

Domestic and Family Violence trends in NSW, July 2010 to June 2022: update

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AIM

To examine long-term trends in domestic and family violence (DFV) in New South Wales (NSW) based on self-reported victimisation.

METHOD

This descriptive study uses pooled data from 12 consecutive *Crime Victimization, Australia* surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from 2010/2011 to 2021/2022 to test for changes in self-reported DFV victimisation. Pooling data improves the precision of victimisation survey estimates and increases our ability to detect changes over time. Three years of consecutive survey data were pooled to create four broader time periods: July 2010-June 2013, July 2013-June 2016, July 2016-June 2019 and July 2019-June 2022. DFV victimisation is indicated by a survey respondent self-reporting that they experienced a physical assault by an intimate partner or family member in the 12 months prior to the survey. Victimization rates are considered for both NSW and Australia across the four time periods.

RESULTS

Using the four three-year pooled time periods we consider whether there has been a change in the estimated DFV victimisation rate between one time period and the subsequent time period, and whether there has been an overall change from the earliest to the most recent time period. Calculations are performed for both NSW and all of Australia. For NSW no significant change was found in DFV victimisation rates when comparing the earliest time period (July 2010-June 2013) to the most recent (July 2019-June 2022). When considering consecutive data points, a significant fall was observed between the earliest two points, July 2010-June 2013 and July 2013-June 2016, but no other consecutive periods. Nationally, the DFV self-reported victimisation rate was found to have fallen significantly between the earliest and most recent time periods (from 761.1 victims per 100,000 population in July 2010-June 2013 and to 632.7 victims per 100,000 population in July 2019-June 2022). No significant falls were detected between any consecutive time periods. Victimization rates for physical DFV in NSW were not significantly different from the rates for Australia for any of the data points examined.

In NSW, approximately 60 per cent victims of physical DFV reported the most recent incident to police. Furthermore, the proportion of victims reporting physical DFV to police has not changed significantly over time. The latest pooled survey data (based on annual surveys from 2019/20 to 2021/22) indicates that in NSW over 39,000 persons aged 15 years experienced a physical assault from an intimate partner or family member each year on average, which is equivalent to a rate of 605.4 per 100,000 population.

CONCLUSION

Self-reported victimisation data from the *Crime Victimization, Australia* survey suggests that the rate of domestic and family violence related physical assault in NSW has remained stable from July 2010-June 2013 to July 2019-June 2022. This finding is in contrast to the pattern seen in police recorded incidents of domestic violence-related assault, which have modestly but steadily increased over the mid to long term (five, ten and 15 year periods) to 414.2 per 100,000 population in the 12 months to December 2022. This discrepancy between victim survey results and recorded incidents by police could be due to numerous factors including:

- > police recorded incidents reflect a real increase in DFV assault but the magnitude of the change is too small to detect via a victim survey;
- > the increase in police recorded incidents of DFV assault is due to a real increase in non-physical domestic assault (which is not considered in the victim survey results); and
- > the increase in police recorded incidents is due to a combination of increased public willingness to report DFV, a broadening in the scope of what is considered to be DFV assault by either police or the community, or increased detection of DFV assault through more proactive policing and enforcement of DFV related offences.

