



**SAFETY
AND JUSTICE**

Women in NSW
Report Series 2016

**EXPLANATORY
NOTES**

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
A profile of women in NSW	NSW population	Number and proportion of estimated resident populations of women and men in NSW in 2015	Estimated total number and proportion of women and men who reside in the state of NSW as at 31 December 2015.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i> , Cat. No. 3101.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0
	Geographic distribution of the NSW population	Proportion of women and men who live in different remoteness areas in 2015	Remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia Plus (ARIA plus). This is a remoteness index value developed by the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISCA) based on road distances to major service centres. The service centre categories are based on population size. The level of service provision is assumed to be greater for regions with larger population sizes. ARIA scores are based on over 20,000 such localities throughout Australia. Remoteness areas are classified as <i>Major cities</i> , <i>Inner regional</i> or <i>Outer regional</i> (these two are referred to as <i>Regional</i> when taken together); <i>Remote</i> and <i>Very remote</i> (<i>Remote</i> when the last two are taken together). Projected NSW population for 2015 is used as the latest estimated resident population available was 2014.	Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence (2016), <i>HealthStats NSW, Population by remoteness from service centres and sex, NSW, 2015</i> . Visit http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/Indicator/dem_pop_aria
	Aboriginal population in NSW	Number and proportion of Aboriginal women and men in NSW in 2015	Total NSW estimated resident population data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i> , Cat. No. 3101.0. NSW projected Aboriginal population data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2014), <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> , Cat. No. 3238.0, based on a particular assumption about the future population of Australia ('Series B' population projection). This indicator used data for June 2015, as annual estimates and projections of the Aboriginal population of Australia are calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for June each year.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i> , Cat. No. 3101.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2014), <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> , Cat. No. 3238.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3238.0
Safety from domestic and family violence	People who have experienced violence since the age of 15	Proportion of women and men in Australia who have experienced violence since the age of 15	The Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Safety Survey collects information from persons aged 18 years and over in private dwellings across Australia about the nature and extent of violence they have experienced since the age of 15, including their most recent experience of violence in the 12 months before the survey. For the purposes of the survey, violence is defined as 'any incident involving the occurrence, attempt or threat of either physical or sexual assault experienced by a person since the age of 15'.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), <i>Personal Safety, Australia, 2012</i> , Cat. No. 4906.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4906.0Chapter2002012
	People who have experienced domestic and family violence since the age of 15	Number and proportion of women and men in Australia who have experienced domestic and family violence since the age of 15	See above for information on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Safety Survey. The Personal Safety Survey collects information about people's experience of violence since the age of 15 by different types of male and female perpetrators. Based on the perpetrator types used in the survey, experiencing domestic and family violence refers to the following perpetrator types: current partner, previous partner, boyfriend/girlfriend or date, father or mother (including step-parent), son or daughter (including step-child), brother or sister (including step-siblings), and other relative or in-law.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), <i>Personal Safety, Australia, 2012</i> , Cat. No. 4906.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4906.0Chapter2002012

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	People who have experienced partner violence since the age of 15	Number and proportion of women and men in Australia who have experienced physical or sexual violence by a current or former partner since the age of 15	See above for information on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Safety Survey. In the survey, partner violence means 'any incident of sexual assault, sexual threat, physical assault or physical threat by a current and/or previous partner'. The term 'partner' refers to a person the survey respondent lives with, or has lived with, in a married or de facto relationship, and does not include 'boyfriend/girlfriend or date'.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), <i>Personal Safety, Australia, 2012</i> , Cat. No. 4906.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4906.0Chapter2002012
	Police involvement in current partner violence or previous partner violence experienced by women since the age of 15	Number and proportion of women in Australia who reported that police were contacted about current partner violence or previous partner violence since the age of 15	See above for information on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Safety Survey. The survey collected information about whether the police had ever been contacted (by the survey respondent or by someone else) about any of the violence they had experienced by their current partner or their most recently violent previous partner.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), <i>Personal Safety, Australia, 2012</i> , Cat. No. 4906.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4906.0Chapter2002012
	Reporting of domestic and family violence incidents to NSW police	Proportion of domestic and family violence victims who had reported their most recent incident to NSW police (sample size: 300)	A study by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research examined the proportion of domestic violence victims who sought help from domestic violence services but chose not to report the violence to police, and the reasons and factors associated with non-reporting. Telephone interviews were conducted with 300 victims aged 18 years and over who were attending or had recently attended (less than five years ago) domestic violence services about their most recent domestic violence incident, and if they did not report their most recent incident to police, reasons for non-reporting. Of the 300 victims interviewed, 277 victims were female and 23 victims were male.	Birdsey, E. and Snowball, L. (2013), <i>Reporting Violence to Police: A survey of victims attending domestic violence services</i> , Bureau Brief, Issue Paper No. 91, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
