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Table A1: Template for describing relevant data sources in the area of violence and family violence

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Full name of the survey of data collection.
Brief description	Brief outline of the data source.
Purpose(s)	Main stated purpose or purposes of the data source.
Collection methodology	Key features of the collection methodology such as whether it is an administrative data collection or survey, the method of data collection (e.g. computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI), self-completion, administrative by-product data) and sampling methodology (e.g. multi-stage, stratified area design sample of households).
Scope/target population	Theoretical or intended coverage of the relevant population and if possible proportion of total (a) Indigenous and (b) Australian populations.
Coverage (actual)	Actual coverage of the theoretical or intended population including, wherever possible, information about response rates.
Geographic coverage	The Australian state and territory or other jurisdictions covered by the data source.
Frequency/timing	The year(s) in which data have been collected for the data source and the period over which data were collected (e.g. 1999, 2001, 2003 or each financial year from 1997–98).
Basic collection count	The basic counting unit for the data source (e.g. treatment episode, separation, client, etc).
Data content (list of all data items)	List of all data items.
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Definitions for violence and/or family/domestic violence used in the data source. Whether and how details on violence are recorded in the data source (e.g. whether victim of assault, relationship of victim to offender).
Type of violence	Whether and how details on the type of violence are recorded in the data source (e.g. physical, sexual, emotional, financial, verbal violence).
Indigenous status	Whether and how information about Indigenous status is recorded in the data source (e.g. Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander).
Age	Whether and how age details are recorded in the data source (e.g. date of birth, age or age groups).
Sex	Whether and how sex is recorded in the data source.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Whether and how information about cultural and linguistic diversity is recorded in the data sources (e.g. preferred spoken language, country of birth, English proficiency, etc).
Geographic location of respondent	Whether and how information about a respondent's geographic location is recorded in the data source (e.g. postcode or Statistical Local Area (SLA) of an individual's usual residence).
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	Whether and how information about an agency's (or other relevant unit's) geographic location is recorded in the data source (e.g. postcode or SLA of an agency's central office or service delivery outlet).
Indicators of social context	Whether and how information that provides indicators of an individual's social context is recorded in the data source (e.g. living arrangements, residential setting, marital status, household composition, income source).

(continued)

Table A1 (continued): Template for describing relevant data sources in the area of violence and family violence

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Indicators of social participation	Whether and how information that provides indicators of an individual's social participation is recorded in the data source (e.g. labour force status, education status, recreation).
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	The name of the organisation that manages or is responsible for the data source.
Title/name of contact	Contact details for the agency that manages the data collection.
Address	—
Email	—
Internet	—
Phone/fax	—
Data custodian/access	Contact details for the person who should be contacted in relation to accessing information from the data source.
Funding agency	The agency or agencies responsible for funding the data collection.
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Links to or examples of recent publications or data products (e.g. data cubes) relating to the data source.
References (for preparing this template)	Publications or information sources used in preparing this template.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Expected release of the data for the most recent collection year (i.e. data relating to the definitions, scope, methodology etc. in the remainder of the template).
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	

Table A2: ABS National Crime and Safety Survey, 2002

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Australian Bureau of Statistics—2002 Crime and Safety Survey (CSS)
Brief description	The survey collects information from people aged over 15 years, on reported and unreported crimes, to provide a greater understanding of crime and the criminal justice system in Australia. The focus of the survey is on personal crime and safety issues.
Purpose(s)	To provide a more comprehensive picture of the way that crime affects the Australian community, and to provide a resource for helping agencies involved in law enforcement, crime prevention and victim support services. To enable planning to formulate policies and strategies tailored to the overall incidence of crime, rather than just the number of incidents reported to police.
Collection methodology	Self-enumerated mail-back survey. The survey was conducted throughout Australia during April to July 2002 as part of the Monthly Population Survey as a supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. Following the Labour Force Survey, respondents who fell within scope of the crime and safety survey were provided with a self-completion questionnaire for them to complete and mail back to the ABS.
Scope/target population	The survey was conducted on all persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings.
Coverage (actual)	Information was collected from 41,200 persons (76% response rate). Data relating to households were received by 20,900 household (75% response rate).
Geographic coverage	Urban and rural areas in all states and territories, Australia. Excluded remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia.
Frequency/timing	Surveys conducted in 1975, 1983, 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2005.
Basic collection count	Number of households; number of victims; all persons.
Data content (list of all data items)	State/territory of usual residence; area of usual residence; region of usual residence; household type; number of children aged under 15 years; sex; age groups; marital status; relationship in household; country of birth; period of arrival to Australia; whether attending educational institution; level of highest educational attainment; level of highest non-school qualification; level of highest school qualification; labour force status; full-time or part-time status of employment; status in employment; hours worked; occupation; industry; duration of unemployment; all problems in neighbourhood; whether victim of household/personal crime in last 12 months; feelings of safety at home alone during the day; feelings of safety at home alone after dark; whether victim of break-in in last 12 months; number of incidents (including making known to police, when it occurred, how was it reported to police, main reason did not tell police); offender's actions in recent break-in; victim of attempted break-in (including signs of most recent attempt); number of vehicles owned by household; victim of motor vehicle theft; victim of robbery (including reporting to police, location, use of weapons, physical injuries); number of offenders (including age, known to victim); robbery (including what was taken, nature of robbery; emotional impact of most recent incident); victim of assault (including report to police, danger of being hurt, how offender of assault is known, day of week of assault, time of day, support services accessed, nature of assault, assault typology); victim of sexual assault.

(continued)

Table A2 (continued): ABS National Crime and Safety Survey, 2002

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	In the 2002 survey, details were collected on assault and sexual assault. The following information was collected about the most recent incident: location; day of week; time of day; nature of assault; whether a weapon was used; whether physically injured; the number of offenders; the emotional impact; whether support services were accessed; whether the incident was reported to police; and the main reason for not telling police. Relationship of offender to victim was collected.
Type of violence	Physical assault and sexual assault.
Indigenous status	—
Age	Age groups: 15–17, 18–19, 20–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65+.
Sex	Males, females.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth (coded to ABS SACC). Period of arrival to Australia (arrived 2001 to survey date; arrived 1991–2000; arrived 1981–1990; arrived 1971–1980; arrived before 1971).
Geographic location of respondent	State/territory of usual residence. Area of usual residence. Region of usual residence.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	Marital status: married, not married. Household type. Number of children aged under 15 years. Relationship in household.
Indicators of social participation	Education (coded as per Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)): whether attending educational institution; level of highest educational attainment; level of highest non-school qualification; level of highest school qualification. Employment: labour force status (as per NCSDD item); full-time or part-time status of employment; status in employment; hours worked; occupation (as per Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)); industry (as per Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)); duration of unemployment.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	ABS, Crime and Justice Statistics.
Title/name of contact	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics / Naomi Miller
Address	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics Victoria, GPO Box 2796Y
Email	naomi.miller@abs.gov.au or crime.justice@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9268 4675 / (03) 9615 7372
Data custodian/access	ABS

(continued)

Table A2 (continued): ABS National Crime and Safety Survey, 2002

Administrative details of data source	
Funding agency	ABS
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	ABS 2002. Crime and safety. ABS cat. no. 4509.0. Canberra: ABS.
References (for preparing this template)	<p>ABS 2002. Crime and safety. ABS cat. no. 4509.0. Canberra: ABS.</p> <p>4524.0.55.001—Information paper expanded confidentialised unit record file, National Crime and Safety Survey 2002.</p> <p>Themes—National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics. About the 2002 Crime and Safety Survey.</p>
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data from the 2005 survey was published in May 2006.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	<p>Survey only covered selected types of household crimes (specifically break-ins, attempted break-ins and motor vehicle theft) and personal crimes (specifically robbery, assault and sexual assault).</p> <p>Variations over time in descriptors for this collection:</p> <p>Significant definitional changes to 'robbery' and 'assault' between the 1993, 1998 and 2002 surveys.</p> <p>In the 1998 survey information on sexual assault was collected on a voluntary basis for female respondents only. The 2002 survey asks both males and females aged 18 years and over to complete the voluntary questionnaire on sexual assault.</p> <p>Household crimes are comparable between surveys; however, changes in respondents' attitudes towards crime in the last nine years may have affected their responses over time.</p>

Table A3: ABS Women's Safety Survey (WSS), 1996

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Women's Safety, Australia
Brief description	The Women's Safety Survey (published as <i>Women's safety, Australia</i>) provided information on women's safety at home and in the community.
Purpose(s)	To provide national estimates of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women's safety at home and in the community the nature and extent of violence against women in Australia.
Collection methodology	<p>This was a voluntary survey conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i>.</p> <p>Standard ABS interviewing techniques were used and due to the sensitive nature of the information being collected, special procedures were introduced to ensure the safety of the women participating and the reliability of the data provided. It was a requirement of the survey that all interviews were conducted in private, ensuring that other members of the household were not aware of the survey content or the responses given.</p> <p>Only female interviewers from the ABS panel of household survey interviewers were used, and in addition to the standard training on survey content and procedures, special training was provided to enable interviewers to deal with issues associated with violence against women.</p> <p>Detailed information was collected about the last incident of both physical violence and sexual assault. Using the last incident was a method of selecting a sample of incidents.</p>
Scope/target population	Women aged 18 years or over who were a usual resident of the selected household.
Coverage (actual)	<p>All of Australia, except island territories such as Christmas and Cocos Islands.</p> <p>Interviews were conducted with one woman aged 18 years or over who was a usual resident of the selected household. Women excluded from the survey were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys overseas residents in Australia members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia residents of special dwellings such as hospitals, retirement villages, refuges, etc.
Geographic coverage	National, with reduced enumeration in rural and remote areas.
Frequency/timing	One off—February to April 1996.
Basic collection count	Unit of analysis was women aged 18 years or over.
Data content (list of all data items)	This survey contains a substantial number of data items. These are listed in Appendix 1 of the User Guide. See publication, <i>Women's Safety Survey: user guide</i> (ABS cat. no. 4219.0).

