

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:

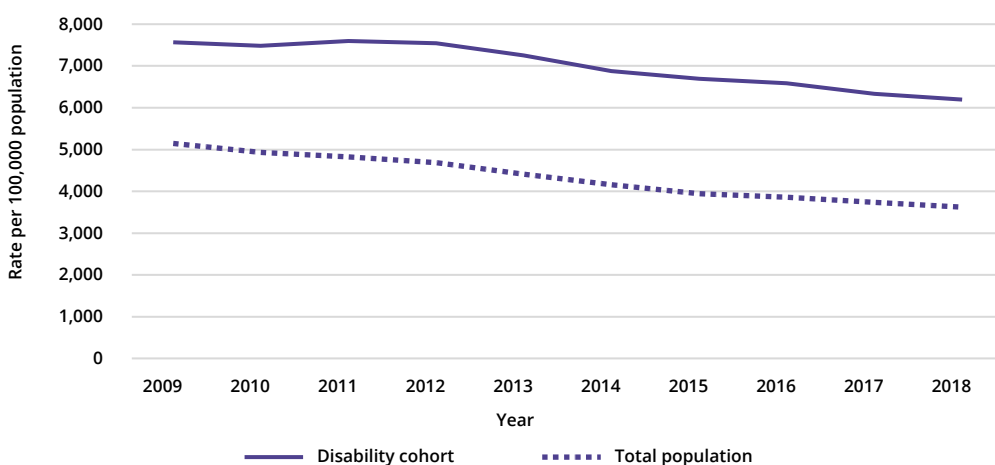
- Violent — Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC; ABS, 2011) divisions 1, 2, 3, 6; including homicide, assault, sexual assault and robbery.
- Domestic violence — in accordance with the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007* (NSW), including breaches of apprehended 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).

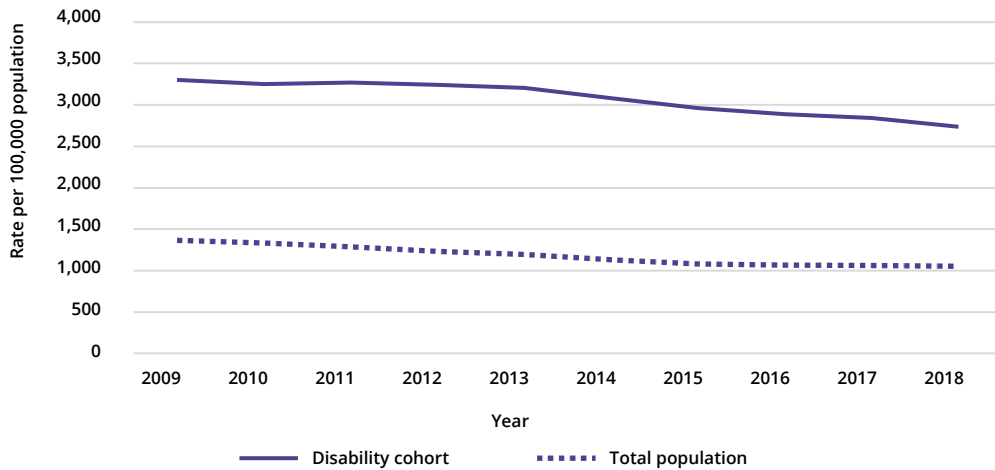
Figure 1. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, 10-64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009-2018: Any incident



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).

