

## RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT REJECTED AND DV – NO OFFENCE INCIDENTS

### RECORDED CRIME DATA TO MARCH 2012

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- For the 17 selected offences, no reported trend at the state level but one at the Statistical Division (SD) level and one at the metropolitan Statistical Subdivision (SSD) level would have been less favourable if all rejected incidents had been included in the data. [See Table 1.]
- However after further testing, the extra statistical evidence indicates the two trend changes are more likely a result of test sensitivity. [See Part A below.]
- Total rejected incidents remained trend stable for the 24 months to March 2012. [Approximately 1.7% and 1.6% respectively of all incidents in the two consecutive 12 month periods ending March 2012. See Table 2.]
- Across the selected offences, there were three uptrends and two downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to March 2012 for NSW and two of the selected offences had more than 5 per cent of incidents rejected. [See Table 2.]
- While NSW showed an upward trend of 21 per cent in rejected incidents of *fraud* over the 24 months to March 2012, this did not affect the reported NSW trend and the rejected rate for *fraud* remained below 5 per cent in the 12 months to March 2012. [See Table 2.]
- Two LACs reported a significant increase in rejected incidents for *fraud* (Redfern and Campsie). [See Table 3.] In addition the *fraud* incident rejection rate for the Redfern LAC was flagged as high in this offence. [See Table 4.]
- NSW Police advise that the uptrend in rejected fraud incidents in Redfern LAC follows an increase in fail to pay incidents reported by service stations where payment was later made.
- For the *DV-No offence* series, NSW recorded a significant uptrend along with 27 LACs over the 24 months to March 2012. [See Table 5A.] Over that period, *DV-related assault* was stable or increasing in all LACs except Camden.
- Camden LAC had a 5.8% increase in *DV – No offence* incidents and a 14.4% decrease in *DV-related assault* in the 24 months to March 2012. NSW Police advise that the *DV – no offence* incidents in Camden LAC relate to verbal arguments and that Camden LAC regularly reviews all domestic violence matters.
- The ratio of *DV- No offence* to *DV-related assault* incidents varies across LACs, ranging from 25 to 60 *DV-related assault* incidents per 100 *DV – No offence* incidents. [See Table 5B.]
- NSW Police and BOCSAR will conduct a special study of *DV – no offence* incidents, looking at event narratives for *DV – no offence* incidents to identify possible under-reporting of domestic violence-related crime, comparing findings for LACs with low and high ratios of *DV- No offence* incidents to *DV-related assault* incidents.

#### 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 Crime Recording Standard (see below).

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

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.

With this audit, the Bureau has begun monitoring *DV – No offence* incidents at the state level and by Local Area Command (LAC). Trends in *DV – No offence* are compared to the crime trends for *DV-related assault* to identify possible under-reporting of domestic violence-related crime.

## DEFINITIONS

**DV - No offence** – Domestic Violence-related incidents where no offence is considered to have taken place e.g. neighbours have called Police out to what is ascertained to be a verbal argument. The DV – No offence category is disaggregated into ‘verbal argument’ and ‘no offence detected’. These incidents are not counted in the crime data.

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

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

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

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

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

**Trend test** - ‘Kendall’s rank-order correlation test’ is used to determine whether there has been an increasing or decreasing trend in the number of criminal incidents over the most recent 24-month period. Where the monthly counts are close together and relatively low (that is, close to our selected minimum of 20 in a year) further trend testing is undertaken. Further statistical tools include Pearson’s correlation, OLS, Poisson regression and Bartlett’s test.

## 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 NSW and regional (Statistical Divisions (SDs) and Metropolitan Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs)) results for the 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, SD and Metropolitan SSD levels, where 20 or more incidents were rejected in each of the relevant two years, one trend at the SD level and one at the SSD level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data:

- Murrumbidgee SD: *sexual assault* would have changed from stable to an upward trend if all rejected incidents had been included; and
- Central Northern Sydney SSD: *breach bail conditions* would have changed from stable to an upward trend if all rejected incidents had been included.