(continued)

Table A3 (continued): ABS Women's Safety Survey (WSS), 1996

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>Violence includes physical and sexual violence.</p> <p>Sexual violence includes any incident of sexual assault or threat.</p> <p>Physical violence includes any incident of physical assault, attempt or threat. Incidents so defined would be an offence under state and territory criminal law.</p> <p>For further, more detailed definitions, see <i>Women's safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4218.0).</p> <p>Domestic and family violence are not specified. Instead, relationship of the perpetrator to the woman is recorded and there is a focus on current or previous partners.</p>
Type of violence	Physical and sexual violence are both covered by the survey.
Indigenous status	The Women's Safety Survey cannot provide reliable information about the levels of violence experienced by Indigenous women because the number of Indigenous women in the sample was small.
Age	Age of the woman at the time of the survey.
Sex	Sample includes women only. Gender of the perpetrator is recorded where possible (i.e. for some harassment questions this may not be available as it may not be possible for the woman to have determined the gender of the other person).
Cultural and linguistic diversity	<p>Birthplace.</p> <p>Year of arrival in Australia.</p> <p>Birthplace of father.</p> <p>Birthplace of mother.</p> <p>Whether woman or her parent(s) born in a non-English-speaking country.</p>
Geographic location of respondent	State and territory of usual residence.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	N/A
Indicators of social context	<p>Household type.</p> <p>Socioeconomic index of relative disadvantage.</p>
Indicators of social participation	Sources of income; main source of income; couple income; personal income; labour force status; full-time/part-time status; hours worked; duration of employment; time since last job; age left school; highest level of educational qualification obtained; whether completed post-school qualification.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Title/name of contact	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
Address	<p>National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics</p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>GPO Box 2796Y</p> <p>Melbourne Vic 3001</p>
Email	crime.justice@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9615 7681/(03) 9615 7372
Data custodian/access	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Funding agency	Office for the Status of Women (OSW) and the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services

(continued)

Table A3 (continued): ABS Women's Safety Survey (WSS), 1996

Administrative details of data source	
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Women's safety, Australia (cat. no. 4218.0) Women's Safety Survey: user guide (cat. no. 4129.0) Women's Safety Survey confidentialised unit record file Special data services are available upon request.
References (for preparing this template)	Women's Safety Survey: User Guide (cat. no. 4129.0) Women's safety, Australia (cat. no. 4218.0) Internal documentation.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Currently available.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	The WSS was a once-run survey. It has since been replaced by the Personal Safety Survey.

Table A4: ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS), 2005

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Personal Safety Survey, Australia
Brief description	The Personal Safety survey was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from August to December 2005. The survey provides information on people's safety at home and in the community and, in particular, on the nature and extent of violence against men and women in Australia. It collected information about experiences of physical and sexual violence. Key findings from the survey are presented in <i>2005 Personal Safety Survey, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4906.0) which was released in August 2006.
Purpose(s)	The focus of the survey is on those that experienced violence aged 18 years and over as opposed to that experienced by children or other specific groups known to be at risk of violence. The survey collected information about experiences of violence in which a male or female perpetrator was involved. As well as examining incidents of violence, the survey collected information on abuse, harassment, and people's feelings of safety within the home and the community. The content of the 2005 PSS was based on the 1996 Women's Safety Survey and through consultation with key users, who were represented by a Survey Advisory Group.
Collection methodology	The 2005 PSS was conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> . Standard ABS interviewing techniques were used and due to the sensitive nature of the information being collected, special procedures were introduced to ensure the safety of respondents and the interviewers, and the reliability of the data provided. It was a requirement of the survey that all interviews were conducted in private, ensuring that other members of the household were not aware of the survey content or the responses given. Female interviewers from the ABS panel of household survey interviewers were used, although respondents were given the option of a male interviewer upon request. In addition to standard ABS training in the content and procedures for the survey, the interviewers received sensitivity and awareness training to increase their understanding of and ability to deal with issues related to violence against women and men.
Scope and coverage	Personal face to face interviews were conducted with one randomly selected person aged 18 years or over who was a usual resident of the selected household. Both urban and rural areas in all states and territories were included, but very remote areas of Australia were excluded. The following groups were also excluded for the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and surveys • overseas residents in Australia • members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia • residents of special dwellings such as, hospitals, retirement villages, refuges, etc. For further information about geographic coverage, see the <i>Personal Safety Survey: user guide</i> (ABS cat. no. 4906.0.55.003) available at www.abs.gov.au .
Frequency/timing	An infrequent survey, the 2005 PSS covered the same broad topics as the 1996 Women's Safety Survey.
Basic collection count	Unit of analysis was persons aged 18 years or over.
Data content (list of all data items)	This survey contains a substantial number of data items. These are listed in Appendix 1 of the <i>Personal Safety Survey: user guide</i> (ABS cat. no. 4906.0.55.003).

(continued)

Table A4 (continued): ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS), 2005

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Violence includes physical and sexual violence. Sexual violence includes any incident of sexual assault or threat. Physical violence includes any incident of physical assault, attempt or threat. Incidents so defined would be an offence under state and territory criminal law. For further, more detailed definitions, see the <i>Personal Safety Survey, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4206.0). Domestic and family violence are not specified. Instead, relationship of the perpetrator to the respondent is recorded and there is a focus on current or previous partners.
Type of violence	Physical and sexual violence are both covered by the survey.
Indigenous status	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not collected in the Personal Safety Survey.
Age	Age of the person at the time of the survey. Age of the respondent when they experienced abuse for the first time.
Sex	Male/female of respondent. Gender of the perpetrator is recorded where known.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth of respondent. Language first spoken. Proficiency in English. Year of arrival.
Geographic location of respondent	State and territory of usual residence.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	N/A
Indicators of social context	Household type; socio-economic index of relative disadvantage; household income; family composition; ability to raise emergency money; cash flow problems.
Indicators of social participation	Sources of income; employed; time since last job; age left school; highest level of educational qualification obtained; whether completed post-school qualification.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Title/name of contact	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
Address	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics Australian Bureau of Statistics GPO Box 2796Y Melbourne Vic 3001
Email	crime.justice@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9615 7374/(03) 9615 7372
Data custodian/access	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Funding agency	Office for Women (OfW) and the ABS
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Personal safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4906.0) Personal Safety Survey: user guide (ABS cat. no. 4906.0.55.003) Personal Safety Survey : confidentialised unit record file 4906.00.55.001 State tables 4906.0.55.004 Special data services are available upon request.

