



Women in NSW 2015: Explanatory notes

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
A profile of NSW women			
How many are we?	Total number of women and men in NSW	Total number of men and women who reside in the state of NSW.	ABS (2014), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0.
Where we live	Distribution of the NSW population by remoteness	Remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+). The index is supplied as a one kilometre grid covering all of Australia. Each grid point is allocated a value which is based on the measurement of road distances to service centres. The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) classifications are then overlayed onto the grid and an average score is calculated based upon the grid points that are contained within each SA1. The resulting average score determines which remoteness category is allocated to each SA1.	ABS (2014), <i>Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013</i> , Cat no. 3235.0.
How old are we?	Distribution of the NSW population by age and Aboriginality	Age groups are shown in 10-year groups with those aged 80 years and over categorised into one group.	ABS (2014), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0.
Median age	Median age of women and men	Nil	ABS (2014), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0.
Born overseas	Proportion of women born overseas	Nil	ABS (2015), <i>Migration, Australia, 2013-14</i> , Cat no. 3412.0.
Speak another language at home	Proportion of women who speak another language at home	Nil	ABS, <i>Census of Population and Housing 2011</i> , customised report using Table Builder.
Have a disability	Proportion of women who have a disability	This data was collected in the Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey. In this survey, a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities.	ABS (2014), <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: New South Wales, 2012</i> , Cat no. 4430.0.
Primary carers	Proportion of women who are primary carers	A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities, with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over.	ABS (2014), <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: New South Wales, 2012</i> , Cat no. 4430.0.
Aboriginality	Proportion of women who are Aboriginal	Nil	ABS (2014), <i>Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2014</i> , Cat no. 3238.0.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
People over 65 years living alone	Women's share of people aged 65 years and over living alone	Nil	ABS (2015), <i>Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036</i> , Cat no. 3236.0.
Fertility rate	Fertility rate by remoteness and Aboriginality	Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. The replacement level is the number of births per female required to retain a stable population.	ABS (2014), <i>Births, Australia, 2013</i> , Cat no. 3301.0.
Median age of mothers	Median age of first-time mothers and all mothers	Nil	ABS (2014), <i>Births, Australia, 2013</i> , Cat no. 3301.0.
Our families	Proportion of families that are single mother or single father families	A family is defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. This indicator shows the proportion of families by family composition: single mothers, single fathers, couples with children, couples without children and 'other families'.	ABS (2015), <i>Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036</i> , Cat no. 3236.0.
Percentage of births	Share of births to teenage mothers and mothers over 34	Nil	ABS (2014), <i>Births, Australia, 2013</i> , Cat no. 3301.0.
Life expectancy	Life expectancy of men and women	Nil	ABS (2014), <i>Deaths, Australia, 2013</i> , Cat no. 3302.0.

Health and wellbeing

Injury and disease

Death rate; causes of death (rate)	Standardised death rate for all causes of death as a total and for specific causes of death (per 100,000)	Causes of death as reported on death certificates. Causes of death refers to the underlying cause, that is the disease or injury, or multiple causes, which led to the initial disease that led directly to death.	ABS (2014), <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2013</i> (and previous years), Cat no. 3303.0.
Years of life lost	Years of potential life lost	Estimates of years of potential life lost (YPLL) are calculated for deaths of persons aged 1-78 years based on the assumption that deaths occurring at these ages are untimely.	ABS (2014), <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2013</i> (and previous years), Cat no. 3303.0.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Fall-related injuries (rate)	Rate of fall-related injuries requiring overnight hospital stay, people aged 65 years and over (per 100,000)	This indicator refers to patients in all NSW hospitals who are admitted overnight for a fall-related injury. Deaths are included but patients admitted and discharged the same day are not. The data are age-adjusted.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Fall-related hospitalisations 2013-14</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 22/6/2015.
Work-related injuries and diseases (work-related injury claims; occupational disease claims; occupational mental disorder claims)	Incidence rate of compensable work-related injury claims (injuries per 1,000 employees)	Work-related injuries and diseases include those that result from incidents at the place of work; while commuting to and from work; and illnesses contracted due to work; for example, industrial deafness, repetitive strain injuries, asthma and skin diseases. The data above refer to major claims where a workers' compensation claim was accepted and where five or more days time off work was paid through the NSW workers' compensation system for incapacity arising from the injury or disease. Claims are made by NSW workers and those self-employed earners covered by NSW workers' compensation legislation. This does not include Commonwealth Government employees. These claims amount to approximately 60 per cent of all lost time injuries in NSW annually. Rates provided are incidence rates (number of injuries per 1,000 employees), not frequency rates (number of injuries per million hours worked).	WorkCover NSW, unpublished claims data, 2014.
Social and emotional health			
Intentional self-harm (rate)	Rate of hospitalisation for intentional self-harm (per 100,000)	Intentional self-harm hospitalisations includes people of all ages and people aged 15 to 24 years who have experienced a hospital stay for an attempted suicide and/or an intentional self-inflicted injury or poisoning. This includes cases where intentional self-harm is the main reason for the hospital stays.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Intentional self-harm hospitalisations 2013-14</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 22/5/2015.
Psychological distress	Proportion of persons reporting high or very high levels of psychological distress, people aged 16 years and over	This indicator is based on people reporting high or very high psychological distress in the last four weeks through the use of a Kessler 10 Plus Psychological Distress Scale. This is a subgroup of all people with mental disorders. The Kessler 10 Plus questionnaire is used by NSW Health to assess anxiety, depression, agitation and psychological fatigue, and the effect of the distress.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: High or very high psychological distress in adults 2013</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 1/6/2015.
Use of health services			
Perceptions of healthcare	Proportion of persons reporting that health professionals always or often listened carefully, spent enough time with them and treated them with respect, people aged 15 years and over	This indicator examines the perceptions of NSW women regarding a range of medical services and also at delays in service use that women report. Respondents were asked for their opinion about how they were treated by health professionals they had seen in the previous 12 months. They were asked whether health professionals listened carefully to them; showed respect for them; and spent enough time with them.	ABS (2014), <i>Patient Experiences in Australia: Summary of Findings, 2013-14</i> , Cat no. 4839.0, customised report.

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Unacceptable waiting times	Proportion of persons reporting that they experienced unacceptable waiting times when visiting medical specialists	People who saw a general practitioner (GP) in the last 12 months for urgent medical care for their own health or who were referred to a medical specialist in the last 12 months for their own health.	ABS (2014), <i>Patient Experiences in Australia: Summary of Findings, 2013–14</i> , Cat no. 4839.0, customised report.