KEYWORDS

domestic and family violence

victim

reporting rates

intimate partner violence

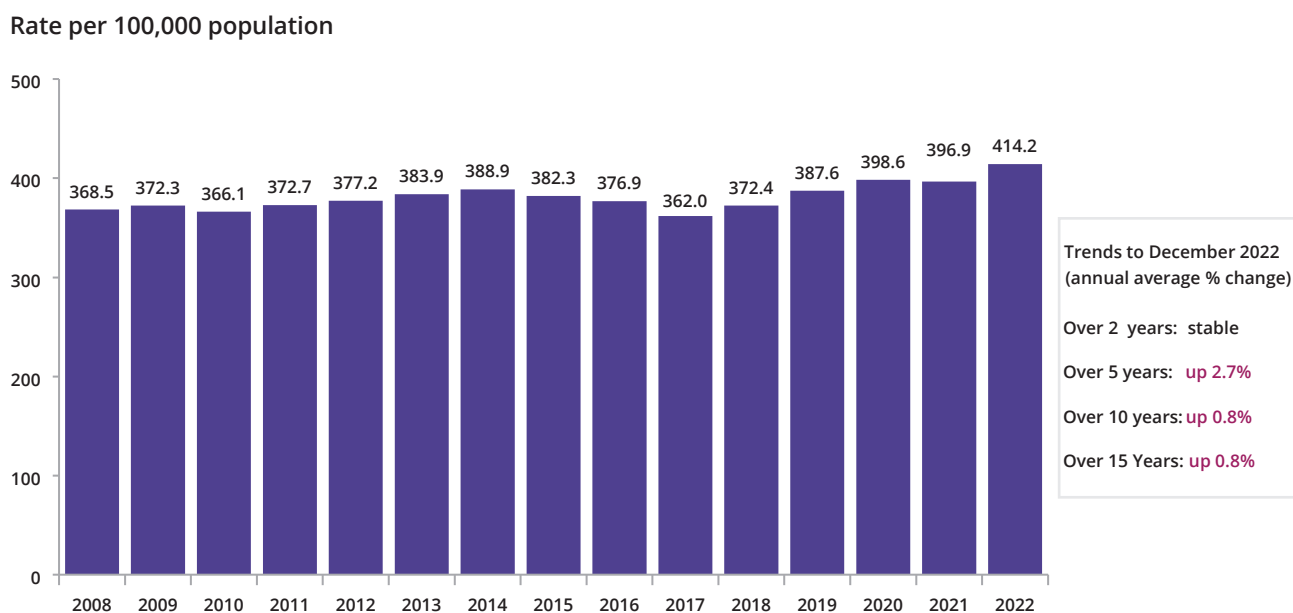
INTRODUCTION

Domestic and family violence (DFV) is a major health, welfare and criminal justice issue. The NSW Domestic and Family Violence Plan 2022-2027 (NSW Department of Communities and Justice, 2022) was released in December 2022, recognising the need for an accountable and evidence-based system to respond to and measure DFV. A key consideration in our understanding of DFV and our success in reducing its harm in the community is knowing how the prevalence of DFV changes over time. Unfortunately, reliably assessing trends in DFV is not a straight-forward exercise.

Routinely collected administrative data offer a consistent time series to track and monitor changes in the incidence of DFV reported to, or detected by, police. In NSW, incidents of assault are recorded by the NSW Police Force (NSWPF) and are flagged to indicate if the parties involved in the incident include persons in a domestic relationship.¹ The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research routinely publishes these statistics, monitoring trends over time.

There are a number of well recognised deficiencies in recorded crime statistics. Firstly, they only capture reported crime. This is a particular issue for DFV as survey findings tell us that a large proportion of incidents of domestic and family violence go unreported to police and, therefore, are not captured in these administrative datasets. For example, the *Personal Safety Survey (PSS)*, a national crime victimisation survey, suggests that 82 per cent of women and 97 per cent of men who experienced violence by a current partner in the previous 12 months did not report the most recent incident of violence to police (ABS, 2017). Another related issue is that recorded crime statistics are influenced by changes in reporting rates, often to an unknown extent.

Figure 1. Domestic violence related assault incidents recorded by the NSW Police Force, NSW, rate per 100,000 population



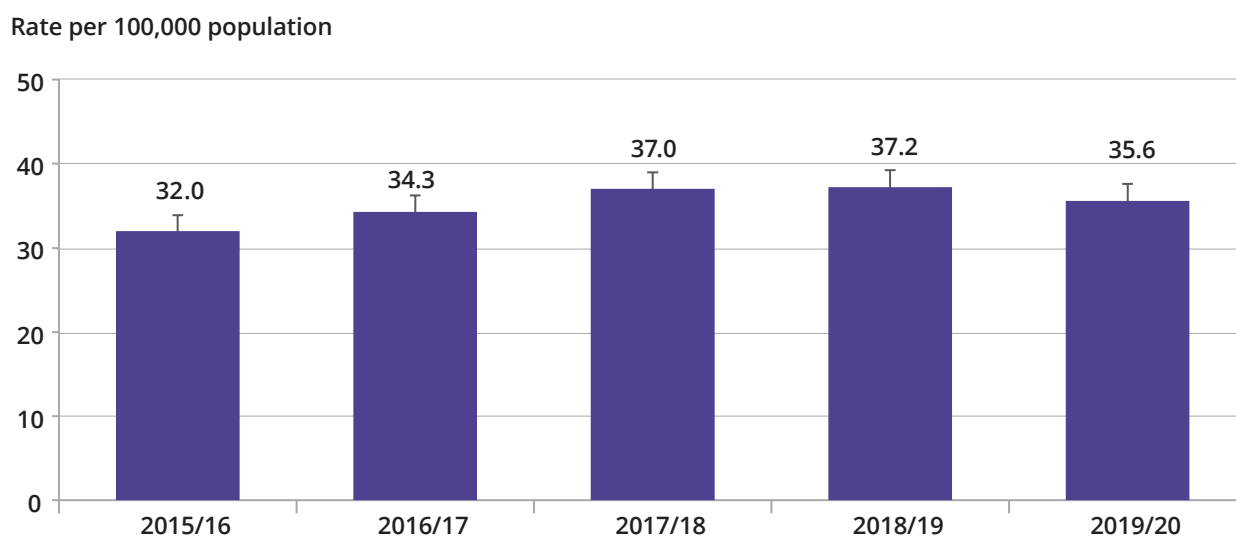
¹ The NSWPF database records whether criminal incidents are DV related. This flag is applied in line with the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007* (NSW). Under this legislation a person has a domestic relationship with another if they are a spouse/partner, ex-spouse/ex-partner, boy/girlfriend (including ex), parent/guardian (including step/foster), child (including step/foster), sibling, other member of family (including kin), are the member of the same household, are dependent on the paid or unpaid care of the other person, or are involved in a “love triangle” (e.g., a woman’s ex-partner and current partner would have a domestic relationship with each other for the purposes of this Act even if they had never met).