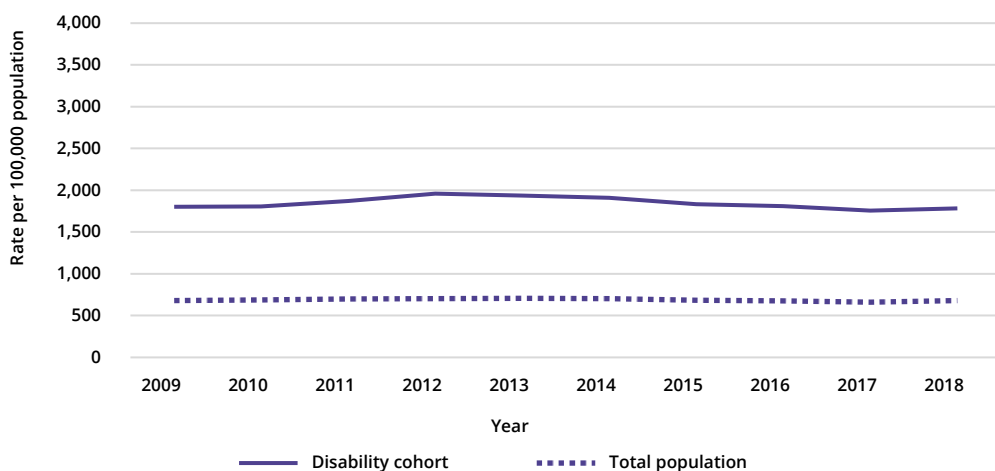
Rates of violent victimisation are shown in Figure 2. Over the period 2009 to 2018, rates of violence decreased for those in the total NSW population (from 1,365 to 1,053 per 100,000 population) and for those in the disability cohort (from 3,304 to 2,736 per 100,000 population). Overall, rates in the 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



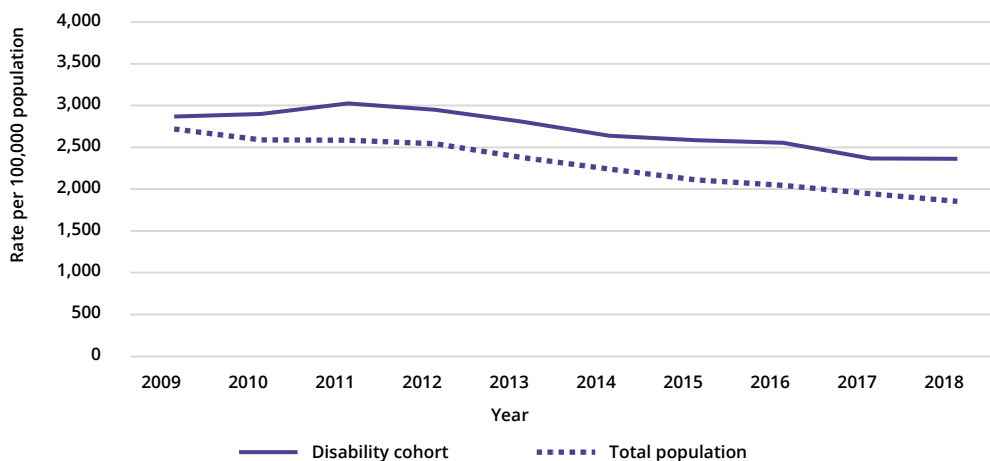
Rates of domestic violence related victimisation are shown in Figure 3. Over the period 2009 to 2018, rates were relatively stable for those in the total NSW population (ranging from 661 per 100,000 population in 2017 to 707 per 100,000 population in 2013) and for the disability cohort (ranging from 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.

