

Trends in rates of victimisation and offending for people with disability in NSW

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AIM

To describe rates of victimisation and offending for people with disability in New South Wales (NSW), compared with the total NSW population.

METHOD

Data were linked for a cohort of people in contact with the NSW criminal justice system and/or specific disability support services between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2018. These disability support services included the National Disability Insurance Scheme, NSW funded Disability Services and the Disability Support Pension. Individuals with a contact with any of these support services within the 10-year study period were included in the “disability cohort”. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation and offending for the disability cohort (aged 10–64 years), were compared with rates of contact for the total NSW population. Rates were examined overall, as well as for specific types of offences (e.g., violent and property). Age-specific rates were also examined, separately for males and females.

RESULTS

Trends in victimisation and offending rates for the disability cohort over the 10-year period were generally consistent with the total NSW population. Relative to the total population, rates of victimisation and offending were higher in the disability cohort for all offence types. Individuals in the disability cohort were more than twice as likely to be victims of violent and domestic violence related crime and were around three times as likely to have committed violent and property offences, compared with the total population. For most offence types, across most age groups, the disability cohort had higher rates of victimisation and offending.

CONCLUSION

People with disability have a much higher rate of contact with the NSW criminal justice system as both victims of crime and as offenders compared with the total NSW population.

KEYWORDS

disability

victims

offenders

property crime

violence

INTRODUCTION

A large body of evidence suggests that people with disability are over-represented throughout the criminal justice system (New South Wales Law Reform Commission, 2012). Surveys undertaken in New South Wales (NSW) estimate that between 8 and 12 per cent of the prison population have an intellectual disability and up to 30 per cent may have a borderline intellectual disability (Baldry, Clarence, Dowse, & Trollor, 2013; Butler & Milner, 2003). A Victorian study by Fogden, Thomas, Daffern, and Ogloff (2016), found that rates of violent offending for people with intellectual disability were six times higher, compared to a community sample. Fogden et al. (2016) also reported that the rate of violent victimisation for those with intellectual disability was two times higher than those in the community sample. Increased victimisation rates have also been reported in people with disability more generally. Data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey, for example, has shown that adults with disabilities in NSW are up to four times more likely than those without disabilities to report having been the victim of physical violence and 75 per cent more likely to report having been the victim of property crime (Emerson, Newland, Vaughan, & Llewellyn, 2017).

To date, research efforts to better understand the extent to which people with disability interact with the criminal justice system in Australia have been severely hampered by the lack of information on disability recorded in administrative justice data collections. This critical data gap and its implications for reporting on the effectiveness of disability supports and service delivery was recognised by the Productivity Commission in their 2019 review of the National Disability Agreement (2019) and was highlighted more recently by the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (Royal Commission; 2020).

In late 2019, the former Australian Data and Digital Council and Disability Reform Council agreed to pilot the development of a longitudinal National Disability Data Asset (NDDA) which would integrate data from the Commonwealth, States and Territories and be used to inform and drive disability policy. Five test cases were developed for the pilot phase of the NDDA to demonstrate the potential of linked data and determine the design and implementation of an enduring asset. One of the five test cases was the Justice Test Case. The Justice Test Case linked several NSW datasets with relevant Commonwealth data, to determine the extent to which people with disability have contact with the NSW justice system and explore the nature of those interactions. This is the first time such a comprehensive study on victimisation and offending among people with disability has been conducted in NSW, and indeed, the first of its kind in Australia.

The current study

This bureau brief uses NSW population level information from the linked administrative dataset constructed for the National Disability Data Asset (NDDA) pilot Justice Test Case (for further details on the NDDA Justice test case see Ringland, Boiteux, and Poynton (2022)). The primary purpose of this brief is to compare rates of contact with the criminal justice system for people with disability with rates for the total NSW population. Criminal justice system contacts are reported separately for victims of crime and offenders. Ten-year trends for different types of offences are presented.

METHOD

Sample

Data from the NSW Re-offending Database and victim records from the NSW Police Force were provided by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) for linkage with other State and Commonwealth data collections. The Commonwealth data collections included records of contact with the following disability services and supports:

- National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) data;
- the Disability Services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), including records of disability services and supports funded by the NSW State government prior to the rollout of the NDIS;
- Department of Social Services Data Over Multiple Individual Occurrences (DOMINO), including records relating to the disability support pension (DSP).

These disability services and the NSW criminal justice system data collections (i.e., offender and victim data) were used to define the cohort for the Justice Test Case. More specifically, included in the cohort were individuals who were aged 10 years or over between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2018 (i.e., born before 1 January 2009), who resided in NSW, and who had records in any of the following:

- the NSW Re-offending Database (offenders);
- NSW Police Force victims data (victims of crime);
- the NDIS dataset, having met the eligibility requirements of the NDIS or working towards getting a plan;
- the DS NMDS, being a NSW funded Disability Services client (regardless of their NDIS status);
- DOMINO as a recipient of the DSP.

Additional inclusion criteria were applied to the original cohort (N = 2,833,604; Ringland et al. (2022)), resulting in a final cohort of 2,332,763 individuals; 1,939,972 who had criminal justice system contact, and 602,034 who had contact with the NDIS, DS NMDS and/or the DSP. Individuals who had contact with these disability services and supports are referred to throughout this brief as the “disability cohort”. Those in the disability cohort may have cognitive, physical and/or psychosocial disabilities (for more information see Ringland et al. (2022)). Disability type is not examined in this report.

Rates of criminal justice system contact

Certain types of crime and offending tend to involve people of a particular sex and age. For example, females are more likely to be victims of domestic violence related crime than males (Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2022), and property offences are more likely to be committed by younger people than older people (Trimboli, 2019). The disability cohort in this study does not have the same age and sex distribution as the total NSW population. The disability cohort tends to be older and includes more males across the age distribution. Those in the disability cohort may appear to have a lower rate of offending than the total population, not because people with disability of the same age have a lower risk, but because those in the disability cohort are older and so have less risk than the total population. The crude rate tells us whether the disability cohort has a higher or lower rate of contact with the justice system, but not whether the rate is higher or lower than expected given the older population profile. We produce age and sex standardised rates to compare criminal justice system contacts between those in the disability cohort and the total

NSW population, assuming they have the same distribution of people by sex and age as the “standard” population.¹ The following outlines the approach taken:

- the Australian population in 2001 was used as the standard population;²
- NSW population estimates,³ by age, sex, and year were obtained from the ABS;
- data were restricted to the 10–64 years population,⁴ and age grouped as follows: 10–17, 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64 years;
- to estimate the disability cohort population, those in the disability cohort were assumed to have a disability, and reside in NSW, from the start to the end of the study period (i.e., from 2009 to 2018),⁵ regardless of when a disability was first identified or recorded.⁶

Rates by sex and age group for 2009 and 2018, and corresponding rate ratios comparing rates in the disability cohort with rates in the total population, are included in the Appendix (Table A5 for victim incidents and Table A7 for offending).

Victims of crime

Counts of individuals who were victims of crime reported to, or detected by, the NSW Police Force, were based on event dates, where an individual was counted if they had an event (i.e., record) for an incident of interest during the specified year.⁷ We examine incidents of any type, as well as the following:

- Violent — including incidents of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences, and robbery.
- Domestic violence (DV) related — including incidents of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, sexual touching, sexual act and other sexual offences, abduction and kidnapping, intimidation, stalking and harassment, malicious damage and breaches of apprehended violence orders (AVOs) where the incident was flagged as being DV-related.⁸
- Property — including incidents of theft, break and enter and fraud.

1 Direct standardisation was used, which can be described as the weighted average of contact rates, with the weights being equal to the proportion of people in each age-sex stratum in a chosen standard population. More specifically, within the disability cohort and the total population, for each age-sex stratum, rates of contact per year were calculated (i.e., the number of people who had contact within a given year, divided by the number of people in the population within a given year); these rates were then multiplied by the number of people in each age-sex stratum of the standard population, giving the expected number of people for each age-sex stratum; and finally, for each year, these expected counts were summed across age-sex stratum, and divided by the total standard population to produce a standardised rate, multiplied by 100,000 to produce a rate per 100,000 population.

2 There are small differences between the 2001 population used in this study and the official “Standard population used in age-standardised rates” published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013; Cat. No. 3101.0); see Appendix Table A1.

3 The estimated resident population (see Appendix Table A2) may be an over-estimate of the population included in the Medicare enrolment file, which formed the basis of the linkage for this study (i.e., records of victimisation and offending were limited to those that could be linked to the Medicare enrolment file).

4 Due to the way the disability cohort was defined, based on contacts with disability services and supports that have age restrictions (e.g., to be eligible for the NDIS individuals must be under 65 years of age, and to be eligible for the disability support pension individuals must be at least 16 years and under the age pension age), our analyses were restricted to individuals less than 65 years of age. Further, the age of criminal responsibility in NSW is 10 years; children less than 10 years of age cannot be charged, or proceeded against, in relation to a criminal offence. On average, between 2009 and 2018, 72 per cent of the total NSW population were aged 10–64 years.

5 See Appendix Table A3. Disability population estimates included some small adjustments for those known to have died during the period.

6 Due to how the disability cohort was defined and disability status was assigned (sometimes retrospectively), it is possible that the disability cohort population is overestimated in earlier years and/or underestimated in more recent years. The disability cohort population varied from 561,559 individuals in 2009 through to 404,952 in 2018, a reduction of 28 per cent. The largest percentage decreases were in the 10–17, 35–44, and 45–54 year age groups (reductions of 48, 37 and 36 per cent respectively). In 2009, 11 per cent of the total population aged 10–64 years were estimated to have a disability as per the disability cohort definition, compared to 7 per cent in 2018.