(continued)

Table A4 (continued): ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS), 2005

Administrative details of data source	
References (for preparing this template)	Personal Safety Survey: user guide (ABS cat. no. 4906.0.55.003) Personal safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4906.0) Internal documentation.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Currently available.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	

Table A5: International Violence Against Women Survey

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS)
Brief description	<p>The survey collects data about women's experiences of the following types of violence by males:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-partner violence • current intimate partner violence • previous intimate partner violence; and • parental abuse history and childhood victimisation. <p>The survey also collects detailed information concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of violence on women, such as injury and fear for life • women's perceptions of male violence, such as seriousness of the incident, and whether it is considered to be a crime • women's reactions to violence, such as contacting specialised agencies or reporting to police.
Purpose(s)	<p>The main objectives of IVAWS are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute information for the development of legislative measures and means of victim assistance • promote community and victim-centred prevention strategies • provide information to assist in the development of evidence-led policies • facilitate international research • improve police practices in dealing with cases of violence against women, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) revealing the extent of unreported crimes (b) exploring the level of satisfaction with the police and their response • formulate and test research hypotheses and theories.
Collection methodology	Women were interviewed by telephone (computer-assisted telephone interview) between December 2002 and June 2003. A total of 62 interviews were conducted in a foreign language by a bi-lingual interviewer.
Scope/target population	A total of 6,677 women aged between 18 and 69 years across Australia were interviewed. A total of 91 women who completed the survey indicated they were Indigenous, and a further 1,113 women described themselves to be from a non-English background.
Coverage (actual)	As above.
Geographic coverage	All Australian states and territories.
Frequency/timing	Women were interviewed between December 2002 and June 2003.
Basic collection count	Women aged 18 to 69.
Data content (list of all data items)	Age; marital status; education level; sources of income; experiences of physical and/sexual violence by a current/previous intimate partner; and/or non-partner over the lifetime; previous five years; previous year; most recent incident; type of violence experienced; incident count; experiences of childhood abuse and by whom; physical injury sustained; type of injury; drug or alcohol use; experiences of controlling behaviours by a current or previous intimate partner; whether partner drinks alcohol and how much; perceptions of seriousness of violence by type of violence; whether incident was identified as a crime; reactions to the violence (whether the women contacted a specialised agency; talked to anyone about the incident; reported the incident to police); offence outcome.

(continued)

Table A5 (continued): International Violence Against Women Survey

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>The IVAWS measures three distinctive types of violence against women:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. physical (including threats of physical violence) 2. sexual 3. psychological (controlling behaviours). <p>Relationship of offender to victim is also captured.</p>
Type of violence	<p>Physical violence includes both physical assaults, which refer to the use of physical force with the intent to harm or frighten a woman, and physical attempts or threats, which refer to the verbal, and/or physical, intent to inflict harm which the woman believed was able and likely to be carried out. The IVAWS measures the following types of physical violence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. having something thrown at her or hit with something 2. being pushed or grabbed or having her arm twisted or hair pulled 3. being slapped, kicked, bit or hit with a fist 4. attempt to strangle or suffocate or burn or scald on purpose 5. having a gun or knife used or attempted to be used on her 6. any other physical violence. <p>Sexual violence is any form of non-consensual or forced sexual activity or touching, including rape. It is carried out against the woman's consent using physical or threatened force, intimidation or coercion. The IVAWS measures the following types of sexual violence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. being forced into sexual intercourse 2. attempted to be forced into sexual intercourse 3. being touched sexually in a way that was distressing 4. being sexually assaulted whilst under the influence of drugs that she was given without her knowledge so that she could not give her consent 5. being forced or attempted to be forced into sexual activity with someone else, including being forced to have sex for money or in exchange for goods 6. any other sexual violence. <p>Psychological (or emotional) violence includes insults, humiliation, put-downs, restrictions of freedom and constant surveillance. Many of these are known also as controlling behaviours. One of the most common examples of psychological violence against women is intimate partner psychological abuse. The IVAWS measures the following controlling behaviours of male intimate partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. restricted or tried to prevent contact with other men by becoming angry if she spoke with other men 2. was not supportive if she engaged in activities outside the home 3. tried to limit her contact with family or friends 4. follows her or keeps track of her whereabouts 5. calls her names, insults her or behaves in a way to put her down or to make her feel bad 6. damages or destroys her possessions or property.
Indigenous status	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander: yes/no.

(continued)

Table A5 (continued): International Violence Against Women Survey

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Age	Date of birth, age groups.
Sex	Women only.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	'Do you consider yourself to be from a non-English-speaking background?'
Geographic location of respondent	State/territory of residence.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	
Indicators of social context	Living arrangements; marital status; level of income; sources of income.
Indicators of social participation	Labour force status; educational attainment.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Institute of Criminology
Title/name of contact	Dr Jenny Mouzos Senior Research Analyst Manager, Crime Monitoring Program
Address	GPO Box 2944 Canberra ACT 2601
Email	Jenny.Mouzos@aic.gov.au
Internet	www.aic.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6260 9250/(02) 62609201
Data custodian/access	Dr Judy Putt Research Manager Phone: +61 2 6260 9231 Fax: +61 2 62609201
Funding agency	Funding for this project was provided through the National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault—an Australian Government initiative administered by the Office for the Status of Women
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Mouzos J & Makkai T 2004. Women's experiences of male violence: findings from the Australian component of the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS). Research and Public Policy series no 56, http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/56/RPP56.pdf
References (for preparing this template)	See above.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Available now.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	

Table A6: Australian Longitudinal Study on Women’s Health (ALSWH)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Australian Longitudinal Study on Women’s Health (ALSWH)
Brief description	A longitudinal population-based survey looking at three cohorts over 20 years to explore the health of Australian women across the lifespan. A wide range of health and health-related issues are explored, including biological, psychological, social and lifestyle factors as well as use and satisfaction with health care services.
Purpose(s)	To determine the social, psychological, biological and environmental factors which determine good health, and those which cause ill health, in women throughout adult life. To provide an evidence base that contributes to the development of policy and practice that meets the needs of all Australian women.
Collection methodology	A random sample of women was selected from the Medicare database (widely regarded as the most up-to-date and complete database of Australians in existence) and was recruited into three cohorts (aged 18–23; 45–50; and 70–75). Each cohort is surveyed every three years. Participants receive a questionnaire which they complete and send back to the study team. Telephone interviews are available for non-English-speaking respondents or when requested. Reminder letters, information brochures and newsletters are distributed regularly and a free-call number is available to participants for inquiries.
Scope/target population	Females aged 18–23; 45–50; and 70–75 in 1996 from the Medicare database.
Coverage (actual)	Younger survey 3—9,074 Mid-age survey 3—11,229 Older survey 3—8,647
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	The first surveys were undertaken in 1996, and each cohort is surveyed once every three years on a rolling basis. Survey 4 was sent in 2004 to mid-age participants and in 2005 to older participants, and will be sent in 2006 to the younger cohort. Surveys have been scheduled to finish in 2015.
Basic collection count	Number of people (women).
Data content (list of all data items)	Consent is collected from all participants (stored separately). The following item list covers the surveys to date for the younger, mid-age and older cohorts. Data items: date of birth; Indigenous status; formal marital status; country of origin; year of arrival; language other than English spoken at home; English proficiency; current marital status; family context; housing; education; employment and time use; transport; reproductive health; lifestyle; health-related quality of life; psychosocial factors; medical history.
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Whether the woman experienced physical and/or sexual violence. Measured by whether experienced in last 12 months, in last 5 years, in lifetime. Relationship of offender to victim is also captured. Also asked whether experienced childhood abuse.
Type of violence	Physical and sexual violence.
Indigenous status	Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? (mark all that apply). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Aboriginal • Torres Strait Islander.

(continued)

Table A6 (continued): Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health (ALSWH)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Age	Date of birth.
Sex	Female.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of origin; year of arrival; language other than English spoken at home; English proficiency.
Geographic location of respondent	Postcode of residence.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	<p>Family context: formal/current marital status; whether widowed; dependent children; date of birth of children; occupation of parents; educational qualification of parents; whether parents are alive/deceased.</p> <p>Housing: current living arrangements; household composition; household type/setting; tenure type; home ownership; whether moved residence; years at postcode.</p> <p>Income: average gross income of self and household; sources of income; managing income; source of retirement funding; socioeconomic class.</p>
Indicators of social participation	<p>Education: whether currently attending an educational institution; highest qualification completed; age when left school—no formal qualifications; year 10 or equivalent; year 12 or equivalent; trade/apprenticeship; certificate/diploma; university degree; higher university degree.</p> <p>Employment and time use: main employment status, coded to ASCO; current occupation; type of paid work (e.g. shift work, part-time, casual); hours worked in paid job per week; whether doing shift work; whether working at night; whether working at home; use of time in different life tasks (including leisure); general satisfaction with distribution of tasks; main occupation. Volunteer work; employment satisfaction; retirement; leisure; paid domestic help; using technology.</p> <p>Transport: availability of public transport; most common means of transport.</p>
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	The Research Centre for Gender and Health at the University of Newcastle, and the University of Queensland
Title/name of contact	Deborah Loxton
Address	Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, NSW 2308.
Email	deborah.loxton@newcastle.edu.au or whasec@mail.newcastle.edu.au
Internet	http://www.newcastle.edu.au/centre/wha
Phone/fax	(02) 4923 6872 / (02) 4923 6888
Data custodian/access	As above
Funding agency	DoHA and the Office for the Status of Women
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	<p>The survey instruments, survey results and other publications are available from the website, including:</p> <p>Women's Health Australia: The Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health annual report 2004.</p> <p>Women's Health Australia: what do we know? What do we need to know? Progress on the Australian Longitudinal Study of Women's Health 1995–2000.</p>

(continued)

Table A6 (continued): Australian Longitudinal Study on Women’s Health (ALSWH)

Administrative details of data source	
References (for preparing this template)	Data map: ALSWH items and sources 1996–2005. Available from http://www.newcastle.edu.au/centre/wha/InfoData/data%20map.htm . Survey instruments. See output for further information.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data are currently available for the first, second and third surveys for all cohorts. Data collection for the fourth survey is currently being undertaken.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	Each ALSWH participant has been allocated 2 unique identifiers (code numbers) at the time of the first survey: the study ID and an IDALIAS (an encryption of study ID). This number is used to link data across surveys. Examples of substance use projects papers that have been produced using data from the ALSWH: Young A & Powers J 2005. Australian longitudinal study on women’s health: Australian women and alcohol consumption 1996–2003. Turner C, Russell A & Brown W 2003. Prevalence of illicit drug use in young Australian women, patterns of use and associated risk factors. Hillier L, DeVisser R, Kavanagh A & McNair R 2003. The association between drug use and sexuality in young women.

