

RECORDED CRIME MONITORING REPORT REJECTED INCIDENTS

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO MARCH 2019

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Across the selected offences, two regional trends and four metropolitan trends would have been less favourable if rejected incidents had been included. [See Table 1]
- NSW Police advise that the majority of rejected incidents are being validly rejected because there is evidence that the crime did not take place. Some incidents are being incorrectly flagged as rejected rather than duplicate. (Note that both rejected and duplicate incidents are excluded from the crime statistics.)
- However, Police advice is that the majority of *domestic violence related assault* incidents rejected in the Inner West area in the 12 months to March 2019 were rejected in error as there was insufficient evidence to prove that the assault didn't take place. Relevant PACs in the Inner West area are being asked to review these incidents and update accordingly.
- Total rejected incidents increased by 10.1 per cent in the 24 months to March 2019. Overall 2.5 per cent of incidents were rejected in the 12 months to March 2019. [See Table 2]
- Ten offences had upward trends in rejected incidents, including *Breach apprehended violence order* which increased by 74.6%, from 4.1% to 6.3% of all incidents. [See Table 2]
- Twelve offences had a rejection rate above five per cent: *domestic violence related assault* (5.5%), *non-domestic violence related assault* (6.7%), *sexual assault* (6.4%), *abduction and kidnapping*ⁱ (12.7%), *robbery without a weapon* (11.8%), *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (8.6%), *break and enter dwelling* (6.4%), *motor vehicle theft*ⁱⁱ (9.1%), *steal from dwelling* (6.0%), *steal from person* (11.2%), *stock theft* (12.5%) and *breach Apprehended Violence Order* (6.3%). [See Table 2]
- For the selected offences across NSW PACs/PDs, there were eleven uptrends and four downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to March 2019. Four uptrends were in *non-domestic violence related assault* and three *fraud*. [See Table 3]
- Sutherland Shire and Tweed/Byron had uptrends in rejected *fraud* incidents, with high and increasing rejection rates. The rejection rate tripled for *domestic violence related assault* incidents in Burwood, from 5.6% to 15.5%. [See Tables 3 and 4]
- Twenty PACs/PDs had high rejection rates for *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents, with uptrends in rejected incidents in Tweed/Byron. *Break and enter dwelling* had high rejection rates in 15 PACs/PDs but none had an uptrend. [See Table 4]
- *Breach Apprehended Violence Order* had high rejection rates in ten PACs/PDs but none showed an uptrend as two had only small increases and eight had too few incidents in the previous 12 months to conduct a trend test.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

Metropolitan – the fifteen Greater Sydney Statistical Areas:

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

PAC/PD – Police Area Command/Police District

A 2018 re-engineering of Police commands replaced Local Area Commands (LACs) with PACs in metropolitan areas and PDs in regional areas. There was some consolidation of commands and so the Police areas in this report are not directly comparable with those in previous audits.

Police – NSW Police Force (NSWPF)

Regional – the fourteen NSW Statistical Areas:

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

Rejected – rejected incidents are not included in the crime statistics. The NSW Police Force Crime Recording Standard (December 2015) states:

An INCIDENT should only be classified as ‘**Rejected**’ if verifiable information is available that indicates that the crime / matter did not occur.

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

This Incident Status refers to reports that have no foundation in fact (i.e. inquiries following the initial report clearly indicate that the crime / incident did not occur).

The reason(s) for classifying an INCIDENT as ‘**Rejected**’ should be described in the Event Narrative.

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

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

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

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

A) NSW AND REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTED BY REJECTED INCIDENTS

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

This table shows that for the selected offences at the state, regional and metropolitan levels, where 20 or more incidents were rejected in each of the relevant two years, no State trend, but two regional trends and four at the metropolitan level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data.

This compares with one regional trend and eleven metropolitan trends in the previous audit (September Quarter 2017).