7 The incident may have occurred any time prior; however, around 90 per cent of incidents are recorded within 1 week of starting (see Ringland et al. (2022)) for further details for incidents overall, as well as violent and DV-related incidents).

8 The DV indicator is not a subset of the violent measure. The DV indicator includes a broader range of incidents (abduction and kidnapping; intimidation, stalking and harassment; malicious damage to property; and, breaches of AVOs), but does not include robbery.

Offending

Counts of individuals who had offences finalised in court, or with a caution or Youth Justice Conference under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* (NSW), were based on finalisation dates, where an individual was counted if they had a matter finalised for an offence of interest during the specified year (regardless of the outcome and whether the individual was found guilty). We report on those who had any matter finalised, as well as those who had a finalisation with a principal offence⁹ of the following types:

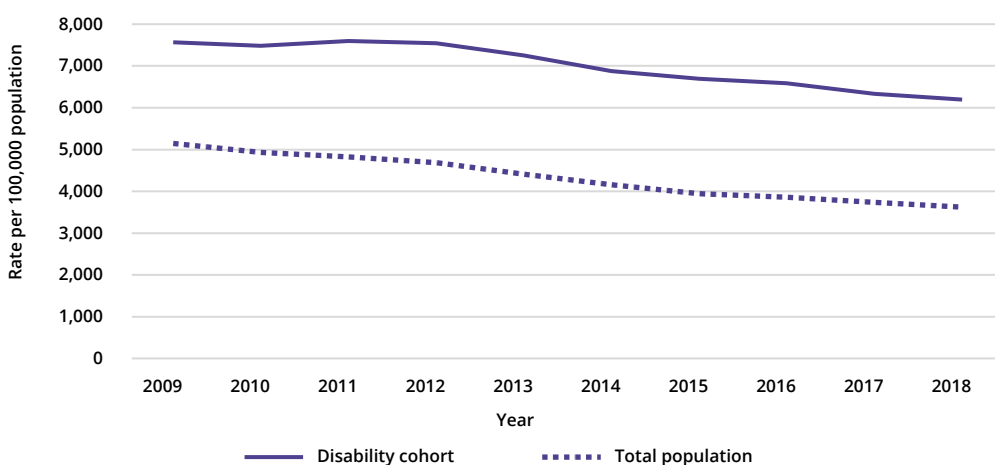
- Violent — Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC; ABS, 2011) divisions 1, 2, 3, 6; including homicide, assault, sexual assault and robbery.
- Domestic violence — in accordance with the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007* (NSW), including breaches of apprehended violence orders (AVOs).
- Property — ANZSOC divisions 7, 8, 9; including break and enter, theft and fraud.
- Drug — ANZSOC division 10.
- Driving/traffic — ANZSOC groups 411, 412 and division 14.
- Offences against justice procedures — ANZSOC division 15.

RESULTS

Victims of crime

Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, relating to any type of incident, are shown in Figure 1. Over the period 2009 to 2018, rates decreased for those in the total NSW population (from 5,143 to 3,621 per 100,000 population) and for those in the disability cohort (from 7,569 to 6,192 per 100,000 population). Rates in the disability cohort were between 1.47 to 1.71 times higher than those in the total population. Relative to the total population, rates in the disability cohort were particularly high for those aged 10-17 years and for females 25-44 years of age (see Appendix Table A5).

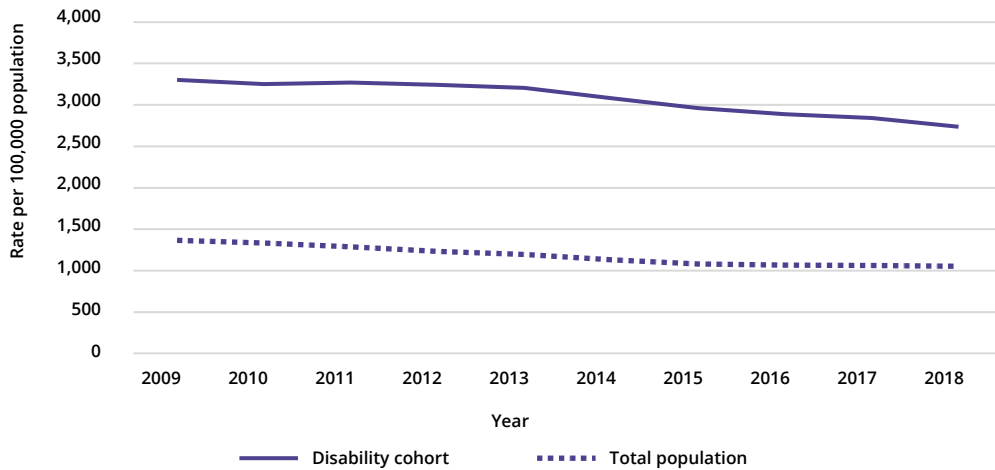
Figure 1. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, 10-64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009-2018: Any incident



⁹ The principal offence is defined as the offence which received the most serious penalty or, in the case of multiple offences with the same penalty, the offence with the highest Median Sentence Ranking as described in MacKinnell, Poletti, and Holmes (2010).

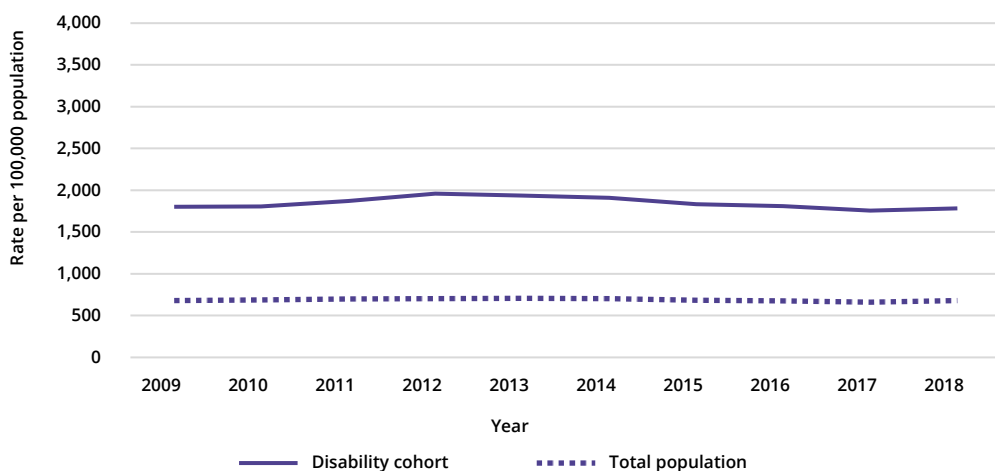
Rates of violent victimisation are shown in Figure 2. Over the period 2009 to 2018, rates of violence decreased for those in the total NSW population (from 1,365 to 1,053 per 100,000 population) and for those in the disability cohort (from 3,304 to 2,736 per 100,000 population). Overall, rates in the disability cohort were between 2.42 and 2.74 times higher than those of the total population. For all age groups, and for both males and females, rates of violent victimisation in the disability cohort were higher than the total NSW population.

Figure 2. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Violent incidents



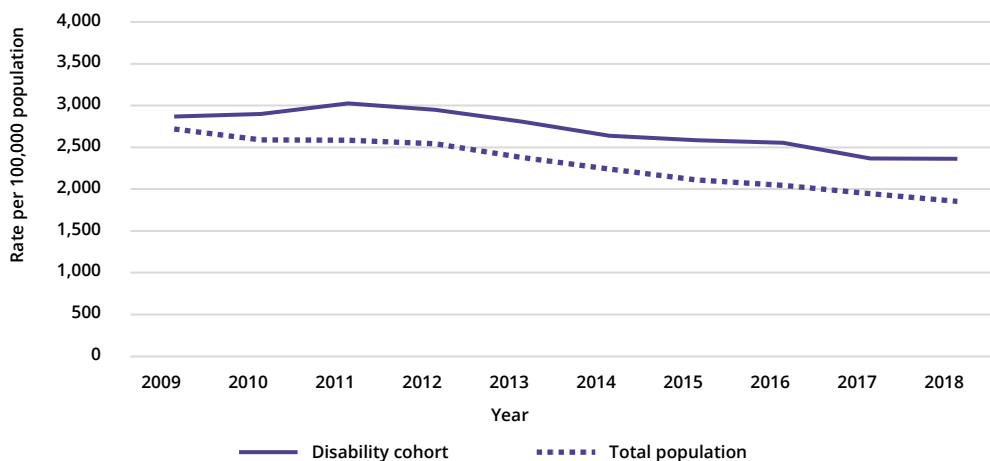
Rates of domestic violence related victimisation are shown in Figure 3. Over the period 2009 to 2018, rates were relatively stable for those in the total NSW population (ranging from 661 per 100,000 population in 2017 to 707 per 100,000 population in 2013) and for the disability cohort (ranging from 1,756 per 100,000 population in 2017 to 1,958 per 100,000 population in 2012). Rates in the disability cohort were between 2.62 and 2.79 times those of the total population, and were higher across all age groups, for males and females.

Figure 3. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Domestic violence incidents



Rates of victimisation relating to property incidents (including fraud) are presented in Figure 4. In the total population, rates decreased from 2,721 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 1,854 per 100,000 population in 2018. Similarly, rates in the disability cohort decreased from 2,867 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 2,362 per 100,000 population in 2018. Rates for the disability cohort ranged from 1.03 to 1.24 times the total population over the 10-year period.