Table A7: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 (NATSISS)
Brief description	The 2002 NATSISS is a multidimensional social survey of Australia's Indigenous population designed to enable analysis of the interrelationships of social circumstances and outcomes, including the exploration of multiple disadvantage that may be experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
Purpose(s)	<p>The survey aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide broad information across key areas of social concern for Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over, including information not previously available at the national, state/territory and broad regional levels • allow for interrelationships between different areas of social concern to be explored and provide insight into the extent to which people face multiple social disadvantage • provide comparisons with results from the non-Indigenous population from the 2002 GSS and other surveys • measure selected changes over the eight years between this survey and the first National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS) conducted in 1994.
Collection methodology	The NATSISS was collected by personal interview, conducted using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) in non-community areas and pen-and-paper interviewing (PAPI) in remote communities in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. CAI involves the use of a computer to collect, store and transmit data relating to interviews conducted between interviewers and respondents. Under CAI, all sequencing is performed automatically and the appropriate question wording is automatically displayed.
Scope/target population	The survey included Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. Usual residents are those people who usually live in a particular dwelling and regard it as their own or main home.
Coverage (actual)	Sample: 9,400 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or over in private dwellings. 30% community sample, 70% non-community sample. Over-sample in Torres Strait area to allow for reliable Torres Strait Islander estimates.
Geographic coverage	The 2002 NATSISS was conducted in non-remote and remote areas in all states and territories of Australia.
Frequency/timing	The first NATSIS was conducted in 1994, the second NATSISS in 2002.
Basic collection count	Person, household.

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Household form—remote areas: relationship of people in residence; sex; age; educational attendance; Indigenous status; scope exclusions of people in residence; household type; initial status.</p> <p>Household form—non-remote areas: relationship of people in residence; sex; age; date of birth; educational participation; study status; type of educational institution; level of educational attainment; reason left school; work done; details of work done; cultural responsibilities; looking for work in last 4 weeks; want work; reasons for not looking for work; duration of unemployment; difficulties of getting work; looking for work in last 12 months; employment support services; vocational training; transport; mobility; self-perception of health; disability; smoking; alcohol consumption; access to child care; children ever born/children living; support in times of crisis; neighbourhood problems; stressors; voluntary work; computer use; Internet use; language; cultural participation/involvement in social activities; cultural identification; removal from family; legal services; police contact; victim of assault; personal income; access to money; bedrooms; telephones; household facilities; maintenance; tenure; landlord type and rent payments; mortgage; financial stress; income.</p> <p>Self-enumerated substance use form: whether ever used substances; type of substances ever used; number of types of substances ever used; whether used in last 12 months; type of substances used in last 12 months; number of types of substances used in last 12 months.</p> <p>For further information see the Data Item list in Data Reference Package (4714.0.55.002).</p>
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>One question asked whether the person was a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Another question asked whether assault, sexual assault or family violence were neighbourhood/community problems.</p> <p>There was also a question related to the stressors in the person's life, which asked whether abuse or violent crime, or witnessing violence, were a problem for the respondent, their family or friends in the last 12 months.</p>
Type of violence	The questions in the questionnaire refer to violence (unspecified), physical assault/violence, sexual assault and 'threatened' violence.
Indigenous status	<p>Are you of Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin or both?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Aboriginal • Torres Strait Islander • Both.
Age	Age in single years (at time of collection).
Sex	Male, female.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	<p>Main language spoken at home: English; Aboriginal language; Torres Strait Islander language; other language.</p> <p>Difficulty communicating with service providers in English.</p> <p>Whether speaks an Indigenous language.</p> <p>Culture: series of 9 questions asking about identifying with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture.</p>

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Geographic location of respondent	State/territory of usual residence; ASGC remoteness structure; capital city/balance of state.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	Social marital status. Family type. Housing: composition; characteristics; facilities; mobility and reason for moving. Income: including items on level of income; source of income.
Indicators of social participation	Education: including items on attainment; current study; education experience. Employment: including items on status; unemployment details; precariousness; Community Development Employment Project; barriers to employment; discouraged job seekers; employment support services. Involvement in social activities in last 3 months (e.g. recreational group or cultural group activities, church or religious activities, visited a library/museum/art gallery, attended movies/theatre/concert in the last 3 months). Information technology: whether used a computer in last 12 months; Internet use in last 12 months; working telephone at home. Transport (e.g. access to motor vehicles; use of public transport in last 2 weeks). Unpaid voluntary work in last 12 months.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	ABS
Title/name of contact	Dan Black
Address	Locked Bag 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616.
Email	dan.black@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6252 6663
Data custodian/access	ABS
Funding agency	ABS
Output	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002. ABS cat. no. 4714.0. Available from: < http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/subscriber.nsf/0/AE3942DB21AD4A27CA256EBB0079843D/\$File/47140_2002.pdf >.
References (for preparing this template)	4714.0—ABS NATSISS 2002. 4714.0.55.002—NATSISS: data reference package. Indigenous Social Survey 2002 non-remote areas: CAI questions. NATSISS 2002: output data items.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data from the 2002 NATSISS are currently available.

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002

Administrative details of data source	
<p>Other comments (including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components).</p>	<p>*The substance use questions in the 2002 NATSISS were based on the NDSHS and had a response rate of over 90%. In non-community areas, a voluntary self-enumerated form was used to collect this information whereas in community areas respondents were required to respond verbally to questions asked by an interviewer. The very low prevalence for substance use reported in community areas has been assumed to be the result of the use of direct questioning in community areas leading to significant adverse effect on both the level or response and the quality of responses to questions on substance use. For this reason, information on substance use in remote areas is considered to be unreliable and has not been released, pending further investigation by the ABS.</p> <p>Sample (1): The 1994 NATSIS coverage included both private and non-private dwellings as well as, where possible, Indigenous people not living in a dwelling and Indigenous persons in prisons or other correctional facilities. The 2002 NATSISS is limited to persons living in private dwellings only.</p> <p>Sample (2): The 1994 NATSIS covered urban and rural areas. The 2002 NATSISS covered remote and non-remote areas. Further, data from the 1994 NATSIS are not available by remoteness since there is currently no concordance between the geographic structure on which the survey was based and the ABS remoteness structure.</p> <p>Collection method: The 1994 NATSIS collected information from all persons of any age in the household whereas the 2002 NATSISS collected information from up to three Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in the household.</p> <p>Collection methodology: 1994 NATSIS data were collected using PAPI only. In 2002, CAI for non-remote areas (and remote areas in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania) and PAPI for remote areas not covered by CAI.</p>

Table A8: General Social Survey, 2002

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2002 General Social Survey (GSS)
Brief description	The 2002 GSS collected information in a range of aspects of life relating to human wellbeing, including health, family relationships and engagements with social networks, educational opportunities and outcomes, employment and other work items, financial resources and financial stress, a place to live, personal safety and security, and access to transport.
Purpose(s)	<p>The key objectives of the GSS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to collect data from the Australian community at a point in time, from a range of areas of social concern for use in developing broad-based social policy • to enable analysis of the interrelationship of social circumstances and outcomes, including the exploration of multiple advantage and disadvantage, and to provide a base for comparing social circumstances and outcomes over time and across population groups • to provide national and state level estimates, recognising state/territory responsibilities in many areas of social concern.
Collection methodology	<p>Dwellings included in the survey in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. This sample included only private dwellings from the geographic areas covered by the survey.</p> <p>Personal interviews were conducted using a CAI questionnaire at selected dwellings during March and July 2002.</p>
Scope/target population	People aged over 18 years and who were usual residents of a private dwelling in urban and rural areas of Australia across all states and territories.
Coverage (actual)	15,510 people aged 18 years and over (91% response rate).
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	2002, next survey scheduled for 2006 and every four years thereafter.
Basic collection count	Number of persons and households.
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>The main content of the survey over time is intended to remain unchanged in order to measure changes over time, while the topic for the supplementary component will vary. The 2002 supplementary topics included information technology and participation in cultural and sports events. The 2006 supplementary topics will be social capital and voluntary work. Development of the survey questions for these topics is now underway.</p> <p>Data items: sex; relationships within dwelling; date of birth; country of birth; year of arrival; Indigenous status; registered marital status; main language spoken other than English at home; education (e.g. educational participation, full-time study, institution enrolled at, educational attainment); work (e.g. work done, details of work done, looking for work in last 4 weeks, time since last worked); transport (e.g. access to transport, transport to work); health (e.g. self-perception of health, disability); family and community (e.g. support for others outside household, small favours, support in times of crisis, stressors, voluntary work, involvement in social activities, contact with family and friends); crime (e.g. feelings of safety, victimisation); sports participation; culture/leisure activities and venues; information technology; financial stress; income unit income; household income; housing (e.g. tenure type, landlord type and rent payments, mortgage repayments); assets and liabilities.</p>