Breast cancer screening (rate)	Breast cancer screening rate, women aged 50–69 years (per 100 eligible women).	Uses data from the biennial screening rate for eligible women for breast cancer. Therefore the 2011–12 period covers 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012, not the 2011–12 financial year as with other indicators. The NSW Ministry of Health aims to screen, on a two-yearly basis, women aged 50 to 74 for breast cancer. Rates are age-standardised.	AIHW (2015), <i>BreastScreen Australia Monitoring Report 2013–2014</i> , Cat no. CAN 83.
Cervical cancer screening (rate)	Cervical cancer screening rate, women aged 20–69 years (per 100 eligible women).	Uses data from the biennial screening rate for eligible women for cervical cancer. Therefore the 2011–12 period covers 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012, not the 2011–12 financial year as with other indicators. The NSW Ministry of Health aims to screen, on a two-yearly basis, women aged 20 to 69 for cervical cancer. Cervical cancer can be prevented through the early detection of precancerous lesions by two-yearly Pap tests of women aged 20 to 69 years. Rates are age-standardised.	AIHW (2015), <i>Cervical screening in Australia 2013–14</i> , Cat no. CAN 91.
Feeling healthy and healthy behaviour			
Good or excellent health	Proportion of persons reporting being in good, very good or excellent health, people aged 16 years and over	Positive health status includes people who respond 'excellent', 'very good', or 'good' to a global self-rated health status question about their health over the last four-week period. Self-rated health is the single most reliable measure of health-related quality of life and a powerful predictor of future morbidity and mortality.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Excellent, very good and good self-rated health in adults 2014</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 22/6/2015.
Smoking	Proportion of persons who smoke tobacco on a daily or occasional basis, people aged 16 years and over	Data includes where a 'current smoker' is a person who reports smoking on a daily or occasional basis.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Current smoking in adults 2014</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 2/6/2015.
Risky drinking	Proportion of persons consuming alcohol at levels posing a lifetime risk to health, people aged 16 years and over	Engaging in drinking which poses a lifetime risk to health is defined as consuming more than two standard alcoholic drinks on a day when alcohol is consumed. This is consistent with the definition used in the National Health and Medical Research Council's 2009 guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol. Data from the 2012 ABS Australian Health Survey and the 2012 NSW Adult Population Health Survey are compared. The data from these surveys use different measures; the ABS measures consumption in the last week and NSW measurements includes 'usual consumption'.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Alcohol drinking in adults 2014</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 25/5/2015.
Overweight or obese	Proportion of persons who are obese or overweight as based on self-reported body weight and height, people aged 16 years and over	People 18 years and over who are defined as overweight or obese have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or higher: overweight (BMI from 25.0 to 29.9) and obese (BMI of 30.0 and over). The cut-off points are slightly different for people aged 16 and 17. School-age children are classified into weight classes according to international standards. As people tend to over report their height and under report their weight, body mass figures of adults which are based on self-reported data are likely to be underestimates. Child data is based on physical measurement.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Overweight or obesity in adults 2014</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 25/5/2015.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Healthy eating (fruit and vegetables)	Proportion of persons eating an adequate intake of fruit and vegetables, people aged 16 years and over	This indicator uses standards set out by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), which recommends that adults eat a minimum of two serves of fruit and five serves of vegetables a day to ensure good nutrition and health.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Fruit and vegetables – recommended consumption in adults 2014</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 4/6/2015.
Physical activity	Proportion of persons undertaking an adequate level of physical activity, people aged 16 years and over	Adequate physical activity is defined as undertaking physical activity for a total of at least 150 minutes per week over five separate occasions.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Physical Activity in adults 2014</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 2/6/2015.
Sexual and maternal health			
Chlamydia (notifications) (rate)	Rate of chlamydia notifications and hospitalisations, women aged 16 to 24 years (per 100 eligible women)	Chlamydia is a communicable disease that must by law be notified to government under the NSW Public Health Act, 2010. Many people who are infected do not have symptoms of infection but can still transmit the bacterium. The higher notification rates in young women may reflect the fact that women's symptoms are less definitive and therefore less easily diagnosed and treated than those of young men.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Chlamydia notifications 2013</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 3/9/2015.
Antenatal care (first antenatal check-up within 14 and 20 weeks of pregnancy)	Proportion of pregnant women who have their first antenatal check-up within the first 14 and 20 weeks of pregnancy	Antenatal is the period covering conception up to the time of birth. The decrease in attendance reported for the 2011 year is due to a change in the way the question was asked at data collection. In 2010, the question asked was 'Duration of pregnancy at first antenatal visit'. In 2011, the question asked was: 'Duration of pregnancy at first comprehensive booking for assessment by clinician'. Data include all mothers who gave birth (stillbirth or live birth) in NSW regardless of place of permanent residence.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Antenatal care by gestational age 2013</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 3/6/2015.
Maternal age (median age of mothers; median age of first-time mothers; teenage mothers; mothers over 35 years)	The median age of first-time mothers and of all mothers; proportion of births by teenage mothers and mothers aged over 35 years	Maternal age is the mother's age in completed years at the birth of her baby.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Maternal age 2013</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 7/4/2015.
Type of birth (normal vaginal births; caesarean section births)	Proportion of births that are normal vaginal, caesarean section and elective caesarean section	Vaginal births include vaginal breech births. A caesarean section occurs when a surgical incision is made into the mother's womb via the abdomen to directly remove the baby.	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Type of birth 2013</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 3/9/2015.
Breastfeeding (at hospital discharge and at six months)	Babies exclusively breastfed at six months and fully breastfed at discharge from hospital	Full breastfeeding includes babies who were breastfed or received expressed milk and no other liquids or solids. Full breastfeeding is the term in records collected at the time of hospital discharge. 'Exclusive breastfeeding' is defined as no other food or drink, not even water, except breast milk (including milk expressed) for six months of life, but allows the infant to receive oral rehydration solutions, drops and syrups (vitamins, minerals and medicines).	CEE (2013), <i>Health Statistics New South Wales: Exclusively breastfed at 6 months 2014 and infant feeding at discharge from hospital 2013</i> . Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Accessed 22/06/2015.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Education and learning			
High school education			
HSC completion	Proportion of the potential year 12 student population who achieve a NSW Higher School Certificate Award	Completion rates are estimated by calculating the number of students who meet the requirements of a year 12 certificate expressed as a percentage of the potential year 12 population. The potential year 12 population is an estimate of a single year age group which could have attended year 12 that year, calculated as the estimated resident population aged 15 to 19 divided by five.	Productivity Commission (2015), <i>Report on Government Services 2015</i> .
