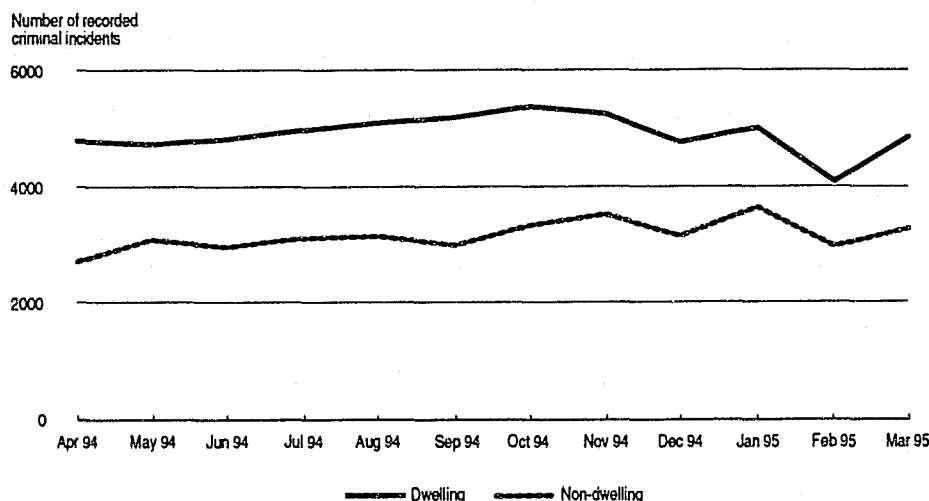


The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated that 1.2% of the NSW population aged 15 years and over were victims of robbery in the 12 month period ending April 1994.¹⁰

Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 present the recorded rates of each subcategory of robbery incident. In each case, the recorded rates were higher in the Sydney Statistical Division than they were outside Sydney. Furthermore, in each case, the highest rate occurred in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision. Inner Sydney's rate for robbery without a weapon (588.8 per 100,000 population) was more than eight times higher than the corresponding rate for the State (69.9 per 100,000 population), while its rate for robbery with a firearm (47.6 per 100,000 population) was over four times higher than the State rate (11.5 per 100,000 population) and its rate for robbery with a weapon other than a firearm (151.9 per 100,000 population) was nearly eight times higher than the State rate (19.7 per 100,000 population).

Breaking and entering

Breaking and entering is one of the most frequently occurring serious offences. Figure 5 presents the recorded number of incidents of breaking and entering over the period April 1994 to March 1995 separately for dwellings and non-dwellings. There was no statistically significant downward or upward trend for either subcategory of breaking and entering over this period. Breaking and entering is an offence where trends in recorded incidents provide a reasonably good guide to the actual trends in breaking and entering incidents.

Figure 5: Breaking and entering – dwelling and non-dwelling

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in the 12 months to April 1994, 4.5% of NSW households were victims of this offence and a further 3.0% of NSW households were victims of an attempted breaking and entering.¹¹

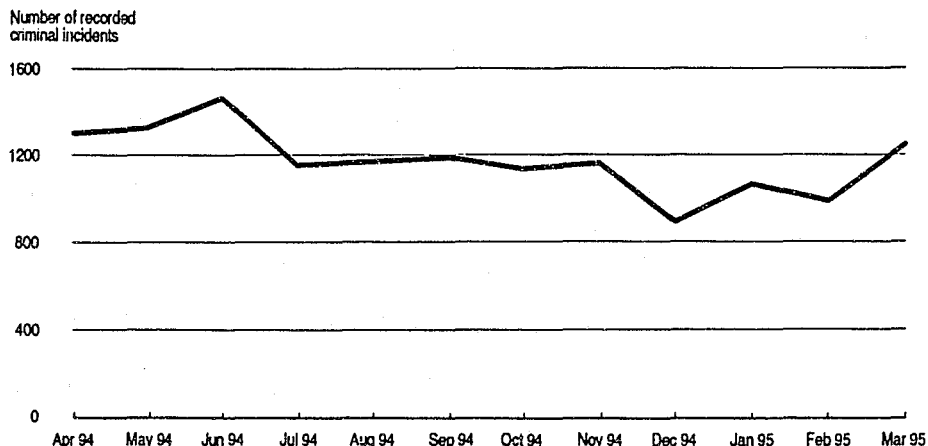
Table 2.8 shows the regional distribution for recorded incidents of breaking and entering – dwelling. The recorded rates for the majority of Sydney Statistical Subdivisions were higher than the rates for the majority of regions outside Sydney. The highest recorded rates were in the Inner Sydney (1,741.0 per 100,000 population) and Eastern Suburbs (1,598.6 per 100,000 population) Sydney Statistical Subdivisions. These rates were more than one and a half times that of the State (969.2 per 100,000 population). Outside Sydney, the highest recorded rate of breaking and entering – dwelling was in the North Western region (1,013.9 per 100,000 population).

Table 2.9 presents the regional distribution for recorded incidents of breaking and entering – non-dwelling. The recorded rate for the Sydney Statistical Division (594.7 per 100,000 population) was slightly lower than the rate for the entire State (621.6 per 100,000 population). Nonetheless, the highest recorded rate occurred in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (1,579.1 per 100,000 population). Inner Sydney had a rate that was approximately two times higher than that of any other Sydney Statistical Subdivision, and one and a half times higher than any area outside Sydney.

Fraud

Figure 6 presents the number of recorded incidents of fraud over the period April 1994 to March 1995. There was a statistically significant downward trend in fraud over the period (down by 19.7% from the first three to the last three months of the period). Fraud is an offence for which the recorded rate is strongly influenced by variations in both police ability to detect incidents and public willingness to report incidents. Thus, it is difficult to assess whether the decrease in recorded fraud incidents over the period represents a true decrease in fraud incidents.

Table 2.16 shows that Inner Sydney had the highest recorded rate of fraud incidents (780.7 per 100,000 population). This rate was over three times higher than that for NSW, and was about two times higher than that for any other area inside or outside Sydney. The Murray Statistical Division had the second highest recorded rate (432.2 per 100,000 population) which was nearly two times higher than that for the State.

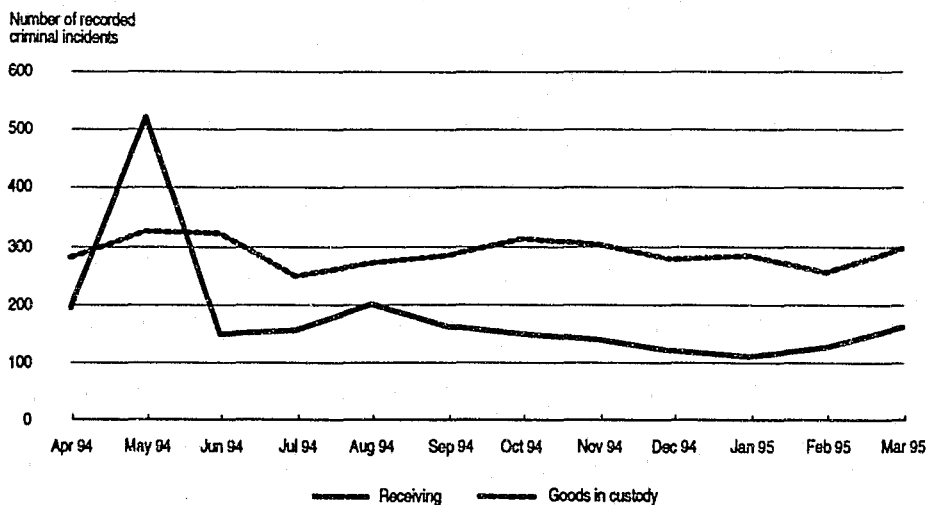
Figure 6: Fraud

Receiving and goods in custody

Over the period from April 1994 to March 1995, Figure 7 shows the number of recorded incidents of receiving separately from the number of recorded incidents of goods in custody. There was a statistically significant downward trend in the number of recorded incidents of receiving (down by 54.3% from the first three to the last three months of the period). There was no statistically significant trend in the number of recorded incidents of goods in custody over the period.

Receiving and goods in custody are offences typically discovered by police rather than reported to them. Any change in the recorded number of incidents may reflect either a change in policing policy or a change in the level of offending or both.

Inspection of Figure 7 reveals that the number of recorded incidents of receiving for May is more than two times higher than that for any other month in the period. Given that May is near the beginning of the period, the downward trend for receiving is primarily due to the

Figure 7: Receiving and goods in custody

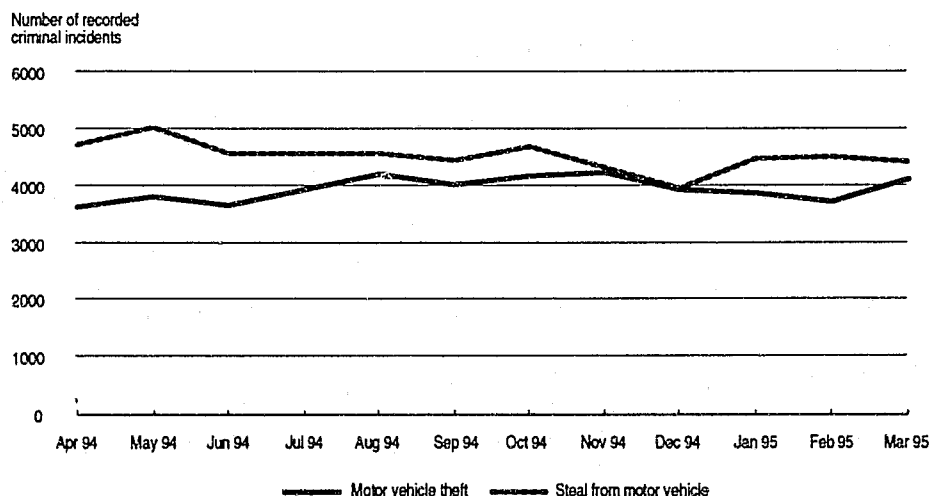
relatively large number of incidents recorded for May. The large number for May can be attributed to 'Operation Basalt', a NSW Police Service initiative which involved undercover police operating four pawn shops across Sydney between 31 January and 14 May 1994 in order to identify property theft offenders.¹² The Operation resulted in the arrests on 16 May 1994 of 138 persons, many for multiple incidents of receiving stolen goods.¹³

Table 2.10 presents the regional distribution for the combined offences of receiving and goods in custody. The highest recorded rate of these incidents occurred in Inner Sydney (321.0 per 100,000 population). This rate was three times higher than the State rate (92.7 per 100,000 population). The only other regions that had rates that were appreciably higher than the State rate were also in Sydney. They are Fairfield - Liverpool (176.5 per 100,000 population) and Inner Western Sydney (138.4 per 100,000 population). The rate for the Hornsby - Ku-ring-gai Sydney Statistical Subdivision (15.9 per 100,000 population) was notably low, less than one-third the value of the next lowest rate, and about one-sixth the value of the State rate.

Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle

Figure 8 presents the number of recorded incidents of motor vehicle theft and of steal from motor vehicle for the period April 1994 to March 1995. Both of these offences occur frequently in NSW. Although there was no statistically significant upward or downward trend for motor vehicle theft, there was a statistically significant downward trend in the number of incidents of steal from motor vehicle (down by 6.7% from the first three to the last three months of the period).

Figure 8: Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle



Given that about 95% of motor vehicle thefts are reported to police,¹⁴ recorded rates of motor vehicle theft are generally good indices of the actual rate of the offence. However, because the reporting rate of incidents of steal from motor vehicle is unknown, it is difficult to determine the extent to which the recorded decrease in these incidents represents a true decrease in these incidents rather than a decrease in reporting rate.

Table 2.11 shows that the recorded rate of motor vehicle theft incidents was higher in Sydney (1,038.6 per 100,000 population) than it was in NSW (775.1 per 100,000 population). The highest recorded rate was in Inner Sydney (2,703.2 per 100,000 population) which was approximately three and a half times higher than the State rate. Other Sydney Statistical Subdivisions with high rates were Fairfield - Liverpool (1,511.0 per 100,000 population),

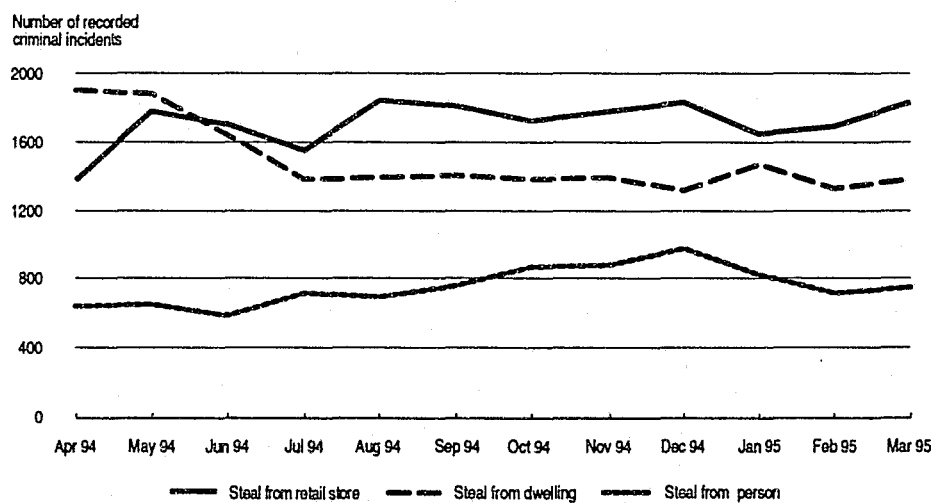
Canterbury – Bankstown (1,329.5 per 100,000 population), Central Western Sydney (1,311.8 per 100,000 population) and Inner Western Sydney (1,298.0 per 100,000 population). The lowest rates in Sydney were in Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai (306.6 per 100,000 population) and the Northern Beaches (326.1 per 100,000 population). The lowest rates outside Sydney were in the Northern (189.4 per 100,000 population) and the South Eastern (199.0 per 100,000 population) Statistical Divisions.

Table 2.12 shows that Inner Sydney had the highest recorded rate of stealing from motor vehicles. The rate for Inner Sydney (3,748.2 per 100,000 population) was more than four times that for NSW as a whole (890.8 per 100,000 population). The next highest rates were in Eastern Suburbs (1,520.0 per 100,000 population), Lower Northern Sydney (1,334.3 per 100,000 population) and Inner Western Sydney (1,291.4 per 100,000 population).

Stealing

Stealing (not including breaking and entering or motor vehicle theft or steal from motor vehicle) is an offence frequently recorded in NSW. Figure 9 shows separately the trends in the recorded number of incidents of steal from retail store, steal from dwelling and steal from person. Over the period from April 1994 to March 1995, while there was a statistically significant downward trend in recorded incidents for steal from dwelling, there was a statistically significant upward trend for steal from person and no statistically significant trend for steal from retail store. From the first three to the last three months of the period, steal from dwelling was down by 22.9%, while steal from person was up by 21.2%.

Figure 9: Stealing from retail store, from dwelling and from person



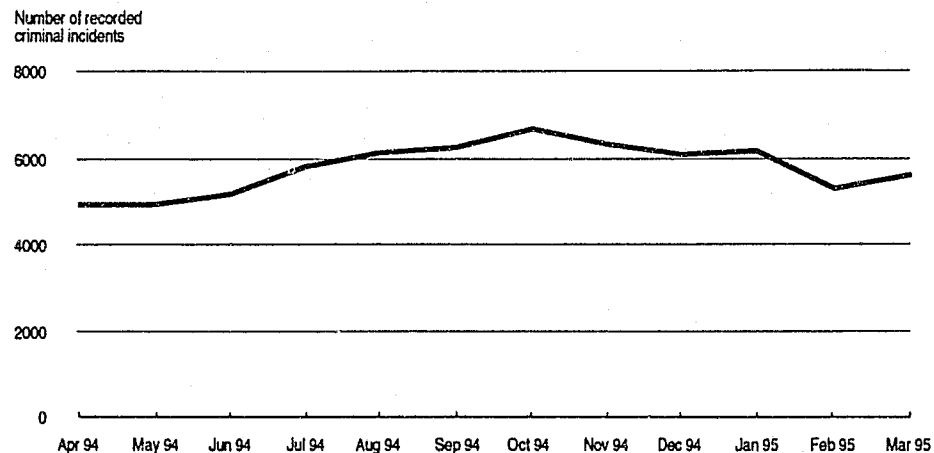
Given that the majority of stealing incidents are probably not reported to the police,¹⁵ it is difficult to assess the extent to which changes in the recorded number of stealing incidents reflect changes in the actual rate of stealing.

Table 2.13 shows that the highest rate of steal from retail store was recorded for Inner Sydney (903.1 per 100,000 population): a rate that was nearly two times higher than that for any other region. Tables 2.14 and 2.15 show that Inner Sydney also had the highest recorded rates for steal from dwelling and steal from person. Inner Sydney's rate for steal from dwelling (782.7 per 100,000 population) was about two times higher than that for any other region, while its rate for steal from person (1,172.9 per 100,000 population) was at least five times higher than that for any other region.

Malicious damage to property

Figure 10 shows the number of recorded incidents of malicious damage to property (other than arson) from April 1994 to March 1995. There was no statistically significant upward or downward trend over the period.

Figure 10: Malicious damage to property

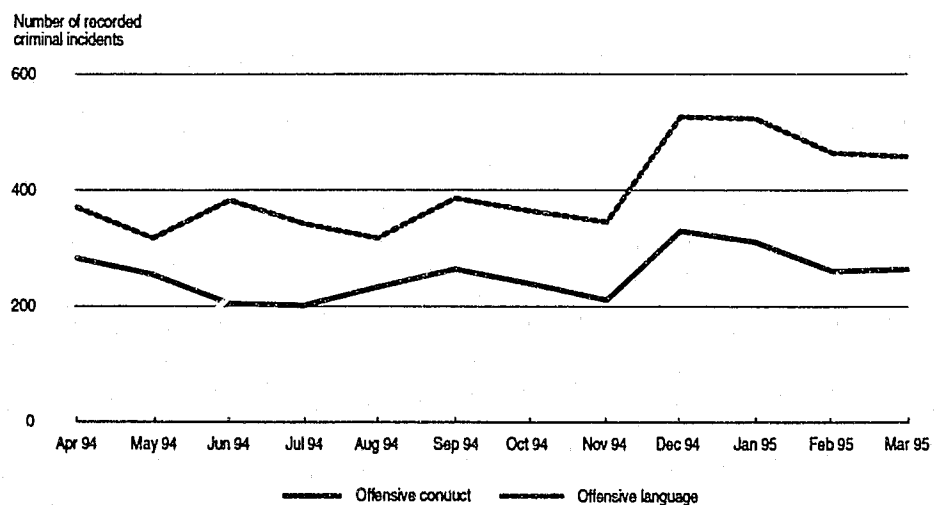


Inspection of Table 2.17 reveals that the highest rate in recorded incidents of malicious damage to property occurred in Inner Sydney (2,440.9 per 100,000 population). This rate was more than two times higher than the rate for Sydney (1,140.9 per 100,000 population) and the rate for NSW (1,141.3 per 100,000 population). Outside Sydney, the highest recorded rate occurred in the Far West (1,693.1 per 100,000 population).