	Location of domestic violence-related assault	Ratio to NSW rate, and rate (per 100,000) of domestic violence-related assault incidents recorded by NSW police	<p>A criminal incident is an activity detected by or reported to NSW police which involved the same offender(s) and the same victim(s), occurred at the one location during an uninterrupted period of time, and falls into one offence category and one incident type.</p> <p>Data on domestic violence-related assault incidents relate to assault incidents that have been flagged by NSW police as 'domestic violence related'. NSW police define domestic violence-related assault in line with the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW). Under section 11 of this Act, a domestic violence offence 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 or other intimate personal relationships, people who live or have lived in the same household, carers, parents or step-parents, children or step-children, siblings, and other relatives (including kin) (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), s. 5). In this report, domestic violence-related assault includes 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).</p> <p>The ratio to NSW rate for domestic violence-related assault is a comparison of a NSW regional rate for domestic violence-related assault recorded by NSW police per 100,000 population with the NSW rate for recorded domestic violence-related assault per 100,000 population.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Ratio to NSW rate from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2015</i>. Visit http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_crime_stats/bocsar_latest_quarterly_and_annual_reports.aspx</p> <p>Rate from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Crime Tool, 2015</i> (online). Visit http://crimetool.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/bocsar/</p> <p>Definitions from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2015), <i>Definitions and explanations</i>. Visit http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_crime_stats/bocsar_glossary.aspx#</p>

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	Assault incidents in which the police recorded a victim	Number of incidents of assault in which NSW police recorded a victim	<p>Assault is '[t]he direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons or the direct (and immediate/ confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 29). Includes the police incident categories of common assault, actual bodily harm, grievous bodily harm (including malicious wounding), shoot with intent other than to murder, assault police officer and spike drink/food.</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they will appear as a victim multiple times.</p>	<p>NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Offence definition from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</i>, 3rd edition, Cat. No. 1234.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/E6838CDEE01D34BCA25722E0017B26B?Opendocument; see also NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2015), <i>Definitions and explanations</i>.</p> <p>Visit http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_crime_stats/bocsar_glossary.aspx#I</p>
	Assault incidents in which the victim was domestically assaulted	Proportion of incidents of assault in which a female victim was assaulted by someone with whom she was or is in a domestic relationship/ domestically assaulted	See above for information on assault incidents in which the police recorded a victim. Assault victims who were assaulted by someone with whom they are or were in a domestic relationship were those who were recorded as victims in an assault incident that has been flagged by NSW police as 'domestic violence related'.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Victims of domestic violence-related assault	Number and rate (per 100,000) of distinct domestic violence-related assault victims recorded by NSW police	<p>Data on domestic violence-related assault victims relate to victims in assault incidents that have been flagged by NSW police as 'domestic violence related'. NSW police define domestic violence-related assault in line with the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW). Under this Act, a domestic violence offence 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 or other intimate personal relationships, people who live or have lived in the same household, carers, parents or step-parents, children or step-children, siblings, and other relatives (including kin). Domestic violence-related assaults reported in this report 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).</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. For this indicator, the number of distinct victims of domestic violence-related assault is a count of unique individuals. The same victim is counted once in each calendar year, and incidents for each victim are counted only once if all the incidents have the same date.</p> <p>In calculating rates and proportions, the victim numbers which are used are not a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they will appear as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>This indicator was reported by sex, age, Aboriginality, and remoteness and index of socioeconomic disadvantage (Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintile) of the victim's area of residence. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses used in this report.</p> <p>For the purposes of reporting domestic violence-related assault victims' SEIFA quintiles, the same victim is counted once in each calendar year, and incidents for each victim are counted only once if all the incidents have the same date.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Victims' SEIFA quintiles from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14256), obtained August 2016.</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Victims of domestic violence-related common assault	Rate (per 100,000) and number of victims of domestic violence-related common assault recorded by NSW police	<p>See above for information on domestic violence-related assault.</p> <p>Common assault is an act by which a person causes another to apprehend immediate and unlawful violence, but does not result in actual bodily harm (see explanation of 'actual bodily harm' below). Common assault may or may not involve actual infliction of force (<i>Crimes Act 1900</i> (NSW), s. 61; <i>R v Phillips</i> (1971) 45 ALJR 467).</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2000 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.
	Victims of domestic violence-related assault resulting in grievous or actual bodily harm	Rate (per 100,000) and number of victims of domestic violence-related assault resulting in actual or grievous bodily harm recorded by NSW police	<p>See above for information on domestic violence-related assault.</p> <p>Grievous bodily harm means 'really serious bodily injury' (<i>DPP v Smith</i> [1961] AC 290 at 334; <i>Haoui v The Queen</i> [2008] NSWCCA 209 at [129]). It includes any permanent or serious disfiguring of the victim, including the destruction of the foetus of a pregnant woman (<i>Crimes Act 1900</i> (NSW), s. 4). Actual bodily harm is less serious than grievous bodily harm; the phrase 'bodily harm' includes 'any hurt or injury calculated to interfere with the health or comfort of the victim' (<i>R v Lardner</i> (Unreported, NSW Court of Criminal Appeal, 10 September 1998).</p>	Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2000 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.