STEM HSC subject completions (rate)	Rate of Higher School Certificate completions in science, technology, engineering and mathematics subjects (per 100)	There are 21 separate HSC courses within the STEM key learning areas in NSW.	BOSTES, unpublished data, 2014.
Vocational education and training			
Vocational education and training participation	Proportion of persons participating in a vocation education and training course, people aged 15 to 64 years	Reports on the number and rate of women's and men's participation in government-funded vocational education and training (VET) in NSW for courses at all Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) levels. Government-funded VET includes students funded by the Commonwealth and NSW governments. It does not include students paying fee-for-service to private registered training organisations (RTOs) or school-based VET students. The rate is based on the number of students as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years, and refers to the highest course undertaken by the student.	Productivity Commission (2015), <i>Report on Government Services, 2015</i> .
Qualifications at AQF Certificate III and above	Proportion of persons who hold qualifications at Australian Qualifications Framework Certificate III and above	Certificate III qualification is regarded as a minimum non-school qualification.	ABS (2014), <i>Education and Work, 2014</i> , Cat no. 6227.0.
Apprenticeships and traineeships			
Apprenticeship and traineeship commencements	Number and proportion of persons commencing an apprenticeship or traineeship	Apprentices are trained in a skilled trade, such as electrical, plumbing, cabinet-making and automotive. Upon completion, apprentices become a qualified tradesperson. Apprenticeships are typically three to four years in duration. Trainees are trained in vocational areas, such as office administration, information technology and tourism. Upon successful completion, a trainee will receive a qualification in their chosen vocational area. Traineeships are typically one to two years in duration.	NCVER (2015), <i>Apprentices and Trainees Collection, 2014</i> .
Apprenticeship and traineeship completions	Number and proportion of persons completing an apprenticeship or traineeship	Apprentices are trained in a skilled trade, such as electrical, plumbing, cabinet-making and automotive. Upon completion, apprentices become a qualified tradesperson. Apprenticeships are typically three to four years in duration. Trainees are trained in vocational areas, such as office administration, information technology and tourism. Upon successful completion, a trainee will receive a qualification in their chosen vocational area. Traineeships are typically one to two years in duration.	NCVER (2015), <i>Apprentices and Trainees Collection, 2014</i> .

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Participation in technical and trade training	Proportion of apprentices and trainees commencing a technical and trade occupation apprenticeship or traineeship	Technical and trade occupation apprentices and trainees are people whose apprenticeship or traineeship is in a Major Group 3 (Technicians and Trades Workers) occupation in the Australia and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 2006. This group includes: engineering, ICT and science technicians, automotive and engineering trades workers, construction trades workers, electro-technology and telecommunications trades workers, food trades workers, skilled animal and horticultural workers and other technicians and trades workers.	NCVER (2015), <i>Apprentices and Trainees Collection, 2014</i> .
Higher education			
Undergraduate student commencements	Number and proportion of persons commencing an undergraduate degree	This indicator reports on all domestic students commencing in or enrolled in undergraduate courses in Australian universities and other approved higher education institutions who in 2013 gave NSW as their state of permanent residence. Undergraduate qualifications comprise of associate and bachelor's degrees, as well as some advanced diplomas and diplomas.	DET (2015), <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection (Student Collection)</i> , unpublished data, 2013.
Undergraduate student completions	Number and proportion of persons completing an undergraduate degree	This indicator reports on all domestic students commencing in or enrolled in undergraduate courses in Australian universities and other approved higher education institutions who in 2013 gave NSW as their state of permanent residence. Undergraduate qualifications comprise of associate and bachelor's degrees, as well as some advanced diplomas and diplomas.	DET (2015), <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection (Student Collection)</i> , unpublished data, 2013.
Postgraduate student commencements	Number and proportion of persons commencing a postgraduate degree	This indicator reports on all domestic students commencing in or enrolled in undergraduate courses in Australian universities and other approved higher education institutions who in 2013 gave NSW as their state of permanent residence. Postgraduate qualifications include Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, master and doctoral degrees by research and coursework.	DET (2015), <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection (Student Collection)</i> , unpublished data, 2013.
Postgraduate student completions	Proportion of persons completing a postgraduate degree	This indicator reports on all domestic students commencing in or enrolled in undergraduate courses in Australian universities and other approved higher education institutions who in 2013 gave NSW as their state of permanent residence. Postgraduate qualifications include Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, master and doctoral degrees by research and coursework.	DET (2015), <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection (Student Collection)</i> , unpublished data, 2013.
STEM undergraduate course commencements (rate)	Rate of undergraduate course commencements in a STEM field (per 100)	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) commencements for this indicator include enrolments by domestic students in the fields of: natural and physical sciences, information technology, engineering and related technologies, architecture and building, agriculture, environmental and related studies, health, and nursing. Behavioural science is considered a STEM subject despite falling within the society and culture study area. Where students undertake double degrees, these are counted as two enrolments. While women are less likely to choose STEM courses than men, the student body of all STEM fields combined is nearly 50 per cent women due to there being more women than men studying at the undergraduate level.	DET (2015), <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection (Student Collection)</i> , unpublished data, 2013.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
STEM undergraduate course completions (rate)	Rate of undergraduate course completions in a STEM field (per 100)	STEM completions for this indicator include enrolments by domestic students in those fields of study listed in the fields of: natural and physical sciences, information technology, engineering and related technologies, architecture and building, agriculture, environmental and related studies, health, and nursing. Behavioural science is considered a STEM subject despite falling within the society and culture study area. Where students undertake double degrees, these are counted as two enrolments. While women are less likely to choose STEM courses than men, the student body of all STEM fields combined is nearly 50 per cent women due to there being more women than men studying at the undergraduate level.	DET (2015), <i>Higher Education Statistics Collection (Student Collection)</i> , unpublished data, 2013.
Employment outcomes			
VET graduates working in their field of study	Proportion of vocational education and training (VET) graduates working in the field for which they are qualified	NCVER defines the 'field of study' by matching the student's reported occupation six months after training has completed with the intended occupation for the training course in question (as described in Training Packages). In previous <i>Women in NSW</i> reports, both modular completers and graduates were included in the data. The data in this year's report exclude modular completers, looking at graduates only.	NCVER (2015), <i>Student Outcomes Survey</i> , unpublished data, 2014.
Starting salaries for young graduates	Median starting salaries for young graduates, people aged under 25 years	The Australian Graduate Survey, undertaken annually since 1972, surveys new graduates from all Australian universities, and a number of higher education institutes and colleges, approximately four months after they complete the requirements for their awards. Data shown in this indicator are an average across all disciplines and do not necessarily mean that women are paid less than men in each field.	GCA (2015), <i>Australian Graduate Survey</i> , unpublished data, 2014.