Regional trend:

- Capital Region: *break and enter dwelling* would have changed from stable to an uptrend if rejected incidents had been included
- New England And North West: *breach apprehended violence order* would have changed from stable to an uptrend if rejected incidents had been included

Metropolitan trends:

- Sydney - City And Inner South would have had an uptrend instead of being stable for both *steal from dwelling* and *malicious damage to property* if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Domestic violence related assault* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in Sydney - Inner West if rejected incidents had been included.
- *Break and enter dwelling* would have changed from a downtrend to stable in Sydney – Sutherland if rejected incidents had been included.

NSW Police advice

NSW Police reviewed a sample of rejected incidents in the 12 months to March 2019 and advise that:

- The majority of rejected incidents were validly rejected
- There were some incidents of misclassification where an incident was created and assigned to an offence category, but with more information to hand it was determined that a different incident category was more appropriate. In this situation, a new incident record is created with the appropriate offence category and the original incident should be flagged as 'duplicate'. Sometimes the original incidents are being flagged as 'rejected' instead of 'duplicate'. As neither rejected nor duplicate incidents are included in the crime statistics, this has no impact on reported crime trends, but does slightly overstate rejection rates.
- A small number of incidents being rejected in error, either where Police are doubtful that a crime occurred but have no evidence to indicate that it didn't occur and incidents where victim unwilling to provide a statement.
- Police advice in regard to the specific regional and metropolitan trends which would have been less favourable if all rejected incidents had been included:
 - Rejected *break and enter dwelling* incidents in the Capital Region and Sutherland included those where victims located items they thought had been stolen and those where CCTV footage and other evidence showed that the crime did not occur. Most of the rejected incidents were validly rejected.
 - The majority of rejected *breach apprehended violence order* incidents in New England and North West were validly rejected, either because there had been a misunderstanding about what conditions were in the AVO or because there was proof that the breach did not occur. However, a quarter of the rejected incidents were rejected in error with Police not able to prove that there had been no breach.
 - Most of the rejected *steal from dwelling incidents* in Sydney - City And Inner South were validly rejected, commonly persons reporting items as stolen but finding them later.
 - Rejected *malicious damage to property* in Sydney - City And Inner South were being validly rejected in most instances, involving accidental damage, civil matters such as accidental damage during building works or no damage found. As noted above, some incidents above were recorded as 'rejected' when they should have been 'duplicate'.
 - The majority of *domestic violence related assault incidents* rejected in the Inner West area were rejected in error. These were incidents with insufficient evidence for Police to take action (eg victim refusing to supply a statement), but still should have been 'accepted' because Police were unable to prove that the assault didn't take place. Relevant PACs in the Inner West area are being asked to review these incidents and update accordingly.

B) REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows a 10.1% uptrend in rejected incidents across the 62 offence categories for NSW over the two years to March 2019, increasing from 2.3% to 2.5% of all incidents. In the 12 months to March 2019, a total of 17,934 incidents were rejected compared with 16,283 incidents in the previous 12 months.

The previous audit (September Quarter 2017).showed the rejected incident rate increased from 2.0% to 2.2% but this was not a statistically significant uptrend.

There were sufficient rejected incidents to conduct a trend test for 29 of the 62 offence types. Ten offences had a significant upward trend in rejected incidents, compared with one or two offences in the previous two audits. Four of those offences had rejection rates above five per cent: *domestic violence related assault* (up 13.9%), *non-domestic violence related assault* (up 7.8%), *sexual assault* (up 10.7%) and *breach Apprehended Violence Order* (up 74.6% from 4.1% to 6.3% of all incidents).

A further 18 offences were stable; no offences had a downtrend in rejected incidents.