	Repeat victims of domestic violence-related assault	Number and proportion of domestic violence-related assault victims recorded by NSW police who were recorded as victims in another domestic violence-related assault incident in the previous 24 months, or where indicated, since 1995	<p>Repeat victims are domestic violence-related assault victims who have been a victim in a previously recorded domestic violence-related assault occurring within the last two years, or where indicated, since 1995.</p> <p>For the purposes of reporting on repeat assaults, counts of unique individuals were used. The same victim is counted once in each calendar year, and incidents for each victim are counted only once if all the incidents have the same date.</p> <p>The variable 'person of interest's relationship to victim' is subject to high recording error and should be treated with caution.</p> <p>This indicator was reported by sex, Aboriginality, and the remoteness and index of socioeconomic disadvantage (SEIFA quintile) of the victim's area of residence. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14196), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Victims' SEIFA quintiles from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14256), obtained August 2016.</p>
	Domestic violence-related assault incidents in which a person of interest was proceeded against by police	Number of incidents of domestic violence-related assault in which a person of interest was proceeded against by NSW police	A person of interest who was proceeded against by police is an alleged offender who had a legal action commenced against them by the NSW Police Force. Legal actions can include: referral to court, caution, youth justice conference, criminal infringement notice, other infringement notice, and/or cannabis or other drug caution.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Perpetrators of domestic assault	Offending rate (per 100,000) of perpetrators of domestic violence-related assault recorded by NSW police	<p>In this report, perpetrators/offenders are alleged offenders (persons of interest) who had a legal action commenced against them by NSW police.</p> <p>For offending rates calculations, perpetrators are not a count of unique alleged offenders who were proceeded against by police. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a perpetrator multiple times. In addition, no information about alleged offenders will be recorded for criminal incidents in which there is no known suspect.</p> <p>This indicator was reported by sex and age. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses and p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Perpetrator numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Information about relationship between victims and offenders from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14196), obtained August 2016.</p>
	Repeat offenders of domestic violence-related assault	Number and proportion of persons of interest proceeded against by police for domestic violence-related assault who were recorded by NSW police as the person of interest (POI) in another domestic violence-related assault incident in the previous 24 months, or where indicated, since 1995	<p>See above for information on perpetrators/offenders of domestic assault.</p> <p>Repeat offenders are POIs in domestic violence-related assault incidents who have been the POI in a previously recorded domestic violence-related assault occurring within the last two years, or where indicated, since 1995. For the purposes of reporting on repeat offending, counts of unique individuals were used. The same POI is counted once in each calendar year, and incidents for each POI are counted only once if all the incidents have the same date.</p> <p>This indicator is not gender-specific.</p>	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: nm16-14351), obtained September 2016.
	Domestic violence-related incidents of stalking or intimidation in which police recorded a victim	Number of incidents of stalking or intimidation in which NSW police recorded a victim, and proportion of incidents of stalking or intimidation in which NSW police recorded a victim, that were domestic violence-related	<p>Stalking or intimidation involves making, or attempting to make, unwanted contacts or approaches to another person with the intention of causing the other person to fear physical or mental harm (see <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), ss. 7, 8, 13). Stalking includes: following someone; watching, frequenting or approaching a person's residence, business/work, or any place that a person frequents for the purposes of any social or leisure activity (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), s. 8). Intimidation includes: harassment and molestation; approach made to a person that causes them to fear for their safety; or conduct that causes another to have a reasonable apprehension of injury, or of violence or damage to any person or property (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), s. 7).</p> <p>Incidents of domestic violence-related stalking or intimidation relate to stalking or intimidation incidents that were flagged by NSW police as domestic violence-related. 'Non-domestic violence related' incidents are the remainder of incidents which were not flagged. NSW police define 'domestic violence-related' in line with the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW). Under section 11 of this Act, a domestic violence offence 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 or other intimate personal relationships, people who live or have lived in the same household, carers, parents or step-parents, children or step-children, siblings, and other relatives (including kin) (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), s. 5).</p>	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Victims of domestic violence-related stalking or intimidation	Number, rate (per 100,000) and proportion of victims of domestic violence-related stalking or intimidation	<p>See above for information about stalking or intimidation.</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>The variable 'person of interest's relationship to victim' is subject to high recording error and should be treated with caution. In this report, the proportions used in relation to this variable exclude categories that are not a 'domestic relationship' as defined by the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW).</p> <p>This indicator has been reported by sex and Aboriginality. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses and p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Information about relationship between victims and offenders from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14256), obtained August 2016.</p>
	Victims of domestic violence-related homicide	Number and proportion of domestic violence-related 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 or conspiracy/accessory to murder. Murder is to unlawfully kill another person when there is: intent to kill; intent to cause grievous bodily harm, knowing that death or grievous bodily harm would be probable (reckless indifference to life); and/or no intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder) (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 25). 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)' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 27). Police counts of manslaughter are very low as the distinction between murder and manslaughter is generally determined in court.</p> <p>Data on domestic violence-related homicide incidents relate to murder and manslaughter that has been flagged by NSW police as 'domestic violence related'. NSW police define 'domestic violence-related' in line with the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW). Under section 11 of this Act, a domestic violence offence 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 or other intimate personal relationships, people who live or have lived in the same household, carers, parents or step-parents, children or step-children, siblings, and other relatives (including kin) (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), s. 5).</p> <p>Data on victims of domestic violence-related homicide relate to distinct victims of murder or manslaughter that have been flagged by NSW police as 'domestic violence-related'.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
Safety from sexual violence	Sexual assault incidents in which police recorded a victim	Number of sexual assault incidents in which NSW police recorded a victim	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 (<i>Crimes Act 1900</i> (NSW), s. 61I).	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.