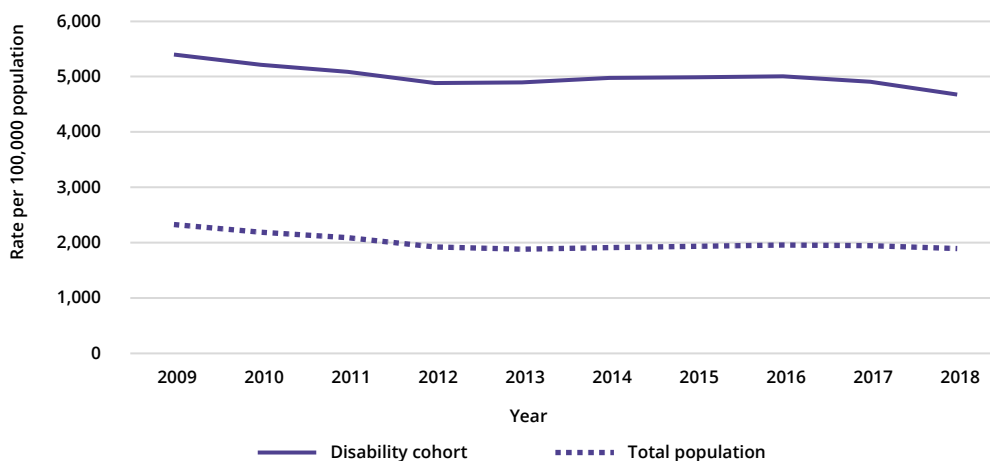
Figure 4. Age and sex standardised rates of victimisation, 10–64 years, NSW population and disability cohort, 2009–2018: Property incidents



Offending

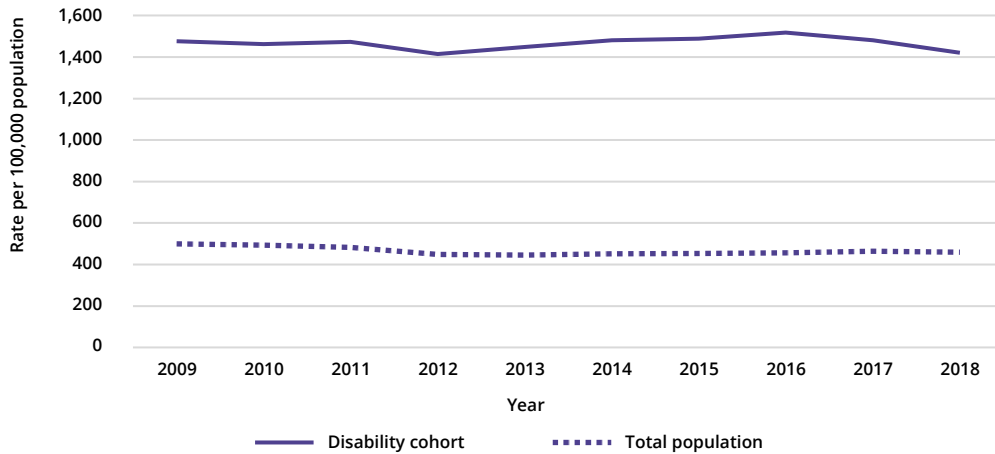
Age and sex standardised rates of offending are presented in Figure 5, for the total NSW population and the disability cohort population. Rates were reasonably stable over the period 2009 to 2018, decreasing from 2,325 to 1,895 per 100,000 population in the total population and from 5,397 to 4,674 per 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



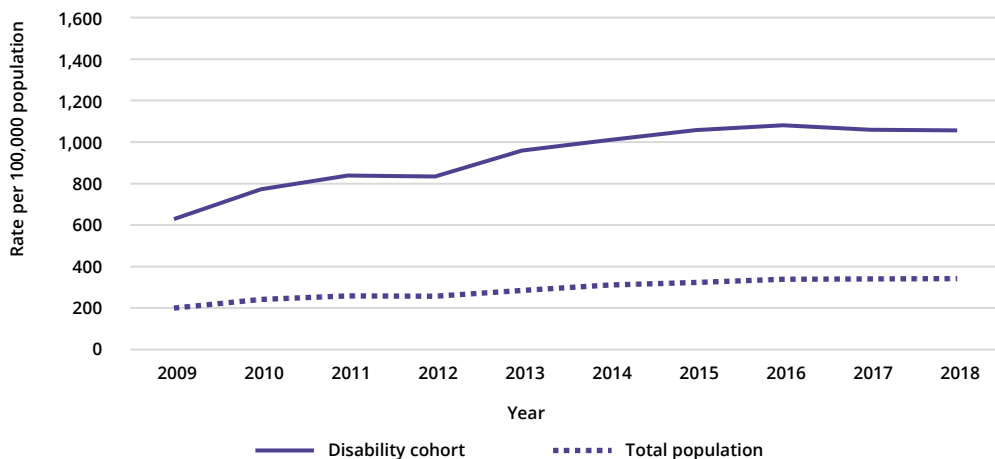
Rates of violent offending are presented in Figure 6. Rates were stable over the period 2009 to 2018, between 1,415 and 1,518 per 100,000 population for the disability cohort, and between 446 and 500 per 100,000 population for the total population. Thus, rates of violent offending in the disability cohort 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