Table 2 shows that for all offences at the State level (where more than 20 incidents a year were rejected) there were twelve offences with a rejection rate above five per cent in the 12 months to March 2019:

- *domestic violence related assault* (5.5%)
- *non-domestic violence related assault* (6.7%)
- *sexual assault* (6.4%)
- *abduction and kidnappingⁱ* (12.7%)
- *robbery without a weapon* (11.8%)
- *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (8.6%)
- *break and enter dwelling* (6.4%)
- *motor vehicle theftⁱⁱ* (9.1%)
- *steal from dwelling* (6.0%)
- *steal from person* (11.2%)
- *stock theft* (12.5%)
- *breach Apprehended Violence Order* (6.3%)

NSW Police advice in regard to the two offences with rejection rates above ten per cent:

- Almost all rejected *abduction and kidnapping incidents* in the 12 months to March 2019 were validly rejected following evidence that no abduction had taken place or there had been a false report to Police, which accords with the Bureau's previous findings on abductionⁱ.
- The majority of rejected *robbery without a weapon* incidents were validly rejected, the majority being false reports which were identified in the course of investigations, with Police noting that in previous years there had been a number of instances of people falsely reporting robberies in an attempt to cover up gambling losses.
- Around 1/3 of rejected *robbery without a weapon* incidents should have been marked as 'duplicate' rather than 'rejected'. As neither rejected nor duplicate incidents are included in the crime statistics, this has no impact on reported crime trends.

C) PAC/PD TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

Table 3 of the Appendix summarises the results of significant trend tests for any PAC/PD that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to March 2019 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

For the selected offences across NSW PACs/PDs, there were eleven uptrends and four downtrends in rejected incidents in the 24 months to March 2019.

There were upward trends in rejected incidents of:

- *domestic violence related assault* in two PACs/PDs;
- *fraud* in three PACs/PDs;
- *non-domestic violence related assault* in four PACs/PDs; and
- *breach Apprehended Violence Order* and *motor vehicle theftⁱⁱ* in one PAC/PD each.

As covered in Section A above, the majority of *domestic violence related assault* incidents rejected in the Inner West area were rejected in error as there was insufficient evidence to prove that the assault didn't take place. Relevant PACs in the Inner West area are being asked to review these incidents and update accordingly.

A number of PACs/PDs had uptrends in rejected incidents as well as high and increasing rejection rates [see Table 4].

- Burwood had an uptrend in rejected *domestic violence related assault* incidents of 130% with the rejection rate almost tripling from 5.6% to 15.5%.
- Wollongong had an uptrend in rejected *motor vehicle theftⁱⁱ* incidents (up 57.7%) and the rejection rate increased from 10.7% to 15.4%.
- Sutherland Shire was one of two PACs/PDs with an uptrend in *fraud* (up 82.8%), with the rejection rate almost doubling from 6.7% to 12.2%.
- Tweed/Bryon had uptrends in rejected *fraud* and *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents (100% and 64.5% respectively), with high and increasing rates of rejected incidents for both offences.

There were four downtrends in rejected incidents:

- *Fraud* in Campbelltown City and North Shore (down 56.5% and 41% respectively)
- Wollongong had downtrends in *non-domestic violence related assault* (down 48.1%) and *steal from dwelling* (down 40.0%).

D) OFFENCE CATEGORIES IN PACS/PDS WITH HIGHEST REJECTION RATES

Table 4 in the Appendix contains offence incidents recorded by NSW PACs/PDs where the rejection rate was higher than nine per cent in the 12 months to March 2019 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in that period.

Of the 100 records in the table, 21 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 PACs/PDs for selected offences was *motor vehicle theftⁱⁱ* in Sydney City (36.7%). Twenty three PACs/PDs had high rejection rates for *motor vehicle theftⁱⁱ* and Wollongong showed an uptrend of 57.7%. Only one PAC/PD had an increase of 20 or more rejected incidents in the 12 months to March 2019 – Camden with an increase from 7 to 28 rejected incidents.

A further four offences had rejection rates above nine per cent in at least ten PACs/PDs:

- *Breach Apprehended Violence Order* had high rejection rates in ten PACs/PDs but none showed an uptrend as two had only small increases and eight had too few incidents in the previous 12 months to conduct a trend test
- *Break and enter dwelling* had high rejection rates in 15 PACs/PDs but none had an uptrend.
- *Domestic violence related assault* had high rejection rates in 11 PACs/PDs. As noted in Section C above, Burwood had an uptrend of 130% with the rejection rate tripling to 15.5%.
- *Non-domestic violence related assault* had high rejection rates in 20 PACs/PDs. As noted in Section C above, Tweed/Byron had an uptrend of 64.5%, increasing from 5.3% to 9.3%.