Despite the known limitations, recorded crime statistics are frequently used to monitor trends in DFV due to the consistency and availability of this data. Figure 1 shows the annual rate per 100,000 population of incidents of DV related assaults recorded by the NSWPF in the 15 years to 2022 (including the results of statistical trend tests). A visual inspection of Figure 1 suggests that while there were years where incident rates fell there has been a modest increase over the entire time period. This is particularly apparent from 2017 to 2022. The upward trend in the rate per 100,000 population of recorded DV assault is statistically significant over five, 10 and 15 years to December 2022 (NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2023a)².

As mentioned, we cannot be certain that increased police recorded incidents of DV reflect an increase in the prevalence of DV assault, as the increase could potentially be due to an increase in community willingness to report these incidents to police, changes in police proactivity, or practices which might increase detection or recording, or a broadening of the accepted scope of what constitutes DFV.

Due to these limitations, it is beneficial to supplement police recorded statistics with other data sources to get an accurate picture of DFV trends in the community. One alternative source is the number of women admitted to hospital due to injuries inflicted by another person. Figure 2 shows the rate per 100,000 population of female patients hospitalised in NSW for injuries acquired due to interpersonal-related violence, with 95 per cent confidence intervals (CIs). The data shows an increase in these types of hospitalisations among women from 32.0 per 100,000 population (CIs 30.2, 33.9) in 2015/16 to 37.2 per 100,000 population (CIs 35.2, 39.2) in 2018/19. There was a slight decline from 2018/19 to 2019/20 to 35.6 per 100,000 population (CIs 33.8, 37.6), however, the fall is not considered statistically significant given the overlapping CIs between the estimates. While this measure is not restricted to DFV, in 2019/20 the majority of assaults against women were perpetrated by a domestic partner or family member (NSW Ministry of Health, 2023). An advantage of hospitalisation data over incidents recorded by police is that it is not affected by potential changes over time in willingness to report incidents to police (if we accept that women seek help for serious assault at a consistent rate). However, the data is subject to changes in hospital recording practices over time and this could mask true trends.

Figure 2. Interpersonal violence-related hospitalisations for female patients, with 95% confidence intervals, NSW, 2015/16 to 2019/20



Source: NSW Ministry of Health (2023) NSW Combined Admitted Patient Epidemiology Data and ABS population estimates (SAPHaRI).
Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence.

² BOCSAR relies upon the Kendall Rank Order Correlation statistical test (or Kendall's tau-b) to determine whether a series is trending upwards, downwards or is stable ($p < .05$). The statistical test is applied to the monthly data over the specified period.

Another alternative source of DFV data which overcomes many of the reporting and recording issues of administrative data are crime victim surveys. For example, the Personal Safety Survey (*PSS*), conducted nationally by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 2005, 2012, 2016 and 2021/22, provides detailed information about the nature and extent of experiences of violence and abuse from persons aged 18 and over. Survey respondents are least 18 years of age, randomly selected, and reside across all States and Territories of Australia. The *PSS* is voluntary and conducted face-to-face with specially trained interviewers to increase privacy and safety while the interview is conducted. The 2021/22 *PSS* survey data collection sample and methodology were modified from previous years in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with a reduced sample size and the use of telephone interviewing for approximately one-third of the sample. A total of 11,905 persons completed the survey nationally, with a response rate of 52.2 per cent. The 2021/22 *PSS* estimates that in NSW 3.3 per cent of adult women experienced intimate partner violence in the two years prior to the survey³; a slight but not statistically significant increase from the estimate of 3.0 per cent in the 2016 survey (ABS, 2023c). Nationally, there was a statistically significant *reduction* in the proportion of women experiencing intimate partner violence from 3.8 per cent of Australian women in 2016 to 2.8 per cent in 2021/22.

While the *PSS* provides a rich source of information on the experience of interpersonal violence, the extended time interval between collection periods limits its usefulness in monitoring changes in prevalence rates.

The ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia* survey (*CVS*) offers more frequent estimates of DFV in the community. This is a supplementary topic on the national household ABS *Labour Force, Australia* survey, conducted annually with a household member aged 15 years or over. Respondents are asked about their experience of various crimes in the previous 12 months (ABS, 2023a). It also asks respondents whether or not the incident was reported to police from which we can determine the proportion of incidents under-reported, and if this proportion is changing over time. In 2021/22 there were 5,889 respondents to the *CVS* from NSW, and 23,949 respondents nationally. The survey is conducted throughout the year, with the reference period determined by the date of interview. Interviews are conducted by telephone in the respondent's home. A potential limitation of the *CVS* is that it does not require a private interview setting (unlike the *PSS*). Consequently, respondents to this survey may be less likely to disclose experiences of violence by their partner or family member if the perpetrator is present in the home at the time of interview.

Crime victim surveys estimate crime across the whole population based on the responses from a sample of people. Unfortunately, the victimisation estimates for less common crimes (such as assaults perpetrated by an intimate partner or family member) often have a high level of variability or imprecision. This is an issue if we wish to use the survey results to determine whether victimisation has changed from year to year (that is, whether this survey's estimate is statistically different from last survey's estimate). A recognised solution to this problem is to pool survey results across several consecutive years, effectively increasing the sample size. This paper adopts this approach (see also past papers Freeman, 2018 and Freeman, 2021, and ABS, 2023a).

This Bureau Brief uses pooled crime victimisation survey results for NSW and Australia up to June 2022 to:

1. estimate the prevalence of DFV;
2. examine trends in DFV; and
3. consider whether there have been changes in willingness to report DFV to police.

We consider trends from surveys from 2010/11 to 2021/22. We do not address the issue of short-term changes related to COVID-19 containment measures.

³ Intimate partner violence includes physical and/or sexual violence by a current partner, previous partner boyfriend/girlfriend/date or ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend. Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend is included in the definition of intimate partner from 2016 onwards.

METHOD

Data Sources

The study is based on a customised data extract from the ABS's CVS, including the most recent survey conducted in 2021/2022 (ABS, 2023b) and replicates the methodology used in earlier examinations of changes in DFV (Freeman, 2018 and Freeman, 2022).

This paper analyses survey respondents' experience of physical violence from an intimate partner or family member in the preceding 12-month period. The definition of 'intimate partner' includes the respondent's current spouse/partner, ex-spouse/ex-partner, current boy/girlfriend, and ex-boy/girlfriend. Survey respondents who indicate that they experienced physical assault in the past 12 months are asked about their relationship to the offender involved in the most recent incident of assault and whether they reported the most recent incident to the police.

Data from the 12 most recent consecutive surveys were 'pooled' into four reference periods spanning three consecutive financial years each⁴. This resulted in four reference periods: July 2010-June 2013, July 2013-June 2016, July 2016-June 2019 and July 2019-June 2022. This technique effectively triples the sample size of an individual estimate and correspondingly each estimate is more reliable. As such, the estimates for the pooled reference period represent the average across the three years of the pooled data, rather than a single estimate for the total period or a single year.

This means the paper considers a broad change over time rather than yearly fluctuations. The relative standard errors for each estimate are used to calculate 95 per cent CIs for each estimate and the difference between estimates for reference periods.

The appendix includes a time series of estimates for rolling three-year pooled data starting with July 2008-June 2011 through to July 2019-June 2022. However, caution is advised in the use of the table as pooled estimates for reference periods with overlapping survey years cannot be treated as independent data points.

RESULTS

Estimated annual physical DFV victimisation rate

In NSW, it is estimated that between July 2019 and June 2022, 39,100 people per year on average experienced at least one incident of physical DFV in the previous 12 months. This equates to approximately 605.4 victims per 100,000 population who experienced a physical assault from an intimate partner or family member in a 12-month period.

Figure 3 shows the 12-month physical assault DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population for both NSW and Australia in the four three-year time periods. Table 1 displays an analysis of the physical DFV victimisation rate and changes in the rate across consecutive reference periods. In NSW, the highest victimisation estimate is seen in the earliest reference period (July 2010-June 2013), showing an estimated 703.2 per 100,000 population experiencing a DFV physical assault in the preceding 12 months. In contrast, the lowest victimisation estimate was observed between July 2013-June 2016 at 558.4 per 100,000 population. The NSW reduction in estimated victimisation between these periods was statistically significant (-144.8; 95% CIs (-283.0, -6.7)). While there were slight fluctuations in the victimisation estimates for NSW between the subsequent reference periods, the differences were not statistically significant

⁴ Data pooling involves combining unweighted data from several related studies to effectively create a larger single sample.

(see Table 1), nor was the difference between the earliest and most recent data points. The pragmatic interpretation of these results is that DFV physical assault has remained stable in NSW over the 12 years to June 2022.