As we have some concerns about basing sensitivity analyses purely on Kendall's rank-order correlation test, further testing was conducted. Note that when monthly counts are close in value, small changes in counts (brought about by excluding rejected incidents) may lead to sufficient changes in monthly ranks leading to a conclusion of trend significance at the 5% level as opposed to no trend or stable result. Kendall's test has the advantage of not being unduly influenced by outliers since it uses ranks, but may be over-sensitive to small changes when counts are small and close to each other.

In summary, both of the series in question would have shown no affected trend under the Kendall's test if the 10% level of significance had been used. Test sensitivity, rather than the influence of rejected incidents, is the likely cause of a trend change for these two series.

### B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows rejected incidents remained in the range of 1.6 per cent to 1.7 per cent across all 62 offence categories for NSW over the two years to March 2012. In the 12 months to March 2012 a total of 10,909 incidents were rejected compared with 11,632 incidents in the previous 12 months.

Where there were sufficient incidents to conduct a trend test, most offence types showed a stable or downward trend in rejected incidents, with the exception of *motor vehicle theft*, *fraud* and *breach bail conditions*. Rejected *fraud* incidents showed a statistically significant increase (up 21.0%), but remained below 5 per cent of all reported *fraud* incidents. Rejected *breach bail conditions* incidents had a significant uptrend (up 23.2%), but rejected incidents rates remained around one per cent of all reported *breach bail conditions* incidents over the two consecutive 12 month periods ending March 2012. Rejected incidents for *motor vehicle theft* recorded a significant uptrend (up 11.2%) over the 24 months to March 2012 and recorded a rejection rate<sup>ii</sup> of 5.6 percent for the 12 months to March 2012.

Of note were significant downward trends in rejected incidents of *sexual assault* and *breach Apprehended Violence Order* (down 36.9% and 29.5% respectively).

Table 2 in the Appendix also shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were three offences with a rejection rate above 5%: *abduction and kidnapping*<sup>i</sup> (9.7%), *robbery without a weapon* (7.5%) and *motor vehicle theft*<sup>ii</sup> (5.6%). There were six offences reported as having rejection rates above 5 per cent in the previous audit (September 2011).

### **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 March 2012 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

The table shows that there were upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents in the Redfern and Campsie LACs (up 106.5% and 83.3% respectively) as well as downward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents at Sutherland LAC and *non-domestic violence related assault* at Kings Cross LAC (down 63.4% and 39.6% respectively).

We note that there has been a decline in the number of significant trends over successive audits.

### **D) WATCH LIST OF OFFENCE CATEGORIES IN LACS WITH HIGHEST RATES OF REJECTED INCIDENTS**

Table 4 in the Appendix contains offence incidents recorded by NSW LACs where the rejection rate was at least 9 per cent in the 12 months to March 2012 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in the same period.

From the list of 24 records in the table, six showed an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year. These were *fraud* in Camden, Campbelltown, Monaro, Northern Beaches and Redfern LACs and *motor vehicle theft* in Flemington LAC.

Table 4 shows that, in addition to a rejection rate of 10.3 per cent, *fraud* in Redfern LAC had the only statistically significant uptrend for rejected incidents (up 106.5%).

NSW Police have advised that the uptrend in rejected *fraud* incidents in Redfern LAC follows an increase in fail to pay incidents reported by service stations where payment was later made.

The highest rejection rate was for *motor vehicle theft*<sup>iii</sup> in City Central LAC with 25.5 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to March 2012, compared with 22.8 per cent of incidents in the 12 months to March 2011. From a previous audit it was noted that Sydney CBD had a high proportion of drivers reporting motor vehicle theft who had instead forgotten where their vehicle was parked.

## SECTION TWO: ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN ‘DV – NO OFFENCE’ INCIDENTS

With this audit, the Bureau has begun monitoring *DV – No offence* incidents.

There was a small but significant upward trend in *DV – No offence* incidents at the state level over the 24-month period to March 2012 (up 2.1%). Over the same period, *DV-related assault* was stable.

### A) SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN ‘DV-NO OFFENCE’ INCIDENTS BY LAC

Table 5A in the Appendix contains significant uptrends recorded by NSW LACs for the *DV-No offence* series in the 24 months to March 2012 where there were at least 20 incidents recorded in each 12-month period.

