RECORDED CRIME REJECTED INCIDENT MONITORING REPORT

RECORDED CRIME DATA TO MARCH 2011

The Bureau's Recorded Crime Audit Strategy includes monitoring rejected incidents to identify possible under-reporting of criminal incidents through biannual analysis of the effect of 'rejected' incidents on state-wide and regional trends.

The focus is on changes in rejected incidents as a proportion of all incidents over time as this may highlight changes in Police recording practices and, potentially, any deliberate understating of crime. The results are analysed by Police Local Area Command.

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].

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- No reported trend at the State or statistical division level, but six trends at the metropolitan SSD level (three in Canterbury-Bankstown, one in Inner Sydney, Outer Western Sydney and Blacktown) would have been less favourable if all rejected incidents had been included in the data.
- There was no State-wide trend in rejected incidents across all offences in the 24 months to March 2011. (While statistically stable, year-on-year saw the rejected rate decrease from 2.0% to 1.7% of all incidents.)
- While NSW showed an upward trend of 13.7% in rejected incidents of fraud over the 24 months to March 2011, this did not affect the reported State trend and the rejected rate for fraud offences remain below 5% across the State.
- Five LACs, three in the South West Metro region and two in the Central Metro region reported a significant increase in rejected incidents for a single theft offence.
- City Central LAC recorded a 70% upward trend in rejected incidents of motor vehicle theft and the rejection rate was flagged as high (22.8%) in Table 4.

DEFINITIONS

Rejected – The NSW Police Crime Recording Standard (Draft Version 2.0, December 2010) states:

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

> Where evidence exists to indicate the crime / incident did not occur and has no foundation (i.e. statement of person reporting and / or observation or witness statements, etc), the incident classification should be recorded as REJECTED.

Selected offences – selected offences are the standard 17 major offences excluding *murder* (no rejected incidents) and *robbery with a firearm* (insufficient rejected incidents) 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.

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

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

A) NSW AND REGIONAL TRENDS AFFECTED BY REJECTED INCIDENTS

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

This table shows that for the selected offences at the State, SD and Metropolitan SSD levels, six reported trends at SSD level would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included in the data:

- Canterbury-Bankstown: s*exual assault*, *steal from dwelling* and *breach Apprehended Violence Order* all would have changed from stable to an upward trend if all rejected incidents had been included;
- Inner Sydney: *motor vehicle theft* would have changed from a downtrend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included;
- Outer Western Sydney: *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* would have changed from a downtrend trend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included; and
- Blacktown: *breach bail conditions* would have changed from stable to an uptrend trend if all rejected incidents had been included.

Conversely, one trend at SD level and two at SSD level would have been more favourable had all rejected incidents been included:

- At the SD level, Far West has a trend change from upward to stable when rejected incidents are included for *Breach Apprehended Violence Order.*

- For the Metropolitan SSDs, there were two trends that would have been affected by including rejected incidents:

  - Fairfield-Liverpool: *steal from retail store* would have changed from an uptrend trend to stable if all rejected incidents had been included; and
  - Central Northern Sydney: *robbery without a weapon* would have changed from stable to a downtrend trend if all rejected incidents had been included.

At the LGA level, 18 trends (or less than 2% of trend tests conducted) would have been less favourable had all rejected incidents been included.

B) CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REJECTED INCIDENTS ACROSS ALL OFFENCES FOR NSW

Table 2 in the Appendix shows that total rejected incidents across all offence categories for NSW in the 24 months to March 2011, were stable. In the 12 months to March 2010 a total of 13,401 incidents were rejected compared with 11,494 incidents in the 12 months to March 2011.

Where there were sufficient incidents to conduct a trend test[1], most offence types showed a stable or downward trend in rejected incidents, with the exception of *fraud*.

Rejected *fraud* incidents showed a statistically significant increase of 13.7% in the 24 months to March 2011, a reduction from the 23.4% increase in the previous report to September 2010. The rejected rate for fraud incidents was 3.9% in the 12 months to March 2011.