The national estimates of DFV physical assault within 12 months showed no statistically significant difference between any consecutive reference periods. However, there was a statistically significant decline between the earliest and most recent reference period: from 761.1 victims per 100,000 population in July 2010-June 2013 to 632.7 victims per 100,000 population in July 2019-June 2022 (-128.4; 95% CIs (-233.2, -23.7)). This suggests a long-term decline in DFV physical assault at the national level of about -16.9%.

Figure 3. Estimated physical DFV assault victimisation rate per 100,000 population, with 95% confidence intervals, NSW and Australia

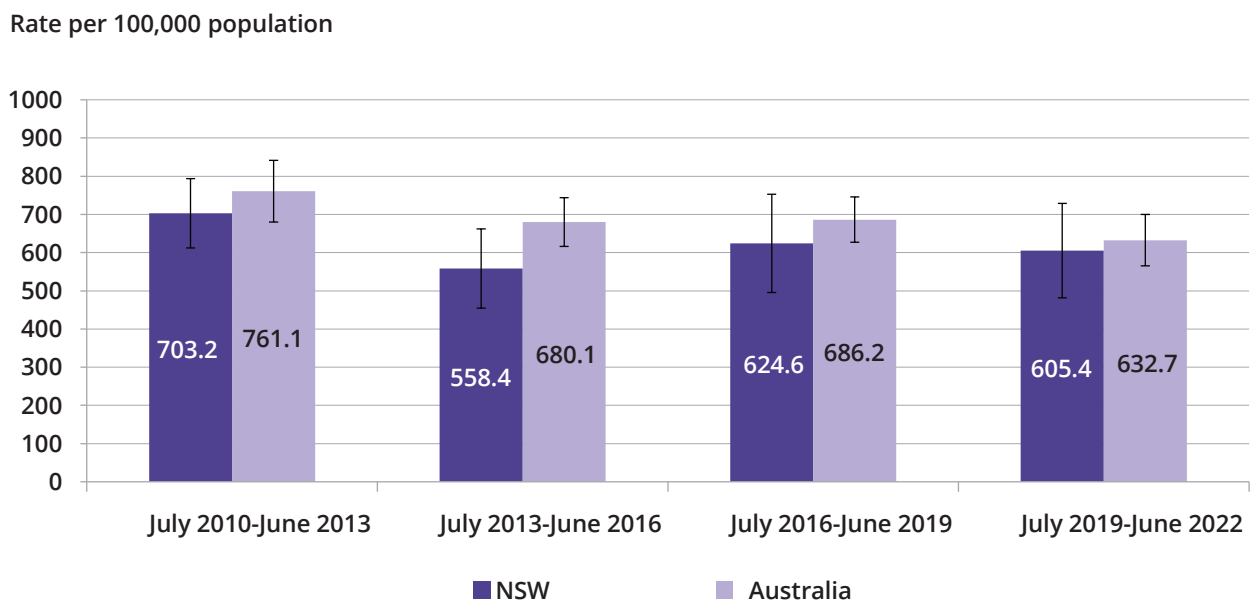


Table 1. Difference between data periods for 12-month physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population, NSW and Australia

Year	NSW			Australia		
	Difference	(95% confidence interval)	Standard error of difference	Difference	(95% confidence interval)	Standard error of difference
July 2013-June 2016 vs July 2010-June 2013	-144.8	(-283.0, -6.7)*	70.5	-80.9	(-183.8, 21.9)	52.5
July 2016-June 2019 vs July 2013-June 2016	66.2	(-99.1, 231.5)	84.3	-6.1	(-81.1, 93.2)	44.5
July 2019-June 2022 vs July 2016-June 2019	-19.1	(-197.3, 159.0)	90.9	-53.5	(-142.9, 35.8)	45.6
July 2019-June 2022 VS July 2010-June 2013	-97.8	(55.5, -251.1)	78.2	-128.4	(-233.2, -23.7)*	53.4

* Statistically significant

Figure 3 also compares the estimated rate of DFV physical assault between NSW and the national victimisation estimate. Table 2 presents the difference in the DFV victimisation rate between NSW and Australia at the four time points and shows whether the difference is statistically significant. According to these results the NSW DFV physical assault victimisation rate is not significantly different from the

Australian victimisation rate at any time point. In Figure 3 we can see that, while the NSW estimate is lower, the CIs for the NSW and Australia estimates overlap at each time point. Table 2 confirms the estimated rate of DFV physical assault in NSW is not significantly different to estimates for Australia.