Lifelong learning			
Participation in work-related training	Proportion of employed persons participating in structured work-related learning in the last 12 months, people aged 15 to 64 years	Structured work-related training is defined as any education or training courses that are undertaken as part of employment, are planned in advance and have explicit attendance and assessment criteria. Note that individuals do not need to be currently employed to have undertaken work-related training in the previous 12 months. Key Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Variable used: jttrwrk. Data weighted using the Jackknife method.	Melbourne Institute (2015), <i>HILDA Survey Release 13.0, 2013</i> , weighted data.
Participation in adult and community education	Number of persons in adult and community education (government-funded providers)	NSW's community colleges provide a primary network for the delivery of community education, specialising in adult learning courses that may, but do not always, lead to a formal educational qualification. The statistics reported on are for total enrolments in adult and community education providers that attract government funding.	DEC (2014), <i>ACE Statistics</i> , unpublished data, 2013.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Work and financial security			
Workforce engagement			
Labour force participation (rate)	Proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are participating in the labour force	This data are estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The labour force participation rate reflects the extent to which people are active in the paid labour force: that is, employed, engaged in business, or looking for work. Trend Series.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, July 2015</i> , Cat no. 6202.0. Table 1 and Table 4.
Employment (rate)	Proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are currently employed	This data are estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The employment rate is a ratio of those people who are currently employed (have worked in a paid job for at least one hour during the last week) to the civilian population aged 15 years and over. Trend Series.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, July 2015</i> , Cat no. 6202.0. Table 1 and Table 4.
Unemployment (rate)	Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed	This data are estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The unemployed are people who were actively looking for work and available to start immediately. Trend Series.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, July 2015</i> , Cat no. 6202.0. Table 1 and Table 4.
Underutilisation (rate)	Proportion of the labour force who are either unemployed or underemployed (people wanting more hours of work)	This data are estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. This indicator adds to the unemployed people who are already working (part-time and full-time) and would like to, and are able to within four weeks, work more hours (the underemployed). These two groups together are referred to as people who are underutilised in the labour force. Trend Series.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, July 2015</i> , Cat no. 6202.0. Table 22 and Table 23.
Volunteering (rate)	Proportion of women and men who participated in voluntary work in the previous 12 months	A volunteer is defined as someone who in the last 12 months willingly gave unpaid help in the form of time, services or skills through an organisation or group. Data from 2014 was collected for people aged 15 years and over. Previous survey data for 2010 and 2006 was collected for people aged 18 years and over.	ABS (2015), <i>General Social Survey, Summary Results, Australia, 2014</i> (and previous years), Cat no. 4159.0.
Workforce security			
Casual employment	Proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and over in jobs without paid leave entitlements	The ABS defines casuals as employees who do not have paid leave entitlements, such as sick leave and holiday leave. They include people in both full and part-time employment. The ABS definition is used in this indicator, but it should be noted that this group excludes a proportion (around 11 per cent) of owners/managers who are estimated to be 'fixed term' or temporary workers operating as contractors. Original data.	ABS (2014), <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics July 2014</i> , Cat no. 6105.0. Table 2.
Part-time employment	Proportion of employed persons aged 15 years and over in employment of less than 35 hours per week	This data are estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. Part-time workers are employed people who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference period for the survey. Trend Series.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, July 2015</i> , Cat no. 6202.0. Table 1 and Table 4.

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Balancing work and caring responsibilities			
Parent's use of flexible work arrangements	Proportion of employed parents who report using flexible work arrangements	Employed parents in families with children aged 0 to 12 years, where at least one parent is employed.	ABS (2015), <i>Childhood Education and Care Australia, June 2014</i> , Cat no. 4402.0. Table 5.
Childcare (thought about using and actually used)	Proportion of households with dependent children aged 14 years and younger who considered using, and who actually used, formal and informal childcare	This indicator is not gender disaggregated and instead uses households as the unit of analysis. Children include any dependent children living in the household who are under 15 years. Childcare includes both formal and informal childcare, including family day care, long day care, preschool, out of school hours and vacation care, and also care by a friend or relative for free or for payment in kind. Quintiles are based on household disposable regular income. Key HILDA Variables used: cccinhh, ccuseth, ccwuse, hifefp. Data weighted using the Jackknife method.	Melbourne Institute (2015), <i>HILDA Survey Release 13.0, 2013</i> .
Unpaid household work	Average weekly time parents working full-time spend in unpaid household work	Average weekly time includes the mean hour spent in a typical week doing unpaid household work such as: playing with own children; playing with other people's children; caring for disabled spouse/relative; doing housework; doing household errands; and doing outdoor tasks. Children include any dependent children living in the household who are under 15 years. Full-time workers include persons usually employed for 35 hours or more per week. Key HILDA Variables used: lschd, lsocd, lscar, lshw, lserr, lsod, esdtl, cccinhh. Data weighted using the Jackknife method.	Melbourne Institute (2015), <i>HILDA Survey Release 13.0, 2013</i> .
Long hours in paid work	Proportion of full-time workers aged 25 to 44 years who work 45 hours or more per week in paid employment	Working long hours is defined as 45 hours or more per week. The 25 to 44 years age group has been selected as the group most likely to be considering, or having, children.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia 2015</i> , Cat no. 6202.0. Supercube EM1.
Feeling rushed	Proportion of full-time workers with dependent children who feel rushed or pressed for time 'almost always' or 'often'	Feeling rushed includes feeling rushed or pressed for time 'almost always' or 'often'. Children include any dependent children living in the household who are under 15 years. Full-time workers include persons usually employed for 35 hours or more per week. Key HILDA Variables used: lsrush, esdtl, cccinhh. Data weighted using the Jackknife method.	Melbourne Institute (2015), <i>HILDA Survey Release 13.0, 2013</i> .
Workforce segregation			
Occupational segregation	The proportion of employed people in major occupational groups who are women and men	Four quarters to February 2015 and previous years. This indicator is occupational segregation at the major occupational group level within the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Note that the degree of integration or segregation visible depends on the level of disaggregation selected - within each occupational group is a range of subgroups with their own patterns of segregation.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (2015)</i> , Cat, Cat no. 6291.0.55.003. ST E08.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Industry segregation	The proportion of employed people in major industry divisions who are women and men	Four quarters to February 2015 and previous years. This indicator is industry segregation at the industry division level within the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Note that the degree of integration or segregation visible depends on the level of disaggregation selected – within each industry division is a range of subdivisions with their own patterns of segregation.	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (2015)</i> , Cat no. 6291.0.55.003. ST E09.