Over the 24 months to March 2012, 27 LACs recorded a significant uptrend in *DV – No offence* incidents with Hunter Valley, Blacktown and Oxley LACs showing strong uptrends. Over that period, *DV-related assault* was stable or increasing in all LACs except Camden.

Camden LAC reported a 5.8% increase in *DV – No offence* incidents from 730 in the 12 months to March 2011 to 772 in the 12 months to March 2012, along with a significant 14.4% decrease in *DV-related assault* from 333 to 285 over the same period.

NSW Police advise that the *DV – no offence* incidents in Camden LAC relate to verbal arguments and that Camden LAC regularly reviews all domestic violence matters to make sure that appropriate actions are taken.

Table 5B shows that considerable variation was observed when counts of *DV-related assault* incidents were compared to *DV – No offence* incidents across the LACs for the 12 months to March 2012. Excluding LACs with fewer than 100 *DV-related assault* incidents, at the low end, Wollongong and Lake Illawarra LACs recorded around 25 *DV-related assault* incidents per 100 *DV – No offence* incidents, whilst at the high end Monaro and Bankstown LACs recorded slightly less than 60 *DV-related assault* incidents per 100 *DV – No offence* incidents.

NSW Police and BOCSAR will conduct a special study of *DV – no offence* incidents, looking at event narratives for *DV – no offence* incidents and comparing findings for LACs with low and high ratios of *DV- No offence* incidents to *DV-related assault* incidents.

### B) CRIME TRENDS IN LACs WITH SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN “DV-NO OFFENCE” INCIDENTS

Hunter Valley LAC had a 29.9% upward trend in *DV – No offence* incidents, up from 458 in the 12 months to March 2011 to 595 in the 12 months to March 2012. Over the same period, the number of *DV-related assault* incidents increased, but were statistically stable.

Blacktown LAC had a 20.9% uptrend in *DV – No offence* incidents which increased from 1,365 in the 12 months to March 2011 to 1,650 in the 12 months to March 2012. Over the same period, the number of *DV-related assault* incidents increased, but were statistically stable.

Oxley LAC had an 18.6% increase in *DV – no offence* incidents, increasing from 1,389 in the 12 months to March 2011 to 1,647 in the 12 months to March 2012. During that period, *DV-related assault* was stable.

## CONCLUSION

One trend at the SD level (*sexual assault* in Murrumbidgee SD) and one at the metropolitan SSD level (*breach bail conditions* in Central Northern Sydney SSD) would have been less favourable if all incidents (including those that were rejected) had been included in the data. However after further testing, the extra statistical evidence indicates the trend changes were more likely a result of test sensitivity rather than an actual change.

Rejected incidents across all offences for NSW remained stable. *Motor vehicle theft, fraud* and *breach bail conditions* were the only offence types from the expanded list of 62 offences for which there was an upward trend in rejected incidents.

There were upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents in the Redfern and Campsie LACs. For the 24 months to March 2012, *fraud* in Redfern LAC had the only statistically significant uptrend for rejected incidents where the rejection rate was considered high. This uptrend was due to an increase in fail to pay incidents reported by service stations where payment was later made

NSW recorded a significant uptrend for the *DV – No offence* incidents, along with 27 LACs over the 24 months to March 2012. Camden LAC had an upward trend in *DV – No offence* incidents and a downward trend in *DV-related assault* over that period. NSW Police advise that the *DV – no offence* incidents in Camden LAC relate to verbal arguments and that Camden LAC regularly reviews all domestic violence matters to make sure that appropriate actions are taken.

The variation between LACs in the use of *DV – No offence* incidents is of interest and warrants further investigation.

NSW Police and BOCSAR will conduct a special study of *DV – no offence* incidents, looking at event narratives for *DV – no offence* incidents to identify possible under-reporting of domestic violence-related crime, comparing findings for LACs with low and high ratios of *DV- No offence* incidents to *DV-related assault* incidents.