Table 2. Difference in 12-month physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population between NSW and Australia

Year	Difference in DFV victimisation rate	(95% confidence interval)	Standard error of difference
July 2010-June 2013	-57.9	(-179.4, 63.6)	62.0
July 2013-June 2016	-121.7	(-243.8, 0.3)	62.3
July 2016-June 2019	-61.6	(-203.1, 79.9)	72.2
July 2019-June 2022	-27.2	(-167.7, 113.2)	71.6

Rate of reporting physical DFV assaults to police

Respondents to the CVS who experienced an incident of physical assault in the previous 12 months are asked whether that incident was reported to the police. Figure 4 shows the proportion of victims experiencing physical DFV who reported the last incident to the police for each of the four reference periods examined. Table 3 includes the differences in reporting rates of physical DFV between the reference periods.

Figure 4. Proportion of victims of physical DFV, reporting last incident to police, with 95% confidence intervals, NSW and Australia

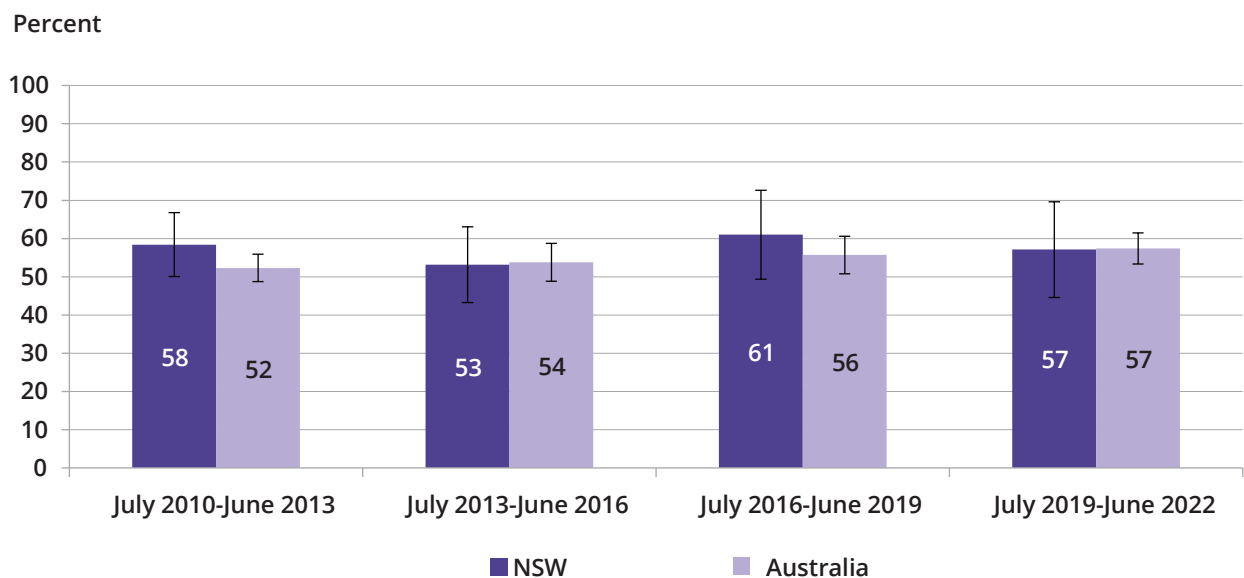


Table 3. Difference from previous data period of estimated reporting rate for most recent physical DFV incident, NSW and Australia

Year	NSW			Australia		
	Difference	(95% confidence interval)	Standard error of difference	Difference	(95% confidence interval)	Standard error of difference
July 2013-June 2016 vs July 2010-June 2013	-5.2	(-18.2, 7.8)	6.6	1.5	(-4.6, 7.6)	3.1
July 2016-June 2019 vs July 2013-June 2016	7.8	(-7.5, 23.1)	7.8	1.9	(-5.1, 8.9)	3.6
July 2019-June 2022 vs July 2016- June 2019	-3.9	(-21.0, 13.2)	8.7	1.7	(-4.7, 8.1)	3.2

Figure 4 shows that approximately 60 per cent of victims of physical assault by an intimate partner or family member indicate that they reported the most recent incident to police. This result is consistent across the reference periods examined for both NSW and nationally. An examination of the CIs in Table 3 between consecutive reference periods confirms there has been no statistically significant changes in the self-reported reporting rate over the periods examined in either NSW or nationally.⁵

DISCUSSION

The availability of routine, reliable, and timely measures of prevalence and trends in DFV remains a challenge. This paper updates analysis of DFV prevalence and trends by supplementing data sourced from the CVS with criminal incident data recorded by the NSWPF, to establish a more robust understanding of recent trends in DFV across NSW.