	Victims of sexual assault	Number, proportion and rate (per 100,000) of victims of sexual assault incidents recorded by NSW police	See above for information about sexual assault. Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times. This indicator has been reported by sex, age and Aboriginality. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses used in this report.	Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.
	Victims of sexual assault who were sexually assaulted by someone with whom they are or were in a domestic relationship	Proportion of victims of sexual assault incidents who were sexually assaulted by someone with whom they are or were in a domestic relationship	A domestic relationship exists where an alleged offender is the victim's current or ex-spouse/partner, current or ex-girl or boyfriend, carer, parent/guardian, sibling, child (including step/foster child), other family member, or someone who lives or has lived in the same household. Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.
Safety from other personal violence	Victims of non-domestic violence related stalking or intimidation	Number and rate (per 100,000) of victims of non-domestic violence related stalking or intimidation	Stalking or intimidation involves making, or attempting to make, unwanted contacts with or approaches to another person with the intention of causing the other person to fear physical or mental harm. Stalking includes: following someone; watching, frequenting or approaching a person's residence, business/work, or any place that a person frequents for the purposes of any social or leisure activity. Intimidation includes: harassment and molestation; approach made to a person that causes them to fear for their safety; or conduct that causes another to have a reasonable apprehension of injury, or of violence or damage to any person or property. Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times. Data on victims of non-domestic violence related stalking or intimidation relate to victims in stalking or intimidation incidents that have not been flagged by NSW police as domestic violence-related. This indicator has been reported by sex and Aboriginality. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses used in this report. See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.	Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Victims of physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault identified through surveys	Number, rate (per 100,000) and proportion of victims of physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Crime Victimization survey responses, people aged 15 years and over	<p>These data were collected in the Australian Bureau of Statistics Multipurpose Household Survey (July to June each year). The data relate to survey respondents aged 15 years and over who indicated that they have experienced at least one incident of a selected type of personal crime within 12 months prior to the survey interview, including both crimes that were reported to police and crimes that were unreported. Physical assault is defined as '[a]n act of physical force or violence by an offender/s against a victim. ... 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' (Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15</i>, Cat. No. 4530.0, Glossary).</p> <p>Face-to-face threatened assault is defined as '[a]ny verbal and/or physical threat to inflict physical harm, made face-to-face, where the person being threatened believed the threat was likely and able to be carried out. Excludes any incident where the person being threatened did not encounter the offender in person (e.g. threats made via telephone, text message, e-mail, in writing or through social media)' (Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15</i>, Cat. No. 4530.0, Glossary).</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15</i>, Cat. No. 4530.0. Unpublished data, obtained March 2016.</p> <p>Definitions of 'physical assault' and 'face-to-face threatened assault' from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014-15</i>, Cat. No. 4530.0, Glossary.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4530.0</p>
	Victims of other sexual offences	Rate (per 100,000) of female victims of other sexual offences recorded by NSW police, compared to rate (per 100,000) of male victims of such offences	<p>In this report, the term 'other sexual offences' refers to offences other than sexual assault. These include indecent assault, act of indecency, aggravated act of indecency, bestiality, carnal knowledge, grooming/procurer, incest, indecent communication, peep or pry, and wilful and obscene exposure.</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p>
	Victims of harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	Rate (per 100,000) of victims of harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance incidents recorded by NSW police, compared to rate (per 100,000) of male victims of such offences	<p>Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance include intimidation (such as stalking), telecommunications offence (including nuisance phone calls), threats against police, riot and affray, and violent disorder.</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Victims of robbery	Rate (per 100,000) of victims of robbery recorded by NSW police	<p>Robbery is '[t]he 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' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 45).</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Offence definition from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</i>, 3rd edition, Cat. No. 1234.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/E6838CDEE01D34CBCA25722E0017B26B?Opendocument</p>
