

RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT REJECTED INCIDENTS

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO MARCH 2013

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- For the 17 selected offences, two reported trends at Statistical Division 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].
- Total rejected incidents across all offences showed an upward trend of 21.6 per cent in the 24 months to March 2013. The overall proportion of incidents that were rejected increased from 1.6 per cent to 2 per cent in the two consecutive 12 month periods for NSW. Across the expanded list of 62 offences for NSW, uptrends were found in rejected incidents for ten offences. The growth in total rejected incidents came mainly from *fraud* along with *domestic violence related assault, break and enter dwelling* and *non-domestic violence related assault*. [See Table 2.]
- An upward trend of 40.3 per cent in rejected incidents of *fraud* for NSW over the 24 months to March 2013 was in the same direction as the reported NSW trend for accepted *fraud* incidents (up 18.1% in the same period). The rejected rate for *fraud* increased from 4.6 per cent in the 12 months to March 2012 to 5.4 per cent in the 12 months to March 2013. [See Table 2.]
- Police advise that the majority of rejected *fraud* incidents in the 12 months to March 2013 were incidents of failing to pay for petrol where the petrol was later paid for.
- For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were 18 uptrends and two downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to March 2013. [See Table 3.]
- Nine LACs reported a significant increase in rejected incidents of *fraud* and five of the nine had rejection rates above 10 percent in the 12 months to March 2013. [See Tables 3 and 4.] Police advice on high rejection rates for *fraud* incidents in selected LACs was that they were mostly incidents of failing to pay for petrol where the petrol was later paid for.
- Five LACs reported a significant increase in rejected incidents of *non-domestic violence related assault* and two of the five LACs (Eastern Suburbs and Redfern) had rejection rates above 10 percent, having increased over the consecutive 12 month periods to March 2013. [See Tables 3 and 4.]
- The highest rejection rate across LACs for selected offences was for *steal from person* in Rosehill LAC with 34.7 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to March 2013. Police advise this is due to recording errors; the data for this audit report was extracted from COPS before the corrections could be made. [See Table 3 and Section D.]
- Eastern Suburbs LAC recorded high rates of rejected incidents in six offence types (range from 9.9% to 20.5%) in the 12 months to March 2013, with uptrends in rejected *fraud* incidents (up 263% from 27 to 98 incidents) and rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents (up 25% from 28 to 35 incidents). [See Table 4.]
- Redfern LAC recorded high rates of rejected incidents in five offence types (range from 9.1% to 16.1%) in the 12 months to March 2013, with an upward trend in rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents (up 113.3% from 30 to 64 incidents). [See Table 4.]
- Advice from Police is that Eastern Suburbs and Redfern LACs have overturned the rejection of nine and 15 incidents respectively after review. The reason for the incorrect rejection of incidents was a misunderstanding of recording procedures by relatively inexperienced officers. The correct recording of incidents will be reinforced within each LAC.

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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 and confidence interval 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, thought to be of concern, 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 State level and three at the metropolitan SSD level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data:

- Sydney SD: *domestic violence related assault* would have changed from a stable trend to up if all rejected incidents had been included;
- North Western SD: *breach Apprehended Violence Order* would have changed from stable to an upward trend if all rejected incidents had been included;
- Central Western Sydney SSD: *fraud* would have changed from a downward trend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included.

B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows rejected incidents increased from 1.6 per cent of all incidents to 2 per cent across the 62 offence categories for NSW over the two years to March 2013. In the 12 months to March 2013 a total of 13,516 incidents were rejected compared with 11,112 incidents in the previous 12 months. This resulted in a statistically significant upward trend of 21.6 per cent.

There were sufficient rejected incidents to conduct a trend test for 23 of the 62 offence types. Significant upward trends were found for ten offence types: *domestic violence related assault, non-domestic violence related assault, harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance, break and enter dwelling, steal from retail store, steal from dwelling, fraud, other theft, malicious damage to property and Breach Apprehended Violence Order*.

Rejected *fraud* incidents showed a statistically significant increase (up 40.3%), and accounted for 5.4 per cent of all reported *fraud* incidents. Rejected *fraud* incidents represented 30.4 per cent of the growth in rejected incidents for NSW.

Police advise that the majority of rejected *fraud* incidents in the 12 months to March 2013 were incidents of failing to pay for petrol where the petrol was later paid for.

While *domestic violence related assault* (14.1%), *break and enter dwelling* (13.2%) and *non-domestic violence related assault* (9.9%) also contributed to growth in rejected incidents, rejection rates remained below 5%.