Offensive behaviour

The number of recorded incidents of offensive behaviour can be influenced by the exercise of police discretion as well as by the actual level of offensive behaviour in the community. Figure 11 shows separately the number of recorded incidents of offensive conduct and

Figure 11: Offensive conduct and offensive language



offensive language for the period from April 1994 to March 1995. There was no statistically significant upward or downward trend over this period for either of these subcategories of offensive behaviour.

The peak in the recorded numbers of both subcategories of offensive behaviour in December 1994 is consistent with past data which tend to show some seasonal variation in recorded offensive behaviour with peaks in the summer months.

Table 2.25 shows that the highest rates of recorded incidents of offensive conduct occurred in the North Western (186.3 per 100,000 population) and the Far West (184.1 per 100,000 population) Statistical Divisions. The rates for these regions were more than three times higher than the rate for NSW (50.2 per 100,000 population). Table 2.26 shows that the Far West (472.9 per 100,000 population) and North Western (359.0 per 100,000 population) Statistical Divisions also had the highest rates of recorded incidents of offensive language. These rates were at least four and a half times that of the State (79.0 per 100,000 population).

PCA driving offences

The recorded rate of PCA driving offences can be influenced considerably by police initiatives to breathalyse drivers. Figure 12 presents the number of recorded incidents of PCA driving offences between April 1994 and March 1995. There was no statistically significant upward or downward trend in these recorded incidents over the period.

Figure 12: PCA driving offences

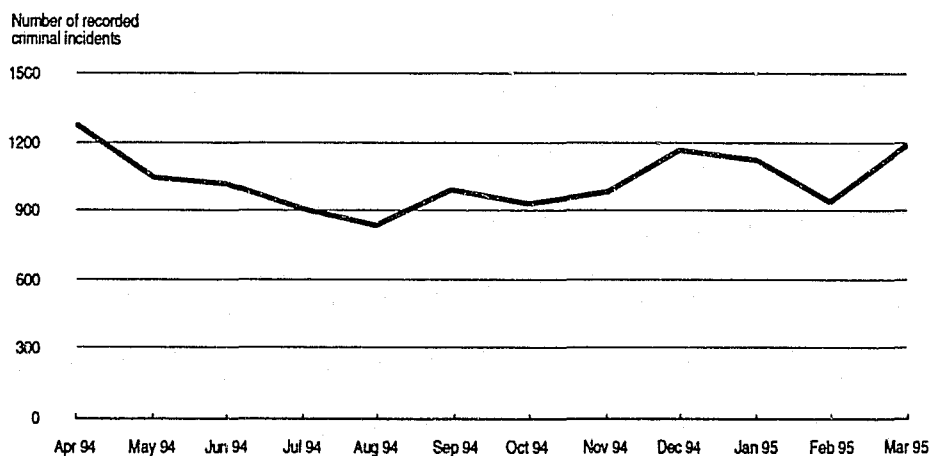


Table 2.28 shows that the highest rates of recorded PCA incidents occurred in areas outside Sydney. The Murray Statistical Division had the highest rate (500.9 per 100,000 population), a rate more than two times higher than that for NSW (204.2 per 100,000 population). The following Statistical Divisions also had relatively high rates: Far West (462.1 per 100,000 population), South Eastern (423.4 per 100,000 population), North Western (350.6 per 100,000 population), Murrumbidgee (348.6 per 100,000 population) and Mid-North Coast (339.9 per 100,000 population).

NOTES

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986, *Victims of Crime, Australia, 1983*, Cat. no. 4506.0, ABS, Canberra.
Australian Bureau of Statistics 1990, *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1990*, Cat. no. 4509.1, ABS, Sydney.
- 2 Source of 1983 data: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1990, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1989/1990*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney. Source of 1990 data: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1993, *NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 1992*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 3 Bonney, R. & Kery, L. A. 1991, *Police Reports of Non-Aggravated Assault in New South Wales*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 4 The trend test used was Kendall's rank-order correlation test (see, for example, Conover, W.J. 1971, *Practical Non-Parametric Statistics*, 2nd edn, John Wiley & 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 12 month 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.
- 5 In the case of murder, there was no statistically significant change in the monthly numbers of recorded victims.
- 6 See, for example, Gallagher, P., Nguyen Da Huong, M. T., & Bonney, R. 1994, 'Trends in homicide 1968 to 1992', *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, No. 21, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 7 Devery, C. 1992, *Domestic Violence in NSW: A Regional Analysis*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 8 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1994*, Cat. no. 4509.1, ABS, Sydney.
- 9 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, op. cit.
- 10 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, op. cit.
- 11 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, op. cit.
- 12 Thommeny, J. 1995, *Operation Basalt: Review*, South Region NSW Police Service, Sydney.
- 13 Operation Basalt resulted in 1,191 charges of receiving which represented fewer than 1,191 incidents of receiving since persons often had multiple charges for the same incident. The Operation also resulted in 1,093 charges for other theft offences, primarily stealing and breaking and entering. The impact of the Operation on recorded numbers of receiving incidents was much more obvious than its impact on recorded numbers of stealing or breaking and entering incidents because the annual recorded levels of receiving incidents were much lower than those for the other offences.
- 14 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, op. cit.
- 15 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986, op. cit.

**MONTHLY TRENDS IN RECORDED
CRIMINAL INCIDENTS,
APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995,
NEW SOUTH WALES**

TABLE 1

MONTHLY TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995, NEW SOUTH WALES: TYPE OF OFFENCE

Type of offence	Recorded criminal incidents												Total for 12 months Apr 94 to Mar 95	
	Apr 1994	May 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1994	Sep 1994	Oct 1994	Nov 1994	Dec 1994	Jan 1995	Feb 1995	Mar 1995	No.	Rate per 100,000 population
Homicide:														
Murder*	7	20	14	5	4	3	10	12	6	8	9	8	106	1.8
Attempted murder	4	6	8	5	1	3	3	2	8	1	3	3	47	0.8
Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0.0
Manslaughter – not driving*	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	11	0.2
Manslaughter – driving*	2	1	1	4	2	2	3	0	5	1	0	1	22	0.4
Assault	2693	2460	2627	2610	2766	2787	3008	3054	3599	3179	2942	2984	34709	573.6
Sexual offences:														
Sexual assault	115	161	126	146	145	229	118	152	164	198	135	143	1832	30.3
Indecent assault, act of indecency	155	190	197	201	207	319	199	248	238	242	204	195	2595	42.9
Other sexual offences	95	94	88	75	114	118	94	120	90	117	104	137	1246	20.6
Abduction and kidnapping	15	19	23	12	17	19	17	23	23	17	15	22	222	3.7
Robbery:														
Robbery without a weapon	328	297	299	299	328	345	434	374	409	432	328	357	4230	69.9
Robbery with a firearm	34	66	43	72	66	46	63	57	74	72	51	49	693	11.5
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	88	94	111	107	111	93	105	102	99	127	81	76	1194	19.7
Other offences against the person	139	122	111	129	134	146	112	133	118	127	103	115	1489	24.6

* For murder and manslaughter only, the data are counts of recorded victims, not criminal incidents. See Explanatory Notes.

Theft:

Breaking and entering – dwelling	4775	4709	4808	4963	5080	5170	5348	5226	4730	4982	4046	4813	58650	969.2
Breaking and entering – non-dwelling	2705	3060	2930	3078	3135	2976	3306	3506	3128	3608	2928	3257	37617	621.6
Possess implements	109	105	107	72	67	69	75	59	75	81	61	71	951	15.7
Receiving	193	519	148	153	200	159	146	138	120	108	124	161	2169	35.8
Goods in custody	278	325	320	248	268	281	310	301	276	282	255	295	3439	56.8
Motor vehicle theft	3583	3774	3621	3913	4181	3983	4140	4210	3889	3850	3679	4082	46905	775.1
Steal from motor vehicle	4693	5009	4536	4534	4536	4418	4663	4283	3942	4436	4465	4388	53903	890.8
Steal from retail store	1371	1768	1695	1542	1833	1804	1721	1770	1827	1644	1690	1821	20466	338.5
Steal from dwelling	1897	1883	1640	1376	1390	1406	1385	1393	1311	1472	1322	1383	17858	295.1
Steal from person	646	653	590	712	698	759	869	881	976	825	713	751	9073	149.9
Stock theft	60	76	42	58	69	65	60	60	46	70	60	78	744	12.3
Fraud	1300	1326	1463	1149	1165	1182	1132	1160	890	1061	981	1243	14052	232.2
Other theft	3786	3865	3921	4190	4343	4368	4377	4358	4264	4735	4095	4366	50668	837.3
Demand money with menaces	29	46	36	52	33	33	38	57	35	42	38	50	489	8.1
Extortion, blackmail	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	11	0.2
Arson	317	353	283	295	284	274	300	225	196	262	190	196	3175	52.5
Malicious damage to property	4894	4892	5150	5798	6103	6221	6637	6292	6075	6149	5280	5575	69066	1141.3

TABLE 1
**MONTHLY TRENDS IN RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS,
APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995, NEW SOUTH WALES: TYPE OF OFFENCE - continued**