	Victims of non-domestic assault	Rate (per 100,000) of victims of non-domestic violence related assault incidents recorded by NSW police	<p>Data on victims of non-domestic violence related assault relate to victims in assault incidents that have not been flagged by NSW police as domestic violence-related. Assault is '[t]he direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons or the direct (and immediate/ confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 29).</p> <p>Victims include victims who have come to the attention of NSW police either because they reported a crime against them or the crime was otherwise detected. These data do not include victims that have not come to the attention of police. A single incident may include one or more victims. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual has experienced multiple criminal incidents throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Offence definition from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</i>, 3rd edition, Cat. No. 1234.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/E6838CDEE01D34CBCA25722E0017B26B?Opendocument</p>
	Victims of non-domestic homicide	Rate (per 100,000) of victims of homicide (murder and manslaughter) recorded by NSW police	<p>Homicide for the purpose of this report includes murder and manslaughter, but not attempted murder or conspiracy/accessory to murder. Murder is to unlawfully kill another person when there is: intent to kill; intent to cause grievous bodily harm, knowing that death or grievous bodily harm would be probable (reckless indifference to life); and/or no intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder) (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 25). 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)' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 27). Police counts of manslaughter are very low as the distinction between murder and manslaughter is generally determined in court.</p> <p>Data on victims of non-domestic homicide relate to distinct victims in murder and manslaughter incidents that have not been flagged by NSW police as domestic violence-related.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Offence definitions from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</i>, 3rd edition, Cat. No. 1234.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/E6838CDEE01D34CBCA25722E0017B26B?Opendocument</p>

Topic	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	<p>Transport for NSW conducts two surveys each year to collect information about customer satisfaction levels across the NSW public transport system, including customers' feelings of safety while waiting for or using public transport. The survey is conducted on-board public transport services between 6:00am and 8:30pm on weekdays, and between 10:00am and 5:00pm on weekends. The surveys in November 2015 collected responses from more than 37,000 customers across five transport modes: train, bus, ferry, light rail and taxi.</p> <p>This report uses transport survey data in relation to the transport modes of train, bus and ferry collected from 16,499 respondents. For train and ferry, the survey covered the Sydney metropolitan region. For buses, the survey was conducted in the Sydney metropolitan region and outer metropolitan bus regions. Satisfied and satisfaction are defined as a survey response of 'partly satisfied', 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.</p> <p>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.</p>	Transport for NSW, <i>Customer Survey, November 2015</i> . Unpublished data, obtained August 2016.
Safety at work	Sex discrimination in employment (Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW and Australian Human Rights Commission)	Proportion of employment-related sex discrimination complaints in NSW that were made by women to the Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW (ADB) and the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)	<p>The ADB is a NSW statutory authority that promotes anti-discrimination and equal opportunity principles and policies in NSW. It administers the anti-discrimination laws, and investigates and conciliates complaints lodged under the <i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1977</i> (NSW). In calculating proportions, the complainant gender recorded as 'other' was included in the total number of complainants. Gender recorded as 'other' may refer to a representative complaint, a couple, a person who identifies as neither male nor female, or an unknown complainant.</p> <p>The AHRC is a national statutory body set up to promote and protect human rights in Australia. It has a range of functions, including to investigate and conciliate complaints lodged under the <i>Sex Discrimination Act 1984</i> (Cth) and other federal human rights and anti-discrimination legislation.</p> <p>Sex discrimination is when a person is treated less favourably than a person of a different sex would be treated in the same or similar circumstances (<i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1977</i> (NSW), s. 24; <i>Sex Discrimination Act 1984</i> (Cth), s. 5). Sex discrimination data in this indicator includes pregnancy complaints, but excludes: complaints of sexual harassment; and complaints relating to other grounds covered by the <i>Sex Discrimination Act 1984</i> (Cth), for example, complaints alleging family responsibilities or marital status discrimination.</p>	Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW, complaints data, 2014–15 and previous years. Unpublished data, obtained April 2016 and previous years. Australian Human Rights Commission, complaints data, 2014–15. Unpublished data, obtained April 2016.

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Sexual harassment in employment (Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW and Australian Human Rights Commission)	Proportion of employment-related sexual harassment complaints in NSW that were made by women to the Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW (ADB) and the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)	See above for information on the ADB and the AHRC. 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 (<i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1977</i> (NSW), s. 22A; <i>Sex Discrimination Act 1984</i> (Cth), s. 28A).	Anti-Discrimination Board of NSW, complaints data, 2014–15 and previous years. Unpublished data, obtained April 2016 and previous years. Australian Human Rights Commission, complaints data, 2014–15. Unpublished data, obtained April 2016.