Note that there were no significant downward trends in rejected incidents. Table 2 in the Appendix shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were six offences with a rejection rate above 5 per cent (up from five offences in the last audit):

*abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (11.5%), *robbery without a weapon* (8.1%), *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (6.1%), *steal from person* (5.6%), *stock theft* (8.3%) and *fraud* (5.4%). *Fraud* was the only new offence to register a rejection rate above 5 per cent since the last audit.

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 2013 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

The table shows that there were upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents in nine LACS (up from five in the last audit), *non-domestic violence related assault* in five LACs, *break and enter dwelling* in two LACS, *domestic violence related assault* in one LAC and *other theft* in one LAC, a total of 18 significant uptrends. Seven LACs recorded a significant uptrend of 100 per cent or more. Six of these were for rejected *fraud* incidents and one was for *non-domestic violence related assault*.

The largest increase in rejected *fraud* incidents was in the Eastern Suburbs LAC which had a statistically significant uptrend in rejected incidents (up 263% from 27 to 98 incidents) as well as an increasing rejection rate (up from 5% to 13.5%).

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 9.1 per cent in the 12 months to March 2013 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in that period.

From the list of 41 records in the table, eleven had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year, including *fraud* across seven LACs.

The highest rejection rate across LACs for selected offences was for *steal from person* in Rosehill LAC with 34.7 per cent of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to March 2013.

Steal from person in Rosehill LAC also had the highest rejection rate in the previous audit. Police advice in April 2013 was that almost all of the Rosehill LAC rejected *steal from person* incidents were incorrectly classified because the goods were not under the victim's control when stolen. When other steal incidents were created to correctly record these crimes, the steal from person incidents should have been set to duplicate rather than rejected. (Crime trends exclude both rejected and duplicate records.) The data for this audit report was extracted from COPS before any corrections could be made.

High rates and significant increases

Five LACs had a significant increase in rejected *fraud* incidents and a rejection rate above 10% in the 12 months to March 2013: Ashfield, Campbelltown, Northern Beaches, Eastern Suburbs and Rosehill.

Police advice is that incidents of failing to pay for petrol where the petrol was later paid for accounted for half of the rejected *fraud* incidents in Eastern Suburbs LAC and the vast majority of rejected *fraud* incidents in the other four LACs.

Eastern Suburbs LAC

Eastern Suburbs LAC recorded high rates of rejected incidents for six offence types, with statistically significant uptrends in rejected *fraud* incidents (up 263% from 27 to 98 incidents) and rejected *non-domestic violence assault* incidents (up 25% from 28 to 35 incidents).

Advice from Police is that Eastern Suburb LAC has reviewed these incidents, changing three *fraud* and six *non-domestic violence assault* incidents from 'rejected' to 'accepted'. The reason for the incorrect rejection of incidents was a misunderstanding of recording procedures by relatively inexperienced officers. The correct recording of incidents will be reinforced to staff by managers in the LAC.

In addition, half of the rejected *fraud* incidents were failing to pay for petrol where the petrol was later paid for.

Redfern LAC

Redfern LAC recorded high rates of rejected incidents in five offence types, with an upward trend in rejected *non-domestic violence assault* incidents (up 113.3% from 30 to 64 incidents).

Police advise that, after a review, Redfern LAC has changed 15 *non-domestic violence assault* incidents from 'rejected' to 'accepted'. As with the Eastern Suburbs LAC, misunderstanding of recording procedures by relatively inexperienced officers was the reason for the incorrect rejection of incidents and the correct recording of incidents will be reinforced within the LAC.

Note also that 25 of the 41 records in Table 4 fall under *fraud* or *theft of motor vehicle* offences, which may be associated with attempts to defraud insurance companies.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
30 August 2013