Non-traditional jobs for women	Women's participation in occupational subgroups that have 25 per cent or fewer women	Four quarters to February 2015 and previous years. Occupational subgroups are defined at the ANZSCO submajor or two digit occupational grouping. Non-traditional occupations are those defined by the NSW Government as having 25 per cent or fewer women during the reference year (2012).	ABS (2015), <i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly, Aug 2015</i> , Cat no. 6291.0.55.003. ST E08.
Gender pay gap			
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for full-time adult employees	Average weekly earnings refer to the gross (before tax) pay of employees, and are exclusive of amounts deducted by salary sacrifice. Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation. The gender pay gap in average weekly earnings reported at this indicator refers to the difference between women's and men's average weekly ordinary time earnings expressed as a percentage of average weekly ordinary time earnings.	ABS (2014), <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia 2013</i> , Cat no. 6302.0.
Hourly earnings	Average hourly total cash earnings for non-managerial workers paid at the adult rate	<p>Average total hourly cash earnings exclude other employment benefits such as shares or in-kind financial benefits. The measure includes women and men in all industries except defence, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. Overtime and salary sacrifice amounts are included. The data for this indicator do not include managers and non-employees. The survey from which the data is drawn is an employer survey considered by the ABS to be methodologically the most suited to measuring the gender pay gap.</p> <p>For the 2014 Employee Earnings and Hours Survey the item 'Adult employee' was modified. The previous Adult category included those employees aged 21 years and over who are not paid the full adult rate of pay for their occupation, which includes those paid an apprentice/trainee or disability rate of pay. This conceptual change is not statistically significant when the new adult rate is compared to the former adult category. However, because of these changes, 2014 results for full-time non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate of pay are not directly comparable to 2012 results for full-time non-managerial adult employees.</p> <p>The gender pay gap in average hourly earnings reported at this indicator refers to the difference between women's and men's average hourly total cash earnings for non-managerial workers paid at the adult rate expressed as a percentage of men's average hourly total cash earnings for non-managerial workers paid at the adult rate.</p>	ABS (2015), <i>Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2014</i> (and previous years), Cat no. 6306. Published data for Australia, customised data for NSW.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Median annual earnings	Median total annual earnings for full-time workers aged 21 to 69 years	Total annual earnings include total financial year gross wages and salary (imputed by HILDA). Full-time workers include persons usually employed for 35 hours or more per week. Only individuals with a positive income are included in the analysis. The socio-economic analysis ranks and classifies the individual earnings data to deciles before determining the proportion of women and men that make up each decile group. Dollar figures for all years are indexed to the 2014 Consumer Price Index (CPI), which means that they differ from those presented in previous reports. Key HILDA Variable used: wsfei. Data weighted using the Jackknife method.	Annual earnings data from <i>HILDA Survey (2015), Release 13.0, 2013</i> . CPI data from ABS (2015), <i>Consumer Price Index, Australia, Mar 2015</i> , Cat no. 6401.0.
Median public sector annual earnings	Median full-time equivalent annual base earnings for women and men in the NSW public sector	This indicator measures the median annual full-time equivalent base salary for an employee's role reported by NSW public sector agencies as part of the annual NSW public sector workforce profile data collection. Temporary employees are included in this calculation. Casual or contingent workers (including sessional/seasonal and retained firefighters) are excluded from this calculation. Annual earnings do not include other remuneration such as allowances, penalty rates, and superannuation. The collection covers all agencies, including state-owned corporation and government trading enterprises.	NSW PSC (2014), <i>Workforce Profile 2014 Report</i> . For national data, Australian PSC (2013), <i>APS Remuneration Report 2013</i> .
Financial security			
Housing stress	Rental and mortgage stress, people 45 years and over	This indicator is not gender disaggregated and instead uses households as the unit of analysis. Housing stress occurs where household mortgage or rental payments equal 30 per cent or more of annual household financial year gross regular income (imputed by HILDA). Only households containing a person 45 years or over, with a positive household income and paying mortgage or rental repayments are included in the analysis. Note that monthly mortgage and rental repayments have been converted to an annual amount for comparison with annual earnings data. Usual monthly repayments figures have been divided by 4.3 weeks (to obtain a per week average) and multiplied by 52 (number of weeks in a year) to obtain the annual figure. Results for single person are compared to results for people in married or de facto relationships. Key HILDA Variables used: hifefp, hstenr, hsrnt, hsmg, mrcurr. Data weighted using the Jackknife method, the data for individuals are weighted using responding person weights while the data for households (income) are weighted using household weights.	Melbourne Institute (2015), <i>HILDA Survey Release 13.0, 2013</i> .
Main source of income in retirement (government pensions and allowances)	Proportion of retirees aged 65 years and over who rely on government pensions and allowances as their main source of income	Retired people are defined as those aged 65 and over and not in the labour force. The main source of income other than government pensions and allowances is 'Other income' which includes non-government pensions such as superannuation. There have been some changes in the definition of income in the SIH over the years which may have some impact on the trends in the data series.	ABS (2013), <i>Microdata: Income and Housing, Australia, 2011-12</i> , Cat no. 6541.0.30.001, confidentialised unit record file.
Median superannuation balance	Median superannuation balance of women and men aged 45-60 years	2007 is the latest data.	ABS (2007), <i>Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation</i> , Cat no. 6361.0.55.003.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Leadership			
Candidates for election			
Candidates for local government election	Proportion of candidates for local government election who are women	The most recent local government elections were held in September 2012.	NSW OLG (2013), <i>NSW Councillor and Candidate Report 2012: Local Government Elections</i> . NSW DPC, <i>Division of Local Government, Candidates and Councillors 2008 Report on the survey of Local Government Elected Members and Candidates for elections held in September 2008</i> . p.13.
Candidates for NSW Legislative Assembly	Proportion of candidates for the NSW Legislative Assembly who are women	The most recent NSW Government election was held in March 2015.	For 2011, NSW Electoral Commission (2011), <i>Report on the conduct of the NSW state election 2011</i> . p. 13. For 2015, ABC website, NSW Election 2015, Results, www.abc.net.au , Accessed August 2015; NSW Electoral Commission website, State Elections, www.elections.nsw.gov.au , Accessed August 2015.
Candidates for NSW Legislative Council	Proportion of candidates for the NSW Legislative Council who are women	The most recent NSW Government election was held in March 2015.	For 2011, NSW Electoral Commission (2011), <i>Report on the conduct of the NSW state election 2011</i> . p. 13. For 2015, ABC website, NSW Election 2015, Results, www.abc.net.au , Accessed August 2015; NSW Electoral Commission website, State Elections, www.elections.nsw.gov.au , Accessed August 2015.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Elected representatives			
Local government councillors	Proportion of elected representatives to local government who are women	Nil	NSW OLG (2013), <i>NSW Councillor and Candidate Report 2012: Local Government Elections</i> . NSW DPC, <i>Division of Local Government, Candidates and Councillors 2008 Report on the survey of Local Government Elected Members and Candidates for elections held in September 2008</i> .