Rejected *motor vehicle theft* incidents have now moved to stable after an uptrend reported in the previous audit report.

Of note was a significant downward trend of 35.4% in rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents.

Table 2 in the Appendix shows that for all offences at the State level, (where more than 20 incidents were rejected over the 12 months to March 2011), the offences with a rejection rate above 5% were: *abduction and kidnapping* (12.0%), *stock theft* (8.9%), *robbery without a weapon* (7.9%), *sexual assault* (6.6%), and *robbery with a weapon not a firearm* (5.1%).

C) LAC TRENDS IN REJECTED INCIDENTS

A trend test was carried out to determine whether a significant upward trend was present for any LAC that rejected at least 20 incidents during both the 12 months to March 2011 and the previous 12 months for all selected offences.

Table 3 of the Appendix shows that there was an upward trend in rejected *fraud* incidents in the Rosehill and Eastern Beaches LACs (up 165% and 35.6% respectively), an upward trend in rejected *break and enter dwelling* incidents in the Campsie and Bankstown LACs (up 77.3% and 53.3% respectively) and an upward trend in *motor vehicle theft* rejected incidents in the City Central LAC (up 70%).

There were nine downward trends in rejected incidents, including six LACs with a significant decrease in rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents.

Data for Lower Hunter LAC showed a significant increase (up 22.6%) in rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents. This LAC was replaced by the Central Hunter and Port Stephens LACs but the change has not been completely implemented in BOCSAR's data. These LACs will be reported on separately in future reports.

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 10% in the 12 months to March 2011 and there were at least 20 incidents rejected in the same period. From the list of 16 records in the table, only three showed an increase of more than 20 rejected incidents from the previous year. These were *fraud* in the Sutherland and Macquarie Fields LACs and *steal from person* in the Eastern Suburbs LAC.

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[1] Note that there were too few rejected incident counts to carry out trend tests for 38 of the 62 offences.

The highest rejection rate was for *sexual assault* in Bankstown LAC with 30.8% of all incidents rejected in the 12 months to March 2011, compared with 25.4% of incidents in the 12 months to March 2010.

Advice from the Crime Manager at Bankstown LAC is that this increase has followed a review of sexual assault incidents and that all incidents were validly rejected as they met the standard for rejection:

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

Table 4 in the Appendix shows that City Central LAC had a statistically significant increase in rejected incidents of *motor vehicle theft* and all other LACs were stable or had insufficient numbers to calculate a trend.

CONCLUSION

While there have been some marked falls in rejected incidents across the State, there are still some regional trends being affected by increases in rejected incidents.

Following the two previous Rejected Incidents audits using data to March 2010 and September 2010, there has been a continued reduction in rejected *non-domestic violence related assault* incidents, with a statistically significant 35.4% decrease.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
14 June 2011