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

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

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

Region	Area Name	Offence category	Accepted incidents			All incidents			Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012
			Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Trend and annual percentage change	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Trend and percentage change				
NSW SD	Central West	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	164	197	20.1%	172	203	Stable	8	6	4.7%	3.0%
<b>NSW SD</b>	<b>Murrumbidgee</b>	<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
NSW SD	Murray	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	223	270	21.1%	256	287	Stable	33	17	12.9%	5.9%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	St George-Sutherland	Robbery without a weapon	198	139	Stable	214	148	-30.8%	16	9	7.5%	6.1%
<b>NSW Metropolitan SSD</b>	<b>Central Northern Sydney</b>	<b>Breach bail conditions</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Central Coast	Sexual assault	299	245	Stable	311	248	-20.3%	12	3	3.9%	1.2%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Newcastle	Steal from dwelling	2,026	2,086	3.0%	2,077	2,129	Stable	51	43	2.5%	2.0%

**Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents**

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2010 - Mar 2012	Total number of incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Total number of incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012
Homicide	Murder (a)	0	1	-	80	81	0.0%	1.2%
Homicide	Attempted murder	0	1	-	49	34	0.0%	2.9%
Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0	-	7	2	0.0%	0.0%
Homicide	Manslaughter (a)	0	0	-	8	7	0.0%	0.0%
Assault - domestic violence related	Domestic violence related assault	718	528	Stable	27,215	26,971	2.6%	2.0%
Assault - non-domestic violence related	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,525	1,194	Stable	40,671	37,427	3.7%	3.2%
Assault	Assault Police	1	4	-	2,491	2,321	0.0%	0.2%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	314	198	-36.9%	4,699	4,577	6.7%	4.3%
Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and of	158	118	Stable	5,555	5,793	2.8%	2.0%
Abduction and kidnapping		43	39	Stable	362	402	11.9%	9.7%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	291	234	Stable	3,645	3,128	8.0%	7.5%
Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	10	5	-	421	355	2.4%	1.4%
Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	78	67	Stable	1,545	1,590	5.0%	4.2%
Blackmail and extortion		5	3	-	112	99	4.5%	3.0%
Harassment, threatening behaviour and p		289	223	Stable	29,975	29,087	1.0%	0.8%
Other offences against the person		18	10	-	1,415	1,276	1.3%	0.8%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,191	1,126	Stable	42,047	40,150	2.8%	2.8%
Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	167	182	Stable	16,964	17,104	1.0%	1.1%
Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	24	10	-	5,764	5,764	0.4%	0.2%
Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,049	1,166	11.2%	20,963	20,696	5.0%	5.6%
Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	382	413	Stable	45,290	49,207	0.8%	0.8%
Theft	Steal from retail store	162	147	Stable	20,694	21,176	0.8%	0.7%
Theft	Steal from dwelling	777	757	Stable	21,468	21,954	3.6%	3.4%
Theft	Steal from person	363	392	Stable	8,998	8,753	4.0%	4.5%
Theft	Stock theft	65	33	Stable	675	700	9.6%	4.7%
Theft	Fraud	1,459	1,765	21.0%	37,750	39,031	3.9%	4.5%
Theft	Other theft	766	726	Stable	36,184	36,003	2.1%	2.0%
Arson		3	7	-	5,853	6,179	0.1%	0.1%
Malicious damage to property		693	624	Stable	91,079	86,675	0.8%	0.7%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	0	-	697	661	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	0	1	-	1,013	977	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	4	2	-	20,017	19,965	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	2	0	-	3,041	3,796	0.1%	0.0%



**Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents**

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2010 - Mar 2012	Total number of incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Total number of incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1	0	-	1,703	1,501	0.1%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	6	1	-	2,934	3,161	0.2%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0	-	161	175	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0	-	406	348	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	2	1	-	738	790	0.3%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	0	-	1,072	874	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0	-	348	262	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	0	-	239	243	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	0	0	-	1,404	1,199	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	1	-	99	85	0.0%	1.2%
Drug offences	Importing drugs	1	0	-	35	64	2.9%	0.0%
Drug offences	Other drug offences	8	2	-	4,030	4,084	0.2%	0.0%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offence		27	14	-	8,036	7,501	0.3%	0.2%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	49	60	Stable	8,835	8,808	0.6%	0.7%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	4	8	-	9,480	8,275	0.0%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	0	0	-	6,261	5,285	0.0%	0.0%
Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	6	11	-	1,525	1,694	0.4%	0.6%
Betting and gaming offences		1	0	-	211	150	0.5%	0.0%
Liquor offences		19	11	-	17,163	15,492	0.1%	0.1%
Pornography offences		2	3	-	277	309	0.7%	1.0%
Prostitution offences		0	0	-	317	117	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	1	-	176	246	0.6%	0.4%
Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	610	430	-29.5%	13,007	12,873	4.7%	3.3%
Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	263	324	23.2%	28,351	31,966	0.9%	1.0%
Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	13	11	-	1,188	985	1.1%	1.1%
Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	2	4	-	6,965	6,314	0.0%	0.1%
Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	5	1	-	480	432	1.0%	0.2%
Transport regulatory offences		11	13	-	57,738	55,647	0.0%	0.0%
Other offences		44	37	Stable	15,349	14,255	0.3%	0.3%
All offences		11,632	10,909	Stable	685,275	675,076	1.7%	1.6%

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

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Trend and annual percentage change
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Fraud	31	64	<b>106.5%</b>
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Fraud	24	44	<b>83.3%</b>
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	101	37	<b>-63.4%</b>
Central Metro	Kings Cross	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	53	32	<b>-39.6%</b>

**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 Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2010 - Mar 2012	Total number of incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Total number of incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012
Central Metro	City Central	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	33	25	-8	Stable	145	98	22.8%	25.5%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	30	28	-2	Stable	103	129	29.1%	21.7%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	5	21	16	-	95	98	5.3%	21.4%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	31	35	4	Stable	217	165	14.3%	21.2%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	25	28	3	Stable	173	136	14.5%	20.6%
Central Metro	Newtown	Theft	Steal from person	17	32	15	-	188	155	9.0%	20.6%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	33	54	21	Stable	235	285	14.0%	18.9%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	17	26	9	-	200	175	8.5%	14.9%
South West Metro	Macquarie Fields	Theft	Fraud	43	49	6	Stable	298	344	14.4%	14.2%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	17	102	85	-	615	805	2.8%	12.7%
Central Metro	Miranda	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	20	-3	Stable	187	159	12.3%	12.6%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	27	1	Stable	268	219	9.7%	12.3%
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	19	53	34	-	573	443	3.3%	12.0%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	13	30	17	-	253	260	5.1%	11.5%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	16	29	13	-	295	275	5.4%	10.5%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	32	12	Stable	344	306	5.8%	10.5%
South West Metro	Camden	Theft	Fraud	12	35	23	-	310	332	3.9%	10.5%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	15	26	11	-	351	251	4.3%	10.4%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Fraud	31	64	33	106.5%	630	624	4.9%	10.3%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	51	62	11	Stable	681	627	7.5%	9.9%
Northern	Mid North Coast	Theft	Fraud	34	34	0	Stable	332	362	10.2%	9.4%
South West Metro	Green Valley	Theft	Fraud	24	31	7	Stable	369	338	6.5%	9.2%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Other theft	27	38	11	Stable	454	416	5.9%	9.1%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Fraud	11	45	34	-	376	498	2.9%	9.0%

**Appendix Table 5A: Number of 'DV-No Offence' incidents\* by LAC**

<b>Local Area Command</b>	Total DV-No offence incidents April 2010 - March 2011	Total DV-No offence incidents April 2011 - March 2012	Trend and Ave. annual %chg
Hunter Valley	458	595	29.9%
Blacktown	1,365	1,650	20.9%
Oxley	1,389	1,647	18.6%
Wagga Wagga	738	869	17.8%
City Central	269	311	15.6%
Coffs/Clarence	1,362	1,551	13.9%
Quakers Hill	895	1,015	13.4%
Central Hunter	1,204	1,365	13.4%
Deniliquin	267	302	13.1%
Griffith	592	665	12.3%
Castlereagh	473	531	12.3%
Orana	1,081	1,202	11.2%
Barwon	667	741	11.1%
Newcastle City	1,728	1,913	10.7%
Blue Mountains	541	598	10.5%
Ashfield	462	507	9.7%
Lachlan	556	610	9.7%
The Hills	646	706	9.3%
Port Stephens	704	766	8.8%
Harbourside	360	386	7.2%
Macquarie Fields	1,330	1,417	6.5%
Camden	730	772	5.8%
New England	771	814	5.6%
Richmond	1,475	1,535	4.1%
Canobolas	906	925	2.1%
Tweed/Byron	1,131	1,152	1.9%
Liverpool	1,129	1,148	1.7%
Bankstown	1,603	1,273	-20.6%
<b>NSW</b>	<b>68,042</b>	<b>69,457</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

\* Includes both accepted and doubtful incidents, aggregated across verbal argument and no offence detected.

