RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT
REJECTED INCIDENTS

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO JUNE 2016

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Across the selected offences, one State trend, four regional trends and two metropolitan trends would have been less favourable if rejected incidents had been included. [See Table 1]

- Total rejected incidents were stable in the 24 months to June 2016. Overall 2.0 per cent of incidents were rejected in the 12 months to June 2016. [See Table 2]

- Across all offences for NSW, there were uptrends in rejected incidents of *non-domestic violence related assault* and *steal from motor vehicle,* however these did not affect state, regional or metropolitan trends. There was a seven per cent downtrend in rejected *fraud* incidents across NSW. [See Table 2.]

- Nine offences had a rejection rate above five per cent: *non-domestic violence related assault* (5.5%), *sexual assault* (5.6%), *abduction and kidnapping*[i] (12.6%), *robbery without a weapon* (13.5%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (7.1%), *motor vehicle theft*[ii] (8.8%), *steal from dwelling* (5.1%), *steal from person* (7.6%) and *stock theft* (7.3%). [See Table 2]

- NSW Police advise that for the offences with high rejection rates, the majority of incidents are being validly rejected because there is proof that the crime did not occur and that some incidents are being incorrectly flagged as rejected rather than duplicate. (Note that both rejected and duplicate incidents are excluded from the crime statistics.) [See Section1, part B]

- For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were eight uptrends and six downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to June 2016. Five of the six LAC downtrends were in rejected incidents of *fraud.* [See Table 3]

- Monaro, Richmond and Campbelltown LACs had high and upward trending rejection rates for *domestic violence related assault* incidents. Wollongong LAC had a high and upward trending rejected *fraud* incident rate. [See Tables 3 and 4]

- Twelve LACs had high rejection rates for *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents. There was an uptrend in Oxley LAC (100.0%). [See Table 4]

- Police advise that the majority of rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents had been validly rejected after investigation showed that the incident did not occur as reported.

- The highest rejection rate across all LACs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theft*[ii] in Surry Hills LAC (47.6%). Twenty three LACs in total had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theft*[ii]. [See Table 4]

- Police confirm that rejected *motor vehicle theft* incidents are usually where people had forgotten where their vehicle had been parked, or there'd been a misunderstanding between the owner and other vehicle users.

INTRODUCTION

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

The Bureau monitors trends in the percentage of rejected incidents to see whether they could be affecting the trend in recorded crime. Where a significant upward trend in the number of rejected

crime reports is detected, steps are taken to determine whether the police are complying with the NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (see below).

It bears emphasis that criminal incidents may validly be rejected, and hence not counted as crimes, when it can be proven that the alleged incident did not occur. Certain offence types may validly have relatively high levels of rejected incidents. For example, abduction and kidnapping[i], 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[ii]. Vehicles are also sometimes reported stolen by their owners in a bid to defraud insurance companies. Drivers may forget to pay for petrol before driving off from a service station, but then later realise and return to pay – although with the change to Police procedure from September 2013 whereby service stations are required to fax a form to report petrol theft, fewer of these incidents are being reported in the first place.

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

DEFINITIONS

Metropolitan – the fifteen Greater Sydney Statistical Areas:

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

Police – NSW Police Force (NSWPF)

Regional – the fourteen NSW Statistical Areas:

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

Rejected – rejected incidents are not included in the crime statistics. The NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (March 2014) states:

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION ONE: ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF 'REJECTED' INCIDENTS ON STATE-WIDE AND REGIONAL TRENDS

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

A) NSW AND REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTED BY REJECTED INCIDENTS

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

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

State trend:
- *Steal from dwelling* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included.

Regional trends:
- Greater Sydney: *steal from person* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if rejected incidents had been included;
- Capital Region: *domestic violence related assault* would have changed from stable to an uptrend if rejected incidents had been included; and
- Illawarra: *Robbery without a weapon* would have changed from a downtrend to stable and *fraud* from stable to an uptrend if rejected incidents had been included.

Metropolitan trends:
- *Motor vehicle theft* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in both the Inner West and the Outer West and Blue Mountains if rejected incidents had been included.

B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows rejected incidents were stable at 2.0 per cent across the 62 offence types for NSW over the two years to June 2016. In the 12 months to June 2016, a total of 14,541 incidents were rejected compared with 13,969 incidents in the previous 12 months.