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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% to 100% 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 2009 - Mar 2010	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011
			Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and annual percentage change	Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and percentage change				
NSW SD	Far West	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	147	169	15.0%	152	174	Stable	5	5	3.3%	2.9%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Inner Sydney	Motor vehicle theft	1,500	1,359	-9.4%	1,629	1,497	Stable	129	138	7.9%	9.2%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Canterbury-Bankstown	Sexual assault	92	115	Stable	111	153	37.8%	19	38	17.1%	24.8%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Canterbury-Bankstown	Steal from dwelling	498	519	Stable	518	553	6.8%	20	34	3.9%	6.1%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Canterbury-Bankstown	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	331	355	Stable	347	380	9.5%	16	25	4.6%	6.6%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Fairfield-Liverpool	Steal from retail store	1,006	1,105	9.8%	1,021	1,109	Stable	15	4	1.5%	0.4%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Outer Western Sydney	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	71	60	-15.5%	73	64	Stable	2	4	2.7%	6.3%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Blacktown	Breach bail conditions	1,347	1,519	Stable	1,349	1,522	12.8%	2	3	0.1%	0.2%
NSW Metropolitan SSD	Central Northern Sydney	Robbery without a weapon	80	60	Stable	85	63	-25.9%	5	3	5.9%	4.8%
NSW LGA	Albury	Sexual assault	40	64	60.0%	43	65	Stable	3	1	7.0%	1.5%
NSW LGA	Armidale Dumaresq	Sexual assault	18	30	-	23	32	Stable	5	2	21.7%	6.3%
NSW LGA	The Hills Shire	Sexual assault	35	60	71.4%	37	60	Stable	2	0	5.4%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Bega Valley	Sexual assault	28	19	-	28	20	Stable	0	1	0.0%	5.0%
NSW LGA	Blacktown	Breach bail conditions	1,347	1,519	Stable	1,349	1,522	12.8%	2	3	0.1%	0.2%
NSW LGA	Coffs Harbour	Robbery without a weapon	17	18	-	22	20	Stable	5	2	22.7%	10.0%
NSW LGA	Cooma-Monaro	Fraud	19	16	-	22	23	Stable	3	7	13.6%	30.4%
NSW LGA	Coonamble	Break and enter non-dwelling	56	81	44.6%	57	81	Stable	1	0	1.8%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Cootamundra	Break and enter dwelling	25	34	Stable	28	40	42.9%	3	6	10.7%	15.0%
NSW LGA	Deniliquin	Steal from motor vehicle	53	25	-52.8%	55	26	Stable	2	1	3.6%	3.8%
NSW LGA	Dubbo	Steal from retail store	135	189	40.0%	140	192	Stable	5	3	3.6%	1.6%
NSW LGA	Eurobodalla	Malicious damage to property	559	466	Stable	563	466	-17.2%	4	0	0.7%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Fairfield	Robbery without a weapon	155	96	-38.1%	164	112	Stable	9	16	5.5%	14.3%
NSW LGA	Glen Innes Severn	Break and enter dwelling	38	69	81.6%	39	69	Stable	1	0	2.6%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Gosford	Malicious damage to property	2,359	2,000	-15.2%	2,368	2,011	Stable	9	11	0.4%	0.5%
NSW LGA	Griffith	Sexual assault	19	24	-	21	24	Stable	2	0	9.5%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Gunnedah	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	41	56	36.6%	44	56	Stable	3	0	6.8%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Hawkesbury	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	44	51	Stable	44	54	22.7%	0	3	0.0%	5.6%
NSW LGA	Holroyd	Steal from dwelling	250	197	Stable	266	210	-21.1%	16	13	6.0%	6.2%
NSW LGA	Hurstville	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	25	19	-	28	22	Stable	3	3	10.7%	13.6%
NSW LGA	Kogarah	Steal from person	23	19	-	23	20	Stable	0	1	0.0%	5.0%
NSW LGA	Kyogle	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	44	26	-40.9%	45	27	Stable	1	1	2.2%	3.7%
NSW LGA	Leichhardt	Break and enter dwelling	318	209	-34.3%	328	217	Stable	10	8	3.0%	3.7%