(continued)

Table A8 (continued): General Social Survey, 2002

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>The questions about actual or threatened violence were:</p> <p>'In the last 12 months, did anyone, including people you know, use physical force or violence against you?'</p> <p>and</p> <p>'In the last 12 months, did anyone, including people you know, try to use or threaten to use physical force or violence against you?'</p> <p>There was also a question related to the stressors in the person's life, which asked whether abuse or violent crime, or witnessing violence, were a problem for the respondent, their family or friends in the last 12 months.</p>
Type of violence	The questions in the questionnaire refer to violence (unspecified), physical violence and 'threatened' violence
Indigenous status	—
Age	Date of birth.
Sex	Male, female.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth (coded to ABS SACC); year of arrival; main language other than English spoken at home (coded to ABS ASCL); proficiency in spoken English.
Geographic location of respondent	State/territory of residence; capital city/balance of state; remoteness areas.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	Registered marital status; relationship to household members; tenure type; landlord type; rent payments; income source; personal income.
Indicators of social participation	<p>Education: highest year of school completed; level of highest non-school qualification; highest educational attainment; main field of highest educational attainment; current study full-time/part-time study; type of educational institution.</p> <p>Employment: labour force status; number of employed persons in household; retirement status. Employment characteristics: multiple job holder; full-time/part-time status; hours usually worked in all jobs; status in employment in main job; occupation in main job; expected future duration in current job; leave entitlements in main job.</p> <p>Information technology: whether used a computer at home in last 12 months. Internet: frequency of Internet access at home in last 12 months; purpose of Internet activity at home; types of government services accessed via the Internet for private purposes.</p> <p>Transport: perceived level of difficulty with transport; access to motor vehicles; travel time to work.</p> <p>Participation and attendance at selected cultural and leisure activities/venues.</p> <p>Sports attendance and participation.</p> <p>Voluntary work.</p>
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	ABS
Title/name of contact	Assistant Director, Family and Community Statistics / Elisabeth Davis
Address	Locked Bag 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616.
Email	elisabeth.davis@abs.gov.au

(continued)

Table A8 (continued): General Social Survey, 2002

Administrative details of data source	
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6252 7880
Data custodian/access	ABS
Funding agency	ABS
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	<p>4159.0—ABS General Social Survey: summary results, Australia 2002. The equivalent 4159.0 information at a state/territory level is also available electronically as spreadsheets (4159.1.55.001 to 4159.8.55.001).</p> <p>2002.4159.0.55.001—ABS General Social Survey 2002 CAI questions, prompt cards and output data item list.</p> <p>4159.0.55.001—Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2004, 2002 General Social Survey: data reference package, Canberra, available electronically via ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.</p>
References (for preparing this template)	<p>4159.0—ABS General Social Survey: summary results, Australia</p> <p>General social survey 2002: Output data items. Available from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/7c8e7c0d10c212f3ca256e22007bfe1d/\$FILE/ATTJXZJL/GSS%20Output%20data%20items_2002.pdf>.</p>
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	The Basic and Expanded 2002 GSS confidentialised unit record files are currently available (4159.0.30.001 and 4159.0.30.002).
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	

Table A9: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2005

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Australian Bureau of Statistics National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004–05 (NATSIHS)
Brief description	The NATSIHS collects information about a range of health topics from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population living in remote and non-remote areas of Australia. It includes topics such as health status indicators, health-related actions, health risk factors, supplementary child health topics, and supplementary women's health topics.
Purpose(s)	<p>The principal objectives of the NATSIHS are to collect data on Australia's Indigenous population to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measure change over time in health through comparisons with the 1995 and 2001 NHS Indigenous supplements and with future NATSIHS • enable comparisons of the health characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, particularly through common measures with the 2004–05 NHS • enable comparisons of the health characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations • provide timely information for monitoring and surveillance across a range of key Indigenous health issues at national and state/territory levels • provide information on health indicators for Indigenous health priority areas • explore relationships and linkages between health and population characteristics.
Collection methodology	<p>The NATSIHS is collected by personal interview, conducted using CAI in non-remote areas and pen and paper interviewing (PAPI) in remote areas in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory.</p> <p>In non-remote areas personal interviews are conducted with a household spokesperson, up to two selected adults, and proxy (as applicable) for up to two selected children. Two self-enumerated forms (substance use and women's health) are also completed.</p> <p>In remote areas personal interviews are conducted with a household spokesperson, up to one selected adult, and proxy (as applicable) for up to one selected child.</p>
Scope/target population	Usual residents of private dwellings only in remote and non-remote areas. An Indigenous household is defined as a household where there is at least one adult or child of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin who is a usual resident.
Coverage (actual)	Sample in 2004–05 NATSIHS: 10,400 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in private dwellings (comprising 5,800 adults aged 15 years and over and 4,700 children aged 0–14 years).
Geographic coverage	Remote and non-remote areas of Australia—all states and territories.
Frequency/timing	The NATSIHS is planned on a six-yearly cycle to coincide with every second cycle of the three-yearly NHS.
Basic collection count	People; households.

(continued)

Table A9 (continued): National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2005

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Household information: number of income units in the household; number of persons in the household; number of adults, Indigenous adults, children and Indigenous children in household; geographic information of residence (including state/territory, ASGC remoteness area); dwelling structure; number of bedrooms; household composition; dwelling location; household type; gross weekly income; tenure type; financial stress.</p> <p>Persons in household: age of household members; income of household members; sex of household members; source of cash income; survey status of household member; relationship in household; Indigenous status.</p> <p>Demographics: a range of data items focusing on the following areas: administration of the survey; demographics; education; employment; housing; child proxy.</p> <p>Health-related actions: a range of data items focusing on the following areas: action summary; dental consultations; doctor consultations; days off work/study; other days of reduced activity; health insurance/cards; visits to hospital/casualty/emergency/outpatients/day clinics; discrimination.</p> <p>Health risk factors: a range of data items focusing on the following areas: smoking; alcohol consumption; substance use; dietary behaviours; height; weight; body mass; exercise; breast feeding; child immunisation; adult immunisation.</p> <p>Health status indicators: a range of data items focusing on the following areas: arthritis; asthma; cancer; heart and circulatory conditions; diabetes; kidney disease/dialysis; osteoporosis; cause of long-term conditions; long-term conditions; injuries; social and emotional wellbeing; oral health.</p> <p>Women's health: a range of data items focusing on the following areas: mammograms; pap smears; breastfeeding history; contraception/protection.</p>
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>The question related to violence asked whether the person had experienced an event, resulting in injury, in the last four weeks for which a health-related action was taken. One of the events was 'attack by another person'.</p> <p>No information was collected on the relationship of offender to victim.</p>
Type of violence	Attack resulting in injury—type of violence not specified.
Indigenous status	Collected as per NCSDD data item.
Age	Age in years; age in months (0 to 40 months).
Sex	Male, female.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Main language spoken at home (coded to ABS ASCL).
Geographic location of respondent	State/territory; ASGC remoteness area category.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	<p>Housing indicators: including dwelling structure; number of bedrooms; household composition; dwelling location; household type.</p> <p>Income: including financial stress; household income; personal weekly income; source of personal cash income; type of government pension/allowance received.</p> <p>Social marital status.</p> <p>Family type.</p>

(continued)

Table A9 (continued): National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2005