NSW Legislative Assembly	Proportion of Legislative Assembly seats held by women as at May of election year	Nil	Parliament of NSW website, <i>Women Members in the NSW Parliament, 1973 to 2015</i> . Accessed August 2015.
NSW Legislative Council	Proportion of Legislative Council seats held by women as at May of election year	Nil	Parliament of NSW website, <i>Women Members in the NSW Parliament, 1973 to 2015</i> . Accessed August 2015.
Public sector leadership			
NSW government board members	Proportion of positions on NSW government boards held by women	This indicator reports on appointments to NSW government boards and committees that are approved by Cabinet. As at 31 December 2014, this included boards and committees covering all portfolio areas of government, with 4,046 positions in total.	NSW DPC, unpublished data, 31 December 2014 and previous years.
NSW government sector senior leadership roles	Proportion of senior leadership roles in the NSW public sector held by women	<p>The NSW government sector consists of the Public Service, NSW Health Service, NSW Police Force, Teaching Service, Transport Services and other Crown Services (Office of Transport Safety Investigations, School Administrative and Support, and TAFE Commission). The NSW government sector excludes state owned corporations.</p> <p>'Senior leadership roles' are those with remuneration equivalent to Senior Officer level 1 and above. This is the non-casual headcount at census (June 2014), and excludes judges, bodies external to government and state-owned corporations. Employees with indeterminate, intersex, missing or withdrawn gender are also excluded.</p> <p>Note that 'Senior leadership roles' is a new measure that ensures consistency with the Premier's 2015 priority to increase the proportion of women in senior leadership roles in the public sector. The new measure means that public sector senior leadership data in this report is not comparable with data in previous Women in NSW reports, which only measured people in Senior Executive or equivalent positions.</p>	NSW PSC, <i>NSW Public Sector Workforce Profile</i> , unpublished data, June 2014.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Private sector leadership			
NSW-based ASX 200 directorships	Proportion of directorships in NSW-based ASX 200 companies held by women	Data relates to ASX 200 companies that have a registered office address in NSW. The Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) 200 index consists of a rolling population which companies enter or exit depending on share price. The index measures the performance of the 200 largest index-eligible stocks listed on the ASX according to criteria established by Standard & Poor's and the ASX. Directors are those people who hold a seat on a company board. They act on behalf of the shareholders in supervising the company.	AICD, unpublished data, 1 April 2015 and previous years.
NSW-based ASX 500 senior executives	Proportion of directorships in NSW-based ASX 500 companies held by women	Measures the proportion of executive key management personnel (KMP), as at 16 March 2012, in Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) 500 companies with a head office address in NSW. Data was extracted by the Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency (EOWA) from each company's most recent annual report published before the EOWA census date of 30 April 2012. Executive KMP are the executive members of the management group who have authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly.	EOWA (2012), <i>Australian Census of Women in Leadership</i> .
NSW business owners	Proportion of business owners in NSW who are women	The term 'business owners', used in this report, includes two categories from the ABS Forms of Employment survey - 'independent contractors' and 'other business operators'. Independent contractors are people who operate their own business and who are contracted to provide services for others without having the legal status of an employee. Other business operators operate their own business, with or without employees, but do not operate as independent contractors. The ABS survey was restricted to employed persons aged 15 years and over who were not contributing family workers in their main job.	ABS (2014), <i>Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2013</i> (and previous years), Cat no. 6359.0.
Community sector leadership			
State sporting organisation directorships	Proportion of directorships in state sporting organisations held by women	State sporting organisations are the NSW counterparts of national sporting organisations. They are community organisations that receive funding from government and others to promote and control the operations of their sport in NSW. Sporting organisations play an important role, both as promoters of sports throughout the state, and as the peak bodies that oversee the operations of local sports clubs.	Office of Sport, Sport and Recreation Division, unpublished data, 2013 and previous years.
Senior executives in not-for-profits operating in NSW	Proportion of senior executives in NSW not-for-profit organisations that responded to a national survey who are women	Data were collected in November and December 2011 through a large national survey managed by the YWCA and distributed amongst networks of the YWCA, Women on Boards and Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS). Responses were received from 662 organisations nationally that identified as not-for-profit. Of these, 70 operated solely in NSW and a further 125 operated in NSW and elsewhere. Data on NSW not-for-profits relate to all 195 organisations operating in NSW. No definition of 'not-for-profit' was provided in the survey.	YWCA Women on Boards, Australian CSS (2012), <i>Reflecting Gender Diversity: An analysis of gender diversity in the leadership of the community sector: Inaugural survey results</i> , unpublished data on NSW-based not-for-profits provided by YWCA, 2013.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
The legal profession			
Partners of private law firms in NSW	Proportion of partners/principals of private law firms in NSW who are women	Includes private law firms of all sizes, from sole practitioners to firms with two or more partners. Partners (also referred to as principals) hold senior positions within their private law firm. A partner is entitled to a share of the profits of the business.	Urbis and Law Society of NSW (2015), <i>2014 Profile of the Solicitors of NSW: Final Report</i> .
NSW barristers	Proportion of barristers holding a NSW practising certificate who are women	Refers to barristers holding NSW practising certificates, including barristers based interstate and overseas. Barristers are lawyers who work as independent and sole practitioners. They specialise in court work and also provide specialised legal advice. Barristers form a feeder group for judicial service.	NSW Bar Association (2015), <i>Annual Report 2013-14</i> and previous years.
NSW judges and magistrates	Proportion of NSW judges and magistrates who are women	Includes judicial officers of the NSW Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Environment Court, District Court, Industrial Relations Commission, and magistrates.	AIJA (2015), <i>Judicial Gender Statistics as at 4 March 2015</i> . Accessed September 2015.
The education profession			
Principals of NSW government primary schools	Proportion of NSW government primary school principals who are women	Principals in NSW government schools are responsible for educational programs and learning outcomes of students, the management and professional development of staff, school finances and property and relationships between the school and the community.	DEC (2015), <i>Workforce Profile</i> , unpublished data, June 2014 and previous years.
Principals of NSW government secondary schools	Proportion of NSW government secondary school principals who are women	Principals in NSW government schools are responsible for educational programs and learning outcomes of students, the management and professional development of staff, school finances and property and relationships between the school and the community.	DEC (2015), <i>Workforce Profile</i> , unpublished data, June 2014 and previous years.