Note also that 30 of the 100 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
27 June 2019

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.

Trend	Area Name	Offence category	Accepted incidents			All incidents			Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019
			Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Trend and annual percentage change	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Trend and percentage change				
Regional	Capital Region	Break and enter dwelling	633	709	Stable	689	782	13.5%	56	73	8.1%	9.3%
Regional	New England And North West	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	699	709	Stable	726	800	10.2%	27	91	3.7%	11.4%
Metropolitan	Sydney - City And Inner South	Steal from dwelling	1,288	1,358	Stable	1,381	1,472	6.6%	93	114	6.7%	7.7%
Metropolitan	Sydney - City And Inner South	Malicious damage to property	3,388	3,689	Stable	3,481	3,798	9.1%	93	109	2.7%	2.9%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Inner West	Domestic violence related assault	589	486	-17.5%	620	548	Stable	31	62	5.0%	11.3%
Metropolitan	Sydney - Sutherland	Break and enter dwelling	374	291	-22.2%	403	334	Stable	29	43	7.2%	12.9%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2017 - Mar 2019	Total number of incidents for Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Total number of incidents for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019
Homicide	Murder *	1	0	-	54	74	1.9%	0.0%
Homicide	Attempted murder	2	0	-	19	20	10.5%	0.0%
Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	0	1	-	2	3	0.0%	33.3%
Homicide	Manslaughter *	1	0	-	10	10	10.0%	0.0%
Assault	Domestic violence related assault	1,531	1,744	13.9%	29,890	31,807	5.1%	5.5%
Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	2,093	2,257	7.8%	34,453	33,670	6.1%	6.7%
Assault	Assault Police	2	4	-	2,357	2,456	0.1%	0.2%
Sexual offences	Sexual assault	366	405	10.7%	6,244	6,338	5.9%	6.4%
Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	195	269	37.9%	7,863	8,385	2.5%	3.2%
Abduction and kidnapping		25	29	Stable	236	229	10.6%	12.7%
Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	222	202	Stable	1,690	1,716	13.1%	11.8%
Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	10	6	-	140	177	7.1%	3.4%
Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	60	81	Stable	960	941	6.3%	8.6%
Blackmail and extortion		10	10	-	104	121	9.6%	8.3%
Intimidation, stalking and harassment		472	538	14.0%	31,742	32,888	1.5%	1.6%
Other offences against the person		2	28	-	296	1,131	0.7%	2.5%
Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,734	1,780	Stable	29,101	27,827	6.0%	6.4%
Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	323	311	Stable	10,679	10,402	3.0%	3.0%
Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	31	35	Stable	7,591	7,959	0.4%	0.4%
Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,342	1,335	Stable	14,344	14,604	9.4%	9.1%
Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	609	689	13.1%	39,699	38,326	1.5%	1.8%