Type of offence	Recorded criminal incidents												Total for 12 months Apr 94 to Mar 95	
	Apr 1994	May 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1994	Sep 1994	Oct 1994	Nov 1994	Dec 1994	Jan 1995	Feb 1995	Mar 1995	No.	Rate per 100,000 population
Drug offences:														
Possession and/or use of cocaine	18	18	14	5	10	6	0	3	11	8	7	11	111	1.8
Possession and/or use of narcotics	105	94	60	52	69	71	86	69	79	108	82	131	1006	16.6
Possession and/or use of cannabis	1020	944	812	661	668	556	519	567	503	633	683	863	8429	139.3
Possession and/or use of other drugs	141	129	108	109	99	77	105	58	66	76	107	98	1173	19.4
Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	3	6	11	6	7	5	10	2	10	3	3	6	72	1.2
Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	44	20	14	24	25	41	33	26	31	20	37	84	399	6.6
Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	139	152	117	77	64	96	57	64	32	56	96	138	1088	18.0
Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	37	37	54	29	33	33	37	29	9	31	52	34	415	6.9
Cultivating cannabis	205	152	125	118	122	135	223	239	258	334	331	305	2547	42.1
Importing drugs	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9	0.1
Other drug offences	255	207	194	164	157	126	133	158	134	171	180	187	2066	34.1
Offensive behaviour:														
Offensive conduct	282	254	203	199	232	263	238	208	328	309	259	262	3037	50.2
Offensive language	370	315	381	341	315	385	364	344	524	523	461	455	4778	79.0
Prostitution offences	79	53	32	20	24	25	78	45	45	54	26	35	516	8.5
Betting and gaming offences	3	2	43	5	2	3	10	3	1	3	2	6	83	1.4
Weapons offences	311	260	327	256	267	267	245	263	282	284	281	328	3371	55.7

Against justice procedures:

Escapee – Corrective Services custody	17	7	10	13	14	10	8	15	14	10	7	17	142	2.3
Escapee – Police custody	9	5	6	6	13	9	6	14	11	13	19	14	125	2.1
Escapee – juvenile detention	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	7	0.1
Escapee – other custody	5	8	3	2	6	8	4	1	4	10	1	2	54	0.9
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	245	227	196	212	206	207	253	270	241	264	235	274	2830	46.8
Breach bail conditions	85	81	97	70	75	84	125	94	109	131	114	132	1197	19.8
Breach of recognizance	14	13	16	38	44	37	31	36	53	40	29	54	405	6.7
Fail to appear	37	63	68	82	103	114	109	111	115	134	127	118	1181	19.5
Other offences against justice procedures	312	272	328	377	417	473	486	443	631	620	592	623	5574	92.1

Driving offences:

Culpable driving	7	3	1	3	6	5	1	2	4	1	1	0	34	0.6
PCA	1275	1037	1017	902	834	988	930	976	1163	1116	936	1182	12356	204.2
Drive while disqualified	455	405	445	472	476	455	475	385	442	472	340	434	5256	86.9
Drive manner/speed dangerous	147	103	116	113	118	122	131	140	132	132	139	128	1521	25.1
Other driving offences	910	796	846	1156	1354	1372	1462	1324	1537	1601	1265	1499	15122	249.9

Other offences

1215	1087	1160	1205	1258	1219	1237	1253	1218	1306	1186	1254	14598	241.2
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**RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS
IN NSW REGIONS
FOR SELECTED OFFENCES,
APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**

TABLE 2.1 RECORDED VICTIMS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**MURDER**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded victims</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	58	1.6
Inner Sydney	12	4.8
Eastern Suburbs	4	1.7
St George – Sutherland	3	0.7
Canterbury – Bankstown	8	2.7
Fairfield – Liverpool	3	1.0
Outer South Western Sydney	2	1.0
Inner Western Sydney	4	2.6
Central Western Sydney	4	1.5
Outer Western Sydney	2	0.7
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	6	1.7
Lower Northern Sydney	2	0.7
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	3	1.2
Northern Beaches	0	0.0
Gosford – Wyong	5	2.0
Hunter	9	1.6
Illawarra	12	3.3
Richmond – Tweed	3	1.5
Mid-North Coast	4	1.6
Northern	1	0.5
North Western	5	4.2
Central West	1	0.6
South Eastern	1	0.6
Murrumbidgee	8	5.3
Murray	1	0.9
Far West	3	10.8
New South Wales	106	1.8

TABLE 2.2 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**ASSAULT**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	20643	552.2
Inner Sydney	4329	1730.6
Eastern Suburbs	1096	478.7
St George – Sutherland	1350	335.3
Canterbury – Bankstown	1319	444.0
Fairfield – Liverpool	1734	592.1
Outer South Western Sydney	1643	785.6
Inner Western Sydney	660	435.1
Central Western Sydney	1622	602.1
Outer Western Sydney	1665	566.7
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	1748	493.9
Lower Northern Sydney	839	310.3
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	430	175.1
Northern Beaches	812	373.4
Gosford – Wyong	1396	546.6
Hunter	2841	515.1
Illawarra	1741	478.5
Richmond – Tweed	1107	569.6
Mid-North Coast	1489	579.2
Northern	1360	725.7
North Western	1502	1265.9
Central West	939	541.1
South Eastern	1059	595.4
Murrumbidgee	903	600.8
Murray	806	728.8
Far West	319	1151.6
New South Wales	34709	573.6

TABLE 2.3 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**SEXUAL ASSAULT**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	1010	27.0
Inner Sydney	157	62.8
Eastern Suburbs	58	25.3
St George – Sutherland	56	13.9
Canterbury – Bankstown	49	16.5
Fairfield – Liverpool	111	37.9
Outer South Western Sydney	81	38.7
Inner Western Sydney	19	12.5
Central Western Sydney	76	28.2
Outer Western Sydney	105	35.7
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	100	28.3
Lower Northern Sydney	36	13.3
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	30	12.2
Northern Beaches	43	19.8
Gosford – Wyong	89	34.8
Hunter	172	31.2
Illawarra	96	26.4
Richmond – Tweed	81	41.7
Mid-North Coast	84	32.7
Northern	72	38.4
North Western	73	61.5
Central West	57	32.8
South Eastern	57	32.0
Murrumbidgee	71	47.2
Murray	43	38.9
Far West	16	57.8
New South Wales	1832	30.3

TABLE 2.4 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**INDECENT ASSAULT, ACT OF INDECENCY, OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	2284	61.1
Inner Sydney	301	120.3
Eastern Suburbs	139	60.7
St George – Sutherland	136	33.8
Canterbury – Bankstown	155	52.2
Fairfield – Liverpool	219	74.8
Outer South Western Sydney	195	93.2
Inner Western Sydney	75	49.4
Central Western Sydney	174	64.6
Outer Western Sydney	181	61.6
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	207	58.5
Lower Northern Sydney	158	58.4
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	77	31.4
Northern Beaches	104	47.8
Gosford – Wyong	163	63.8
Hunter	386	70.0
Illawarra	156	42.9
Richmond – Tweed	131	67.4
Mid-North Coast	197	76.6
Northern	125	66.7
North Western	81	68.3
Central West	107	61.7
South Eastern	125	70.3
Murrumbidgee	133	88.5
Murray	81	73.2
Far West	35	126.4
New South Wales	3841	63.5

TABLE 2.5 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**ROBBERY WITHOUT A WEAPON**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	3708	99.2
Inner Sydney	1473	588.8
Eastern Suburbs	185	80.8
St George – Sutherland	172	42.7
Canterbury – Bankstown	305	102.7
Fairfield – Liverpool	310	105.9
Outer South Western Sydney	147	70.3
Inner Western Sydney	125	82.4
Central Western Sydney	313	116.2
Outer Western Sydney	132	44.9
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	260	73.5
Lower Northern Sydney	122	45.1
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	53	21.6
Northern Beaches	57	26.2
Gosford – Wyong	54	21.1
Hunter	137	24.8
Illawarra	85	23.4
Richmond – Tweed	58	29.8
Mid-North Coast	34	13.2
Northern	40	21.3
North Western	53	44.7
Central West	39	22.5
South Eastern	28	15.7
Murrumbidgee	29	19.3
Murray	13	11.8
Far West	6	21.7
New South Wales	4230	69.9

TABLE 2.6 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**ROBBERY WITH A FIREARM**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	618	16.5
Inner Sydney	119	47.6
Eastern Suburbs	54	23.6
St George – Sutherland	41	10.2
Canterbury – Bankstown	62	20.9
Fairfield – Liverpool	41	14.0
Outer South Western Sydney	13	6.2
Inner Western Sydney	41	27.0
Central Western Sydney	92	34.1
Outer Western Sydney	42	14.3
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	40	11.3
Lower Northern Sydney	24	8.9
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	13	5.3
Northern Beaches	18	8.3
Gosford – Wyong	18	7.0
Hunter	21	3.8
Illawarra	17	4.7
Richmond – Tweed	15	7.7
Mid-North Coast	7	2.7
Northern	2	1.1
North Western	4	3.4
Central West	5	2.9
South Eastern	2	1.1
Murrumbidgee	1	0.7
Murray	1	0.9
Far West	0	0.0
New South Wales	693	11.5

TABLE 2.7 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**ROBBERY WITH A WEAPON NOT A FIREARM**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	1055	28.2
Inner Sydney	380	151.9
Eastern Suburbs	75	32.8
St George – Sutherland	60	14.9
Cariterbury – Bankstown	84	28.3
Fairfield – Liverpool	77	26.3
Outer South Western Sydney	34	16.3
Inner Western Sydney	34	22.4
Central Western Sydney	117	43.4
Outer Western Sydney	38	12.9
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	68	19.2
Lower Northern Sydney	27	10.0
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	23	9.4
Northern Beaches	22	10.1
Gosford – Wyong	16	6.3
Hunter	40	7.3
Illawarra	31	8.5
Richmond – Tweed	14	7.2
Mid-North Coast	6	2.3
Northern	8	4.3
North Western	7	5.9
Central West	13	7.5
South Eastern	7	3.9
Murrumbidgee	8	5.3
Murray	2	1.8
Far West	3	10.8
New South Wales	1194	19.7