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Indicators of social participation	<p>Education: including highest year of school completed; level and field of non-school qualification; type of educational institution currently attending; current educational status.</p> <p>Employment: including labour force status; status in employment*; occupation; industry sector*; hours usually worked; time since last worked full-time; duration of unemployment; working arrangements*.</p>
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	ABS
Title/name of contact	Director National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics/ Dan Black
Address	Locked Bag 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616.
Email	dan.black@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6252 6663
Data custodian/access	ABS
Funding agency	ABS with supplementary funding from DoHA.
Output	Main findings publication (ABS cat. no. 4715.0); state/territory summary tables; Confidentialised Unit Record File through the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory.
References (for preparing this template)	National Health Survey and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004–05: data reference package. Available from: < http://www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/2dddc2ea6ab4ef1eca256fa0007eb4cd?OpenDocument >.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data from the 2004–05 NATSIHS was release in April 2006.
Other comments	<p>Items marked with a * are not available for persons in remote areas.</p> <p>There were some modifications to the survey content for remote communities. For instance, some questions used in non-remote areas were reworded to address language and cultural appropriateness in traditional communities and to assist respondents in understanding the concepts. In most cases, question rewording did not affect output. Likewise, in remote areas, a subset of the full supplementary women’s health module was collected. While in non-remote areas information on women’s health was collected using a voluntary self-completed questionnaire, in remote communities this was done through personal interview with adult female respondents who were informed of the potential sensitivity and voluntary nature of these questions. Similarly, information on illicit substance use was collected in non-remote areas using a voluntary self-completed questionnaire, but following a prior assessment of data quality limitations, substance use was not collected in remote communities.</p> <p>On common data items there is broad comparability between the 2004–05 NATSIHS and the Indigenous supplement to the 2001 NHS. New topics have been included in the 2004–05 NATSIHS and in addition, unlike the 2001 survey, state/territory level information was released from the 2004–05 survey.</p> <p>The definition of an Indigenous household changed from a household with at least one Indigenous adult in the 2001 survey to a household with at least one Indigenous person of any age in the 2004–05 survey.</p> <p>The 2004–05 NATSIHS is the first ABS survey to collect information on the social and emotional wellbeing of Indigenous people.</p>

Table A10: National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)
Brief description	A household survey of drug use, exposure, knowledge, attitudes and awareness.
Purpose(s)	To contribute to the development of drug-related policies. To monitor and measure the public's experience with drug use, attitudes and related behaviours. To provide data for monitoring and evaluating the National Drug Strategy.
Collection methodology	Households are selected by a multi-stage, stratified area random sample design through two collection modes: drop-and-collect (self-complete) interview, and Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI), shortened to suit telephone methodology. For the drop-and-collect mode, the interviewer makes physical contact with the household and leaves the questionnaire for the selected respondent to complete. After at least two days, the interviewer returns to collect the completed questionnaire; if it is not collected, a reply-paid envelope is left for the respondent to return the questionnaire when completed. Comprehensive logic and edit checks are applied to the collected data.
Scope/target population	Australian population aged 12 years or more (prior to 2004, the minimum in-scope age was 14 years). Not in scope are the homeless, institutions, correctional facilities, aged facilities, military bases, schools or places of business.
Coverage (actual)	The 2004 survey had a sample size of 29,445, achieving a response rate of 46%. Of those who responded, 1.4% were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	Approximately triennial (since 1985)—1985, 1988, 1991, 1993, 1994 (Indigenous supplement), 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004.
Basic collection count	Individuals within households.
Data content (list of all data items)	Age; sex; marital status; education; country of birth; languages spoken; income; employment status; alcohol and drug-related knowledge; attitudes; awareness; behaviours; age first used; age last used; place of use; where drug was obtained; prevalence of use among friends; days lost from work or education; health problems due to drugs or alcohol; people's perception of problems with drug use; and attitudes towards changes in regulations and treatments.
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Respondents are asked whether they have been verbally abused, physically abused or put in fear, by any person affected by alcohol. The same question is asked in relation to persons affected by illicit drugs. Respondents are able to select more than one type of abuse. Questions relate to experience in the last 12 months. For each incident reported above, the relationship to the victim of the person responsible for the incident is recorded.
Type of violence	Verbal abuse, physical abuse and psychological ('put in fear').

(continued)

Table A10 (continued): National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Indigenous status	2004 Question: 'Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes, Aboriginal • Yes, Torres Strait Islander • Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.
Age	Age in years (at the time of collection).
Sex	Male, female.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Main language spoken at home. Other languages spoken at home. Country of birth.
Geographic location of respondent	For respondent: postcode, census collection district and state/territory are all available on the master data file. The public use data file has only state/territory and metro/rural/remote classifications.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	Income: personal annual/weekly income, household annual/weekly income. Household composition: number of people under 12/aged 12–29 living in the household; number and age of dependent children (aged 0–14); household type (e.g. couple with dependent children, person living alone).
Indicators of social participation	Employment: employment status at the time of the survey; ever been in paid work; employer activity (ANZSIC coding); occupation/main duties (ASCO coding). Education: highest year of school completed; highest qualification obtained.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	AIHW
Title/name of contact	Mark Cooper-Stanbury
Address	GPO Box 570, Canberra, ACT 2601.
Email	mark.cooper-stanbury@aihw.gov.au
Internet	www.aihw.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6289 7027 / (02) 6289 8483
Data custodian/access	AIHW. Public use of the confidentialised data set is available through the Australian Social Science Data Archives at the Australian National University: <assda@anu.edu.au>.
Funding agency	DoHA. Additional funds were provided by the Queensland Health Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Services Unit to increase the sample of young people in Queensland.
Output	AIHW 2005. The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: first results. Cat. no. PHE 57. Canberra: AIHW. AIHW 2005. The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: state and territory supplement. Cat. no. PHE 61. Canberra: AIHW. AIHW 2005. The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings. Cat. no. PHE 66. Canberra AIHW.

(continued)

Table A10 (continued): National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)

Administrative details of data source	
References (for preparing this template)	AIHW 2005. The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: first results. Cat. no. PHE 57. Canberra: AIHW.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	See publications listed in output. The main survey report—subtitled <i>Detailed findings</i> —was published in November 2005 and covers extended analysis of the 2004 results.
Other comments (including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components).	The 2004 NDSHS was built on the design of the 2001 survey, making it the most comprehensive national survey on drug issues. The data collected from these surveys have contributed to the development of policies for Australia's response to drug-related issues. Children aged 12 and 13 years were surveyed for the first time in 2004.

Table A11: National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)
Brief description	The National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) is compiled by the AIHW from data supplied by the state and territory health authorities. It is a collection of electronic confidentialised summary records from admitted patient morbidity data collections for admitted patients separated from public and private hospitals in Australia from 1993–94.
Purpose(s)	To provide information on admitted patient care, such as demographic, diagnostic and care/procedure information, for all hospitals in Australia.
Collection methodology	The NHMD is a compilation of summary records from admitted patient morbidity data collection systems in Australian hospitals. The data supplied for the National Hospital Morbidity Database are mainly based on the National Minimum Data Set for Admitted Patient Care. These data are collected at the hospital level, forwarded to health departments in each jurisdiction and then to the AIHW.
Scope/target population	The National Hospital Morbidity Database includes data from public acute hospitals, public psychiatric hospitals, private acute and psychiatric hospitals, and private free-standing day hospital facilities.
Coverage (actual)	<p>The majority of public hospitals are included. Exceptions within the public sector are public hospitals not within the jurisdiction of a state or territory health authority or the Department of Veterans' Affairs (that is, hospitals operated by the Department of Defence, for example, and hospitals located in off-shore territories). In addition, data are not available for some years for a few small public hospitals in some jurisdictions.</p> <p>Exceptions within the private sector include a few small private hospitals in some jurisdictions. It is estimated that there is under-coverage of private hospitals of about 5% each year, but it varies between 2% and 6%.</p>
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	Annually, from 1 July 1993.
Basic collection count	<p>Separations: This refers to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.</p> <p>Separations do not always represent periods of 'hospitalisation' for patients because a new separation record follows a change in care type (which can occur with a transfer from, for example, a medical ward to a rehabilitation unit within a hospital), or a transfer from one hospital to another (for example from an acute care hospital to a rehabilitation hospital). In addition, data are not generally available on the number of patients who receive admitted patient care each year, as the information is not usually available to determine how many admissions occur for individual patients with multiple admissions.</p>

(continued)