There were sufficient rejected incidents to conduct a trend test for 27 of the 62 offence types.

Significant upward trends in rejected incidents were found for two offence types:

- *non-domestic violence related assault* up 10.9 per cent with a rejection rate of 5.5 per cent in the 12 months to June 2016
- *steal from motor vehicle* up 8.4 per cent but with a rejection rate below five per cent.

Rejected *fraud* incidents had a 7.0 per cent downtrend and a rejection rate below five per cent.

Advice from NSW Police is that:
- The majority of incidents are being validly rejected because there is proof that the crime did not occur: non-domestic violence related assault, sexual assault, abduction and kidnapping, robbery, motor vehicle theft, steal from person and stock theft.
- Some duplicate incidents are being flagged as rejected instead of duplicate: robbery, steal from dwelling and steal from person. (Note that both rejected and duplicate incidents are excluded from the crime statistics.)
- Some very doubtful incidents of assault, robbery, steal from person and abduction were rejected in error. All were incidents where any further investigation would have been inappropriate.
- Ongoing communication on the Crime Recording Standard includes advice to Police officers on the correct procedures for rejecting incidents.

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

- *non-domestic violence related assault* (5.5%)
    - o NSW Police advise that the majority of incidents were validly rejected as investigation showed that the incident did not occur as reported.

- *sexual assault* (5.6%)
    - o Advice from Police is that some incidents were reported by third parties but not then confirmed by the victim.

- *abduction and kidnapping*[i] (12.6%)
    - o Police confirm that these are usually incidents where no abduction took place.

- *robbery without a weapon* (13.5%) and *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (7.1%)
    - o Police advise: (1) some incidents rejected as false reports by the victim in order to gain financial benefit or not to be charged for offences and (2) *robbery* incidents are created where the more appropriate incident category would have been *other steal* and, for some, the *robbery* incident is flagged as rejected rather than as duplicate when the *other steal* incident is created.

- *motor vehicle theft*[ii] (8.8%)
    - o Police confirm that these are usually incidents where people forgot where their vehicle had been parked, or there'd been a misunderstanding between the owner and other vehicle users.

- *steal from dwelling* (5.1%)
    - o Police advise *steal from dwelling* incidents are often created where the more appropriate incident category would have been *other steal*. For some, the *steal from dwelling* incident is flagged as rejected rather than as duplicate when the *other steal* incident is created.

- *steal from person* (7.6%)
  - o Police advise: (1) the main reason for rejecting these incidents is that the property was lost rather than stolen – being later located by the victim or returned to them after being found by someone else and (2) other *steal from person* incidents are created when a lost property incident would be more appropriate. For some of these, the *steal from person* incident is flagged as rejected rather than as duplicate when the *lost property* incident is created.

- s*tock theft* (7.3%)
  - o Police advise that usually stock had escaped and were later found in nearby paddocks.

C) LAC TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 3 of the Appendix summarises the results of significant trend tests for any LAC that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to June 2016 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

For the selected offences across NSW LACs, there were eight uptrends and six downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to June 2016.

There were upward trends in rejected incidents of:
- *domestic violence related assault* in three LACs;
- *fraud* in two LACs; and
- *break and enter dwelling*, *non-domestic violence related assault* and *steal from person* in one LAC each.

Wollongong LAC had upward trends in rejected *fraud* incidents and rejected *break and enter dwelling* incidents, with a high and increasing rate of rejected *fraud* incidents [see Table 4].

The three LACs with uptrends in rejected *domestic violence related assault* incidents also had high and increasing rejection rates [see Table 4]:

- Monaro: 91.3 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate also up from 12.0 per cent to 17.7 per cent;
- Richmond: 160.0 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate up from 5.4 per cent to 14.1 per cent; and
- Campbelltown: 68.6 per cent uptrend with the rejection rate increasing from 6.8 per cent to 10.1 per cent.

Five of the six downtrends were in rejected *fraud* incidents in the Rosehill, Green Valley, The Hume, Brisbane Water and Holroyd LACs.

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

Table 4 in the Appendix contains offence incidents recorded by NSW LACs where the rejection rate was higher than nine per cent in the 12 months to June 2016 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in that period.

Of the 67 records in the table, ten had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents from the previous year and five had an upward trend in rejected incidents.