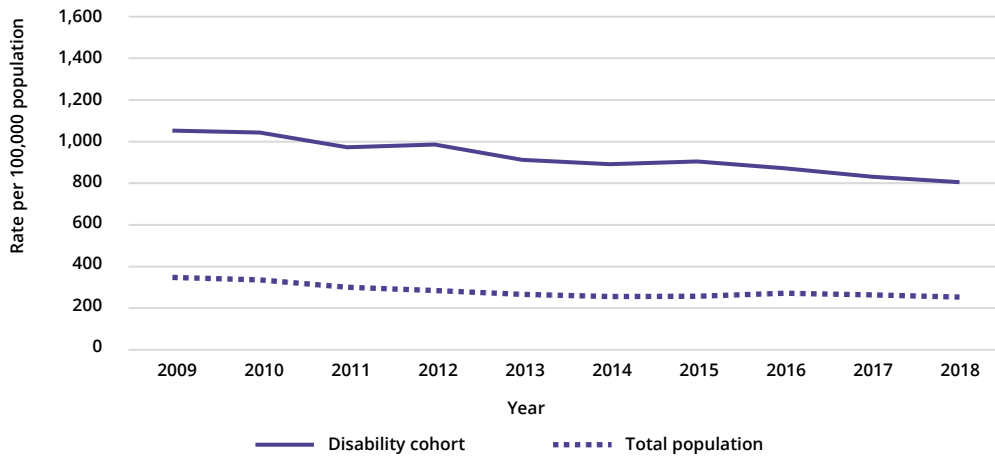
Domestic violence related rates of offending are shown in Figure 7. From 2009 to 2018, the rate of domestic violence offending increased from 200 to 342 per 100,000 population in the total NSW population. Over the same period the rate of domestic violence offending in the disability cohort population 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



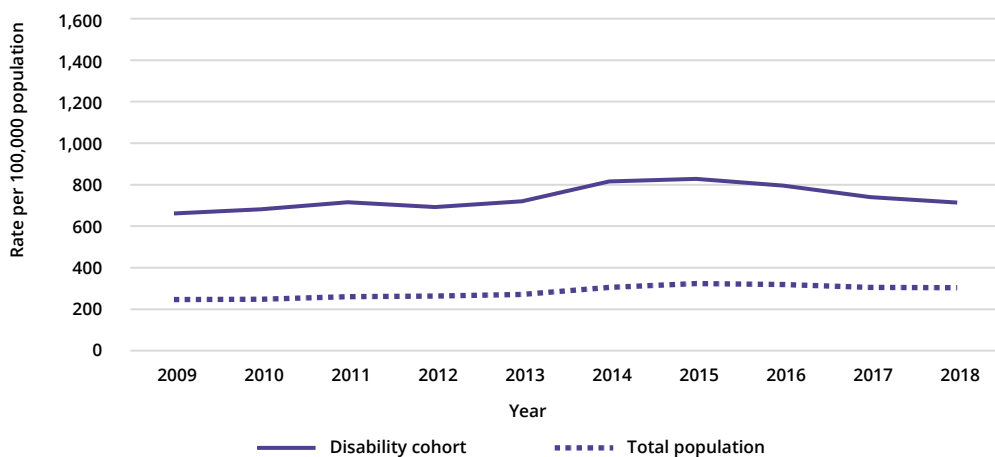
Rates of property offending are presented in Figure 8. Rates in the disability cohort population decreased from 1,053 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 805 per 100,000 population in 2018, while rates in the total population decreased from 348 to 254 per 100,000 population over the same period. Rates 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