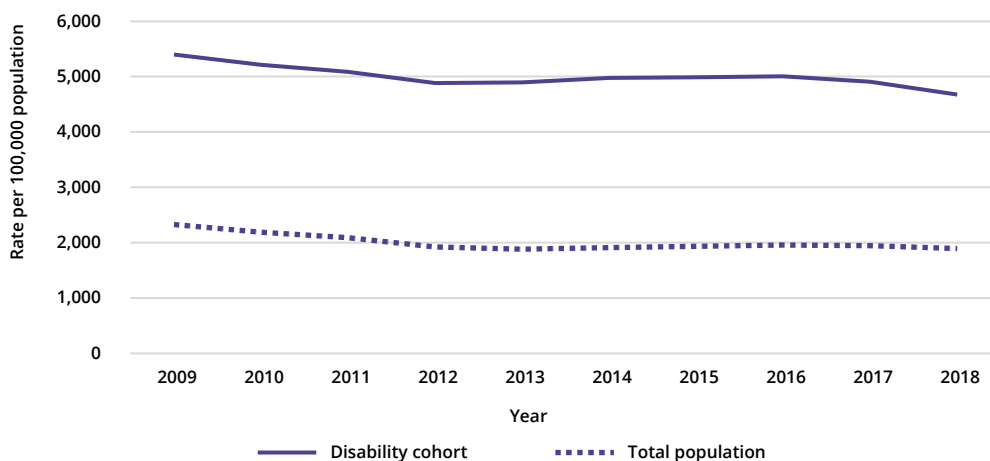
Figure 4. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Property incidents



Offending

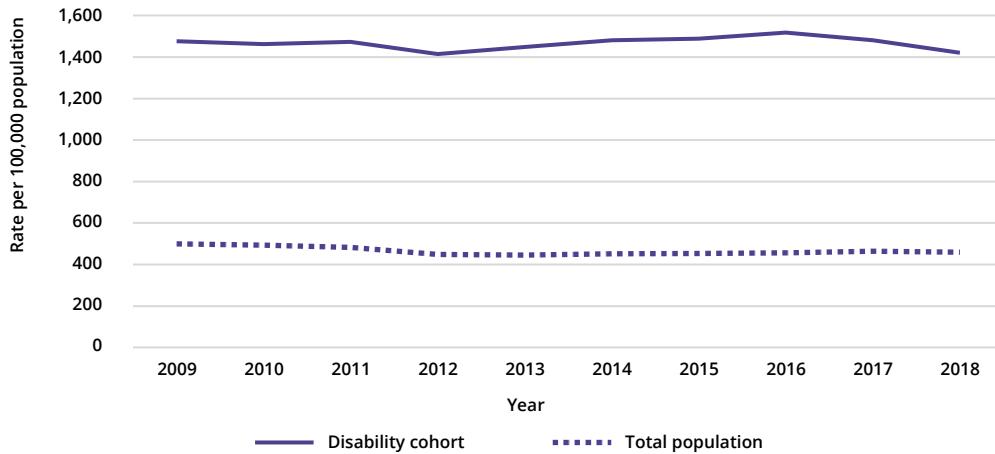
Age and sex standardised rates of offending are presented in Figure 5, for the total NSW population and the disability cohort population. Rates were reasonably stable over the period 2009 to 2018, decreasing from 2,325 to 1,895 per 100,000 population in the total population and from 5,397 to 4,674 per 100,000 population in the disability cohort. Overall, rates in the disability cohort were between 2.32 and 2.61 times those in the total population. For all age groups, males and females, rates of offending were higher in those in the disability cohort than the total NSW population. Relative to the total population, rates tended to be highest in those aged 25–54 years, particularly for females (see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 5. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Any offence



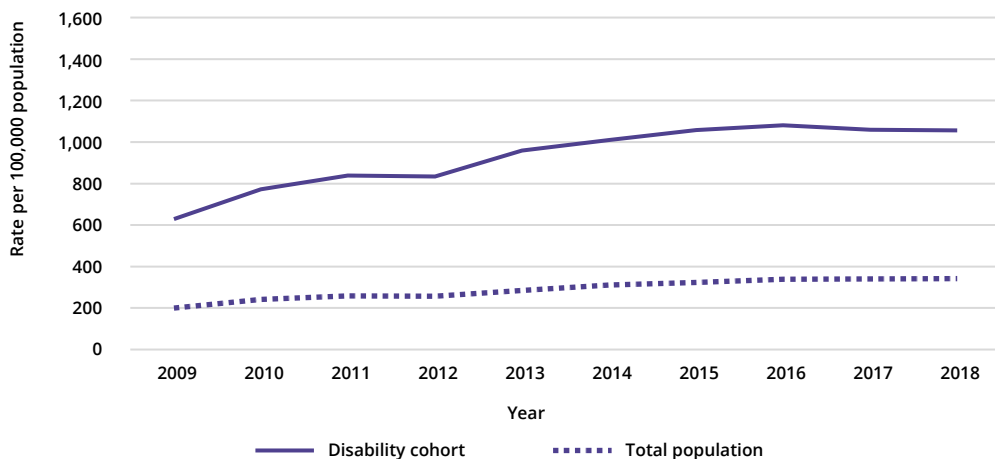
Rates of violent offending are presented in Figure 6. Rates were stable over the period 2009 to 2018, between 1,415 and 1,518 per 100,000 population for the disability cohort, and between 446 and 500 per 100,000 population for the total population. Thus, rates of violent offending in the disability cohort were between 2.96 and 3.32 times those in the total population. Relative to the total population, rates in the disability cohort were increased for all age groups, males and females, but were particularly high for females aged 25–44 years of age (see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 6. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Violent



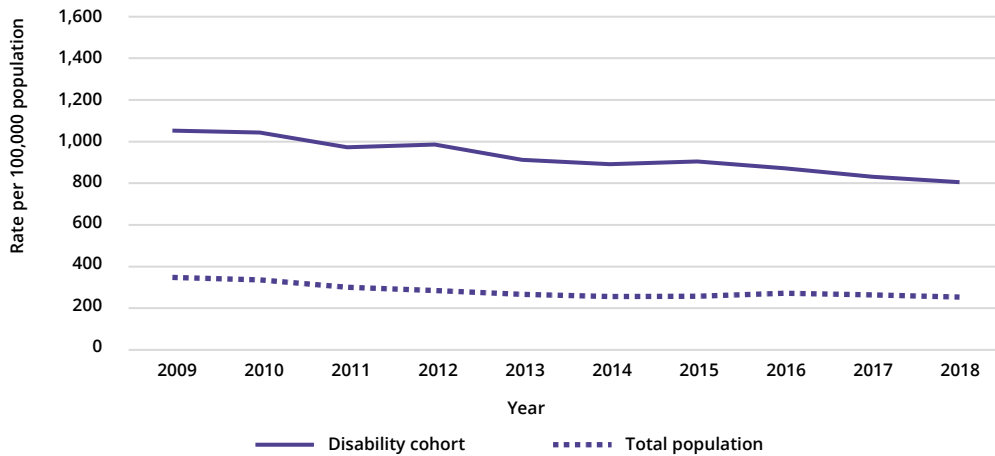
Domestic violence related rates of offending are shown in Figure 7. From 2009 to 2018, the rate of domestic violence offending increased from 200 to 342 per 100,000 population in the total NSW population. Over the same period the rate of domestic violence offending in the disability cohort population increased from 629 to 1,056 per 100,000 population. Thus, overall, rates were between 3.08 and 3.37 times higher in the disability cohort population and increased at a faster rate than the total population over the 10-year period. Relative to the total population, rates in the disability cohort were higher for all age groups, males and females, but were particularly high for females aged 10–44 years (see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 7. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Domestic violence



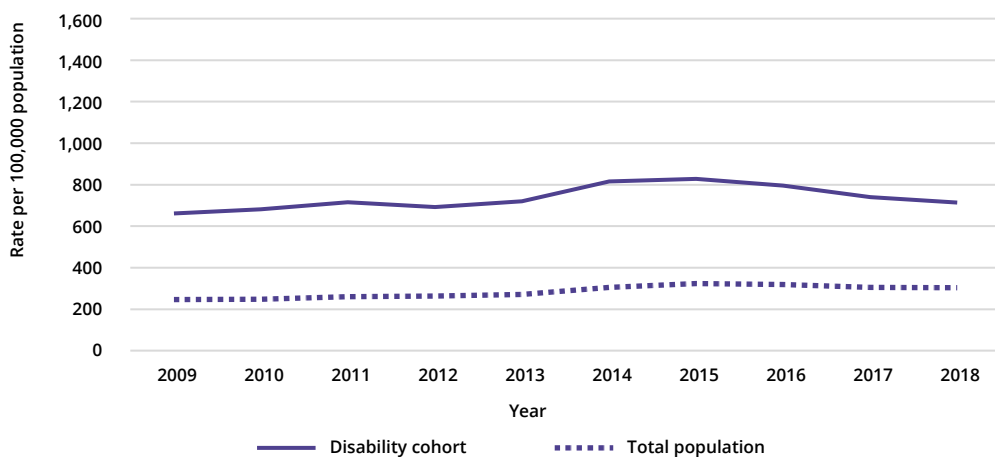
Rates of property offending are presented in Figure 8. Rates in the disability cohort population decreased from 1,053 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 805 per 100,000 population in 2018, while rates in the total population decreased from 348 to 254 per 100,000 population over the same period. Rates in the disability cohort were between 3.03 and 3.51 times those of the total NSW population, with rates particularly high in females aged 25–44 years (relative to females in the same age groups in the total population; see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 8. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Property