The criminal justice system	Physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault reporting rates	Number, proportion and rate of reporting physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault to police, based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Crime Victimization survey responses, people aged 15 years and over	These data were collected in the Australian Bureau of Statistics Multipurpose Household Survey (July to June each year). The data relate to survey respondents aged 15 years and over who indicated that they have experienced at least one incident of a selected type of personal crime within 12 months prior to the survey interview, including both crimes that were reported to police and crimes that were unreported. Physical assault is defined as '[a]n act of physical force or violence by an offender/s against a victim. ... 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' (Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014–15</i> , Cat. No. 4530.0, Glossary). Face-to-face threatened assault is defined as '[a]ny verbal and/or physical threat to inflict physical harm, made face-to-face, where the person being threatened believed the threat was likely and able to be carried out. Excludes any incident where the person being threatened did not encounter the offender in person (e.g. threats made via telephone, text message, e-mail, in writing or through social media)' (Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014–15</i> , Cat. No. 4530.0, Glossary). The reporting rate is the total number of persons who reported to police the most recent type of assault they have experienced, expressed as a percentage of all persons who experienced that type of assault. Includes incidents where the person who experienced the assault did not report the assault themselves, but were aware that another person had reported it to police.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014–15</i> , Cat. No. 4530.0. Unpublished data, obtained March 2016. Definitions of 'physical assault' and 'face-to-face threatened assault' from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Crime Victimization, Australia, 2014–15</i> , Cat. No. 4530.0, Glossary. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4530.0

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Persons protected by Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (ADVOs)	Number, proportion and rate (per 100,000) of persons who were protected by ADVOs in NSW	<p>An ADVO is a legal order made to protect people from violence, intimidation, harassment and stalking (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), ss. 9–10, 35–36). An ADVO applies when a domestic relationship exists between the person in need of protection and the abuser, such as spouse or separated spouse, current or former de facto partner, family member, carer or person living in the same household (<i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> (NSW), ss. 5, 15).</p> <p>This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where a person was protected by multiple ADVOs throughout the year, they are counted as a person being protected by an ADVO multiple times.</p> <p>See p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	Protected person numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2008 to 2015</i> . Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.
	Rate of persons of interest (POIs) with an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO) granted against them	Rate of POIs (per 100,000) with an ADVO granted against them in NSW, by POI's area of residence	<p>See above for information on ADVOs. This indicator was reported by the POI's Local Government Area of residence. This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where a POI had multiple ADVOs granted against them throughout the year, they are counted as a POI multiple times.</p> <p>Since no child under the age of 10 years can be found guilty of an offence (<i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987</i> (NSW), s 5), only people aged 10 years and above were included in the population data used to calculate the rates for this indicator. Total population rates for people aged 10 years and above were calculated using population data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014–15</i>, Cat. No. 3218.0.</p>	<p>POI numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Rates based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014–15</i>, Cat. No. 3218.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3218.0</p>
	Persons of interest (POIs) who breached an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO)	Number and rate (per 100,000) of POIs who were proceeded against by NSW police for a breach of an ADVO	<p>Breach of an ADVO refers to an act or omission breaching the conditions of an ADVO (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 96). For the purpose of reporting single and multiple ADVO breaches, this indicator is a count of unique individual POIs who had a legal action commenced against them by NSW police for one or more ADVO breaches. In cases of multiple ADVO breaches, these may involve breaches of the same ADVO or different ADVOs (involving the same or different victims, or covering different time periods). This indicator is not gender-specific.</p>	<p>POI numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14196), obtained August 2016</p> <p>Offence definition from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</i>, 3rd edition, Cat. No. 1234.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/E6838CDEE01D34BCA25722E0017B26B?Opendocument</p>
	Victims who experienced a breach of an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO)	Number, proportion and rate (per 100,000) of persons protected by an ADVO who experienced a breach of an ADVO	<p>See above for information on breach of an ADVO.</p> <p>This indicator does not give a count of unique individuals. Where an individual experienced multiple ADVO breaches throughout the year, they are counted as a victim multiple times.</p> <p>This indicator was reported by victims' sex, Aboriginality and remoteness. See pp. 17-18 for explanations of demographic subgroup analyses and p. 17 for an explanation of rate calculations used in this report.</p>	<p>Victim numbers from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: 16-14346), obtained September 2016.</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
Offending and imprisonment	Offenders	Rate (per 100,000) of alleged offenders proceeded against by NSW police	<p>The data relate to alleged offenders aged 10 years and over who were proceeded against by NSW police during July to June each year. This indicator is based on a count of unique individuals. An alleged offender is counted only once for any given year, regardless of the number of offences they may have committed within the same incident or the number of times they were dealt with by police during that year.</p> <p>The offender rates used for this indicator were provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and are expressed as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for persons aged 10 years and over in NSW. Where rates are provided for a sex or age group, they were derived by using the ERP for the relevant sex or age group.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2014–15</i>, Cat. No. 4519.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4519.0</p>