The latest pooled survey data (based on annual surveys from 2019/20 to 2021/22) indicates that in NSW 39,100 persons aged 15 years experienced a physical assault from an intimate partner or family member each year on average, which is equivalent to a rate of 605.4 per 100,000 population. This is highly likely to underestimate the actual prevalence of DFV given it is based on the respondent's most recent physical assault victimisation (thereby omitting DFV physical assaults if the respondent experienced a more recent non-DFV related assault during the reference period). Furthermore, some aspects of the administration of the CVS may not be conducive to the disclosure of sensitive crime types, further undercounting the prevalence of DFV. Despite these drawbacks, there is no reason to believe that these limitations are inconsistent across surveys, so the CVS should at least be comparable over time, which is the critical issue for this study.

Turning to trends over time, the pooled survey results suggest that in NSW there was a fall in the rate of physical assault victimisation by an intimate partner or family member early in the 12-year period examined. From July 2010-June 2013, the estimated annual rate of victimisation was 703.2 per 100,000 population. This decreased to 558.4 per 100,000 population in the period July 2013-June 2016. While the estimated victimisation rate fluctuated slightly over the subsequent time periods, there were no statistically significant change between any other consecutive time periods. These findings suggest that the incidence of DFV has been stable from July 2013-June 2016 to July 2019-June 2022. The overall picture is of general stability over the entire series examine, with no evidence of a continued long-term increase or decline.

Nationally there was no statistically significant difference in DFV physical assault victimisation rates when comparing any consecutive reference period. However, the change in the victimisation rate between the

⁵ The proportion of respondents reporting physical DFV to police in the CVS is much higher than similar estimates from the PSS. Based on respondents to the 2021/22 PSS, 24 per cent of women who experience a physical assault by a man said that the most recent incident was reported to police (ABS, 2023d).

first and last reference periods was statistically significant. The estimated 12-month victimisation rate fell from 761.1 per 100,000 population in July 2010-June 2013 to 632.7 per 100,000 population in July 2019-June 2022. This is suggestive of a long-term decline in DFV at the national level.

The analysis of the *CVS* trends for NSW are largely consistent with the findings from the *PSS*, which shows a decline in the prevalence of intimate partner related violence victimisation at the national level from the 2016 to 2021/22 surveys, and no significant change in NSW. However, the *CVS* appears to be at odds with the longer-term upward trend in the number of DV related assault incidents recorded by the NSWPF. There are, however, a number of possible ways to account for this which are presented below.

- The magnitude of the increase in police incidents is not particularly large (up less than 1% per year on average over each of the ten years to December 2022). It is quite possible that this change is too small to be detected through a victim survey.
- There may be an increase in the rate at which DFV assault incidents are reported which is large enough to impact recorded incidents but too small to be detected through the victim survey. Results presented in this analysis show no significant change in the rate of reporting of DFV over time, however the CIs are still wide despite the use of pooled data. Nonetheless, according to the *CVS*, the rate at which physical DFV is reported has remained steady at about 60 per cent.
- There is evidence to suggest increasing proactivity in the policing of DFV in NSW which may have contributed to the increase in incidents of DV assault incidents detected and recorded by the NSWPF. For instance, the number of Apprehended Violence Order compliance checks undertaken by the NSWPF increased by 45 per cent per year on average, from 23,903 in 2018 to 145,323 in 2022 (NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2023b). Another indicator of a more active approach to policing DFV is the proportion of incidents that result in a legal action being taken against an alleged offender (e.g., a person being charged for the incident). In 2022, 70.5 per cent of DV assault incidents had a legal action commenced within 90 days, compared with only 60.1 per cent in 2008 (NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2023a). The increase in policing activity could account for some of the observed increase in recorded incidents of DFV related assaults due to greater detection and enforcement activities related to DFV.
- Another possible factor which has increased police recorded incidents of DFV assault is a broadening understanding of what constitutes DV assault by the community and police over time. We can see evidence for this in the expanded use of intimidation/stalking legislation. Police recorded incidents of intimidation/stalking increased 110 per cent from 2012 to 2021; the scale of this increase seems more likely to reflect a change in the police response to domestic violence rather than a change in criminal behaviour (Ramsey, Kim and Fitzgerald, 2022).
- Lastly, the lack of a common definition of DFV across the various data sources available may contribute to the apparent discrepancy between police and victim survey results. For example, the NSWPF flag household members and an ex-partner of a current partner as a 'domestic relationship', but these are not included in the DFV category for the analysis of the *CVS*. Additionally, criminal incidents of 'assault' recorded by NSWPF include assaults with no injury and some threats of assault; this is likely to be broader than 'physical assaults' as referred to in the victimisation survey. The differences in the definition of DFV affect the comparability of DFV data across data collection systems.