TABLE 2.8 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**BREAKING AND ENTERING – DWELLING**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	42146	1127.4
Inner Sydney	4355	1741.0
Eastern Suburbs	3660	1598.6
St George – Sutherland	3164	785.8
Canterbury – Bankstown	3492	1175.4
Fairfield – Liverpool	3670	1253.2
Outer South Western Sydney	2381	1138.4
Inner Western Sydney	1898	1251.2
Central Western Sydney	3649	1354.5
Outer Western Sydney	2907	989.4
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	3768	1064.6
Lower Northern Sydney	3550	1312.9
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	2016	820.8
Northern Beaches	1431	658.1
Gosford – Wyong	2205	863.4
Hunter	4300	779.6
Illawarra	3600	989.4
Richmond – Tweed	1260	648.3
Mid-North Coast	1271	494.4
Northern	1008	537.9
North Western	1203	1013.9
Central West	1262	727.2
South Eastern	825	463.9
Murrumbidgee	929	618.1
Murray	579	523.5
Far West	267	963.9
New South Wales	58650	969.2

TABLE 2.9 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**BREAKING AND ENTERING – NON-DWELLING**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	22233	594.7
Inner Sydney	3950	1579.1
Eastern Suburbs	1105	482.6
St George – Sutherland	1493	370.8
Canterbury – Bankstown	1840	619.3
Fairfield – Liverpool	1857	634.1
Outer South Western Sydney	931	445.1
Inner Western Sydney	1096	722.5
Central Western Sydney	2136	792.9
Outer Western Sydney	1650	564.7
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	1472	415.9
Lower Northern Sydney	1845	682.3
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	797	324.5
Northern Beaches	938	431.4
Gosford – Wyong	1114	436.2
Hunter	3747	679.4
Illawarra	2389	656.6
Richmond – Tweed	1320	679.2
Mid-North Coast	1654	643.3
Northern	1088	580.6
North Western	1044	879.9
Central West	1075	619.4
South Eastern	1128	634.2
Murrumbidgee	960	638.7
Murray	703	635.6
Far West	276	996.4
New South Wales	37617	621.6

TABLE 2.10 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**RECEIVING, GOODS IN CUSTODY**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	3837	102.6
Inner Sydney	803	321.0
Eastern Suburbs	194	84.7
St George – Sutherland	323	80.2
Canterbury – Bankstown	166	55.9
Fairfield – Liverpool	517	176.5
Outer South Western Sydney	239	114.3
Inner Western Sydney	210	138.4
Central Western Sydney	283	105.0
Outer Western Sydney	207	70.5
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	267	75.4
Lower Northern Sydney	241	89.1
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	39	15.9
Northern Beaches	118	54.3
Gosford – Wyong	230	90.1
Hunter	312	56.6
Illawarra	346	95.1
Richmond – Tweed	190	97.8
Mid-North Coast	140	54.5
Northern	103	55.0
North Western	126	106.2
Central West	161	92.8
South Eastern	181	101.8
Murrumbidgee	101	67.2
Murray	94	85.0
Far West	17	61.4
New South Wales	5608	92.7

TABLE 2.11 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	38829	1038.6
Inner Sydney	6762	2703.2
Eastern Suburbs	2454	1071.8
St George – Sutherland	2829	702.6
Canterbury – Bankstown	3950	1329.5
Fairfield – Liverpool	4425	1511.0
Outer South Western Sydney	1813	866.8
Inner Western Sydney	1969	1298.0
Central Western Sydney	3534	1311.8
Outer Western Sydney	2823	960.9
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	3419	966.0
Lower Northern Sydney	1918	709.3
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	753	306.6
Northern Beaches	709	326.1
Gosford – Wyong	1471	576.0
Hunter	2157	391.1
Illawarra	2114	581.0
Richmond – Tweed	657	338.0
Mid-North Coast	565	219.8
Northern	355	189.4
North Western	487	410.5
Central West	613	353.2
South Eastern	354	199.0
Murrumbidgee	357	237.5
Murray	335	302.9
Far West	82	296.0
New South Wales	46905	775.1

TABLE 2.12 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**STEAL FROM MOTOR VEHICLE**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	38999	1043.2
Inner Sydney	9376	3748.2
Eastern Suburbs	3480	1520.0
St George – Sutherland	2970	737.6
Canterbury – Bankstown	2675	900.4
Fairfield – Liverpool	2260	771.7
Outer South Western Sydney	1364	652.2
Inner Western Sydney	1959	1291.4
Central Western Sydney	2610	968.8
Outer Western Sydney	1873	637.5
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	2213	625.2
Lower Northern Sydney	3608	1334.3
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	1101	448.3
Northern Beaches	2007	923.0
Gosford – Wyong	1503	588.5
Hunter	3599	652.5
Illawarra	2791	767.1
Richmond – Tweed	1368	703.9
Mid-North Coast	1292	502.5
Northern	1083	577.9
North Western	879	740.8
Central West	1026	591.2
South Eastern	958	538.7
Murrumbidgee	1044	694.6
Murray	705	637.4
Far West	159	574.0
New South Wales	53903	890.8

TABLE 2.13 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**STEAL FROM RETAIL STORE**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	13939	372.9
Inner Sydney	2259	903.1
Eastern Suburbs	831	363.0
St George – Sutherland	1029	255.6
Canterbury – Bankstown	898	302.3
Fairfield – Liverpool	1356	463.0
Outer South Western Sydney	658	314.6
Inner Western Sydney	475	313.1
Central Western Sydney	1062	394.2
Outer Western Sydney	1190	405.0
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	1137	321.2
Lower Northern Sydney	950	351.3
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	378	153.9
Northern Beaches	662	304.4
Gosford – Wyong	1054	412.7
Hunter	1614	292.6
Illawarra	875	240.5
Richmond – Tweed	750	385.9
Mid-North Coast	800	311.2
Northern	463	247.1
North Western	370	311.8
Central West	487	280.6
South Eastern	420	236.2
Murrumbidgee	341	226.9
Murray	385	348.1
Far West	42	151.6
New South Wales	20486	338.5

TABLE 2.14 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**STEAL FROM DWELLING**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	10338	276.5
Inner Sydney	1958	782.7
Eastern Suburbs	893	390.0
St George – Sutherland	663	164.7
Canterbury – Bankstown	460	154.8
Fairfield – Liverpool	566	193.3
Outer South Western Sydney	526	251.5
Inner Western Sydney	409	269.6
Central Western Sydney	558	207.1
Outer Western Sydney	770	262.1
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	871	246.1
Lower Northern Sydney	827	305.8
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	427	173.9
Northern Beaches	586	269.5
Gosford – Wyong	824	322.6
Hunter	1842	334.0
Illawarra	1120	307.8
Richmond – Tweed	775	398.8
Mid-North Coast	782	304.2
Northern	567	302.6
North Western	456	384.3
Central West	553	318.6
South Eastern	466	262.0
Murrumbidgee	497	330.7
Murray	372	336.3
Far West	90	324.9
New South Wales	17858	295.1

TABLE 2.15 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**STEAL FROM PERSON**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	7469	199.8
Inner Sydney	2934	1172.9
Eastern Suburbs	502	219.3
St George – Sutherland	387	96.1
Canterbury – Bankstown	441	148.4
Fairfield – Liverpool	602	205.6
Outer South Western Sydney	206	98.5
Inner Western Sydney	353	232.7
Central Western Sydney	449	166.7
Outer Western Sydney	267	90.9
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	300	84.8
Lower Northern Sydney	384	142.0
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	131	53.3
Northern Beaches	205	94.3
Gosford – Wyong	308	120.6
Hunter	359	65.1
Illawarra	286	78.6
Richmond – Tweed	165	84.9
Mid-North Coast	167	65.0
Northern	133	71.0
North Western	113	95.2
Central West	122	70.3
South Eastern	84	47.2
Murrumbidgee	87	57.9
Murray	78	70.5
Far West	10	36.1
New South Wales	9073	149.9

TABLE 2.16 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**FRAUD**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	9007	240.9
Inner Sydney	1953	780.7
Eastern Suburbs	670	292.6
St George – Sutherland	547	135.8
Canterbury – Bankstown	468	157.5
Fairfield – Liverpool	639	218.2
Outer South Western Sydney	215	102.8
Inner Western Sydney	310	204.4
Central Western Sydney	726	269.5
Outer Western Sydney	542	184.5
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	519	146.6
Lower Northern Sydney	954	352.8
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	190	77.4
Northern Beaches	570	262.1
Gosford – Wyong	704	275.6
Hunter	1208	219.0
Illawarra	751	206.4
Richmond – Tweed	420	216.1
Mid-North Coast	423	164.5
Northern	484	258.3
North Western	188	158.4
Central West	257	148.1
South Eastern	419	235.6
Murrumbidgee	353	234.9
Murray	478	432.2
Far West	64	231.0
New South Wales	14052	232.2

TABLE 2.17 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	42653	1140.9
Inner Sydney	6106	2440.9
Eastern Suburbs	2541	1109.8
St George – Sutherland	3631	901.8
Canterbury – Bankstown	3026	1018.5
Fairfield – Liverpool	3225	1101.2
Outer South Western Sydney	2992	1430.6
Inner Western Sydney	1414	932.1
Central Western Sydney	3172	1177.4
Outer Western Sydney	3968	1350.6
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	3529	997.0
Lower Northern Sydney	2579	953.8
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	1795	730.9
Northern Beaches	2061	947.8
Gosford – Wyong	2614	1023.5
Hunter	5937	1076.4
Illawarra	4459	1225.5
Richmond – Tweed	1729	889.6
Mid-North Coast	2464	958.4
Northern	2240	1195.3
North Western	1704	1436.2
Central West	2207	1271.7
South Eastern	1872	1052.6
Murrumbidgee	1821	1211.6
Murray	1511	1366.2
Far West	469	1693.1
New South Wales	69066	1141.3