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

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

Appendix Table 1: NSW 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 2011 - Mar 2012	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013
			Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Trend and annual percentage change	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Trend and percentage change				
			NSW SD	Sydney	Assault - domestic violence related	14,704	15,002	Stable				
NSW SD	North Western	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	553	624	Stable	586	680	16.0%	33	56	5.6%	8.2%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Central Western Sydney	Fraud	2,699	3,150	Stable	2,829	3,370	19.1%	130	220	4.6%	6.5%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Area Name	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2011 - Mar 2013	Total number of incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Total number of incidents for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Growth in rejected	Propn. of growth
New South Wales	Homicide	Murder (a)	1	1	-	84	83	1.2%	1.2%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Homicide	Attempted murder	1	0	-	34	29	2.9%	0.0%	-1	0.0%
New South Wales	Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	0	-	2	3	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Homicide	Manslaughter (a)	0	0	-	8	7	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Assault - domestic violence related	Domestic violence related assault	539	878	62.9%	27,092	28,719	2.0%	3.1%	339	14.1%
New South Wales	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,214	1,451	19.5%	37,817	36,227	3.2%	4.0%	237	9.9%
New South Wales	Assault	Assault Police	4	2	-	2,340	2,321	0.2%	0.1%	-2	-0.1%
New South Wales	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	199	181	Stable	4,666	4,814	4.3%	3.8%	-18	-0.7%
New South Wales	Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	119	119	Stable	5,883	5,844	2.0%	2.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Abduction and kidnapping		40	41	Stable	408	357	9.8%	11.5%	1	0.0%
New South Wales	Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	237	241	Stable	3,142	2,965	7.5%	8.1%	4	0.2%
New South Wales	Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	5	11	-	361	343	1.4%	3.2%	6	0.2%
New South Wales	Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	69	63	Stable	1,597	1,415	4.3%	4.5%	-6	-0.2%
New South Wales	Blackmail and extortion		3	8	-	101	128	3.0%	6.3%	5	0.2%
New South Wales	Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		226	298	31.9%	29,313	30,322	0.8%	1.0%	72	3.0%
New South Wales	Other offences against the person		10	22	-	1,286	1,259	0.8%	1.7%	12	0.5%
New South Wales	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,138	1,456	27.9%	40,296	41,351	2.8%	3.5%	318	13.2%
New South Wales	Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	184	223	Stable	17,171	15,954	1.1%	1.4%	39	1.6%
New South Wales	Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	14	37	-	6,024	6,684	0.2%	0.6%	23	1.0%
New South Wales	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,196	1,133	Stable	20,750	18,464	5.8%	6.1%	-63	-2.6%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	420	453	Stable	49,248	46,185	0.9%	1.0%	33	1.4%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from retail store	150	208	38.7%	21,294	22,232	0.7%	0.9%	58	2.4%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from dwelling	768	928	20.8%	22,031	22,567	3.5%	4.1%	160	6.7%
New South Wales	Theft	Steal from person	399	469	Stable	8,767	8,367	4.6%	5.6%	70	2.9%
New South Wales	Theft	Stock theft	35	46	Stable	708	556	4.9%	8.3%	11	0.5%
New South Wales	Theft	Fraud	1,816	2,547	40.3%	39,827	47,449	4.6%	5.4%	731	30.4%
New South Wales	Theft	Other theft	732	782	6.8%	36,156	35,308	2.0%	2.2%	50	2.1%
New South Wales	Arson		9	34	-	6,224	7,101	0.1%	0.5%	25	1.0%
New South Wales	Malicious damage to property		634	857	35.2%	86,915	81,413	0.7%	1.1%	223	9.3%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	1	0	-	665	953	0.2%	0.0%	-1	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	1	1	-	981	1,045	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	2	5	-	20,130	22,381	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	0	1	-	3,840	5,020	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	0	1	-	1,522	2,702	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	1	9	-	3,211	3,783	0.0%	0.2%	8	0.3%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0	-	186	175	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0	-	352	628	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	1	0	-	823	850	0.1%	0.0%	-1	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	0	-	971	1,279	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0	-	277	423	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	1	0	-	264	202	0.4%	0.0%	-1	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	0	2	-	1,229	1,171	0.0%	0.2%	2	0.1%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Manufacture drug	1	1	-	90	82	1.1%	1.2%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	0	-	64	80	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Drug offences	Other drug offences	2	6	-	4,135	4,723	0.0%	0.1%	4	0.2%
New South Wales	Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		15	17	-	7,654	8,212	0.2%	0.2%	2	0.1%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Trespass	61	75	Stable	8,905	8,952	0.7%	0.8%	14	0.6%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	8	12	-	8,330	7,714	0.1%	0.2%	4	0.2%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	0	2	-	5,314	4,607	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.1%
New South Wales	Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	11	28	-	1,756	2,784	0.6%	1.0%	17	0.7%
New South Wales	Betting and gaming offences		0	0	-	151	106	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Liquor offences		11	12	-	15,597	14,480	0.1%	0.1%	1	0.0%
New South Wales	Pornography offences		3	3	-	327	358	0.9%	0.8%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Prostitution offences		0	0	-	69	95	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	2	-	247	241	0.4%	0.8%	1	0.0%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	435	512	17.7%	12,949	13,457	3.4%	3.8%	77	3.2%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	330	258	Stable	32,055	31,316	1.0%	0.8%	-72	-3.0%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	10	7	-	987	844	1.0%	0.8%	-3	-0.1%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	3	1	-	6,369	6,249	0.0%	0.0%	-2	-0.1%
New South Wales	Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	1	3	-	445	462	0.2%	0.6%	2	0.1%
New South Wales	Transport regulatory offences		14	19	-	55,736	60,088	0.0%	0.0%	5	0.2%
New South Wales	Other offences		37	50	Stable	14,441	15,590	0.3%	0.3%	13	0.5%
New South Wales	All offences		11,112	13,516	21.6%	679,617	689,519	1.6%	2.0%	2,404	100.0%