The current analysis demonstrates the complexity involved in measuring the prevalence of DFV and monitoring trends. The analysis in this report focusses on physical assault, which is just one of many forms of DFV. Other aspects of DFV including emotional abuse, threats and intimidation are even more prevalent than physical abuse (ABS, 2023c, Kim and Karystianis, 2023), but not easily and reliably captured in routine administrative data sets. It is even more difficult to monitor prevalence and trends within specific contexts, such as among persons living in remote areas with limited access to services, persons from linguistically culturally diverse backgrounds, and persons living with a disability. Each of these cohorts may be especially vulnerable to DFV. As such, it is particularly challenging to assess progress and success of policy and programs that have been implemented to tackle this pervasive harm.

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APPENDIX

Table A1. Estimated physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population, NSW and Australia

Year	NSW		Australia	
	Physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population (95% CI)	Standard error	Physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population (95% CI)	Standard error
July 2010-June 2013	703.2 (612.2 - 794.2)	46.4	761.1 (680.5 - 841.6)	41.1
July 2013-June 2016	558.4 (454.4 - 662.4)	53.0	680.1 (616.1 - 744.1)	32.6
July 2016-June 2019	624.6 (496.0 - 753.1)	65.6	686.2 (627.0 - 745.4)	30.2
July 2019-June 2022	605.4 (482.0 - 728.8)	63.0	632.7 (565.7 - 699.6)	34.2

Table A2. Reporting rate for physical DFV incident, NSW and Australia

Year	NSW		Australia	
	Physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population (95% CI)	Standard error	Physical DFV victimisation rate per 100,000 population (95% CI)	Standard error
July 2010-June 2013	58.4 (50.0 - 66.8)	4.3	52.3 (48.7 - 55.9)	1.8
July 2013-June 2016	53.2 (43.3 - 63.1)	5.1	53.8 (48.8 - 58.8)	2.5
July 2016-June 2019	61.0 (49.4 - 72.6)	5.9	55.7 (50.8 - 60.6)	2.5
July 2019-June 2022	57.1 (44.6 - 69.6)	6.4	57.4 (53.3 - 61.5)	2.1

Table A3. Persons aged 15 years and over, who experienced physical assault by an Intimate partner or family member (estimate number and RSE), proportion of all assault victims where relationship type was Intimate partner or family member, by timeframe (3-year pooled period), NSW and Australia

Year	NSW				Australia			
	Estimate '000'	Estimate RSE (%)	Proportion of assault victims (%)	RSE (%)	Estimate '000'	Estimate RSE (%)	Proportion of assault victims (%)	RSE (%)
July 2008-June 2011	39.8	9.0	26.3	8.3	115.3	5.7	22.7	4.4
July 2009-June 2012	40.6	6.7	26.6	7.6	125.8	5.2	24.6	3.6
July 2010-June 2013	41.2	6.6	27.1	6.7	137.5	5.4	27.1	3.7
July 2011-June 2014	38.6	9.3	28.3	7.4	135.5	4.9	27.9	3.8
July 2012-June 2015	32.2	9.9	27.5	8.4	122.6	5.6	28.0	4.6
July 2013-June 2016	33.6	9.5	29.4	8.3	127.2	4.8	29.8	3.8
July 2014-June 2017	34.0	7.8	28.6	7.2	139.8	3.9	31.8	2.8
July 2015-June 2018	38.9	11.5	29.5	10.3	145.3	4.9	31.4	3.4
July 2016-June 2019	39.2	10.5	28.8	9.8	133.9	4.4	28.8	3.8
July 2017-June 2020	41.3	9.9	29.2	9.0	130.5	4.8	27.8	4.6
July 2018-June 2021	41.2	10.6	30.4	8.3	131.5	5.0	29.3	4.9
July 2019-June 2022	39.1	10.4	31.8	8.0	128.3	5.4	30.5	4.7

* Intimate partner and family member includes partner (married/de facto), previous partner (married/de facto), boyfriend, girlfriend, or date, ex-boyfriend, ex-girlfriend or ex-date, and family member.
Source: ABS 2023b

Table A4. All persons aged 15 and over by timeframe (3-year pooled period), NSW and Australia

Pooled period	NSW	Australia
	Estimate '000'	Estimate '000'
July 2008-June 2011	5,690.5	17,384.3
July 2009-June 2012	5,788.4	17,758.7
July 2010-June 2013	5,858.9	18,066.7
July 2011-June 2014	5,907.4	18,314.8
July 2012-June 2015	5,966.9	18,539.1
July 2013-June 2016	6,017.4	18,702.5
July 2014-June 2017	6,097.7	18,933.0
July 2015-June 2018	6,178.9	19,193.6
July 2016-June 2019	6,276.4	19,513.1
July 2017-June 2020	6,368.1	19,836.6
July 2018-June 2021	6,439.8	20,099.3
July 2019-June 2022	6,458.4	20,279.4

Source: ABS 2023