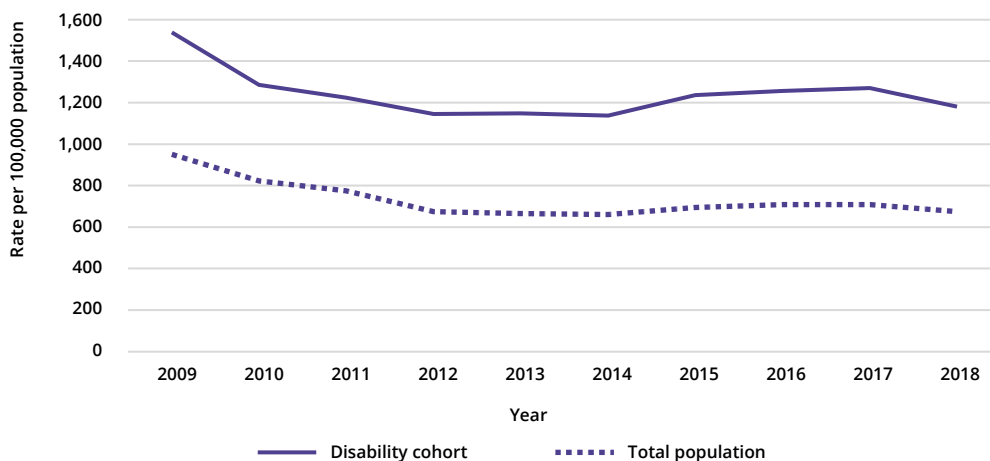
Rates of drug-related offending are presented in Figure 9. Rates in the disability cohort population were between 2.35 and 2.75 times higher than the total population and increased from 661 per 100,000 population in 2009 to a high of 829 per 100,000 population in 2015. Rates in the total population increased from 247 per 100,000 population in 2009 to a high of 324 per 100,000 population in 2015. Relative to those in the same age groups in the total population, rates of those aged 35–64 years in the disability cohort were particularly high (see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 9. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Drug



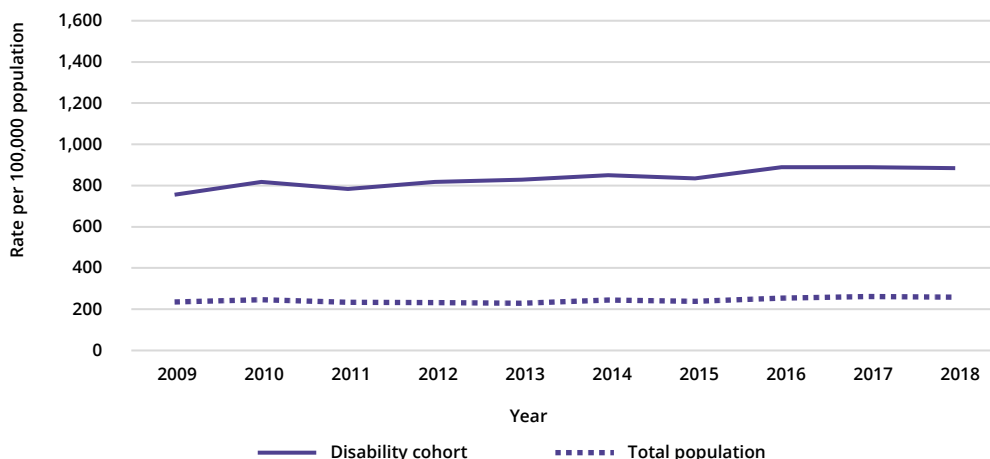
Rates of finalisations for driving and traffic offences are presented in Figure 10. Rates in the disability cohort population were between 1.56 and 1.79 times those of the total population, ranging from a peak of 1,539 per 100,000 population in 2009, to a low of 1,138 per 100,000 in 2014. Rates in the total NSW population similarly varied from a high of 951 per 100,000 population in 2009, to a low of 660 per 100,000 in 2014. Rates in the total NSW population varied from 660 per 100,000 in 2014 to 951 per 100,000 population in 2009. Relative to those in the same age groups in the total population, rates in the disability cohort were particularly high for females aged 25–54 years and males aged 35–54 years (see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 10. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Driving/Traffic



Rates of finalisations for offences against justice procedures are shown in Figure 11. Over the 10-year period, rates were reasonably stable. In the disability cohort, rates increased from 756 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 884 per 100,000 population in 2018. In the total population, the rate was 236 per 100,000 population in 2009 and 259 per 100,000 population in 2018. Thus, in the disability cohort, rates were between 3.20 and 3.61 times those of the total population. Relative to those in the same age groups in the total population, rates in the disability cohort were higher across all age groups, for both males and females. Rates were particularly high in females aged 10–44 years, relative to those of the same age in the total population (see Appendix Table A7).

Figure 11. Age and sex standardised rates of offending, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Offences against justice procedures



Summary

This is the first study to examine rates of offending and victimisation for people with disability in NSW, with comparison to the total NSW population. In doing so, this research develops a baseline of evidence about the extent to which people with disability interact with the NSW criminal justice system that can be used to inform future research, policy and service design to improve outcomes for people with disability, their families and guardians.

Rates of both victimisation and offending were higher in the disability cohort than the total NSW population, with similar trends over the 10-year period. In line with previous research (Emerson, et al. 2017; Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health, 2021), people with disability were more than twice as likely to be victims of violent crime, and victims of domestic violence related crime, than the population generally. This increased risk was seen across all age groups, for both males and females. Over the 10-year period, rates of violent crime declined, while rates of domestic violence incidents were stable. In relation to property crime, victimisation rates declined over the 10-year period, and the disability cohort was at slightly increased risk, compared with the total population (with rates ranging from 1.0-1.2 times higher). Again, these results were somewhat consistent with previous research reporting that people with disability were 1.0–1.75 times more likely to report being a victim of property crime over the period 2002–2015 than people without disability (Emerson et al., 2017).

In terms of offending, rates of violent offending, domestic violence related offending, property offending and offences against justice procedures in the disability cohort were around three times those in the total NSW population. Rates of drug-related offending in the disability cohort were around 2.5 times those in the total population, while rates of traffic and driving related offences were more similar to the total NSW population, but still slightly increased for those in the disability cohort (1.5–1.8 higher). Over the 10-year period, rates in the disability cohort followed similar trends to the total population, however, an increase in domestic violence offending was more pronounced in the disability cohort. In terms of age, relative to the total population, rates of violent and property offending tended to be highest in the disability cohort for those aged 25–54 years, particularly females. Rates of domestic violence related offending and offences against justice procedures were particularly increased in females aged 10–44 years, while rates of drug related offending were increased in both males and females aged 35–64 years (relative to the total population).

It should be recognised that there may be individuals with a disability who had contact with the NSW criminal justice system who were not included in the disability cohort used in this study. Indeed, the disability cohort used in this study is smaller than the estimate of people with disability from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS, 2019a; 605,700 disability population 15–64 years in 2018 vs. 404,900 10–64 years in 2018 in this study). In other reports from the Justice Test Case, broader indicators of disability have been used, with the disability cohort supplemented with data from other sources, such as additional DOMINO codes, hospitalisations, the Medicare Benefits Schedule, housing and homelessness data collections. However, given the way the test case sample was defined, these data were only available for those who were in the disability cohort and/or those who had criminal justice system contact, not for the total population. Thus, we could not produce rates for this broader disability cohort. Further, there may be a small but important group of individuals who are not in contact with any mainstream services. If people with disability who do not access disability specific services are at greater risk of offending and/or victimisation, then excluding these people would cause us to underestimate rates of offending and victimisation for people with disability. Availability of disability indicators from additional data sources, and access to these data for the whole population, would allow better estimation of the rate of people with disability involved with the criminal justice system.

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APPENDIX

Table A1. Australian standard population, 2001

Age group	Number				Percentage			
	Males	Females	Total	ABS standard population	Males	Females	Total	ABS standard population
<10	1,274,057	1,342,151	2,616,208	2,634,021	6.61	6.96	13.57	13.57
10–17	1,048,445	1,098,926	2,147,371	2,164,172	5.44	5.70	11.14	11.15
18–24	898,601	928,168	1,826,769	1,844,162	4.66	4.82	9.48	9.50
25–34	1,434,660	1,416,749	2,851,409	2,873,696	7.44	7.35	14.79	14.80
35–44	1,486,398	1,466,799	2,953,197	2,971,461	7.71	7.61	15.32	15.31
45–54	1,323,193	1,319,037	2,642,230	2,659,371	6.86	6.84	13.71	13.70
55–64	897,844	920,603	1,818,447	1,830,823	4.66	4.78	9.43	9.43
65+	1,349,677	1,069,393	2,419,070	2,435,534	7.00	5.55	12.55	12.55
Total	9,712,875	9,561,826	19,274,701	19,413,240	50.39	49.61	100.00	100.00

Note. The population estimates used in our analysis (Males, Females, Total) are based on June 30 resident population estimates, by age and sex, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS, 2019b) cat. no. 3101.0. The ABS standard population is also included in ABS cat. no. 3101.0. As shown, there are small differences in the Total and ABS standard population estimates.