Theft	Steal from retail store	273	281	Stable	24,900	25,584	1.1%	1.1%
Theft	Steal from dwelling	1,126	1,198	Stable	20,486	20,108	5.5%	6.0%
Theft	Steal from person	450	525	Stable	5,007	4,685	9.0%	11.2%
Theft	Stock theft	45	64	Stable	490	513	9.2%	12.5%
Theft	Fraud	1,793	1,918	Stable	51,800	53,756	3.5%	3.6%
Theft	Other theft	1,096	1,071	Stable	28,419	27,759	3.9%	3.9%
Arson		32	39	Stable	5,951	5,131	0.5%	0.8%
Malicious damage to property		1,039	1,089	4.8%	61,508	59,096	1.7%	1.8%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	1	2	-	2,126	2,291	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	0	1	-	975	1,033	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	3	3	-	18,128	17,109	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	4	11	-	6,686	7,255	0.1%	0.2%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1	3	-	2,796	2,834	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	16	18	-	4,458	5,235	0.4%	0.3%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0	-	775	798	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0	-	222	661	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	0	1	-	830	1,057	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	2	-	1,920	1,735	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0	-	801	550	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	4	1	-	367	464	1.1%	0.2%
Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	0	1	-	1,158	1,242	0.0%	0.1%
Drug offences	Manufacture drug	1	0	-	73	61	1.4%	0.0%
Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	0	-	82	66	0.0%	0.0%
Drug offences	Other drug offences	13	11	-	5,260	5,957	0.2%	0.2%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		31	48	Stable	13,136	14,527	0.2%	0.3%
Disorderly conduct	Trespass	103	161	56.3%	10,114	10,113	1.0%	1.6%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	12	6	-	5,081	4,573	0.2%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	1	2	-	3,153	2,627	0.0%	0.1%
Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	11	18	-	2,248	2,321	0.5%	0.8%
Betting and gaming offences		1	0	-	65	153	1.5%	0.0%
Liquor offences		22	21	Stable	11,179	11,416	0.2%	0.2%
Pornography offences		6	6	-	634	628	0.9%	1.0%
Prostitution offences		0	0	-	51	24	0.0%	0.0%
Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	1	-	162	175	0.6%	0.6%
Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	633	1,105	74.6%	15,607	17,515	4.1%	6.3%
Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	394	435	Stable	42,866	43,313	0.9%	1.0%
Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	13	7	-	559	514	2.3%	1.4%
Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	9	7	-	6,238	6,060	0.1%	0.1%
Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	2	4	-	581	801	0.3%	0.5%
Transport regulatory offences		55	82	49.1%	126,012	112,940	0.0%	0.1%
Other offences		61	68	Stable	15,617	14,693	0.4%	0.5%
All offences		16,283	17,934	10.1%	715,995	706,457	2.3%	2.5%