TABLE 2.18 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**POSSESSION AND/OR USE OF COCAINE**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	103	2.8
Inner Sydney	72	28.8
Eastern Suburbs	8	3.5
St George – Sutherland	4	1.0
Canterbury – Bankstown	1	0.3
Fairfield – Liverpool	0	0.0
Outer South Western Sydney	0	0.0
Inner Western Sydney	3	2.0
Central Western Sydney	1	0.4
Outer Western Sydney	0	0.0
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	1	0.3
Lower Northern Sydney	7	2.6
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	2	0.8
Northern Beaches	3	1.4
Gosford – Wyong	1	0.4
Hunter	2	0.4
Illawarra	0	0.0
Richmond – Tweed	1	0.5
Mid-North Coast	3	1.2
Northern	0	0.0
North Western	0	0.0
Central West	0	0.0
South Eastern	1	0.6
Murrumbidgee	0	0.0
Murray	1	0.9
Far West	0	0.0
New South Wales	111	1.8

TABLE 2.19 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**POSSESSION AND/OR USE OF NARCOTICS**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	812	21.7
Inner Sydney	207	82.8
Eastern Suburbs	31	13.5
St George – Sutherland	8	2.0
Canterbury – Bankstown	35	11.8
Fairfield – Liverpool	382	130.4
Outer South Western Sydney	9	4.3
Inner Western Sydney	11	7.3
Central Western Sydney	38	14.1
Outer Western Sydney	14	4.8
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	15	4.2
Lower Northern Sydney	15	5.5
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	7	2.9
Northern Beaches	25	11.5
Gosford – Wyong	15	5.9
Hunter	36	6.5
Illawarra	35	9.6
Richmond – Tweed	35	18.0
Mid-North Coast	37	14.4
Northern	12	6.4
North Western	11	9.3
Central West	12	6.9
South Eastern	13	7.3
Murrumbidgee	1	0.7
Murray	1	0.9
Far West	1	3.6
New South Wales	1006	16.6

TABLE 2.20 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**POSSESSION AND/OR USE OF CANNABIS**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	3275	87.6
Inner Sydney	450	179.9
Eastern Suburbs	170	74.3
St George – Sutherland	211	52.4
Canterbury – Bankstown	154	51.8
Fairfield – Liverpool	187	63.9
Outer South Western Sydney	199	95.1
Inner Western Sydney	65	42.8
Central Western Sydney	228	84.6
Outer Western Sydney	299	101.8
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	229	64.7
Lower Northern Sydney	194	71.7
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	145	59.0
Northern Beaches	260	119.6
Gosford – Wyong	484	189.5
Hunter	1089	197.4
Illawarra	368	101.1
Richmond – Tweed	696	358.1
Mid-North Coast	686	266.8
Northern	352	187.8
North Western	223	187.9
Central West	393	226.4
South Eastern	701	394.2
Murrumbidgee	300	199.6
Murray	239	216.1
Far West	107	386.3
New South Wales	8429	139.3

TABLE 2.21 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**DEALING, TRAFFICKING IN COCAINE**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	66	1.8
Inner Sydney	40	16.0
Eastern Suburbs	3	1.3
St George – Sutherland	7	1.7
Canterbury – Bankstown	4	1.3
Fairfield – Liverpool	0	0.0
Outer South Western Sydney	0	0.0
Inner Western Sydney	2	1.3
Central Western Sydney	2	0.7
Outer Western Sydney	0	0.0
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	0	0.0
Lower Northern Sydney	5	1.8
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	1	0.4
Northern Beaches	2	0.9
Gosford – Wyong	0	0.0
Hunter	2	0.4
Illawarra	0	0.0
Richmond – Tweed	2	1.0
Mid-North Coast	1	0.4
Northern	0	0.0
North Western	1	0.8
Central West	0	0.0
South Eastern	0	0.0
Murrumbidgee	0	0.0
Murray	0	0.0
Far West	0	0.0
New South Wales	72	1.2

TABLE 2.22 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**DEALING, TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	341	9.1
Inner Sydney	74	29.6
Eastern Suburbs	7	3.1
St George – Sutherland	8	2.0
Canterbury – Bankstown	16	5.4
Fairfield – Liverpool	162	55.3
Outer South Western Sydney	6	2.9
Inner Western Sydney	9	5.9
Central Western Sydney	19	7.1
Outer Western Sydney	5	1.7
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	8	2.3
Lower Northern Sydney	2	0.7
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	1	0.4
Northern Beaches	2	0.9
Gosford – Wyong	22	8.6
Hunter	15	2.7
Illawarra	11	3.0
Richmond – Tweed	10	5.1
Mid-North Coast	10	3.9
Northern	3	1.6
North Western	3	2.5
Central West	3	1.7
South Eastern	3	1.7
Murrumbidgee	0	0.0
Murray	0	0.0
Far West	0	0.0
New South Wales	399	6.6

TABLE 2.23 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**DEALING, TRAFFICKING IN CANNABIS**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	405	10.8
Inner Sydney	66	26.4
Eastern Suburbs	17	7.4
St George – Sutherland	33	8.2
Canterbury – Bankstown	18	6.1
Fairfield – Liverpool	25	8.5
Outer South Western Sydney	32	15.3
Inner Western Sydney	12	7.9
Central Western Sydney	23	8.5
Outer Western Sydney	33	11.2
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	34	9.6
Lower Northern Sydney	21	7.8
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	18	7.3
Northern Beaches	27	12.4
Gosford – Wyong	46	18.0
Hunter	113	20.5
Illawarra	53	14.6
Richmond – Tweed	76	39.1
Mid-North Coast	62	24.1
Northern	54	28.8
North Western	52	43.8
Central West	52	30.0
South Eastern	51	28.7
Murrumbidgee	105	69.9
Murray	36	32.5
Far West	29	104.7
New South Wales	1088	18.0

TABLE 2.24 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**CULTIVATING CANNABIS**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	851	22.8
Inner Sydney	55	22.0
Eastern Suburbs	32	14.0
St George – Sutherland	60	14.9
Canterbury – Bankstown	58	19.5
Fairfield – Liverpool	67	22.9
Outer South Western Sydney	72	34.4
Inner Western Sydney	15	9.9
Central Western Sydney	63	23.4
Outer Western Sydney	96	32.7
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	82	23.2
Lower Northern Sydney	31	11.5
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	26	10.6
Northern Beaches	34	15.6
Gosford – Wyong	160	62.6
Hunter	346	62.7
Illawarra	157	43.1
Richmond – Tweed	281	144.6
Mid-North Coast	277	107.7
Northern	109	58.2
North Western	64	53.9
Central West	104	59.9
South Eastern	175	98.4
Murrumbidgee	105	69.9
Murray	54	48.8
Far West	24	86.6
New South Wales	2547	42.1

TABLE 2.25 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**OFFENSIVE CONDUCT**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	1191	31.9
Inner Sydney	264	105.5
Eastern Suburbs	36	15.7
St George – Sutherland	95	23.6
Canterbury – Bankstown	45	15.1
Fairfield – Liverpool	50	17.1
Outer South Western Sydney	49	23.4
Inner Western Sydney	25	16.5
Central Western Sydney	39	14.5
Outer Western Sydney	62	21.1
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	80	22.6
Lower Northern Sydney	77	28.5
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	45	18.3
Northern Beaches	88	40.5
Gosford – Wyong	236	92.4
Hunter	302	54.8
Illawarra	113	31.1
Richmond – Tweed	132	67.9
Mid-North Coast	215	83.6
Northern	190	101.4
North Western	221	186.3
Central West	106	61.1
South Eastern	231	129.9
Murrumbidgee	139	92.5
Murray	146	132.0
Far West	51	184.1
New South Wales	3037	50.2

TABLE 2.26 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	1901	50.8
Inner Sydney	316	126.3
Eastern Suburbs	53	23.1
St George – Sutherland	138	34.3
Canterbury – Bankstown	86	28.9
Fairfield – Liverpool	98	33.5
Outer South Western Sydney	194	92.8
Inner Western Sydney	40	26.4
Central Western Sydney	89	33.0
Outer Western Sydney	168	57.2
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	107	30.2
Lower Northern Sydney	84	31.1
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	75	30.5
Northern Beaches	105	48.3
Gosford – Wyong	348	136.3
Hunter	408	74.0
Illawarra	172	47.3
Richmond – Tweed	228	117.3
Mid-North Coast	426	165.7
Northern	311	166.0
North Western	426	359.0
Central West	140	80.7
South Eastern	282	158.6
Murrumbidgee	162	107.8
Murray	191	172.7
Far West	131	472.9
New South Wales	4778	79.0

TABLE 2.27 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**BREACH APPREHENDED VIOLENCE ORDER**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	1395	37.3
Inner Sydney	155	62.0
Eastern Suburbs	56	24.5
St George – Sutherland	95	23.6
Canterbury – Bankstown	72	24.2
Fairfield – Liverpool	118	40.3
Outer South Western Sydney	166	79.4
Inner Western Sydney	36	23.7
Central Western Sydney	100	37.1
Outer Western Sydney	138	47.0
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	148	41.8
Lower Northern Sydney	61	22.6
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	35	14.3
Northern Beaches	79	36.3
Gosford – Wyong	136	53.2
Hunter	350	63.5
Illawarra	167	45.9
Richmond – Tweed	131	67.4
Mid-North Coast	149	58.0
Northern	115	61.4
North Western	123	103.7
Central West	115	66.3
South Eastern	71	39.9
Murrumbidgee	116	77.2
Murray	72	65.1
Far West	26	93.9
New South Wales	2830	46.8