Table A2. NSW resident population estimates, by sex and age group, 2009–2018

Sex										
Age group	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males										
<10	464,139	470,263	473,684	482,205	490,623	498,076	505,665	513,308	516,721	517,213
10–17	369,721	369,869	370,314	369,085	368,100	368,884	370,814	374,315	380,899	386,572
18–24	353,674	353,174	350,537	352,862	357,428	361,818	364,738	368,976	376,539	384,767
25–34	497,747	505,566	511,548	519,870	530,905	542,869	556,721	570,332	585,550	597,096
35–44	493,672	495,985	498,339	501,147	504,064	506,792	510,747	513,742	519,978	527,894
45–54	480,667	484,469	485,960	485,309	484,709	484,655	484,770	486,827	490,029	491,597
55–64	397,166	405,834	414,123	416,610	420,974	426,905	432,426	439,069	447,814	454,340
65+	446,150	462,947	480,604	499,312	517,607	534,216	550,693	567,238	583,494	600,200
Total	3,502,936	3,548,107	3,585,109	3,626,400	3,674,410	3,724,215	3,776,574	3,833,807	3,901,024	3,959,679
Females										
<10	439,714	445,049	447,694	455,081	463,361	470,906	478,602	486,278	490,074	490,200
10–17	349,692	350,026	349,785	349,191	348,497	348,800	350,405	353,327	359,450	364,798
18–24	335,201	336,431	335,448	337,627	341,898	345,705	348,668	352,666	358,729	364,500
25–34	495,606	503,005	509,408	518,732	530,436	544,303	559,743	574,522	590,544	599,318
35–44	504,050	506,614	509,464	512,306	514,964	516,461	518,186	518,555	523,070	529,958
45–54	489,274	493,137	494,972	495,628	496,332	499,181	501,229	506,013	510,459	511,809
55–64	399,151	408,934	418,349	423,444	431,649	440,474	449,288	458,588	468,340	475,945
65+	538,131	552,989	568,300	585,835	602,485	618,308	633,473	649,102	666,246	683,961
Total	3,550,819	3,596,185	3,633,420	3,677,844	3,729,622	3,784,138	3,839,594	3,899,051	3,966,912	4,020,489

Note. The NSW population estimates used in our analysis are based on June 30 resident population estimates, by age and sex, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS; 2019b) cat. no. 3101.0.

Table A3. Disability cohort population estimates, by sex and age group, 2009–2018

Sex										
Age group	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males										
10–17	26,395	25,448	23,947	21,905	19,724	18,043	16,854	15,961	15,549	15,464
18–24	22,432	22,889	23,579	24,458	25,243	25,520	25,322	24,793	23,965	22,618
25–34	36,014	34,839	33,828	32,938	32,345	31,998	31,742	31,680	31,718	32,129
35–44	53,204	50,802	48,759	46,622	44,577	42,473	40,445	38,420	36,615	35,267
45–54	77,379	74,376	70,893	67,665	64,450	61,455	58,557	56,021	53,440	50,733
55–64	91,563	90,131	87,546	84,698	82,461	80,072	77,182	74,403	71,403	68,042
Total	306,987	298,485	288,552	278,286	268,800	259,561	250,102	241,278	232,690	224,253
Females										
10–17	16,295	15,336	14,160	12,613	11,004	9,526	8,412	7,481	6,925	6,610
18–24	15,911	15,974	15,974	16,261	16,348	16,364	15,955	15,363	14,482	13,504
25–34	26,029	25,210	24,623	23,825	23,459	23,037	22,773	22,567	22,517	22,436
35–44	44,915	42,315	39,871	37,790	35,543	33,447	31,425	29,182	27,453	26,090
45–54	71,906	68,816	65,225	61,680	58,396	55,253	52,146	49,752	47,185	44,373
55–64	79,516	83,115	82,648	81,314	79,608	77,576	75,318	73,185	70,532	67,686
Total	254,572	250,766	242,501	233,483	224,358	215,203	206,029	197,530	189,094	180,699

Table A4. Number and rate of victim contacts, 2009–2018

Incident type		Population	Estimate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All													
Disability cohort	Number			36,623	35,139	34,477	33,139	30,730	28,131	26,431	25,466	23,780	22,545
	Crude rate			6521.7	6397.6	6492.2	6475.4	6231.3	5925.3	5794.6	5803.4	5638.0	5567.3
	Standardised rate			7569.4	7484.9	7599.2	7540.3	7253.6	6873.5	6691.6	6587.2	6332.9	6191.6
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(7481.7, 7657.1)	(7396.3, 7573.5)	(7508.2, 7690.2)	(7447.8, 7632.8)	(7160.6, 7346.6)	(6780.3, 6966.7)	(6597.2, 6785.9)	(6491.9, 6682.5)	(6237.8, 6428.1)	(6096.6, 6286.6)
Total population	Number			263,870	255,045	251,188	245,819	233,894	222,944	213,935	211,954	208,519	204,749
	Crude rate			5108.2	4892.4	4786.1	4654.1	4388.3	4138.7	3927.0	3841.9	3716.0	3599.3
	Standardised rate			5143.4	4929.8	4823.9	4685.7	4414.2	4160.6	3947.0	3858.9	3739.9	3620.6
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(5123.8, 5163.1)	(4910.6, 4949.0)	(4805.0, 4842.8)	(4667.1, 4704.2)	(4396.3, 4432.2)	(4143.2, 4177.9)	(3930.2, 3963.7)	(3842.4, 3875.4)	(3723.7, 3756.0)	(3604.8, 3636.4)
Violent													
Disability cohort	Number			13,649	13,049	12,618	12,201	11,645	10,660	9,936	9,443	9,097	8,586
	Crude rate			2430.6	2375.8	2376.0	2384.1	2361.3	2245.3	2178.3	2152.0	2156.8	2120.3
	Standardised rate			3303.9	3250.7	3269.0	3240.4	3205.3	3081.5	2960.4	2885.9	2841.5	2735.8
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(3242.9, 3364.8)	(3189.3, 3312.1)	(3205.9, 3332.1)	(3176.2, 3304.6)	(3139.5, 3271.1)	(3014.2, 3148.9)	(2892.4, 3028.4)	(2817.0, 2954.8)	(2772.0, 2911.1)	(2667.2, 2804.5)
Total population	Number			69,061	67,954	65,765	63,522	62,182	59,497	57,333	57,315	58,062	58,416
	Crude rate			1336.9	1303.5	1253.1	1202.7	1166.7	1104.5	1052.4	1038.9	1034.7	1026.9
	Standardised rate			1364.9	1333.7	1285.7	1232.9	1194.9	1132.4	1079.2	1064.9	1061.9	1053.2
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(1354.7, 1375.1)	(1323.6, 1343.7)	(1275.9, 1295.6)	(1223.3, 1242.5)	(1185.5, 1204.3)	(1123.3, 1141.5)	(1070.3, 1088.0)	(1056.1, 1073.6)	(1053.2, 1070.6)	(1044.6, 1061.8)
Domestic violence													
Disability cohort	Number			7,683	7,477	7,520	7,607	7,273	6,923	6,436	6,203	5,921	5,828
	Crude rate			1368.2	1361.3	1416.1	1486.4	1474.8	1458.2	1411.0	1413.6	1403.8	1439.2
	Standardised rate			1803.7	1805.8	1872.4	1958.2	1934.9	1910.2	1832.2	1807.8	1756.3	1781.4
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(1759.0, 1848.3)	(1760.4, 1851.2)	(1825.5, 1919.3)	(1909.2, 2007.1)	(1885.1, 1984.7)	(1859.4, 1961.1)	(1781.1, 1883.4)	(1756.0, 1859.6)	(1704.7, 1808.0)	(1728.8, 1834.1)
Total population	Number			34,510	34,997	35,993	36,399	36,968	37,301	36,616	36,690	36,528	38,101
	Crude rate			668.1	671.3	685.8	689.1	693.6	692.4	672.1	665.0	651.0	669.8
	Standardised rate			681.7	685.7	700.7	702.5	706.5	704.6	682.8	675.4	661.1	679.8
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(674.5, 688.9)	(678.5, 692.9)	(693.5, 708.0)	(695.3, 709.7)	(699.2, 713.7)	(697.4, 711.7)	(675.8, 689.9)	(668.5, 682.3)	(654.3, 667.9)	(673.0, 686.7)
Property													
Disability cohort	Number			15,292	14,999	15,134	14,380	13,213	12,171	11,476	11,042	10,021	9,636
	Crude rate			2723.1	2730.8	2849.8	2809.9	2679.3	2563.6	2515.9	2516.4	2375.9	2379.5
	Standardised rate			2866.5	2900.1	3024.7	2948.4	2808.9	2640.4	2585.0	2553.2	2367.4	2362.4
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(2814.8, 2918.3)	(2847.3, 2952.9)	(2969.9, 3079.5)	(2893.5, 3003.2)	(2754.4, 2863.4)	(2587.0, 2693.9)	(2531.1, 2638.8)	(2499.1, 2607.4)	(2314.7, 2420.2)	(2308.8, 2416.0)
Total population	Number			140,201	134,704	135,410	134,317	126,839	121,070	115,473	113,446	109,397	105,897
	Crude rate			2714.1	2584.0	2580.1	2543.0	2379.7	2247.5	2119.7	2056.3	1949.5	1861.6
	Standardised rate			2720.5	2588.8	2584.0	2543.0	2376.5	2240.8	2111.9	2046.4	1943.9	1853.9
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(2706.2, 2734.8)	(2574.9, 2602.7)	(2570.2, 2597.8)	(2529.4, 2556.7)	(2363.4, 2389.6)	(2228.1, 2253.5)	(2099.7, 2124.2)	(2034.4, 2058.3)	(1932.3, 1955.5)	(1842.7, 1865.1)

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population; 95% CI - 95% confidence interval of standardised rate estimate.