Region	Area Name	Offence category	Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and annual percentage change	Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and percentage change	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011
NSW LGA	Liverpool Plains	Break and enter dwelling	18	39	-	20	41	105.0%	2	2	10.0%	4.9%
NSW LGA	Mid-Western Regional	Sexual assault	19	22	-	21	25	Stable	2	3	9.5%	12.0%
NSW LGA	Mid-Western Regional	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	32	19	-	33	21	Stable	1	2	3.0%	9.5%
NSW LGA	Mid-Western Regional	Breach bail conditions	68	89	Stable	69	92	33.3%	1	3	1.4%	3.3%
NSW LGA	Moree Plains	Steal from retail store	106	64	-39.6%	113	65	Stable	7	1	6.2%	1.5%
NSW LGA	Mosman	Motor vehicle theft	26	19	-	35	24	Stable	9	5	25.7%	20.8%
NSW LGA	Murray	Steal from motor vehicle	21	45	114.3%	23	45	Stable	2	0	8.7%	0.0%
NSW LGA	Nambucca	Fraud	26	40	Stable	27	47	74.1%	1	7	3.7%	14.9%
NSW LGA	Newcastle	Robbery without a weapon	135	105	Stable	158	117	-25.9%	23	12	14.6%	10.3%
NSW LGA	North Sydney	Robbery without a weapon	25	19	-	25	21	Stable	0	2	0.0%	9.5%
NSW LGA	Orange	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	82	94	14.6%	92	97	Stable	10	3	10.9%	3.1%
NSW LGA	Palerang	Motor vehicle theft	23	19	-	24	21	Stable	1	2	4.2%	9.5%
NSW LGA	Palerang	Steal from motor vehicle	20	19	-	20	20	Stable	0	1	0.0%	5.0%
NSW LGA	Parramatta	Steal from retail store	904	692	Stable	905	696	-23.1%	1	4	0.1%	0.6%
NSW LGA	Queanbeyan	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	80	55	-31.3%	81	60	Stable	1	5	1.2%	8.3%
NSW LGA	Richmond Valley	Motor vehicle theft	80	85	Stable	82	88	7.3%	2	3	2.4%	3.4%
NSW LGA	Rockdale	Sexual assault	18	26	-	20	28	Stable	2	2	10.0%	7.1%
NSW LGA	Rockdale	Break and enter dwelling	321	353	Stable	328	373	13.7%	7	20	2.1%	5.4%
NSW LGA	Ryde	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	60	44	-26.7%	61	45	Stable	1	1	1.6%	2.2%
NSW LGA	Shoalhaven	Robbery without a weapon	24	35	Stable	27	43	59.3%	3	8	11.1%	18.6%
NSW LGA	Sutherland Shire	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	262	313	19.5%	301	326	Stable	39	13	13.0%	4.0%
NSW LGA	Tamworth Regional	Robbery without a weapon	19	27	-	20	30	Stable	1	3	5.0%	10.0%
NSW LGA	Tamworth Regional	Steal from person	41	29	-29.3%	42	32	Stable	1	3	2.4%	9.4%
NSW LGA	Tumut Shire	Break and enter non-dwelling	44	19	-	48	20	-58.3%	4	1	8.3%	5.0%
NSW LGA	Tweed	Break and enter dwelling	435	505	16.1%	458	513	Stable	23	8	5.0%	1.6%
NSW LGA	Tweed	Steal from person	49	32	-34.7%	50	33	Stable	1	1	2.0%	3.0%
NSW LGA	Walgett	Motor vehicle theft	19	23	-	23	26	Stable	4	3	17.4%	11.5%
NSW LGA	Willoughby	Motor vehicle theft	88	69	Stable	108	72	-33.3%	20	3	18.5%	4.2%
NSW LGA	Willoughby	Steal from retail store	560	447	Stable	561	448	-20.1%	1	1	0.2%	0.2%
NSW LGA	Young	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	17	20	-	20	21	Stable	3	1	15.0%	4.8%
NSW LGA	Young	Motor vehicle theft	18	21	-	23	22	Stable	5	1	21.7%	4.5%