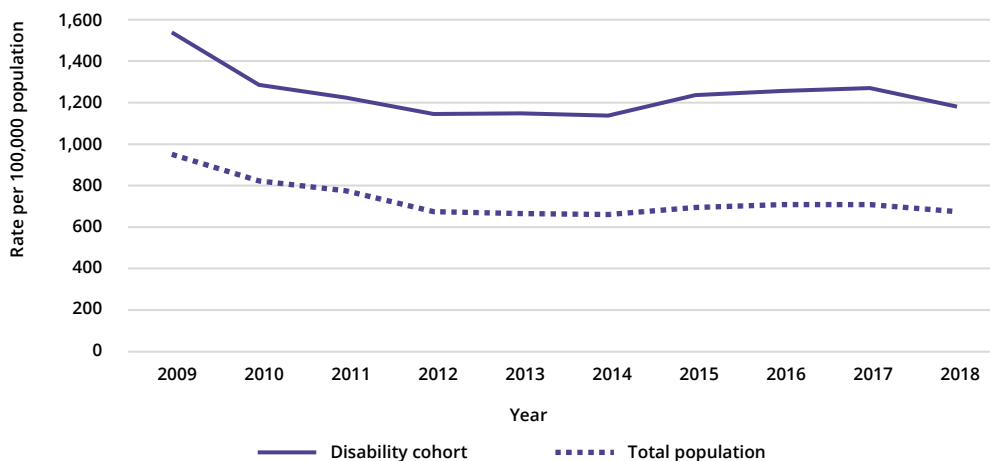
Rates of drug-related offending are presented in Figure 9. Rates in the disability cohort population were between 2.35 and 2.75 times higher than the total population and increased from 661 per 100,000 population in 2009 to a high of 829 per 100,000 population in 2015. Rates in the total population increased 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



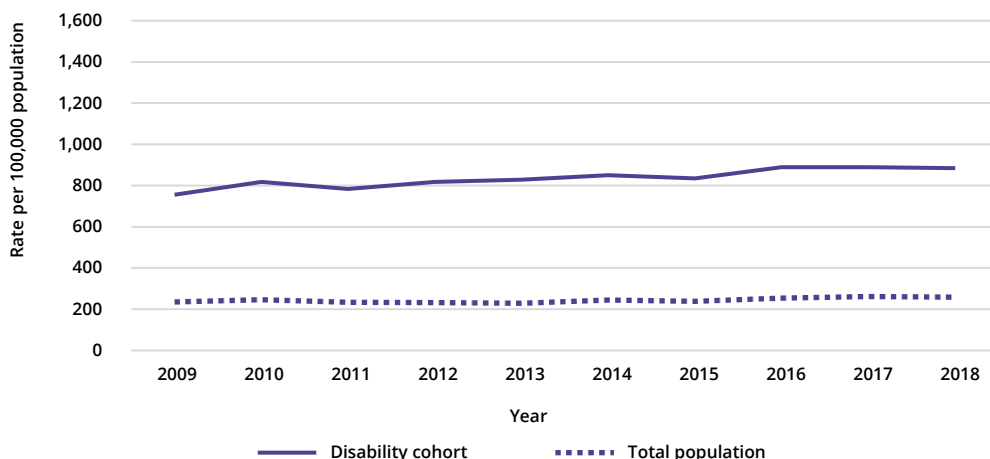
Rates of finalisations for driving and traffic offences are presented in Figure 10. Rates in the disability cohort population were between 1.56 and 1.79 times those of the total population, ranging from a peak of 1,539 per 100,000 population in 2009, to a low of 1,138 per 100,000 in 2014. Rates in the 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) |