Table A5. Age-specific rates of victimisation, by sex, 2009 and 2018

Incident type Sex	Age group	2009			2018		
		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate Ratio (95% confidence interval)	Rate per 100,000 population		Rate Ratio (95% confidence interval)
		Disability cohort	Total NSW		Disability cohort	Total NSW	
All incidents							
Female	10-17	7,088.1	3,166.2	2.24 (2.11, 2.38)	6,127.1	2,627.2	2.33 (2.11, 2.58)
	18-24	9,710.3	6,625.9	1.47 (1.39, 1.54)	7,879.1	4,092.7	1.93 (1.81, 2.05)
	25-34	10,822.5	5,781.2	1.87 (1.80, 1.95)	7,474.6	3,974.0	1.88 (1.79, 1.98)
	35-44	9,956.6	5,370.7	1.85 (1.80, 1.91)	8,616.3	4,004.8	2.15 (2.06, 2.25)
	45-54	6,343.0	4,180.5	1.52 (1.47, 1.57)	6,350.7	3,330.9	1.91 (1.83, 1.98)
	55-64	3,364.1	2,756.1	1.22 (1.17, 1.27)	3,423.2	2,214.1	1.55 (1.48, 1.62)
Male	10-17	5,679.1	2,963.9	1.92 (1.82, 2.02)	3,899.4	1,947.6	2.00 (1.84, 2.18)
	18-24	8,470.0	6,765.6	1.25 (1.19, 1.31)	6,096.9	3,640.9	1.67 (1.58, 1.77)
	25-34	8,174.6	6,742.0	1.21 (1.17, 1.26)	5,705.1	4,348.9	1.31 (1.25, 1.38)
	35-44	8,181.7	6,450.8	1.27 (1.23, 1.31)	6,805.2	4,623.3	1.47 (1.41, 1.53)
	45-54	6,381.6	5,551.7	1.15 (1.12, 1.18)	6,000.0	4,260.6	1.41 (1.36, 1.46)
	55-64	4,110.8	4,138.1	0.99 (0.96, 1.03)	4,051.9	3,249.5	1.25 (1.20, 1.30)
Violent							
Female	10-17	5,332.9	1,939.1	2.75 (2.56, 2.95)	5,037.8	1,803.5	2.79 (2.50, 3.12)
	18-24	5,072.0	2,097.5	2.42 (2.25, 2.60)	3,954.4	1,537.2	2.57 (2.35, 2.81)
	25-34	4,667.9	1,432.4	3.26 (3.07, 3.46)	3,200.2	1,173.0	2.73 (2.53, 2.95)
	35-44	3,606.8	1,177.1	3.06 (2.90, 3.24)	3,449.6	1,033.9	3.34 (3.11, 3.58)
	45-54	1,838.5	679.0	2.71 (2.54, 2.89)	2,077.8	713.9	2.91 (2.71, 3.13)
	55-64	557.1	285.4	1.95 (1.75, 2.18)	827.3	336.2	2.46 (2.24, 2.71)
Male	10-17	4,258.4	1,799.5	2.37 (2.22, 2.52)	2,961.7	1,225.4	2.42 (2.20, 2.66)
	18-24	4,444.5	2,591.4	1.72 (1.61, 1.83)	2,940.1	1,327.3	2.22 (2.04, 2.40)
	25-34	3,612.5	1,732.6	2.08 (1.97, 2.21)	2,424.6	1,067.5	2.27 (2.11, 2.45)
	35-44	3,161.4	1,365.1	2.32 (2.20, 2.44)	2,549.1	1,008.9	2.53 (2.35, 2.71)
	45-54	1,966.9	952.2	2.07 (1.95, 2.19)	2,044.0	879.8	2.32 (2.17, 2.49)
	55-64	815.8	503.1	1.62 (1.49, 1.76)	1,147.8	572.7	2.00 (1.85, 2.17)
Domestic violence							
Female	10-17	1,595.6	668.6	2.39 (2.10, 2.71)	1,754.9	641.5	2.74 (2.27, 3.30)
	18-24	3,243.0	1,497.3	2.17 (1.98, 2.37)	3,458.2	1,323.2	2.61 (2.38, 2.87)
	25-34	4,176.1	1,351.3	3.09 (2.90, 3.30)	3,209.1	1,223.2	2.62 (2.43, 2.83)
	35-44	3,595.7	1,216.7	2.96 (2.80, 3.12)	3,384.4	1,199.7	2.82 (2.63, 3.03)
	45-54	1,742.6	653.0	2.67 (2.50, 2.85)	2,373.1	824.7	2.88 (2.69, 3.08)
	55-64	545.8	274.3	1.99 (1.78, 2.22)	870.2	371.1	2.35 (2.14, 2.57)
Male	10-17	947.1	355.4	2.66 (2.33, 3.05)	724.3	328.3	2.21 (1.82, 2.68)
	18-24	1,203.6	458.3	2.63 (2.31, 2.99)	1,406.0	462.4	3.04 (2.70, 3.43)
	25-34	1,210.6	438.2	2.76 (2.49, 3.06)	952.4	406.1	2.35 (2.08, 2.64)
	35-44	1,182.2	475.0	2.49 (2.28, 2.72)	1,117.2	449.1	2.49 (2.24, 2.77)
	45-54	774.1	358.9	2.16 (1.97, 2.37)	944.2	431.7	2.19 (1.98, 2.42)
	55-64	364.8	213.3	1.71 (1.51, 1.94)	574.6	285.2	2.01 (1.80, 2.26)
Property							
Female	10-17	779.4	661.4	1.18 (0.99, 1.41)	544.6	291.1	1.87 (1.34, 2.61)
	18-24	3,393.9	3,335.6	1.02 (0.93, 1.11)	2,465.9	1,745.7	1.41 (1.27, 1.58)
	25-34	4,114.6	3,132.9	1.31 (1.23, 1.40)	2,861.5	1,995.9	1.43 (1.32, 1.55)
	35-44	3,862.9	2,794.6	1.38 (1.32, 1.45)	3,330.8	2,004.1	1.66 (1.55, 1.78)
	45-54	2,717.4	2,292.6	1.19 (1.13, 1.24)	2,630.0	1,716.7	1.53 (1.44, 1.63)
	55-64	1,714.1	1,642.0	1.04 (0.98, 1.11)	1,691.6	1,284.6	1.32 (1.24, 1.40)
Male	10-17	1,064.6	868.2	1.23 (1.09, 1.39)	588.5	438.2	1.34 (1.09, 1.66)
	18-24	3,018.0	3,361.9	0.90 (0.83, 0.97)	2,237.2	1,811.7	1.23 (1.13, 1.35)
	25-34	3,409.8	3,983.3	0.86 (0.81, 0.91)	2,511.7	2,654.8	0.95 (0.88, 1.02)
	35-44	3,608.8	3,770.5	0.96 (0.91, 1.00)	3,224.0	2,829.2	1.14 (1.07, 1.21)
	45-54	3,061.6	3,254.9	0.94 (0.90, 0.98)	2,938.9	2,536.0	1.16 (1.10, 1.22)
	55-64	2,213.8	2,552.3	0.87 (0.83, 0.91)	2,075.2	1,996.3	1.04 (0.98, 1.10)