The highest rejection rate across all LACs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theft*[ii] in Surry Hills LAC (47.6%). Twenty three LACs in total had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theft*[ii] but no LAC had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents or showed an uptrend.

There were high rejection rates for *non-domestic violence assault* across twelve LACs, with an uptrend in Oxley LAC (100%), seven stable LACs and four LACs with fewer than 20 rejected incidents in the previous 12 months and so insufficient numbers to conduct a trend test.

Other offence types with high rejection rates included:
- *domestic violence related assault* across eight LACs, with Monaro, Richmond and Campbelltown LACs showing an uptrend in rejected incidents as outlined in Section C;
- *fraud* across seven LACs, with an uptrend in Wollongong LAC;
- *break and enter dwelling* across seven LACs; and
- *steal from dwelling* across seven LACs.

Of the three remaining records with high rejection rates and more than 20 incidents rejected in the 12 months to June 2016, two were stable (*steal from person* in Eastern Suburbs LAC and *other theft* in The Hume LAC) and one had fewer than 20 rejected incidents in the previous 12 months and so insufficient numbers to conduct a trend test.

Note also that 30 of the 67 records in Table 4 fall under *fraud* or *theft of motor vehicle* offences, which may be associated with attempts to defraud insurance companies.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
24 November 2016

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

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

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

			Accepted incidents			All incidents			Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016
Trend	Area Name	Offence category	Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Trend and annual percentage change	Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Trend and percentage change				
State	New South Wales	Steal from dwelling	22,374	20,895	-6.6%	23,407	22,019	Stable	1,033	1,124	4.4%	5.1%
Regional	Greater Sydney	Steal from person	9,456	8,454	-10.6%	10,132	9,094	Stable	676	640	6.7%	7.0%
	Capital Region	Domestic violence related assault	1,356	1,498	Stable	1,434	1,622	13.1%	78	124	5.4%	7.6%
	Illawarra	Robbery without a weapon	142	94	-33.8%	162	116	Stable	20	22	12.3%	19.0%
	Illawarra	Fraud	2,368	2,546	Stable	2,478	2,878	16.1%	110	332	4.4%	11.5%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Inner West	Motor vehicle theft	1,130	818	-27.6%	1,258	938	Stable	128	120	10.2%	12.8%
	Sydney - Outer West And Blue Mountains	Motor vehicle theft	1,516	1,216	-19.8%	1,590	1,300	Stable	74	84	4.7%	6.5%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Jul 2014 - Jun 2016	Total number of incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Total number of incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016
Homicide	Murder *	2	1	-	86	58	2.3%	1.7%
Homicide	Attempted murder	0	0	-	30	23	0.0%	0.0%
Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	1	-	4	7	0.0%	14.3%
Homicide	Manslaughter *	0	0	-	3	6	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	1,129	1,308	Stable	30,214	30,525	3.7%	4.3%
Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	1,657	1,837	10.9%	32,820	33,105	5.0%	5.5%
Assault	Assault Police	1	3	-	2,501	2,394	0.0%	0.1%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	252	300	Stable	5,017	5,320	5.0%	5.6%
Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and o	169	185	Stable	6,603	7,003	2.6%	2.6%
Abduction and kidnapping		46	36	Stable	306	286	15.0%	12.6%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	216	213	Stable	2,058	1,578	10.5%	13.5%
Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	10	9	-	276	164	3.6%	5.5%
Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	60	64	Stable	1,142	906	5.3%	7.1%
Blackmail and extortion		6	5	-	110	140	5.5%	3.6%
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		343	385	Stable	30,309	30,779	1.1%	1.3%
Other offences against the person		25	29	Stable	1,306	1,342	1.9%	2.2%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,636	1,598	Stable	34,432	32,034	4.8%	5.0%
Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	260	262	Stable	13,187	11,638	2.0%	2.3%
Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	38	26	Stable	7,909	8,369	0.5%	0.3%
Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,212	1,275	Stable	16,311	14,474	7.4%	8.8%
Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	525	569	8.4%	42,827	40,417	1.2%	1.4%
Theft	Steal from retail store	235	256	Stable	21,621	22,991	1.1%	1.1%
Theft	Steal from dwelling	1,033	1,124	Stable	23,407	22,019	4.4%	5.1%
Theft	Steal from person	440	439	Stable	6,376	5,787	6.9%	7.6%
Theft	Stock theft	29	47	Stable	532	647	5.5%	7.3%
Theft	Fraud	1,645	1,530	-7.0%	52,102	52,864	3.2%	2.9%
Theft	Other theft	944	968	Stable	32,103	30,711	2.9%	3.2%
Arson		26	29	Stable	5,305	5,363	0.5%	0.5%
Malicious damage to property		854	888	Stable	66,375	64,324	1.3%	1.4%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	2	1	-	1,582	1,757	0.1%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	2	1	-	1,147	1,166	0.2%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	2	1	-	25,374	27,242	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	7	2	-	8,318	9,859	0.1%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	0	0	-	2,997	3,448	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	11	8	-	4,143	4,664	0.3%	0.2%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0	-	292	392	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	1	0	-	325	463	0.3%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	0	1	-	842	759	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	1	3	-	2,374	2,248	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0	-	603	574	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	0	-	282	299	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	0	0	-	1,346	1,030	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	0	-	105	86	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	0	-	37	47	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Other drug offences	9	4	-	5,067	5,405	0.2%	0.1%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		51	44	Stable	11,711	12,674	0.4%	0.3%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	121	114	Stable	9,259	10,074	1.3%	1.1%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	11	10	-	6,080	5,759	0.2%	0.2%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	0	2	-	4,219	3,915	0.0%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	9	17	-	2,159	2,288	0.4%	0.7%
Betting and gaming offences		0	0	-	92	149	0.0%	0.0%
Liquor offences		13	26	-	12,104	10,957	0.1%	0.2%
Pornography offences		3	4	-	494	596	0.6%	0.7%
Prostitution offences		0	0	-	205	51	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	0	-	139	225	0.7%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	551	521	Stable	14,278	15,447	3.9%	3.4%
Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	297	314	Stable	35,345	39,618	0.8%	0.8%
Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	13	11	-	765	761	1.7%	1.4%
Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	7	5	-	6,403	6,451	0.1%	0.1%
Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedure	2	4	-	503	549	0.4%	0.7%
Transport regulatory offences		20	18	-	106,229	113,062	0.0%	0.0%
Other offences		42	43	Stable	15,496	15,565	0.3%	0.3%
All offences		13,969	14,541	Stable	715,587	722,854	2.0%	2.0%