Appendix Table 2: NSW trends in rejected incidents

Region	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2009 - Mar 2011	Total number of incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Total number of incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011
NSW	Homicide	Murder (a)	0	0	-	78	80	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Homicide	Attempted murder	0	0	-	35	49	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Homicide	Murder accessory, conspiracy	1	0	-	8	7	12.5%	0.0%
NSW	Homicide	Manslaughter (a)	0	0	-	11	8	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Assault - domestic violence related	Domestic violence related assault	931	708	-24.0%	26,968	27,065	3.5%	2.6%
NSW	Assault - non-domestic violence related	Non-domestic violence related assault	2,342	1,514	-35.4%	43,146	40,313	5.4%	3.8%
NSW	Assault	Assault Police	0	1	-	2,601	2,476	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	287	307	Stable	4,734	4,658	6.1%	6.6%
NSW	Sexual offences	Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	189	154	Stable	5,644	5,468	3.3%	2.8%
NSW	Abduction and kidnapping		49	43	Stable	345	359	14.2%	12.0%
NSW	Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	302	287	Stable	4,148	3,635	7.3%	7.9%
NSW	Robbery	Robbery with a firearm	12	10	-	457	417	2.6%	2.4%
NSW	Robbery	Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	74	79	Stable	1,717	1,540	4.3%	5.1%
NSW	Blackmail and extortion		9	5	-	200	110	4.5%	4.5%
NSW	Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		424	288	-32.1%	29,010	29,729	1.5%	1.0%
NSW	Other offences against the person		32	18	-	1,456	1,401	2.2%	1.3%
NSW	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	1,248	1,181	Stable	42,648	42,013	2.9%	2.8%
NSW	Theft	Break and enter non-dwelling	175	166	Stable	18,877	16,929	0.9%	1.0%
NSW	Theft	Receiving or handling stolen goods	17	23	-	5,460	5,556	0.3%	0.4%
NSW	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	1,028	1,015	Stable	23,229	20,919	4.4%	4.9%
NSW	Theft	Steal from motor vehicle	375	369	Stable	47,646	45,245	0.8%	0.8%
NSW	Theft	Steal from retail store	174	161	Stable	20,980	20,579	0.8%	0.8%
NSW	Theft	Steal from dwelling	986	776	-21.3%	22,571	21,400	4.4%	3.6%
NSW	Theft	Steal from person	400	355	Stable	9,685	9,044	4.1%	3.9%
NSW	Theft	Stock theft	43	60	Stable	545	671	7.9%	8.9%
NSW	Theft	Fraud	1,274	1,448	13.7%	36,775	37,023	3.5%	3.9%
NSW	Theft	Other theft	861	763	Stable	35,588	35,983	2.4%	2.1%
NSW	Arson		8	3	-	6,937	5,830	0.1%	0.1%
NSW	Malicious damage to property		926	690	-25.5%	100,066	90,844	0.9%	0.8%
NSW	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cocaine	0	0	-	679	695	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of narcotics	2	0	-	903	1,004	0.2%	0.0%

Region	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2009 - Mar 2011	Total number of incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Total number of incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011
NSW	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of cannabis	4	4	-	14,594	19,871	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of amphetamines	0	1	-	2,052	3,019	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of ecstasy	1	1	-	1,952	1,692	0.1%	0.1%
NSW	Drug offences	Possession and/or use of other drugs	6	6	-	2,133	2,885	0.3%	0.2%
NSW	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cocaine	0	0	-	251	158	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in narcotics	0	0	-	391	399	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in cannabis	2	2	-	549	704	0.4%	0.3%
NSW	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in amphetamines	0	0	-	554	972	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in ecstasy	0	0	-	549	344	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Dealing, trafficking in other drugs	0	0	-	187	233	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Cultivating cannabis	2	0	-	1,234	1,281	0.2%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Manufacture drug	0	0	-	73	96	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Drug offences	Importing drugs	0	1	-	38	35	0.0%	2.9%
NSW	Drug offences	Other drug offences	6	8	-	3,547	3,977	0.2%	0.2%
NSW	Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		28	27	Stable	7,881	7,930	0.4%	0.3%
NSW	Disorderly conduct	Trespass	103	46	-55.3%	8,802	8,784	1.2%	0.5%
NSW	Disorderly conduct	Offensive conduct	8	4	-	9,192	9,431	0.1%	0.0%
NSW	Disorderly conduct	Offensive language	2	0	-	6,650	6,235	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Disorderly conduct	Criminal intent	12	6	-	1,557	1,504	0.8%	0.4%
NSW	Betting and gaming offences		0	1	-	282	211	0.0%	0.5%
NSW	Liquor offences		16	19	-	18,113	17,079	0.1%	0.1%
NSW	Pornography offences		3	2	-	277	262	1.1%	0.8%
NSW	Prostitution offences		0	0	-	166	317	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Against justice procedures	Escape custody	1	1	-	196	174	0.5%	0.6%
NSW	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	780	604	Stable	12,644	12,929	6.2%	4.7%
NSW	Against justice procedures	Breach bail conditions	172	263	Stable	25,484	28,260	0.7%	0.9%
NSW	Against justice procedures	Fail to appear	7	12	-	1,105	1,186	0.6%	1.0%
NSW	Against justice procedures	Resist or hinder officer	2	2	-	7,488	6,930	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Against justice procedures	Other offences against justice procedures	8	5	-	567	466	1.4%	1.1%
NSW	Transport regulatory offences		12	11	-	44,387	57,602	0.0%	0.0%
NSW	Other offences		57	44	Stable	15,274	15,157	0.4%	0.3%
NSW	**All offences**		**13,401**	**11,494**	**Stable**	**681,316**	**681,173**	**2.0%**	**1.7%**