Table A11 (continued): National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Hospital-related data elements or data element concepts: hospital.</p> <p>Agency-related data items: establishment identifier, comprising: Australian state/territory identifier; establishment number; establishment sector; region code.</p> <p>Patient-related data elements: activity when injured; additional diagnosis; admission date; admitted patient election status; area of usual residence; care type; country of birth; date of birth ; diagnosis related group; external cause — admitted patient ; funding source for hospital patient; hospital insurance status; Indigenous status; infant weight, neonate, stillborn; intended length of hospital stay; inter-hospital contracted patient; major diagnostic category; Medicare eligibility status; mental health legal status; mode of admission; mode of separation; number of days of hospital-in-the-home care; number of leave periods; number of qualified days for newborns; person identifier; place of occurrence of external cause of injury; principal diagnosis; procedure; separation date; sex; source of referral to public psychiatric hospital; total leave days; total psychiatric care days; urgency of admission.</p> <p>Patient-related data element concepts: acute care episode for admitted patients; admission; admitted patient; diagnosis; episode of admitted patient care; hospital boarder; hospital-in-the-home care; live birth; neonate; newborn qualification status; patient; same-day patient.</p> <p>Separation</p>
Data content (continued)	
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>Assault (ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09)</p> <p>Types of assault: assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances; assault by corrosive substance; assault by pesticides; assault by gases and vapours; assault by other specified chemicals and noxious substances; assault by unspecified chemical or noxious substance; assault by hanging, strangulation and suffocation; assault by drowning and submersion; assault by handgun discharge; assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge; assault by explosive material; assault by smoke, fire and flames; assault by steam, hot vapours and hot objects; assault by sharp object; assault by blunt object; assault by pushing from high place; assault by pushing or placing victim before moving object; assault by crashing of motor vehicle; assault by bodily force; sexual assault by bodily force; neglect and abandonment; other maltreatment syndromes; assault by other specified means; assault by unspecified means.</p> <p>Relationship of perpetrator to victim can be collected, but in practice it may not always be collected, resulting in the use of the code 'unspecified person'.</p>
Type of violence	Physical violence (including poisoning) and sexual violence.
Indigenous status	<p>The standard question for Indigenous status is as follows: [Are you] [Is the person] [Is (name)] of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? (For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes, Aboriginal • Yes, Torres Strait Islander.
Age	Date of birth.
Sex	Sex.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth, definitions with 4-digit codes as per the ABS Standard Australian Classification of Countries.

(continued)

Table A11 (continued): National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Geographic location of respondent	State or territory and area of usual residence is coded as state/territory and a 4-digit SLA code (ASGC for relevant year). Postcode is also available.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	Hospital RRMA and hospital ARIA. Hospital remoteness area from 2001–02.
Indicators of social context	Marital status: provide information on both social and registered marital status. Scope: admitted patients receiving care in psychiatric hospitals or in designated psychiatric units in acute hospitals.
Indicators of social participation	Employment status—public psychiatric hospital admissions. Definition: self-reported employment status of a person, immediately prior to admission to a public psychiatric hospital. Employment status acute— acute hospital or private psychiatric hospital admissions. Definition: self-reported employment status of a person, immediately prior to admission to an acute or private psychiatric hospital. Usual accommodation type. Usual accommodation type (version 2). Scope: admitted patients receiving care in psychiatric hospital or in designated psychiatric units in acute hospitals.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Title/name of contact	Head, Hospitals and Mental Health Services Unit / Dr Earl Dudley
Address	GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601
Email	earl.dudley@aihw.gov.au
Internet	www.aihw.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6244 1157 / (02) 6244 1299
Data custodian/access	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Funding agency	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Output	AIHW 2005. Australian hospital statistics 2003–04. Health services series no. 23. Cat. no. HSE 37. Canberra: AIHW. AIHW 2005. Mental health services in Australia 2003–04. Mental health series No. 8. Cat. no. HSE 40. Canberra: AIHW.
References (for preparing this template)	AIHW 2005. Australian hospital statistics 2003–04. Health Services Series no. 23. Cat. no. HSE 37. Canberra: AIHW. <i>National health data dictionary</i> Version 12 and Version 12 supplement.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data from the 2003–04 collection period were published in May 2005 in the <i>Australian hospital statistics 2003–04</i> report.
Other comments (including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	Further information about this data source can be found at the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry (METeOR), at < http://meteor.aihw.gov.au >.

Table A12: National Mortality Database (NMD)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	National Mortality Database (NMD)
Brief description	This database consists of de-identified unit record level data and contains much of the information collected by the states and territories Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. This database covers the period from 1964 to the present.
Purpose(s)	To provide mortality data to meet the AIHW work program and meet requests from researchers working outside of the AIHW.
Collection methodology	<p>Death registration has been compulsory in all states since the mid-1850s and this information is registered with the respective Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p>Information about a death is recorded on the Death Certificate and the Death Information Form. The recorded information includes the disease or condition leading directly to death (from 1997 onwards), and the other contributing diseases or conditions, as well as demographic and administrative information.</p> <p>Demographic and administrative information about the deceased is collected on the Death Information Form, filled out by the deceased's next of kin in conjunction with the funeral director.</p> <p>The attending medical officer fills in the Death Certificate. Death certification can be completed in three ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a medical practitioner has treated the deceased recently and the medical practitioner is certain of the cause of death, then the medical practitioner can provide the required certificate. 2. If no medical practitioner can certify the cause of death (e.g. unexplained deaths), then the case is referred to the government pathologist to conduct an autopsy to determine the cause of death. In many cases referred to the government pathologist, the Coroner determines the cause of death (e.g. many deaths resulting from accidents are referred to the Coroner). <p>The disease or condition leading directly to death and the contributing diseases or conditions are recorded on the Death Certificate, from which the ABS determines the underlying and multiple causes of death using standardised coding rules set down in the ICD.</p>
Scope/target population	All people who die in Australia, including people from other countries. Does not include Australians who die abroad.
Coverage (actual)	Good coverage, as information comes from all deaths registered in the registries of births, deaths and marriages which should be almost all deaths.
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	Updated annually as a block of data—all deaths for which the date of registration falls within the calendar year.
Basic collection count	Deaths.

(continued)

Table A12 (continued): National Mortality Database (NMD)

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Mortality table fields: record ID; year of registration; state of registration; registration district; month of registration; registration number; sex; age at death; age group; usual residence (5-digit); usual residence (9-digit); occupation; country of birth; duration of residence in Australia; marital status; age at first marriage; date of first marriage; place of first marriage; number of issue (number of children); date of birth; certification; Indigenous status; hospital; place of death; date of death; query code; post-mortem; drowning flag; cancer flag; maternal death flag; tuberculosis flag; leukaemia flag; AIDS flag; asthma flag; analgesic nephropathy flag; asbestosis flag; drug flag; mort ID; RRMA residence; remoteness (5 fields) place of occurrence; activity code; firearms flag; underlying cause of death (numeric ICD-7; ICD-8; ICD-9); underlying cause of death (alpha-numeric ICD-10).</p> <p>Causes of death table fields: year (year of registration); state (state of registration); sex; age at death; age group; cause of death ICD-10; Indigenous status; COD number; mort ID; usual residence.</p>
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>Cause of death—assault (ICD-10 codes X85–Y09).</p> <p>Types of assault: Assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances; assault by corrosive substance; assault by pesticides; assault by gases and vapours; assault by other specified chemicals and noxious substances; assault by unspecified chemical or noxious substance; assault by hanging, strangulation and suffocation; assault by drowning and submersion; assault by handgun discharge; assault by rifle, shotgun and larger firearm discharge; assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge; assault by explosive material; assault by smoke, fire and flames; assault by steam, hot vapours and hot objects; assault by sharp object; assault by blunt object; assault by pushing from high place; assault by pushing or placing victim before moving object; assault by crashing of motor vehicle; assault by bodily force; sexual assault by bodily force; neglect and abandonment; other maltreatment syndromes; assault by other specified means; assault by unspecified means.</p> <p>Relationship of offender to victim collected for 'neglect and abandonment' and 'other maltreatment syndromes' only.</p>
Type of violence	Physical and sexual assault.
Indigenous status	<p>Indigenous status.</p> <p>The data on Indigenous status which are supplied on the deaths information form are of varying quality and completeness and therefore not always publishable to the required level. The Northern Territory, Western Australia and South Australia data can be used from 1990, while Queensland data can be used from 1998.</p> <p>In 1998, a new range of codes was introduced as part of the effort to standardise and improve Indigenous identification in data collection nationally.</p> <p>In 2004, another range of codes was introduced to standardised codes.</p>
Age	Date of birth; age at death.
Sex	Sex.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth—with 3-digit code pre- and 4-digit code post-1991. From 1991: the Australian Standard Classification of Countries has been used.