Table A6. Number and rate of offending contacts, 2009–2018

Type of principal offence		Population	Estimate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All													
Disability cohort	Number			24,368	22,919	21,766	20,095	19,777	19,694	19,325	19,021	18,245	17,150
	Crude rate			4339.3	4172.8	4098.6	3926.6	4010.3	4148.2	4236.7	4334.7	4325.7	4235.1
	Standardised rate			5396.6	5214.3	5088.0	4885.7	4896.0	4977.1	4987.4	5006.9	4904.0	4674.4
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(5323.3, 5469.9)	(5141.3, 5287.3)	(5014.9, 5161.2)	(4812.5, 4958.9)	(4821.5, 4970.4)	(4901.0, 5053.3)	(4910.0, 5064.9)	(4928.8, 5085.0)	(4825.6, 4982.4)	(4597.8, 4751.0)
Total population	Number			118,335	112,223	107,593	99,643	98,739	101,424	103,813	106,425	107,645	106,590
	Crude rate			2290.8	2152.7	2050.1	1886.5	1852.5	1882.8	1905.6	1929.1	1918.3	1873.7
	Standardised rate			2325.3	2190.0	2090.4	1921.2	1882.0	1909.6	1932.7	1955.8	1943.1	1894.5
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(2312.0, 2338.5)	(2177.1, 2202.8)	(2077.9, 2102.9)	(1909.3, 1933.2)	(1870.2, 1893.8)	(1897.8, 1921.4)	(1920.9, 1944.5)	(1944.0, 1967.5)	(1931.5, 1954.8)	(1883.1, 1905.9)
Violent													
Disability cohort	Number			6,411	6,186	6,095	5,626	5,613	5,581	5,498	5,527	5,274	5,004
	Crude rate			1141.6	1126.3	1147.7	1099.3	1138.2	1175.5	1205.4	1259.5	1250.4	1235.7
	Standardised rate			1476.5	1462.7	1473.3	1415.3	1448.1	1480.6	1488.1	1518.3	1481.1	1421.3
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(1437.7, 1515.3)	(1423.6, 1501.9)	(1433.4, 1513.2)	(1375.4, 1455.3)	(1406.8, 1489.4)	(1437.9, 1523.3)	(1444.6, 1531.7)	(1474.0, 1562.7)	(1436.5, 1525.7)	(1377.8, 1464.7)
Total population	Number			25,279	25,136	24,720	23,129	23,246	23,856	24,139	24,711	25,519	25,629
	Crude rate			489.4	482.2	471.0	437.9	436.1	442.9	443.1	447.9	454.8	450.5
	Standardised rate			499.5	493.2	483.1	448.7	446.3	452.4	452.9	457.2	463.8	459.5
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(493.4, 505.7)	(487.1, 499.3)	(477.0, 489.1)	(442.9, 454.5)	(440.5, 452.0)	(446.6, 458.1)	(447.2, 458.6)	(451.4, 462.9)	(458.1, 469.6)	(453.8, 465.1)
Domestic violence													
Disability cohort	Number			2,850	3,374	3,533	3,393	3,716	3,861	3,917	3,923	3,720	3,682
	Crude rate			507.5	614.3	665.3	663.0	753.5	813.2	858.7	894.0	882.0	909.2
	Standardised rate			629.4	772.5	838.7	834.7	959.5	1010.2	1057.8	1081.5	1058.8	1055.7
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(604.6, 654.2)	(744.6, 800.5)	(809.0, 868.4)	(804.6, 864.8)	(926.1, 992.9)	(975.5, 1045.0)	(1021.3, 1094.2)	(1044.3, 1118.6)	(1020.9, 1096.6)	(1018.4, 1092.9)
Total population	Number			10,070	12,303	13,257	13,283	14,804	16,401	17,256	18,286	18,698	19,117
	Crude rate			194.9	236.0	252.6	251.5	277.8	304.5	316.8	331.5	333.2	336.1
	Standardised rate			199.6	241.7	259.2	257.6	284.4	311.0	323.6	338.2	339.9	342.3
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(195.7, 203.5)	(237.4, 246.0)	(254.8, 263.6)	(253.2, 262.0)	(279.8, 289.0)	(306.3, 315.8)	(318.7, 328.4)	(333.3, 343.1)	(335.0, 344.8)	(337.4, 347.2)
Property													
Disability cohort	Number			4,253	4,064	3,630	3,551	3,220	3,091	3,080	2,983	2,752	2,687
	Crude rate			757.4	739.9	683.5	693.9	652.9	651.1	675.2	679.8	652.5	663.5
	Standardised rate			1052.5	1044.0	973.2	985.7	911.9	891.7	904.5	871.8	831.7	805.3
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(1018.7, 1086.2)	(1009.8, 1078.1)	(939.5, 1007.0)	(951.0, 1020.4)	(877.8, 946.0)	(857.4, 926.0)	(869.4, 939.6)	(837.6, 906.0)	(797.3, 866.1)	(772.1, 838.4)
Total population	Number			17,417	16,875	15,146	14,487	13,681	13,265	13,527	14,440	14,312	13,958
	Crude rate			337.2	323.7	288.6	274.3	256.7	246.2	248.3	261.7	255.1	245.4
	Standardised rate			347.7	335.4	300.3	285.3	266.5	255.7	257.8	271.2	264.5	253.7
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(342.5, 352.9)	(330.3, 340.4)	(295.5, 305.1)	(280.6, 289.9)	(262.1, 271.0)	(251.4, 260.1)	(253.5, 262.2)	(266.7, 275.6)	(260.2, 268.9)	(249.4, 257.9)

Table A6. Number and rate of offending contacts, 2009–2018 (continued)

Type of principal offence		Population	Estimate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Drug													
Disability cohort	Number			3,051	3,084	3,210	2,984	3,047	3,390	3,345	3,173	2,918	2,744
	Crude rate			543.3	561.5	604.5	583.1	617.9	714.0	733.3	723.1	691.8	677.6
	Standardised rate			665.0	660.1	694.9	709.1	708.5	674.1	660.9	681.6	716.0	692.5
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(635.7, 686.1)	(655.8, 707.4)	(689.4, 742.5)	(665.8, 719.1)	(693.1, 748.4)	(786.1, 845.5)	(798.2, 859.3)	(765.6, 825.5)	(711.1, 769.4)	(685.5, 743.5)
Total population	Number			12,617	12,751	13,454	13,746	14,309	16,298	17,505	17,430	16,991	17,241
	Crude rate			244.2	244.6	256.4	260.3	268.5	302.6	321.3	315.9	302.8	303.1
	Standardised rate			246.5	247.6	260.6	263.6	271.4	305.2	323.5	318.4	304.5	304.1
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(242.2, 250.8)	(243.3, 251.9)	(256.2, 265.0)	(259.2, 268.0)	(266.9, 275.8)	(300.5, 309.9)	(318.7, 328.3)	(313.7, 323.2)	(299.9, 309.1)	(299.5, 308.6)
Driving/traffic													
Disability cohort	Number			7,499	6,205	5,747	5,124	5,123	4,952	5,259	5,119	5,073	4,635
	Crude rate			1335.4	1129.7	1082.2	1001.2	1038.8	1043.0	1153.0	1166.6	1202.7	1144.6
	Standardised rate			1538.6	1285.4	1224.4	1144.4	1147.5	1137.8	1236.7	1255.9	1270.0	1180.6
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(1500.6, 1576.7)	(1250.5, 1320.4)	(1189.9, 1258.9)	(1110.3, 1178.5)	(1113.3, 1181.7)	(1103.3, 1172.2)	(1200.5, 1272.9)	(1218.7, 1293.0)	(1232.4, 1307.6)	(1143.8, 1217.4)
Total population	Number			48,765	42,535	40,325	35,341	35,294	35,478	37,751	39,010	39,691	38,354
	Crude rate			944.0	815.9	768.4	669.1	662.2	658.6	693.0	707.1	707.3	674.2
	Standardised rate			950.7	821.9	775.5	674.3	665.0	660.1	694.9	709.1	708.5	674.1
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(942.3, 959.2)	(814.1, 829.7)	(767.9, 783.1)	(667.3, 681.4)	(658.0, 671.9)	(653.3, 667.0)	(687.9, 701.9)	(702.0, 716.1)	(701.5, 715.5)	(667.3, 680.8)
Offences against justice procedures													
Disability cohort	Number			3,359	3,540	3,275	3,290	3,252	3,297	3,121	3,239	3,194	3,150
	Crude rate			598.2	644.5	616.7	642.9	659.4	694.5	684.2	738.1	757.3	777.9
	Standardised rate			755.9	817.4	783.1	817.4	828.2	850.5	835.0	889.0	888.6	884.4
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(728.5, 783.3)	(788.6, 846.2)	(754.5, 811.8)	(787.6, 847.2)	(797.5, 858.9)	(819.1, 881.8)	(803.4, 866.6)	(855.9, 922.2)	(855.2, 922.0)	(851.0, 917.8)
Total population	Number			11,982	12,620	12,034	12,024	12,005	12,934	12,765	13,791	14,436	14,534
	Crude rate			232.0	242.1	229.3	227.6	225.2	240.1	234.3	250.0	257.3	255.5
	Standardised rate			235.9	246.7	234.2	232.2	229.4	244.2	238.4	254.4	261.2	258.8
	95% CI (lower, upper)			(231.6, 240.1)	(242.4, 251.0)	(230.0, 238.4)	(228.1, 236.4)	(225.3, 233.5)	(240.0, 248.4)	(234.2, 242.5)	(250.1, 258.6)	(257.0, 265.5)	(254.6, 263.1)

Note. Rates are per 100,000 population; 95% CI - 95% confidence interval of standardised rate estimate.