TABLE 2.28 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**PCA DRIVING OFFENCES**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	5715	152.9
Inner Sydney	575	229.9
Eastern Suburbs	202	88.2
St George – Sutherland	476	118.2
Canterbury – Bankstown	302	101.6
Fairfield – Liverpool	418	142.7
Outer South Western Sydney	524	250.5
Inner Western Sydney	109	71.9
Central Western Sydney	284	105.4
Outer Western Sydney	464	157.9
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	320	90.4
Lower Northern Sydney	479	177.1
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	174	70.8
Northern Beaches	632	290.6
Gosford – Wyong	756	296.0
Hunter	1349	244.6
Illawarra	570	156.7
Richmond – Tweed	561	288.7
Mid-North Coast	874	339.9
Northern	486	259.3
North Western	416	350.6
Central West	426	245.5
South Eastern	753	423.4
Murrumbidgee	524	348.6
Murray	554	500.9
Far West	128	462.1
New South Wales	12356	204.2

TABLE 2.29 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**DRIVE WHILE DISQUALIFIED**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	2880	77.0
Inner Sydney	303	121.1
Eastern Suburbs	102	44.6
St George – Sutherland	188	46.7
Canterbury – Bankstown	215	72.4
Fairfield – Liverpool	349	119.2
Outer South Western Sydney	289	138.2
Inner Western Sydney	84	55.4
Central Western Sydney	207	76.8
Outer Western Sydney	239	81.3
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	200	56.5
Lower Northern Sydney	141	52.1
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	99	40.3
Northern Beaches	130	59.8
Gosford – Wyong	334	130.8
Hunter	554	100.4
Illawarra	220	60.5
Richmond – Tweed	188	96.7
Mid-North Coast	281	109.3
Northern	182	97.1
North Western	190	160.1
Central West	174	100.3
South Eastern	263	147.9
Murrumbidgee	168	111.8
Murray	117	105.8
Far West	39	140.8
New South Wales	5256	86.9

TABLE 2.30 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995**DRIVE MANNER/SPEED DANGEROUS**

<i>Statistical Division where offence occurred</i>	<i>Recorded criminal incidents</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
Sydney	810	21.7
Inner Sydney	95	38.0
Eastern Suburbs	27	11.8
St George – Sutherland	54	13.4
Canterbury – Bankstown	71	23.9
Fairfield – Liverpool	99	33.8
Outer South Western Sydney	51	24.4
Inner Western Sydney	27	17.8
Central Western Sydney	60	22.3
Outer Western Sydney	81	27.6
Blacktown – Baulkham Hills	81	22.9
Lower Northern Sydney	28	10.4
Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai	32	13.0
Northern Beaches	33	15.2
Gosford – Wyong	71	27.8
Hunter	157	28.5
Illawarra	77	21.2
Richmond – Tweed	55	28.3
Mid-North Coast	81	31.5
Northern	38	20.3
North Western	45	37.9
Central West	59	34.0
South Eastern	71	39.9
Murrumbidgee	46	30.6
Murray	66	59.7
Far West	16	57.8
New South Wales	1521	25.1

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

OFFENCES INCLUDED IN CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Offences included</i>
Homicide:	
Murder	Murder - actual
Attempted murder	Murder - attempted Shoot with intent to murder
Murder accessory, conspiracy	Murder accessory Murder conspiracy
Manslaughter – not driving	Manslaughter
Manslaughter – driving	Culpable driving cause death Culpable navigation cause death
Assault	Actual bodily harm Grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding) Assault officer Common assault Shoot with intent other than to murder
Sexual offences:	
Sexual assault	Sexual assault Aggravated sexual assault Assault with intent to have sexual intercourse
Indecent assault, act of indecency	Indecent assault Aggravated indecent assault Act of indecency Aggravated act of indecency
Other sexual offences	Incest Carnal knowledge Wilful and obscene exposure Bestiality Indecent communication Peep or pry Other sexual offence
Abduction and kidnapping	Abduction and kidnapping
Robbery:	
Robbery without a weapon	Robbery Robbery with striking Robbery with wounding Other robbery
Robbery with a firearm	Armed robbery where weapon is firearm
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	Armed robbery where weapon is not firearm

APPENDIX 1 continued

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Offences included</i>
Other offences against the person	Intimidation Malicious damage intent injure/endanger Negligent act cause grievous bodily harm Offence against transport service Other offence against the person
Theft:	
Breaking and entering – dwelling	Property breaking – all living premises (including, for example, nursing home and tent) Property breaking – Balcony Clothes line Cubby house Garage (attached) Garage (detached) Garden Gazebo Greenhouse Outhouse Sauna/spa (external) Shed Swimming pool (residential) Tennis court (residential) Verandah Yard
Breaking and entering – non-dwelling	All property breakings other than to dwellings as defined above
Possess implements	Possess implements
Receiving	Receiving
Goods in custody	Goods in custody Possess property stolen outside NSW
Motor vehicle theft	Theft of motor cars, motor cycles, and other modes of transport (excluding marine vessels and aircraft)
Steal from motor vehicle	Steal from motor vehicle
Steal from retail store	Steal from retail store
Steal from dwelling	Steal from dwelling
Steal from person	Steal from person
Stock theft	Stock theft
Fraud	Larceny clerk/servant/bailee Make/use false instrument Embezzlement

APPENDIX 1 continued

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Offences included</i>
Fraud continued	Fraudulent appropriation Company/corporate offence Deception offence Possess false instrument Publish false misleading statement Other fraud Corrupt commission/practices Counterfeit currency offence under Commonwealth Crimes Act
Other theft	Other stealing
Demand money with menaces	Demand money with menaces
Extortion, blackmail	Extortion, blackmail
Arson	Malicious damage by fire Destroy by fire – financial gain Destroy by fire – intent injure
Malicious damage to property	Malicious damage to property Graffiti Public place – damage fountain/wall Public place – damage shrine/monument
Drug offences:	
Possession and/or use of cocaine	Possess drug unlawfully, where drug type is cocaine Use or administer drug, where drug type is cocaine
Possession and/or use of narcotics	Possess drug unlawfully, where drug type is narcotics Use or administer drug, where drug type is narcotics
Possession and/or use of cannabis	Possess drug unlawfully, where drug type is cannabis Use or administer drug, where drug type is cannabis
Possession and/or use of other drugs	Possess drug unlawfully, where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics or cannabis
Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	Supply drug where drug type is cocaine
Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	Supply drug where drug type is narcotics
Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	Supply drug where drug type is cannabis
Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	Supply drug where drug type is not cocaine, narcotics or cannabis
Cultivating cannabis	Cultivate cannabis
Importing drugs	Import drugs

APPENDIX 1 continued

Classification	Offences included
Other drug offences	Manufacture drug Forge and/or utter prescription Possess drug utensil Other drug offence
Offensive behaviour:	
Offensive conduct	Offensive conduct
Offensive language	Offensive language
Prostitution offences	Soliciting/prostitution in public Prostitution – premises Prostitution – live off earnings Consorting Child prostitution Child pornography Other vice offence
Betting and gaming offences	Conduct/play illegal game Conduct/play illegal betting Own/manage premises – gaming Own/manage premises – betting Other gaming offence
Weapons offences	Possess whilst unlicensed Possess shortened firearm Possess prohibited weapon/article Shorten firearm Dealer offence Unlawfully discharge firearm Trespass with firearm Use firearm under influence Discharge firearm into premises Other firearm offence Other firearm licensing offence Not ensure safekeeping Use prohibited weapon/article Sell prohibited weapon/article Other prohibited weapon/article offence Bomb hoax or threat Possess explosive/dangerous article Carry cutting weapon

APPENDIX 1 continued

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Offences included</i>
Against justice procedures:	
Escapee – Corrective Services custody	Escapee – Corrective Services custody
Escapee – Police custody	Escapee – Police custody
Escapee – juvenile detention	Escapee – juvenile detention
Escapee – other custody	Escapee – other custody
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	Breach Apprehended Violence Order
Breach bail conditions	Breach bail conditions
Breach of recognizance	Breach of recognizance
Fail to appear	Fail to appear
Other offences against justice procedures	Resist/hinder officers Other judicial offence
Driving offences:	
Culpable driving	Culpable driving cause grievous bodily harm Culpable navigation cause grievous bodily harm
PCA	Prescribed concentration alcohol
Drive while disqualified	Drive while disqualified
Drive manner/speed dangerous	Drive manner/speed dangerous
Other driving offences	Negligent driving Drive under influence drug Furious/wanton/menacing driving Registration/insurance offence Breath/drug test offence Other driving offence Other traffic offence Other driving licence offence
Other offences	Accessory after the fact Family Law offence Immigration/customs offence Offences under the Telecommunications Act Offences under the Postal Services Act Offences under the Pawnbrokers Act Offences under the Dog Act Offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Offences under the Children (Care and Protection) Act Offences under the Local Government Act Offences under the Bush Fires Act Offences under the Liquor Act Offences under the Registered Clubs Act