	Most common principal offences for which an alleged offender was proceeded against by police	Rate (per 100,000) of alleged offenders proceeded against by NSW police, by the most common principal offences	<p>This indicator is not a count of unique alleged offenders who were proceeded against by police (i.e. where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as an alleged offender multiple times). Definitions of the most common principal offences are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Theft' is a reference to theft and related offences, which involve '[t]he unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods, not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 52). • 'Drug offences' is a reference to illicit drug offences, which involve '[t]he possessing, selling, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacturing or cultivating of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 66). • 'Justice procedures offences' is a reference to offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations, which are 'act[s] or omission[s] that [are] deemed to be prejudicial to the effective carrying out of justice procedures or any government operations' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 92). Includes offence categories of breach Apprehended Violence Order, escape custody, breach bail conditions, fail to appear, and resist/hinder officer. • 'Disorderly conduct' offences are '[o]ffences involving personal conduct that is disorderly or is indicative of criminal intent' (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, p. 81). Includes offence categories of offensive language and conduct, trespass, and criminal intent. 	<p>NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, 2006 to 2015</i>. Unpublished data (ref: kr16-14194), obtained August 2016.</p> <p>Offence definitions from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)</i>, 3rd edition, Cat. No. 1234.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats%5Cabs@.nsf/0/E6838CDEE01D34BCA25722E0017B26B?OpenDocument; see also NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2015), <i>Definitions and explanations</i>.</p> <p>Visit http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_crime_stats/bocsar_glossary.aspx.</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Juvenile in custody	Number and proportion of young persons held in custody in NSW juvenile justice centres	<p>This indicator reports quarterly data on young persons held in custody in juvenile justice centres run by Juvenile Justice NSW. Persons in juvenile custody may have the following legal status: refused bail by police, refused bail by the court or sentenced to a custodial sentence.</p> <p>The counting unit is a custodial episode. A custodial episode is the time between being received into and being discharged from custody. An individual who has multiple custodial episodes within a reporting period will be counted multiple times for that period. However, a change in legal status between the reception and discharge date is still counted as one custodial episode.</p> <p>This indicator is reported by Aboriginality. See p. 18 for an explanation of analysis by Aboriginality used in this report.</p>	<p>NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2016), <i>NSW Prison Statistics, 2011–2015</i> (online).</p> <p>Visit http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_custody_stats/bocsar_custody_stats.aspx</p> <p>Definitions and counting rules from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2015), <i>New South Wales Custody Statistics: Quarterly Update June 2015</i>.</p> <p>Visit http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_custody_stats/bocsar_custody_stats.aspx</p>
	Prison inmates	Number, proportion and rate of imprisonment (per 100,000) of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in NSW correctional centres	<p>Data were drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics National Prisoner Census, a census of all persons held in the legal custody of adult corrective services in all states and territories as at midnight 30 June 2015 (except for Victoria, on 29 June 2015).</p> <p>When analysing imprisonment by sex, crude imprisonment rates were used. These were calculated by dividing the number of NSW adult prisoners by the total NSW adult population, multiplied by 100,000. In comparing the imprisonment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, age-standardised rates were used to account for age differences between the two populations.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2015), <i>Prisoners in Australia, 2015</i>, Cat. No. 4517.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4517.0Main+Features100002015?OpenDocument</p> <p>NSW age-standardised imprisonment rates by Aboriginality from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2015), <i>Prisoners in Australia, 2015</i>, Cat. No. 4517.0. Unpublished data, obtained May 2016.</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Most common offences or charges for which people were imprisoned	Number and proportion of female inmates and male inmates in NSW correctional centres, by the three most common offences or charges (i.e. for which the highest proportions of female inmates and male inmates were imprisoned respectively)	<p>The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses the following offence definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts intended to cause injury: 'Acts, excluding attempted murder and those resulting in death, which are intended to cause non-fatal injury or harm to another person and where there is no sexual or acquisitive element'. • Fraud, deception and related offences: 'Offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain a benefit'. • Homicide and related offences: 'The unlawful killing, attempted unlawful killing or conspiracy to kill another person'. • Illicit drug offences: 'The possessing, selling, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacturing or cultivating of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation'. • Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations: 'act[s] or omission[s] that [are] deemed to be prejudicial to the effective carrying out of justice procedures or any government operations'. • Robbery, extortion and related offences: 'Acts intended to unlawfully gain money, property or other items of value from, or to cause detriment to, another person by using the threat of force or any other coercive measure'. • Theft and related offences: 'The unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully'. • Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter: 'The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced'. <p>For this indicator, where multiple offences or charges occur for the same prisoner, the most serious offence or charge (i.e. the offence or charge for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence) is used to represent that prisoner's offending. Where the most serious offence or charge is unknown, this has been excluded from the analysis.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2015), <i>Prisoners in Australia, 2015</i>, Cat. No. 4517.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4517.0Main+Features100002015?OpenDocument</p> <p>NSW age-standardised imprisonment rates by Aboriginality from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2015), <i>Prisoners in Australia, 2015</i>, Cat. No. 4517.0. Unpublished data, obtained May 2016.</p> <p>Offence definitions from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2015), <i>Prisoners in Australia, 2015</i>, Cat. No. 4517.0, Glossary.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4517.0Main+Features100002015?OpenDocument</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