Table A7. Age-specific rates of offending, by sex, 2009 and 2018

Type of principal offence	Age group	2009			2018		
		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate Ratio (95% confidence interval)	Rate per 100,000 population		Rate Ratio (95% confidence interval)
		Disability cohort	Total NSW		Disability cohort	Total NSW	
Any							
Female	10-17	2,246.1	1,025.5	2.19 (1.97, 2.44)	1,558.2	662.3	2.35 (1.93, 2.87)
	18-24	3,613.9	1,729.4	2.09 (1.92, 2.28)	3,213.9	1,449.4	2.22 (2.01, 2.45)
	25-34	4,948.3	1,325.6	3.73 (3.52, 3.96)	3,445.4	1,115.9	3.09 (2.87, 3.33)
	35-44	3,882.9	1,092.0	3.56 (3.37, 3.75)	3,978.5	992.9	4.01 (3.75, 4.28)
	45-54	1,645.2	599.1	2.75 (2.57, 2.94)	2,201.8	653.0	3.37 (3.14, 3.62)
	55-64	432.6	225.2	1.92 (1.70, 2.17)	613.1	242.9	2.52 (2.26, 2.82)
Male	10-17	5,618.5	2,696.6	2.08 (1.97, 2.20)	2,593.1	1,531.7	1.69 (1.53, 1.87)
	18-24	11,537.1	7,099.5	1.63 (1.56, 1.69)	9,023.8	4,912.3	1.84 (1.75, 1.92)
	25-34	11,826.0	5,027.1	2.35 (2.28, 2.43)	8,624.6	3,854.8	2.24 (2.15, 2.33)
	35-44	9,582.0	3,761.4	2.55 (2.47, 2.63)	9,306.2	3,369.6	2.76 (2.66, 2.87)
	45-54	4,887.6	2,129.5	2.30 (2.21, 2.38)	6,281.9	2,373.9	2.65 (2.54, 2.75)
	55-64	1,810.8	1,042.9	1.74 (1.64, 1.84)	2,539.6	1,132.6	2.24 (2.12, 2.37)
Violent							
Female	10-17	810.1	297.1	2.73 (2.27, 3.27)	756.4	256.3	2.95 (2.22, 3.92)
	18-24	1,068.4	327.0	3.27 (2.78, 3.84)	1,118.2	297.9	3.75 (3.17, 4.45)
	25-34	1,298.6	228.4	5.69 (5.03, 6.42)	989.5	228.3	4.33 (3.76, 5.00)
	35-44	919.5	206.7	4.45 (3.97, 4.98)	1,008.0	217.0	4.65 (4.06, 5.31)
	45-54	308.7	87.3	3.54 (3.01, 4.16)	536.4	147.3	3.64 (3.15, 4.21)
	55-64	51.6	21.3	2.42 (1.67, 3.51)	112.3	41.8	2.69 (2.06, 3.50)
Male	10-17	1,598.8	650.5	2.46 (2.22, 2.73)	1,176.9	441.3	2.67 (2.29, 3.11)
	18-24	3,477.2	1,411.8	2.46 (2.28, 2.66)	2,838.4	980.6	2.89 (2.66, 3.15)
	25-34	3,284.8	1,090.9	3.01 (2.83, 3.21)	2,739.0	927.3	2.95 (2.75, 3.17)
	35-44	2,725.4	941.5	2.89 (2.73, 3.07)	2,705.1	901.7	3.00 (2.80, 3.22)
	45-54	1,161.8	464.6	2.50 (2.31, 2.70)	1,762.2	644.8	2.73 (2.54, 2.94)
	55-64	394.3	188.6	2.09 (1.84, 2.37)	664.3	262.1	2.53 (2.27, 2.82)
Domestic violence							
Female	10-17	227.1	50.3	4.51 (3.17, 6.43)	484.1	113.8	4.26 (2.97, 6.10)
	18-24	402.2	92.2	4.36 (3.33, 5.71)	807.2	202.5	3.99 (3.26, 4.87)
	25-34	461.0	89.4	5.16 (4.22, 6.31)	739.9	184.5	4.01 (3.41, 4.72)
	35-44	371.8	91.7	4.06 (3.40, 4.84)	724.4	176.1	4.11 (3.52, 4.81)
	45-54	143.2	42.1	3.40 (2.69, 4.31)	347.1	111.8	3.11 (2.60, 3.71)
	55-64	21.4	9.5	2.25 (1.27, 3.98)	91.6	32.1	2.85 (2.12, 3.83)
Male	10-17	473.6	125.5	3.77 (3.10, 4.60)	821.3	200.0	4.11 (3.40, 4.95)
	18-24	1,288.3	410.5	3.14 (2.77, 3.56)	2,144.3	674.7	3.18 (2.88, 3.50)
	25-34	1,560.5	519.3	3.00 (2.74, 3.29)	2,272.1	749.5	3.03 (2.80, 3.28)
	35-44	1,405.9	506.0	2.78 (2.56, 3.01)	2,044.4	778.0	2.63 (2.43, 2.84)
	45-54	608.7	234.7	2.59 (2.33, 2.89)	1,235.9	502.9	2.46 (2.25, 2.68)
	55-64	160.5	77.8	2.06 (1.70, 2.51)	411.5	171.0	2.41 (2.10, 2.76)
Property							
Female	10-17	896.0	503.0	1.78 (1.50, 2.11)	363.1	241.0	1.51 (1.00, 2.26)
	18-24	842.2	284.3	2.96 (2.47, 3.55)	518.4	178.3	2.91 (2.27, 3.72)
	25-34	1,141.0	256.7	4.45 (3.92, 5.04)	788.9	178.9	4.41 (3.76, 5.17)
	35-44	761.4	194.2	3.92 (3.47, 4.43)	912.2	168.7	5.41 (4.69, 6.24)
	45-54	321.3	101.4	3.17 (2.71, 3.70)	304.2	77.4	3.93 (3.23, 4.78)
	55-64	101.9	45.6	2.23 (1.72, 2.90)	97.5	30.5	3.20 (2.39, 4.28)
Male	10-17	2,345.1	1,019.4	2.30 (2.11, 2.50)	795.4	494.3	1.61 (1.34, 1.93)
	18-24	2,099.7	806.4	2.60 (2.36, 2.87)	1,432.5	495.4	2.89 (2.57, 3.25)
	25-34	1,932.6	495.2	3.90 (3.59, 4.24)	1,372.6	422.0	3.25 (2.94, 3.60)
	35-44	1,328.8	346.4	3.84 (3.51, 4.19)	1,511.3	409.2	3.69 (3.36, 4.06)
	45-54	480.8	150.8	3.19 (2.81, 3.61)	829.8	224.0	3.71 (3.31, 4.15)
	55-64	171.5	64.2	2.67 (2.19, 3.26)	198.4	71.3	2.78 (2.28, 3.40)

Table A7. Age-specific rates of offending, by sex, 2009 and 2018 (continued)

Type of principal offence	Age group	2009			2018		
		Rate per 100,000 population		Rate Ratio (95% confidence interval)	Rate per 100,000 population		Rate Ratio (95% confidence interval)
		Disability cohort	Total NSW		Disability cohort	Total NSW	
Drug							
Female	10-17	85.9	34.9	2.46 (1.42, 4.28)	105.9	62.8	1.69 (0.80, 3.58)
	18-24	396.0	176.6	2.24 (1.73, 2.91)	488.7	329.5	1.48 (1.16, 1.90)
	25-34	580.1	121.3	4.78 (4.00, 5.72)	476.9	165.5	2.88 (2.36, 3.52)
	35-44	418.6	81.3	5.15 (4.33, 6.12)	601.8	122.5	4.91 (4.13, 5.85)
	45-54	200.3	47.4	4.22 (3.43, 5.20)	326.8	71.9	4.54 (3.75, 5.51)
	55-64	45.3	12.3	3.69 (2.40, 5.67)	97.5	25.2	3.87 (2.86, 5.22)
Male	10-17	295.5	187.4	1.58 (1.25, 1.99)	194.0	221.7	0.88 (0.61, 1.26)
	18-24	1,524.6	1,039.7	1.47 (1.31, 1.64)	1,481.1	1,193.2	1.24 (1.11, 1.39)
	25-34	1,696.6	617.0	2.75 (2.52, 3.00)	1,182.7	629.0	1.88 (1.69, 2.09)
	35-44	1,343.9	378.2	3.55 (3.26, 3.87)	1,587.9	466.2	3.41 (3.11, 3.73)
	45-54	697.9	214.9	3.25 (2.93, 3.60)	1,149.2	297.8	3.86 (3.51, 4.25)
	55-64	184.6	68.0	2.72 (2.24, 3.29)	452.7	121.7	3.72 (3.24, 4.28)
Driving/traffic							
Female	10-17	141.1	79.5	1.78 (1.16, 2.72)	90.8	36.7	2.47 (1.09, 5.60)
	18-24	936.5	784.3	1.19 (1.01, 1.41)	799.8	529.2	1.51 (1.24, 1.83)
	25-34	1,398.4	605.1	2.31 (2.07, 2.58)	842.4	446.2	1.89 (1.63, 2.19)
	35-44	1,231.2	471.0	2.61 (2.38, 2.87)	1,023.4	387.0	2.64 (2.33, 3.00)
	45-54	581.3	283.5	2.05 (1.84, 2.29)	691.9	264.6	2.62 (2.31, 2.96)
	55-64	177.3	115.7	1.53 (1.27, 1.85)	211.3	113.2	1.87 (1.55, 2.24)
Male	10-17	602.4	358.4	1.68 (1.43, 1.98)	135.8	147.4	0.92 (0.60, 1.42)
	18-24	3,388.0	3,125.2	1.08 (1.01, 1.17)	2,396.3	1,824.5	1.31 (1.20, 1.43)
	25-34	3,532.0	2,293.1	1.54 (1.45, 1.63)	2,284.5	1,471.1	1.55 (1.44, 1.67)
	35-44	2,888.9	1,600.7	1.80 (1.71, 1.91)	2,362.0	1,228.8	1.92 (1.79, 2.07)
	45-54	1,797.6	985.9	1.82 (1.72, 1.94)	1,705.0	912.7	1.87 (1.74, 2.01)
	55-64	799.4	554.7	1.44 (1.33, 1.57)	911.2	511.7	1.78 (1.63, 1.95)
Offences against justice procedures							
Female	10-17	208.7	52.9	3.94 (2.74, 5.69)	302.6	64.1	4.72 (2.99, 7.45)
	18-24	414.8	138.1	3.00 (2.32, 3.89)	614.6	167.1	3.68 (2.92, 4.63)
	25-34	756.8	125.1	6.05 (5.15, 7.10)	646.3	155.5	4.16 (3.49, 4.95)
	35-44	476.5	105.9	4.50 (3.84, 5.27)	697.6	141.1	4.94 (4.20, 5.81)
	45-54	173.8	53.1	3.27 (2.64, 4.05)	333.5	83.0	4.02 (3.33, 4.84)
	55-64	39.0	18.3	2.13 (1.40, 3.24)	69.4	21.6	3.21 (2.27, 4.53)
Male	10-17	549.3	172.3	3.19 (2.66, 3.82)	375.1	137.6	2.73 (2.08, 3.57)
	18-24	1,698.5	665.0	2.55 (2.29, 2.85)	1,781.8	623.0	2.86 (2.57, 3.18)
	25-34	1,882.6	563.7	3.34 (3.07, 3.63)	1,851.9	584.8	3.17 (2.90, 3.45)
	35-44	1,494.2	494.7	3.02 (2.79, 3.27)	1,879.9	536.7	3.50 (3.22, 3.81)
	45-54	696.6	250.7	2.78 (2.51, 3.08)	1,135.4	338.1	3.36 (3.05, 3.69)
	55-64	168.2	102.0	1.65 (1.37, 1.99)	338.0	124.8	2.71 (2.32, 3.16)