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Trend and annual percentage change
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Fraud	31	102	**229.0%**
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Fraud	20	63	**215.0%**
Northern	Richmond	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	30	78	**160.0%**
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	20	42	**110.0%**
Western	Oxley	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	24	48	**100.0%**
Southern	Monaro	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	23	44	**91.3%**
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	35	59	**68.6%**
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Steal from person	44	61	**38.6%**
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	65	22	**-66.2%**
South West Metro	Green Valley	Theft	Fraud	46	20	**-56.5%**
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Fraud	63	31	**-50.8%**
Northern	Brisbane Water	Theft	Fraud	138	86	**-37.7%**
North West Metro	Holroyd	Theft	Fraud	33	22	**-33.30%**
North West Metro	Ryde	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	44	31	**-29.50%**

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 Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Jul 2014 - Jun 2016	Total number of incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Total number of incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	14	20	6	-	49	42	28.6%	47.6%
Central Metro	Sydney City	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	42	45	3	Stable	117	107	35.9%	42.1%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	24	29	5	Stable	84	88	28.6%	33.0%
Central Metro	Rose Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	12	24	12	-	93	92	12.9%	26.1%
North West Metro	Ryde	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	19	34	15	-	153	135	12.4%	25.2%
North West Metro	North Shore	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	21	-2	Stable	86	87	26.7%	24.1%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	27	26	-1	Stable	103	120	26.2%	21.7%
Western	Castlereagh	Theft	Steal from dwelling	27	23	-4	Stable	117	107	23.1%	21.5%
Central Metro	Leichhardt	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	33	27	-6	Stable	199	131	16.6%	20.6%
Western	Mudgee	Theft	Fraud	17	27	10	-	128	133	13.3%	20.3%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	21	-5	Stable	144	108	18.1%	19.4%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	62	55	-7	Stable	305	283	20.3%	19.4%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	25	30	5	Stable	173	159	14.5%	18.9%
Southern	Griffith	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	8	25	17	-	136	140	5.9%	17.9%
Southern	Monaro	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	23	44	21	91.3%	192	249	12.0%	17.7%
Western	Mudgee	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	5	24	19	-	98	139	5.1%	17.3%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	21	-5	Stable	124	125	21.0%	16.8%
Central Metro	St George	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	61	60	-1	Stable	562	372	10.9%	16.1%
Southern	Albury	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	13	22	9	-	195	138	6.7%	15.9%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Fraud	31	102	71	229.0%	538	649	5.8%	15.7%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	36	42	6	Stable	249	269	14.5%	15.6%
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	18	33	15	-	196	214	9.2%	15.4%
Central Metro	Miranda	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	13	20	7	-	156	139	8.3%	14.4%
South West Metro	Flemington	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	35	38	3	Stable	371	266	9.4%	14.3%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Steal from dwelling	18	37	19	-	235	258	7.7%	14.3%
Northern	Richmond	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	30	78	48	160.0%	552	552	5.4%	14.1%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Steal from dwelling	15	25	10	-	177	177	8.5%	14.1%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Steal from dwelling	31	38	7	Stable	303	276	10.2%	13.8%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	39	61	22	Stable	470	449	8.3%	13.6%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	15	28	13	-	213	214	7.0%	13.1%
Western	Mudgee	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	18	25	7	-	193	192	9.3%	13.0%
Western	Mudgee	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	11	30	19	-	201	237	5.5%	12.7%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	25	29	4	Stable	143	229	17.5%	12.7%
Southern	The Hume	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	16	42	26	-	313	335	5.1%	12.5%
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	27	27	0	Stable	337	223	8.0%	12.1%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	34	34	0	Stable	293	280	11.6%	12.1%

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 Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Number of rejected incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Jul 2014 - Jun 2016	Total number of incidents for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Total number of incidents for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2014 - Jun 2015	Percentage of incidents rejected for Jul 2015 - Jun 2016
Southern	Monaro	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	14	29	15	-	252	241	5.6%	12.0%
Southern	The Hume	Theft	Other theft	34	40	6	Stable	310	336	11.0%	11.9%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Fraud	101	92	-9	Stable	634	778	15.9%	11.8%
Southern	Griffith	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	17	41	24	-	487	356	3.5%	11.5%
Southern	Shoalhaven	Theft	Fraud	62	61	-1	Stable	371	542	16.7%	11.3%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	36	25	-11	Stable	244	225	14.8%	11.1%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	48	45	-3	Stable	510	413	9.4%	10.9%
Southern	Wagga Wagga	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	87	106	19	Stable	783	982	11.1%	10.8%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from dwelling	16	22	6	-	239	212	6.7%	10.4%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	34	48	14	Stable	470	460	7.2%	10.4%
South West Metro	Ashfield	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	28	24	-4	Stable	218	233	12.8%	10.3%
North West Metro	Blue Mountains	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	11	22	11	-	255	215	4.3%	10.2%
South West Metro	Campbelltown	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	35	59	24	68.6%	587	587	6.0%	10.1%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	22	26	4	Stable	239	261	9.2%	10.0%
Southern	Wagga Wagga	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	12	24	12	-	245	239	4.9%	10.0%
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Steal from dwelling	22	28	6	Stable	331	283	6.6%	9.9%
Central Metro	St George	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	48	68	20	Stable	612	696	7.8%	9.8%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	37	30	-7	Stable	299	310	12.4%	9.7%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	37	24	-13	Stable	298	251	12.4%	9.6%
Western	Oxley	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	24	48	24	100.0%	499	504	4.8%	9.5%
North West Metro	Holroyd	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	21	23	2	Stable	305	243	6.9%	9.5%
North West Metro	Blue Mountains	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	12	21	9	-	252	220	4.8%	9.5%
Southern	Griffith	Theft	Steal from dwelling	18	21	3	-	239	222	7.5%	9.5%
Northern	Brisbane Water	Theft	Fraud	138	86	-52	-37.7%	767	918	18.0%	9.4%
Western	Barwon	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	33	36	3	Stable	485	383	6.8%	9.4%
Central Metro	St George	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	50	66	16	Stable	811	702	6.2%	9.4%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	31	36	5	Stable	306	384	10.1%	9.4%
Southern	Lake Illawarra	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	37	59	22	Stable	568	633	6.5%	9.3%
Western	Barrier	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	19	20	1	-	251	218	7.6%	9.2%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	17	21	4	-	289	230	5.9%	9.1%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	59	68	9	Stable	721	748	8.2%	9.1%