Appendix Table 3: Significant LAC trends for rejected incidents

Region	LAC	Offence category	Subcategory	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Trend and annual percentage change
South West Metro	Rosehill	Theft	Fraud	20	53	**165.0%**
South West Metro	Campsie	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	22	39	**77.3%**
Central Metro	City Central	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	34	**70.0%**
South West Metro	Bankstown	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	30	46	**53.3%**
Central Metro	Eastern Beaches	Theft	Fraud	45	61	**35.6%**
Northern	Lower Hunter (a)	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	31	38	**22.6%**
Northern	Newcastle City	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	138	34	**-75.4%**
Northern	Lower Hunter (a)	Theft	Steal from dwelling	67	26	**-61.2%**
South West Metro	Liverpool	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	72	29	**-59.7%**
Northern	Lower Hunter (a)	Theft	Other theft	160	70	**-56.3%**
Northern	Coffs-Clarence	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	63	32	**-49.2%**
Southern	Griffith	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	39	20	**-48.7%**
Northern	Newcastle City	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	58	30	**-48.3%**
North West Metro	Penrith	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	45	27	**-40.0%**
Northern	Tweed-Byron	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	55	39	**-29.1%**

(a) Lower Hunter LAC comprises the current Port Stephens and Central Hunter LACs. These will be separated in future reports.

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 2009 - Mar 2010	Number of rejected incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Difference	Trend and annual percentage change of rejected incident over Apr 2009 - Mar 2011	Total number of incidents for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Total number of incidents for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	Percentage of incidents rejected for Apr 2010 - Mar 2011
South West Metro	Bankstown	Sexual offences	Sexual assault	17	28	11	-	67	91	25.4%	30.8%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	31	29	-2	Stable	158	103	19.6%	28.2%
Central Metro	City Central	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	20	34	14	70.0%	119	149	16.8%	22.8%
South West Metro	Bankstown	Robbery	Robbery without a weapon	19	21	2	-	110	101	17.3%	20.8%
Central Metro	Sutherland	Theft	Fraud	58	98	40	Stable	374	482	15.5%	20.3%
Central Metro	Rose Bay	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	15	22	7	-	147	146	10.2%	15.1%
Southern	Albury	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	17	24	7	-	167	166	10.2%	14.5%
South West Metro	Macquarie Fields	Theft	Fraud	14	43	29	-	306	296	4.6%	14.5%
Central Metro	Eastern Suburbs	Theft	Steal from person	4	31	27	-	301	218	1.3%	14.2%
Southern	Monaro	Theft	Fraud	25	33	8	Stable	294	235	8.5%	14.0%
Southern	Cootamundra	Theft	Fraud	17	24	7	-	117	172	14.5%	14.0%
Central Metro	Miranda	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	27	23	-4	Stable	229	188	11.8%	12.2%
Western	Orana	Against justice procedures	Breach Apprehended Violence Order	28	26	-2	Stable	191	231	14.7%	11.3%
Central Metro	Harbourside	Theft	Steal from dwelling	7	20	13	-	176	189	4.0%	10.6%
Central Metro	Miranda	Theft	Break and enter dwelling	14	28	14	-	332	269	4.2%	10.4%
Central Metro	Newtown	Assault	Non-domestic violence related assault	48	30	-18	Stable	305	296	15.7%	10.1%