Directors and Managers of NSW TAFE Institutes	Proportion of directors and managers of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) NSW institutes who are women	Includes NSW TAFE Institute directors and managers. Institute directors are executive educational and operational leaders within TAFE NSW. Institute managers are employed as educational leaders and administrative managers, and have supervisory responsibility for administrative and/or educational programs and staff.	DEC (2015), <i>Workforce Profile</i> , unpublished data, June 2014 and previous years.
Academics above senior lecturer level in NSW universities	Proportion of academics above senior lecturer level in NSW universities who are women	The category 'above senior lecturer' includes vice-chancellor, deputy vice chancellor, professor, head of school, college fellow, associate professor, principal lecturer and other academic staff in the level D and E salary classifications. The NSW universities included in this data are: Charles Sturt University, Macquarie University, Southern Cross University, University of New England, University of New South Wales, University of Newcastle, University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney, University of Western Sydney, and University of Wollongong. Data refer to 2013 full-time equivalent positions for full-time, fractional full-time, and actual casual staff.	DET (2015), <i>Selected Higher Education Statistics – 2014 Staff Data, Appendix 1.4. FTE for Full-time, Fractional Full-time and Actual Casual Staff by State, Higher Education Institution, Current Duties Classification and Gender, 2013</i> , and previous years.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Safety and justice			
Safety in families and households			
Incidents of domestic violence-related assault (rate)	Rate of domestic violence-related assault incidents recorded by NSW Police (per 100,000)	A domestic violence offence, defined under the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> , encompasses acts of personal violence against someone with whom the perpetrator has, or has had, a domestic relationship. This includes spouses, people in de facto relationships, people who live or have lived in the same household, carers, children, stepchildren, and other relatives. Domestic violence assaults reported here include physical violence and threats of violence, but not sexual offences or other forms of domestic violence (such as emotional or social abuse, preventing contact with friends and family or withholding money).	BOCSAR (2015), <i>Online crime tool</i> . Accessed April 2015. BOCSAR calculates rates for the online crime tool using population data provided by the ABS under special request.
Victims of domestic violence-related assault (rate and number)	Rate and number of domestic violence-related assault victims recorded by NSW Police (per 100,000)	See above for information on domestic violence-related assault. Victims includes victims who have come to the attention of the NSW Police Force either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. A single incident may include one or more victims. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys. Total population rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat.no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories). Aboriginal rates calculated using ABS (2014), <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> , Cat no. 3238.0.	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015) <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Repeat victims of domestic violence-related assault	Percentage of domestic violence-related assault victims recorded by NSW Police who were recorded as victims in another domestic violence assault incident in the previous 24 months	Repeat victims are DV-related assault victims who have been a victim in a previously recorded DV-related assault occurring within the last two years, or where indicated, since 1995. This indicator is not gender specific.	BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 1995 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: dg15-13068).
Repeat offenders of domestic violence-related assault	Percentage of persons of interest proceeded against by police for domestic violence-related offences who were recorded by NSW Police as the person of interest in another domestic violence assault incident in the previous 24 months	Offenders are persons of interest (POIs) who have a legal action commenced against them by the NSW Police Force. For this indicator, repeat offenders are DV-related assault POIs who have been the POI in a previously recorded DV-related assault occurring within the last two years, or where indicated, since 1995. Note that this indicator is not gender specific.	BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 1995 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: dg15-13068).
Victims of domestic violence-related assault resulting in grievous or actual bodily harm (rate and number)	Rate and number of victims of domestic violence-related assault resulting in actual or grievous bodily harm recorded by NSW Police	Grievous bodily harm includes any permanent or serious disfiguring of the victim, including the destruction of the foetus of a pregnant woman. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys. Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Victims of domestic violence-related homicide (rate and number)	Rate and number of domestic violence-related homicide (murder and manslaughter) victims recorded by NSW Police (per 100,000)	Victims of murder or manslaughter where the relationship of the offender to the victim is spouse/partner, ex-spouse/partner, parent/guardian (including step/foster parent), child (including step/foster child), sibling, member of family – other, or boy/girlfriend (including ex-boy/girlfriend). The data also include incidents that have been flagged as DV-related by NSW Police. Note that homicide in this report refers to murder and manslaughter, not attempted murder. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys.	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854). BOCSAR (2015) <i>Online crime tool, Total homicide numbers</i> . Accessed April 2015.
Victims of domestic violence identified through screening	Proportion of women attending NSW Health Services who report experiencing domestic violence, and whether they accepted assistance	The NSW Health Domestic Violence Routine Screening Program is implemented in antenatal services and early childhood services, and for women aged 16 years and over who attend mental health and alcohol and other drug programs. Women who attend these services are asked standardised questions about any incident of violence from a partner or ex-partner in the last year.	NSW Health, Kids and Families (2014), <i>Domestic Violence Routine Screening Program: Snapshot Report 11</i> , November 2013 (and previous years).
Safety in the community			
Victims of sexual assault (rate and number)	Rate and number of victims of sexual assault incidents recorded by NSW Police	Sexual assault includes the police incident categories of sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault and assault with intent to have sexual intercourse. Sexual assault specifically includes offences where a person has sexual intercourse with another person without the consent of the other person, and knows that the other person does not consent. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys. Total population rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat.no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories). Aboriginal rates calculated using population data from ABS (2014) <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> , Cat no. 3238.0.	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Victims of indecent assault (rate)	Rate of victims of indecent assault/act of indecency incidents recorded by NSW Police	This category includes the offences of act of indecency, aggravated act of indecency, and indecent assault. Indecent assault is where, at the time of an assault, the offender commits an act of indecency on or in the presence of the victim. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys. Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Victims of other sexual offences (rate)	Rate of victims of 'other sexual offences' recorded by NSW Police	'Other sexual offences' include bestiality, carnal knowledge, grooming/procuring, incest, peep or pry, and wilful and obscene exposure. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys. Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Victims of harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance (rate)	Rate of victims of harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance incidents recorded by NSW Police	<p>Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance include intimidation (such as stalking), threats to murder or injure that are not face-to-face and where there is no belief that these threats could be enacted, threats against police, telecommunications offences (includes nuisance phone calls), violent disorder, and riot and affray. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys.</p> <p>Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).</p>	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Victims of non-domestic violence assault (rate)	Rate of victims of non-domestic violence-related assault incidents recorded by NSW Police	<p>Robbery is the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence (ANZSOC, 2011). Females include women and girls, males include men and boys.</p> <p>Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i>, Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).</p>	Victim numbers from BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Victims of homicide (number)	Number of homicide (murder and manslaughter) victims recorded by NSW Police	<p>Homicide for the purpose of this report includes murder and manslaughter, but not attempted murder. Murder is to unlawfully kill another person when there is intent to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm, knowing that death or grievous bodily harm would be probable (reckless indifference to life) or without intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder) (ANZSOC, 2011). Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another person while deprived of the power of self-control by provocation, or under circumstances amounting to diminished responsibility or without intent to kill, as a result of a careless, reckless, negligent, unlawful or dangerous act (other than dangerous driving) (ANZSOC, 2011). Police counts of manslaughter are very low as the distinction between murder and manslaughter is generally determined at court. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys.</p>	BOCSAR (2015), <i>Online crime tool</i> , 2014 data. Accessed April 2015.