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Trend and annual percentage change
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Fraud	27	98	263.0%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	37	95	156.8%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Fraud	21	48	128.6%
Central Metro	Redfern	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	30	64	113.3%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	62	129	108.1%
South West Metro	Ashfield	Theft	Fraud	29	60	106.9%
North West Metro	Eastwood	Theft	Fraud	26	52	100.0%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	26	50	92.3%
Central Metro	City Central	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	33	59	78.8%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Fraud	46	73	58.7%
South West Metro	Fairfield	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	20	31	55.0%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	23	35	52.2%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	29	41	41.4%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	34	48	41.2%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	103	139	35.0%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Fraud	40	53	32.5%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Other theft	44	58	31.8%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	28	35	25.0%
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	53	35	-34.0%
Western	Oxley	Malicious damage to property		30	23	-23.3%

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 2011 - Mar 2012	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over 2013	Total number of incidents for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Total number of incidents for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2012 - Mar 2013
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Steal from person	11	26	15	-	67	75	16.4%	34.7%
Central Metro	City Central	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	25	30	5	Stable	99	107	25.3%	28.0%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	28	22	-6	Stable	131	88	21.4%	25.0%
Southern	Deniliquin	Theft	Fraud	12	20	8	-	83	88	14.5%	22.7%
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	18	25	7	-	110	114	16.4%	21.9%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	28	29	1	Stable	138	137	20.3%	21.2%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	19	32	13	-	211	156	9.0%	20.5%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	67	70	3	Stable	288	344	23.3%	20.3%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	37	95	58	156.8%	495	483	7.5%	19.7%
Southern	Deniliquin	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	12	25	13	-	197	131	6.1%	19.1%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	36	28	-8	Stable	165	156	21.8%	17.9%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	30	32	2	Stable	261	193	11.5%	16.6%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	24	33	9	Stable	255	205	9.4%	16.1%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	103	139	36	35.0%	824	879	12.5%	15.8%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	62	129	67	108.1%	662	854	9.4%	15.1%
South West Metro	Macquarie Fields	Theft	Fraud	49	58	9	Stable	347	390	14.1%	14.9%
South West Metro	Burwood	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	32	34	2	Stable	317	239	10.1%	14.2%
North West Metro	Blue Mountains	Theft	Fraud	16	39	23	-	252	283	6.3%	13.8%
Central Metro	Newtown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	25	35	10	Stable	315	253	7.9%	13.8%
Western	Orana	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	17	36	19	-	213	264	8.0%	13.6%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Fraud	27	98	71	263.0%	542	725	5.0%	13.5%
Southern	Goulburn	Theft	Fraud	21	40	19	Stable	279	301	7.5%	13.3%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	24	30	6	Stable	308	225	7.8%	13.3%
Western	Castlereagh	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	6	27	21	-	208	206	2.9%	13.1%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	41	41	0	Stable	458	318	9.0%	12.9%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	16	56	40	-	399	440	4.0%	12.7%
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Steal from dwelling	8	21	13	-	171	173	4.7%	12.1%
North West Metro	Hawkesbury	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	5	32	27	-	259	270	1.9%	11.9%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Fraud	46	73	27	58.7%	499	621	9.2%	11.8%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Steal from person	13	22	9	-	166	188	7.8%	11.7%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from dwelling	18	25	7	-	261	222	6.9%	11.3%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	28	35	7	25.0%	343	318	8.2%	11.0%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	28	21	-7	Stable	219	197	12.8%	10.7%
Central Metro	Redfern	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	30	64	34	113.3%	498	609	6.0%	10.5%
South West Metro	Camden	Theft	Fraud	35	41	6	Stable	334	394	10.5%	10.4%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	21	22	1	Stable	284	222	7.4%	9.9%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	15	23	8	-	241	242	6.2%	9.5%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Fraud	66	85	19	Stable	649	923	10.2%	9.2%
South West Metro	Ashfield	Theft	Fraud	29	60	31	106.9%	581	651	5.0%	9.2%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	30	49	19	Stable	473	536	6.3%	9.1%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	19	24	5	-	206	263	9.2%	9.1%