Population and demographic subgroups	Rate	Rate per 100,000 population	<p>Unless otherwise indicated, rates were calculated using June population data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i>, Cat. No. 3101.0. In analysing subgroups by sex, age group or Aboriginality, a rate for that specific subgroup was used.</p> <p>In this report, data have been reported across demographic groups, including age and Aboriginality. The latest available NSW population estimates by age are June 2015 estimates, and Aboriginal population estimates and projections are only available for June each year. Accordingly, except for the section 'A profile of women in NSW', June population data for NSW has been used throughout the report to ensure consistency.</p> <p>Since no child under the age of 10 years can be found guilty of an offence (<i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987</i> (NSW), s 5), only people aged 10 years and above were included in the population data used to calculate rates relating to persons of interest/perpetrators in criminal incidents.</p> <p>When calculating the rate of persons of interest with an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order granted against them, total population rates for people aged 10 years and over were calculated using population data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15</i>, Cat. No. 3218.0.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i>, Cat. No. 3101.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0</p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15</i>, Cat. No. 3218.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3218.0</p>
	Sex	Proportions, and rates per 100,000 population, for females and males	<p>See above for information on rate per 100,000 population. The population estimates for each sex was used to calculate rates.</p> <p>Females include women and girls, males include men and boys.</p> <p>For data items where gender was recorded as unknown, the data items were included when calculating proportions where relevant (e.g. the number of female victims out of the total number of victims), but excluded when calculating rates by sex (as no population estimate is available for people whose gender is classified as unknown).</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i>, Cat. No. 3101.0. Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0</p>
	Age	Rate per 100,000 population by age group and sex	<p>See above for information on rate per 100,000 population. For particular age groups of each sex, the age-specific NSW population estimates for each sex were used to calculate rates.</p> <p>For data items where age is recorded as unknown, the data items were excluded only when analysing age groups.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i>, Cat. No. 3101.0, Table 51 (Estimated Resident Population By Single Year Of Age, New South Wales). Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0</p>

Topic	Indicator	Measure	Explanatory Notes	Data Source
	Aboriginality	Rate per 100,000 population by Aboriginality	<p>Rates for the NSW Aboriginal population were calculated using Australian Bureau of Statistics (2014), <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i>, Cat. No. 3238.0, based on a particular assumption about the future population of Australia ('Series B' population projection). Data for June were used, as annual estimates and projections of the Aboriginal population of Australia are calculated for June each year.</p> <p>In this report, the term 'non-Aboriginal' includes people whose Aboriginality was recorded as unknown. NSW non-Aboriginal population estimates were derived by subtracting NSW Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander backcast estimates and projections from the total NSW estimated resident population for a given year drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2015</i>, Cat. No. 3101.0.</p> <p>Police statistics may underestimate Aboriginal victimisation as this group may be less likely to report crimes against them to authorities.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2014), <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i>, Cat. No. 3238.0.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3238.0</p>
	Socio-economic status	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) quintiles	<p>Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) ranks geographic areas in Australia according to relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage. 20% of the NSW population reside in each socioeconomic quintile.</p> <p>For data items where the SEIFA ranking is recorded as unknown, the data items were excluded only when analysing socioeconomic status.</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), <i>Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas</i>.</p> <p>Visit http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/seifa</p>
	Remoteness	ARIA plus remoteness areas	<p>Remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia Plus (ARIA plus). This is a remoteness index value developed by the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISCA) based on road distances to major service centres. The service centre categories are based on population size. The level of service provision is assumed to be greater for regions with larger population sizes. ARIA scores are based on over 20,000 such localities throughout Australia.</p> <p>Remoteness areas are classified as <i>Major cities</i>, <i>Inner regional</i> or <i>Outer regional</i> (these two are referred to as <i>Regional</i> when taken together); <i>Remote</i> and <i>Very remote</i> (<i>Remote</i> when the last two are taken together).</p> <p>For data items where remoteness is recorded as unknown, the data items were excluded only when analysing remoteness.</p>	<p>Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence (2016), HealthStats NSW, <i>Population by remoteness from service centres and sex, NSW, 2015</i>.</p> <p>Visit http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/indicator/dem_pop_aria</p>