Victims of physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault identified through surveys (rate)	Rate of victims of physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault based on ABS Crime Victimization survey responses, people aged 15 years and over	<p>This data was collected in the Multipurpose Household Survey (July to June each year). The data relate to survey respondents aged 15 years and over who report having experienced at least one incident of a selected type of personal crime within 12 months prior to the survey interview. Physical assault refers to an act of physical force or violence by an offender/s against a victim. Examples of physical force or violence include being beaten, pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, hit with an open hand or fist, kicked, bitten, choked, stabbed, shot, burnt, being hit with something such as a bat or being dragged or hit deliberately by a vehicle. Includes assault that occurred while the victim was at work. Excludes incidents that occurred during the course of play on a sporting field or organised sport, verbal abuse, incidents where the person did not encounter the offender face-to-face, and incidents of sexual assault or threatened sexual assault which also involved physical assault. Face-to-face threatened assault refers to any verbal and/or physical threat, made in person, to inflict physical harm where the person being threatened believed the threat was able and likely to be carried out. Excludes any incident where the victim did not encounter the offender in person (eg via telephone, text message, e-mail, in writing or through social media).</p>	ABS (2014), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14</i> , Cat No. 4530.0, customised report.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Safety while waiting for or using public transport	Proportion of persons who report being satisfied with safety while waiting for or using bus, train or ferry services	The NSW Transport Customer Survey collects information about public transport customers' satisfaction with feeling safe while on 'this train, bus or ferry' or while 'at the station, stop or wharf'. The survey is conducted on-board services across the City Rail network, metropolitan bus contract areas and the Sydney Ferries network, between 6:00am and 8:30pm. Satisfied and satisfaction are defined as a survey response of 'partly satisfied', 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. Note that train, bus and ferry survey samples have been aggregated to indicate overall levels of satisfaction with safety while on or waiting for public transport. These survey samples have been weighted by patronage.	Transport for NSW, <i>Customer Survey May 2014</i> , unpublished data.
The criminal justice system			
Physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault reporting rates	Rate of reporting physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault to NSW Police, based on ABS Crime Victimization Survey responses, people aged 15 years and over	This data were collected in the Multipurpose Household Survey (July to June each year). The data relate to survey respondents who report having experienced at least one incident of a selected type of personal crime within 12 months prior to the survey interview. Physical assault refers to an act of physical force or violence by an offender/s against a victim. Examples of physical force or violence include being beaten, pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, hit with an open hand or fist, kicked, bitten, choked, stabbed, shot, burnt, being hit with something such as a bat or being dragged or hit deliberately by a vehicle. Face-to-face threatened assault refers to any verbal and/or physical threat, made in person, to inflict physical harm where the person being threatened believed the threat was able and likely to be carried out.	ABS (2014), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14</i> , Cat no. 4530.0, customised report.
Victims protected by Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (ADVOs) (rate and number)	Rate and number of victims of DV-related assault who are protected by ADVOs	An ADVO is a court order which prohibits a person from behaviour that harasses or intimidates another person. ADVOs apply when a domestic relationship exists between the victim and the abuser, such as spouses or separated spouses. The purpose of the ADVO is to protect the victim from acts of violence such as physical assault, harassment or intimidation, stalking, or damage or threatened damage to property. A single ADVO can be used to protect multiple persons. Females include women and girls, males include men and boys. Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).	BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders breached (rate and number)	Rate and number of victims protected by an ADVO who experience a breach of the ADVO	As above. Rates calculated using population data from ABS (2015), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> , Cat no. 3101.0, Table 4 (Estimated Resident Population, States and Territories).	BOCSAR (2015), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2010 to 2014</i> , unpublished data (ref: sr15-12854).
Offending			
Offenders (rate)	Rate of offenders proceeded against by NSW Police	Data include all alleged offenders aged 10 years and over who were proceeded against by NSW Police during the period July 2012 to July 2013. ABS data for NSW exclude offenders proceeded against under the <i>NSW Young Offenders Act 1997</i> and is therefore not comparable with other states and territories.	ABS (2015), <i>Recorded Crime - Offenders, 2013-14</i> , Cat no. 4519.0.

Indicator	Measure	Explanatory notes	Data source
Prison inmates (rate)	Rate of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in NSW correctional centres	Data are drawn from the National Prisoner Census, a census of all persons in the legal custody of adult corrective services in all states and territories as at midnight 30 June 2013.	ABS (2014), <i>Prisoners in Australia, 2014</i> , Cat no. 4517.0.
Workplace safety			
Sex discrimination in employment (Anti-Discrimination Board and Australian Human Rights Commission)	Proportion of persons making employment-related sex discrimination complaints received by the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board (ADB) and the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), in 2013-14	The ADB is a NSW statutory authority that investigates and conciliates complaints lodged under the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1977</i> (NSW). The AHRC is a Commonwealth statutory authority which has a range of functions, including to investigate and conciliate complaints lodged under the <i>Sex Discrimination Act 1984</i> and other Commonwealth human rights and anti-discrimination legislation. Sex discrimination data in this indicator include pregnancy complaints, but exclude complaints of sexual harassment and complaints relating to other grounds covered under the Sex Discrimination Act; for example, complaints alleging family responsibilities or marital status discrimination.	ADB, unpublished complaints data, 2013-14; AHRC, unpublished complaints data, 2014.
Sexual harassment in employment (Anti-Discrimination Board and Australian Human Rights Commission)	Proportion of persons making employment-related sexual harassment complaints received by the NSW Anti-Discrimination Board (ADB) in 2013-14 and the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) in 2014	As above. A person sexually harasses another person if he or she engages in unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature to the other person, in circumstances where a reasonable person, having regard to the circumstances, would have anticipated the possibility that the person would be offended, humiliated or intimidated.	ADB, unpublished complaints data, 2013-14; AHRC, unpublished complaints data, 2014.