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Trend and annual percentage change
South West Metro	Burwood PAC	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	20	46	130.0%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Fraud	34	68	100.0%
Central Metro	Sutherland Shire PAC	Theft	Fraud	64	117	82.8%
South West Metro	Liverpool City PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	25	44	76.0%
Western	Orana Mid Western PD	Against justice pro	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	24	41	70.8%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	31	51	64.5%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	41	57.7%
Northern	Port Stephens-Hunter PD	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	24	36	50.0%
Southern	South Coast PD	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	34	50	47.1%
Central Metro	Inner West PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	34	50	47.1%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Theft	Fraud	49	65	32.7%
South West Metro	Campbelltown City PAC	Theft	Fraud	46	20	-56.5%
Southern	Wollongong	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	54	28	-48.1%
North West Metro	North Shore PAC	Theft	Fraud	105	62	-41.00%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Steal from dwelling	50	30	-40.00%

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 2017 - Mar 2018	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over	Total number of incidents for	Total number of incidents for	Percentage of incidents rejected for	Percentage of incidents rejected for
							Apr 2017 - Mar 2019	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019
Central Metro	Sydney City PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	36	40	4	Stable	97	109	37.1%	36.7%
Western	Central West PD	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12	118	106	-	295	421	4.1%	28.0%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	69	83	14	Stable	309	320	22.3%	25.9%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	5	28	23	-	94	110	5.3%	25.5%
South West Metro	Burwood PAC	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	8	28	20	-	143	114	5.6%	24.6%
North West Metro	North Shore PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	54	47	-7	Stable	209	200	25.8%	23.5%
Central Metro	Sydney City PAC	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	19	31	12	-	127	138	15.0%	22.5%
South West Metro	Cumberland PAC	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	15	29	14	-	142	131	10.6%	22.1%
South West Metro	Cumberland PAC	Theft	Steal from person	32	24	-8	Stable	112	109	28.6%	22.0%
Southern	The Hume PD	Theft	Fraud	92	120	28	Stable	562	585	16.4%	20.5%
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	17	22	5	-	106	108	16.0%	20.4%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	20	-6	Stable	120	101	21.7%	19.8%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	18	22	4	-	99	113	18.2%	19.5%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	45	37	-8	Stable	205	191	22.0%	19.4%
Southern	Monaro PD	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	43	43	0	Stable	231	228	18.6%	18.9%
Central Metro	Sutherland Shire PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	33	43	10	Stable	243	236	13.6%	18.2%
North West Metro	Ryde PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	29	32	3	Stable	170	183	17.1%	17.5%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Theft	Fraud	80	98	18	Stable	541	559	14.8%	17.5%
South West Metro	Auburn PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	39	44	5	Stable	229	253	17.0%	17.4%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Steal from person	18	26	8	-	151	154	11.9%	16.9%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	88	106	18	Stable	592	634	14.9%	16.7%
North West Metro	Parramatta	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	24	-2	Stable	162	146	16.0%	16.4%
North West Metro	Northern Beaches PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	37	41	4	Stable	256	252	14.5%	16.3%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	7	28	21	-	148	173	4.7%	16.2%
Southern	Murrumbidgee PD	Theft	Steal from dwelling	17	35	18	-	199	218	8.5%	16.1%
South West Metro	Burwood PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	41	36	-5	Stable	286	223	14.3%	16.1%
Central Metro	St George PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	55	60	5	Stable	327	372	16.8%	16.1%
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	31	27	-4	Stable	200	172	15.5%	15.7%
Southern	Monaro PD	Theft	Fraud	35	45	10	Stable	291	289	12.0%	15.6%
South West Metro	Burwood PAC	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	20	46	26	130.0%	360	296	5.6%	15.5%
Southern	Lake Illawarra	Theft	Fraud	127	150	23	Stable	754	970	16.8%	15.5%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	26	41	15	57.7%	244	266	10.7%	15.4%
Central Metro	Redfern	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	28	8	Stable	174	186	11.5%	15.1%
Southern	The Hume PD	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	44	45	1	Stable	267	300	16.5%	15.0%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	117	106	-11	Stable	805	719	14.5%	14.7%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	23	32	9	Stable	256	218	9.0%	14.7%
Central Metro	St George PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	70	88	18	Stable	545	603	12.8%	14.6%
Central Metro	Sydney City PAC	Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	23	31	8	Stable	258	213	8.9%	14.6%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Theft	Steal from dwelling	13	29	16	-	159	201	8.2%	14.4%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	57	68	11	Stable	499	475	11.4%	14.3%
Western	New England PD	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	14	109	95	-	669	762	2.1%	14.3%
Central Metro	Inner West PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	39	31	-8	Stable	228	217	17.1%	14.3%
South West Metro	Campbelltown City PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	93	82	-11	Stable	666	594	14.0%	13.8%
Southern	Riverina PD	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12	52	40	-	382	381	3.1%	13.6%