**Appendix Table 5B: Number of 'DV-related assault' and 'DV-No Offence' incidents\* by LAC**

<b>Local Area Command*</b>	Total DV-Assault incidents April 2011 - March 2012	Total DV-No offence incidents April 2011 - March 2012	Proportion of criminal to non-criminal incidents for last 12m
Albury	303	766	40%
Ashfield	158	507	31%
<b>Bankstown</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>58.4%</b>
Barrier	387	742	52%
Barwon	264	741	36%
Blacktown	700	1,650	42%
Blue Mountains	256	598	43%
Botany Bay	124	416	30%
Brisbane Water	408	1,404	29%
Burwood	198	540	37%
Cabramatta	218	525	42%
Camden	285	772	37%
Campbelltown	526	1,378	38%
Campsie	382	954	40%
Canobolas	365	925	39%
Castlereagh	245	531	46%
Central Hunter	574	1,365	42%
Chifley	355	883	40%
City Central	178	311	57%
Coffs/Clarence	522	1,551	34%
Cootamundra	183	358	51%
Darling River	266	550	48%
Deniliquin	126	302	42%
Eastern Beaches	357	872	41%
Eastern Suburbs	115	340	34%
Eastwood	122	385	32%
Fairfield	468	1,250	37%
Far South Coast	284	594	48%
Flemington	387	778	50%
Gladesville	93	459	20%
Goulburn	262	572	46%
Green Valley	380	979	39%
Griffith	329	665	49%
Harbourside	145	386	38%
Hawkesbury	253	795	32%
Holroyd	450	947	48%
Hunter Valley	215	595	36%
Hurstville	306	751	41%
Kings Cross	133	287	46%
Kuring Gai	183	604	30%
Lachlan	243	610	40%
<b>Lake Illawarra</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>24.6%</b>
Lake Macquarie	645	1,382	47%
Leichhardt	229	555	41%
Liverpool	487	1,148	42%
Macquarie Fields	436	1,417	31%
Manly	93	194	48%
Manning/Great Lakes	425	892	48%
Marrickville	224	618	36%
Mid North Coast	547	1,382	40%
Miranda	168	623	27%
<b>Monaro</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>59.2%</b>
Mt Druitt	809	2,363	34%

<b>Local Area Command*</b>	Total DV-Assault incidents April 2011 - March 2012	Total DV-No offence incidents April 2011 - March 2012	Proportion of criminal to non-criminal incidents for last 12m
Mudgee	162	327	50%
New England	382	814	47%
Newcastle City	607	1,913	32%
Newtown	137	301	46%
North Shore	120	375	32%
Northern Beaches	348	1,111	31%
Orana	446	1,202	37%
Oxley	502	1,647	30%
Parramatta	324	579	56%
Penrith	365	872	42%
Port Stephens	250	766	33%
Quakers Hill	337	1,015	33%
Redfern	277	694	40%
Richmond	553	1,535	36%
Rose Bay	73	294	25%
Rosehill	383	837	46%
Shoalhaven	501	1,286	39%
St George	285	1,049	27%
St Marys	585	1,597	37%
Surry Hills	106	204	52%
Sutherland	282	703	40%
The Hills	246	706	35%
The Rocks	65	102	64%
Tuggerah Lakes	701	1,817	39%
Tweed/Byron	352	1,152	31%
Wagga Wagga	315	869	36%
<b>Wollongong</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>NSW</b>	<b>26,425</b>	<b>69,430</b>	<b>38%</b>

\* Excludes Airport Policing, Marine Area Command and LAC not recorded/Prisons. Hence NSW total for DV - related assault above is less than our published total of 26,443.