APPENDIX 1 continued**Classification****Offences included**

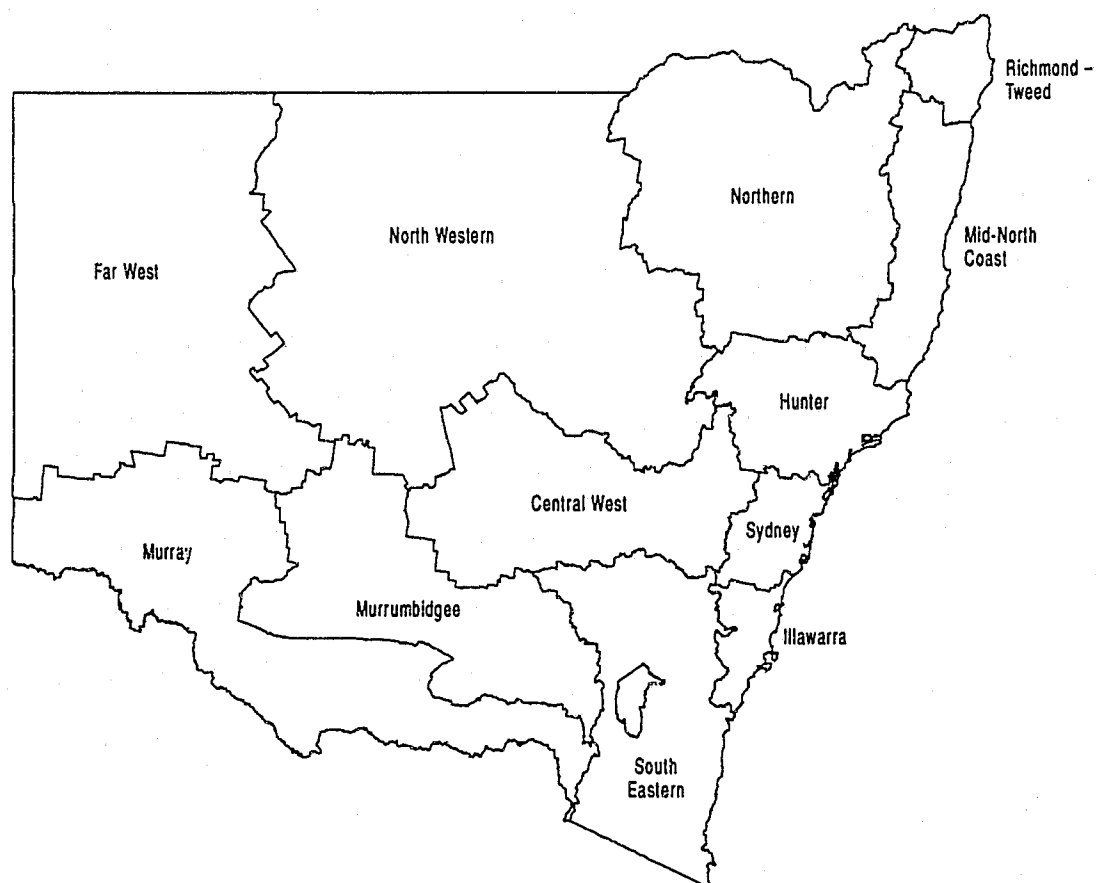
Other offences continued

Offences under the Inclosed Lands Protection Act
Offences under the Security (Protection) Industry Act
Possess/publish indecent material
Public mischief
Intention offences (e.g. armed with intent)
Street offences
Transport offences
Trespass
Other offences

APPENDIX 2

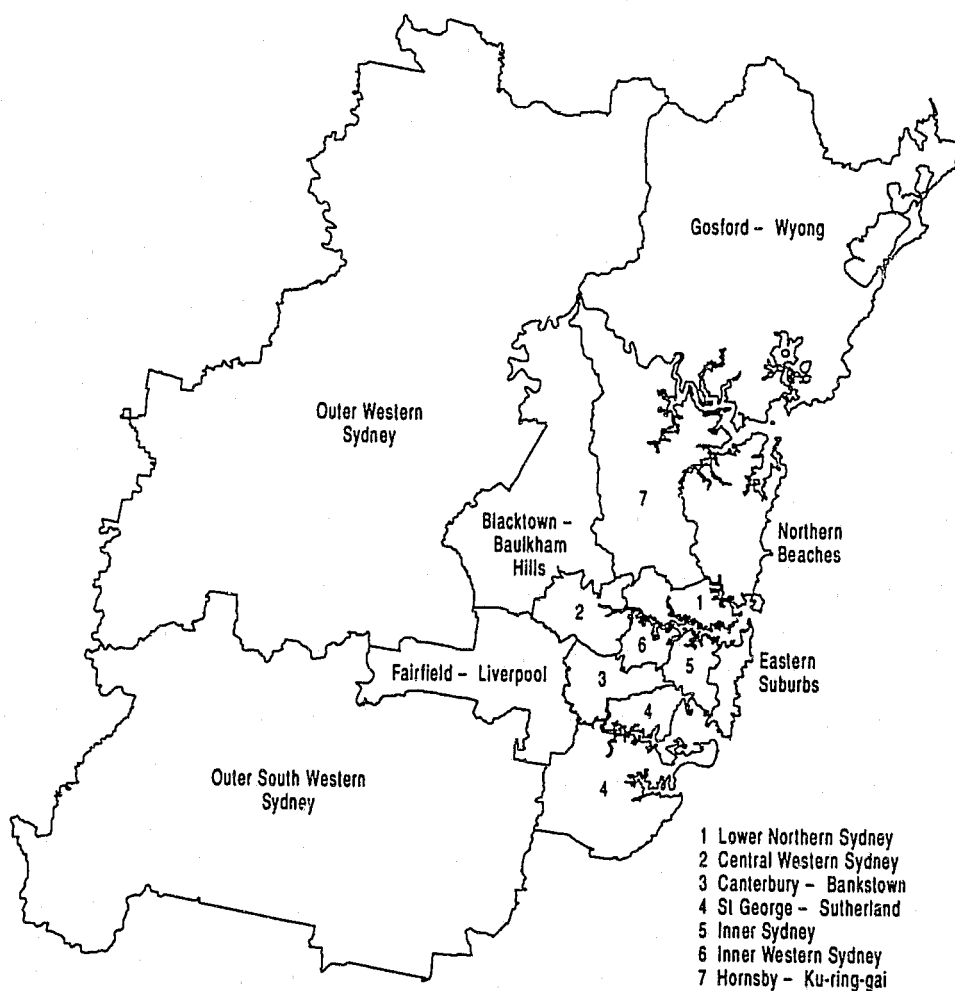
MAPS

Map 1: New South Wales Statistical Division boundaries



APPENDIX 2 continued

Map 2: Sydney Statistical Subdivision boundaries



APPENDIX 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Sydney Statistical Subdivisions

Inner Sydney

Botany
Leichhardt
Marrickville
South Sydney
Sydney

Outer South Western Sydney

Camden
Campbelltown
Wollondilly

Lower Northern Sydney

Hunters Hill
Lane Cove
Mosman
North Sydney
Ryde
Willoughby

Eastern Suburbs

Randwick
Waverley
Woollahra

Inner Western Sydney

Ashfield
Burwood
Concord
Drummoyne
Strathfield

Hornsby – Ku-ring-gai

Hornsby
Ku-ring-gai

St George – Sutherland

Hurstville
Kogarah
Rockdale
Sutherland

Central Western Sydney

Auburn
Holroyd
Parramatta

Northern Beaches

Manly
Pittwater
Warringah

Canterbury – Bankstown

Bankstown
Canterbury

Outer Western Sydney

Blue Mountains
Hawkesbury
Penrith

Gosford – Wyong

Gosford
Wyong

Fairfield – Liverpool

Fairfield
Liverpool

Blacktown – Baulkham Hills

Baulkham Hills
Blacktown

NSW Statistical Divisions

Hunter

Cessnock
Dungog
Gloucester
Great Lakes
Lake Macquarie
Maitland
Merriwa
Murrumbidgee
Muswellbrook
Newcastle
Port Stephens
Scone
Singleton

Mid-North Coast

Bellingen
Coffs Harbour
Copmanhurst
Grafton
Greater Taree
Hastings
Kempsey
Lord Howe Island
Macleay
Nambucca
Nymboida
Ulmarra

Central West

Bathurst
Bland
Blayney
Cabonne
Cowra
Evans
Forbes
Greater Lithgow
Lachlan
Oberon
Orange
Parkes
Rylstone
Weddin

Murray

Albury
Balranald
Berrigan
Conargo
Corowa
Culcairn
Deniliquin
Holbrook
Hume
Jerilderie
Murray
Tumbarumba
Urana
Wakool
Wentworth
Windouran

APPENDIX 3 continued

Illawarra

Kiama
Shellharbour
Shoalhaven
Wingecarribee
Wollongong

Northern

Armidale
Barraba
Bingara
Dumaresq
Glen Innes
Gunnedah
Guyra
Inverell
Manilla
Moree Plains
Narrabri
Nundle
Parry
Quirindi
Severn
Tamworth
Tenterfield
Uralla
Walcha
Yallaro

South Eastern

Bega Valley
Bombala
Boorowa
Cooma-Monaro
Crookwell
Eurobodalla
Goulburn
Gunning
Harden
Mulwaree
Queanbeyan
Snowy River
Tallaganda
Yarrowluma
Yass
Young

Far West

Broken Hill
Central Darling
Unincorporated Far West

Richmond – Tweed

Ballina
Byron
Casino
Kyogle
Lismore
Richmond River
Tweed

North Western

Bogan
Bourke
Brewarrina
Cobar
Coolah
Coonabarabran
Coonamble
Dubbo
Gilgandra
Mudgee
Narromine
Walgett
Warren
Wellington

Murrumbidgee

Carrathool
Coolamon
Cootamundra
Griffith
Gundagai
Hay
Jonee
Leeton
Lockhart
Murrumbidgee
Narrandera
Temora
Tumut
Wagga Wagga