Western	New England PD	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	12	54	42	-	337	402	3.6%	13.4%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	29	35	6	Stable	244	265	11.9%	13.2%
South West Metro	Camden PAC	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	23	26	3	Stable	189	200	12.2%	13.0%
Central Metro	Sutherland Shire PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	29	43	14	Stable	403	335	7.2%	12.8%
Southern	Lake Illawarra	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	54	59	5	Stable	515	463	10.5%	12.7%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Fraud	122	96	-26	Stable	673	764	18.1%	12.6%
Southern	The Hume PD	Theft	Steal from dwelling	34	33	-1	Stable	318	267	10.7%	12.4%
South West Metro	Cumberland PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	86	107	21	Stable	910	872	9.5%	12.3%
Western	Barrier PD	Theft	Steal from dwelling	15	22	7	-	163	181	9.2%	12.2%
Central Metro	Sutherland Shire PAC	Theft	Fraud	64	117	53	82.8%	955	961	6.7%	12.2%
Southern	Monaro PD	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	29	35	6	Stable	278	291	10.4%	12.0%
South West Metro	Cumberland PAC	Theft	Steal from dwelling	55	62	7	Stable	564	519	9.8%	11.9%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	16	40	24	-	308	335	5.2%	11.9%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	94	96	2	Stable	822	816	11.4%	11.8%
Southern	The Hume PD	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	48	46	-2	Stable	440	397	10.9%	11.6%
Western	Central North PD	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	31	26	-5	Stable	269	224	11.5%	11.6%
Southern	Murray River PD	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	54	66	12	Stable	546	568	9.9%	11.6%
Central Metro	Surry Hills	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	59	59	0	Stable	477	509	12.4%	11.6%
Southern	South Coast PD	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	27	31	4	Stable	262	275	10.3%	11.3%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	37	23	-14	Stable	203	205	18.2%	11.2%
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	18	34	16	-	240	309	7.5%	11.0%
Central Metro	St George PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	87	85	-2	Stable	729	771	11.9%	11.0%
Southern	Monaro PD	Theft	Steal from dwelling	22	24	2	Stable	179	218	12.3%	11.0%
Southern	The Hume PD	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	25	26	1	Stable	201	238	12.4%	10.9%
Western	Central North PD	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	19	23	4	-	291	219	6.5%	10.5%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	34	34	0	Stable	354	324	9.6%	10.5%
Western	Chifley PD	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	16	38	22	-	334	367	4.8%	10.4%
Southern	Wollongong	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	68	49	-19	Stable	509	471	13.4%	10.4%
North West Metro	Blue Mountains	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	24	22	-2	Stable	195	213	12.3%	10.3%
Southern	Murrumbidgee PD	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	23	32	9	Stable	326	313	7.1%	10.2%
Central Metro	Sydney City PAC	Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and c	10	27	17	-	312	267	3.2%	10.1%
North West Metro	Ryde PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	42	43	1	Stable	406	428	10.3%	10.0%
Western	Central North PD	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	59	39	-20	Stable	381	394	15.5%	9.9%
South West Metro	Burwood PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	22	43	21	Stable	428	436	5.1%	9.9%
South West Metro	Cumberland PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	63	75	12	Stable	702	754	9.0%	9.9%
Central Metro	Redfern	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	56	58	2	Stable	588	586	9.5%	9.9%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	29	23	-6	Stable	265	235	10.9%	9.8%
Southern	The Hume PD	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	28	36	8	Stable	405	367	6.9%	9.8%
Central Metro	Sutherland Shire PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	57	59	2	Stable	650	600	8.8%	9.8%
Central Metro	Inner West PAC	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	21	30	9	Stable	283	309	7.4%	9.7%
South West Metro	Fairfield City PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	29	37	8	Stable	366	383	7.9%	9.7%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Fraud	34	68	34	100.0%	642	702	5.3%	9.7%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	29	32	3	Stable	392	335	7.4%	9.6%
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	40	37	-3	Stable	378	390	10.6%	9.5%
Western	Oxley PD	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	15	37	22	-	385	393	3.9%	9.4%
South West Metro	Campbelltown City PA	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	31	30	-1	Stable	300	320	10.3%	9.4%
Central Metro	Botany Bay	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	14	21	7	-	204	224	6.9%	9.4%
South West Metro	Campsie	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	62	44	-18	Stable	406	466	15.3%	9.4%
South West Metro	Liverpool City PAC	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	23	41	18	Stable	428	443	5.4%	9.3%
North West Metro	Kuring Gai	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	34	21	-13	Stable	184	227	18.5%	9.3%
Northern	Tweed/Byron	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	31	51	20	64.5%	580	547	5.3%	9.3%
North West Metro	Blacktown	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	9	34	25	-	315	367	2.9%	9.3%
South West Metro	Auburn PAC	Theft	Steal from dwelling	20	22	2	Stable	225	240	8.9%	9.2%
South West Metro	Campbelltown City PA	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	65	97	32	Stable	879	1,052	7.4%	9.2%
Central Metro	Sydney City PAC	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	131	157	26	Stable	1,826	1,699	7.2%	9.2%

Central Metro	St George PAC	Assault	Domestic violence related assault	73	82	9	Stable	810	909	9.0%	9.0%
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