(continued)

Table A12 (continued): National Mortality Database (NMD)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Geographic location of respondent	<p>Place of death—LGA where the death occurred.</p> <p>Place of occurrence—a numeric code given to identify the place where the external cause of injury, poisoning or adverse effect occurred.</p> <p>Area of usual residence (5-digit and 9-digit)—assigned to the address of the residence/home/residential institution last lived prior to death.</p> <p>RRMA residence—based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.</p> <p>Remoteness area—ASGC, based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.</p> <p>Hospital—the hospital or institution where the death occurred.</p>
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	<p>State of registration—the state or territory in which the death was registered.</p> <p>Registration district—a numeric code given to identify each Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
Indicators of social context	<p>Marital status.</p> <p>Date of first marriage.</p> <p>Age at first marriage—the age of the person at first marriage in completed years.</p> <p>Place at first marriage.</p> <p>Number of issue (number of children)—number of live births as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).</p>
Indicators of social participation	<p>Occupation of person—the job or duties in which the person was principally engaged prior to death. ASCO version 2 has been adopted for mortality data from 2003.</p>
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics collects the data, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is given a copy of the data and to include in the AIHW NMD.
Title/name of contact	Robert van der Hoek
Address	GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601
Email	robert.vanderhoek@aihw.gov.au
Internet	www.aihw.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6244 1000 / (02) 6244 1299
Data custodian/access	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Funding agency	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Output	<p>Information from the National Mortality Database are is used in many publications across the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.</p> <p>An example of a mortality-specific publication is:</p> <p>Harrex WK, Korsley KW, Jelfs P, Van der Hoek R & Wilson EJ 2003. Mortality of Korean War veterans: the veteran cohort study. A report of the 2002 retrospective cohort study of Australian veterans of the Korean War. Canberra: Department of Veterans' Affairs.</p>
References (for preparing this template)	AIHW: Dunn CJ & Sadkowsky KR 2004. The AIHW Mortality Database documentation. Canberra: AIHW.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data up until 2004 are currently available.
Other comments (including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components).	—

Table A13: National Homicide Monitoring Program

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP)
Brief description	Collects information on all incidents, victims and offenders of homicide known to police on a yearly basis.
Purpose(s)	<p>The purpose of the NHMP is to provide accurate and timely data that can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inform resource allocation • guide strategic, tactical and operational directions (particularly for police and other related agencies) • provide the foundation for policy development directions • identify key knowledge gaps to direct future research.
Collection methodology	<p>There are two key sources of data for the NHMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offence records derived from each Australian state and territory police service, supplemented where necessary with information provided directly by investigating police officers, and/or associated staff • state coronial records such as toxicology and post-mortem reports. As of 1 July 2001, the National Coroners Information System (NCIS) enabled toxicology reports to be accessible on-line. <p>The data are further supplemented by press clippings, which are sorted according to incident and filed with the offence report. Newspaper media nation-wide are canvassed on a daily basis by staff at the JV Barry Library. These clippings are then provided to the NHMP.</p> <p>Information for the NHMP is collected annually on all homicides coming to the attention of police services throughout Australia. There are 77 variables in the NHMP data set that are divided into three key areas: incident data, victim-related data and offender-related data. The first stage of the data collection process involves obtaining hard copies of police offence reports. These are forwarded directly to the AIC. This process occurs during the months of late August and September. Following this process, all relevant information relating to the 77 variables is extracted for each homicide incident and entered into the NHMP database.</p>
Scope/target population	All incidents, victims and offenders of homicide known to police.
Coverage (actual)	As above.
Geographic coverage	All Australian states and territories.
Frequency/timing	Each financial year since on 1 July 1989.
Basic collection count	Incidents, victim and offenders of homicide.
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Incident: jurisdiction; year; date; time; location; status of investigation; number of victims/offenders; most serious offence; occurrence during course of other crime and type of other crime.</p> <p>Victim: gender; age; age group; marital/employment status; racial appearance; prior criminal history; alcohol and/or illicit drug use; cause of death; type of weapon used; licence and registration status of firearms used in the homicide; alleged motive.</p> <p>Offender: gender; age; age group; marital/employment status; racial appearance; prior criminal history; alcohol and/or illicit drug use; injury during or after incident; suicide prior to or following arrest; prior domestic violence history; relationship between victim and offender.</p>

(continued)

Table A13 (continued): National Homicide Monitoring Program

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Person is a victim of homicide. Family/domestic violence based on relationship of victim to offender.
Type of violence	For the purposes of the NHMP, the definition of homicide is the operational definition used by police throughout Australia. The NHMP collects data on the following incidents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all cases resulting in a person or persons being charged with murder or manslaughter (including the charge of 'dangerous act causing death' which applies to the Northern Territory). This excludes other driving-related fatalities, except where these immediately follow a criminal event such as armed robbery or motor vehicle theft • all murder-suicides classed as murder by the police • all other deaths classed by the police as homicides (including infanticides), even though no offender has been apprehended. <p>Attempted murder is excluded, as are violent deaths such as industrial accidents involving criminal negligence (unless a charge of manslaughter is laid). Lawful homicide, including incidents involving police in the course of their duties, is also excluded.</p>
Indigenous status	The following categories of racial appearance are collected for the offender and the victim: Caucasian; Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander; Chinese; Indo-Chinese; Other Asian; Other. Categories may be based on the victim's or offender's racial appearance or, for the offender, may be determined by asking the person.
Age	Age in years; age groups.
Sex	Male and female.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth.
Geographic location of respondent	Postcode and suburb of residence.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	
Indicators of social context	Marital status; employment status.
Indicators of social participation	Employment status; alcohol and/or illicit drug consumption.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Institute of Criminology
Title/name of contact	Dr Jenny Mouzos Senior Research Analyst, Manager, Crime Monitoring Program
Address	GPO Box 2944 Canberra ACT 2601
Email	Jenny.Mouzos@aic.gov.au
Internet	www.aic.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6260 9250/(02) 6260 9201
Data custodian/access	As above
Funding agency	—

(continued)

Table A13 (continued): National Homicide Monitoring Program

Administrative details of data source	
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Mouzos J 2005. Homicide in Australia: 2003–2004 National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) annual report. Research and public policy series no. 66. AIC: < http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/66/rpp66.pdf >. See also: < http://www.aic.gov.au/research/homicide/aic.html >.
References (for preparing this template)	See above
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	2004–2005 data to be available 2006.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	

Table A14: National Coroners Information System (NCIS)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	National Coroners Information System (NCIS)
Brief description	The NCIS is a national internet based data storage and retrieval system for Australian coronial cases. It holds information on all deaths referred to a coroner in Australia since July 2000.
Purpose(s)	<p>The NCIS has a primary role to assist coroners in their role as death investigators, by providing them with the ability to review previous coronial cases that may be similar in nature to current investigations, enhancing their ability to identify and address systematic hazards within the community.</p> <p>Approved research and government agencies also utilise the NCIS to obtain valuable information concerning the circumstances of reported fatalities, to assist in the development of community health and safety strategies.</p>
Collection methodology	The NCIS is an administrative data collection. Data are entered into local case management systems at each of the coroner's offices. Data from these case management systems are uploaded to the NCIS on a regular basis.
Scope/target population	The NCIS collects data from all coroners across Australia.
Coverage (actual)	All deaths referred to a coroner in Australia since July 2000.
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	New data is uploaded nightly from most state/territory coronial offices. Identifying information is only available once the case has been closed with the coroner. In the cases of interpersonal violence, there is often a significant time period in which the case will remain open with a coroner while criminal investigations/proceedings are taking place.
Basic collection count	Deaths reported to a coroner.
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Local case number; age (at death); age unit; date of birth; date of death; sex; country of birth; marital status; employment status; Indigenous origin; given names; surname; usual occupation; residential address street; residential address suburb; residential address postcode; residential address state; residential address country; date case closed; date of notification of death; time of notification of death; case status; inquest flag; case type – completion; case type – notification; intent – case completion; intent – notification (presumed); years in Australia; work related incident flag; product related flag, case court; coroner's recommendation/warning; incident activity details; sports/recreation code; incident (on date); incident (on time); incident (address street); incident (address suburb); incident (address postcode); incident (address state); incident (address country); incident (between date); incident (between time); location – incident; death (address street); death (address suburb); death (address postcode); death (address state); death (address country); death (between date); death (between time); death (on date); death (on time); location – death; death registration number; mechanism of injury; object or substance producing injury; medical cause of death – text; ICD-10 cause of death code, ASCO code, ASGC code; IF WORK RELATED DEATH = incident occupation; incident occupation – text; industry at incident; industry at incident – text; IF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT = mode of transport; user; counterpart; context.</p> <p>Attached documents– police narrative text of circumstances, autopsy report, toxicology report; coronial finding.</p>

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): National Coroners Information System (NCIS)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>Assault (ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09).</p> <p>Types of assault: assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances; assault by corrosive substance; assault by pesticides; assault by gases and vapours; assault by other specified chemicals and noxious substances; assault by unspecified chemical or noxious substance; assault by hanging, strangulation and suffocation; assault by drowning and submersion; assault by handgun discharge; assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge; assault by explosive material; assault by smoke, fire and flames; assault by steam, hot vapours and hot objects; assault by sharp object; assault by blunt object; assault by pushing from high place; assault by pushing or placing victim before moving object; assault by crashing of motor vehicle; assault by bodily force; sexual assault by bodily force; neglect and abandonment; other maltreatment syndromes; assault by other specified means; assault by unspecified means.</p> <p>Relationship of offender to victim collected for 'neglect and abandonment' and 'other maltreatment syndromes' only.</p>
Type of violence	Physical and sexual assault resulting in death.
Indigenous status	<p>Information on Indigenous status is stored according to the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Aboriginal not Torres Strait Islander origin 2 Torres Strait Islander not Aboriginal origin 3 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin 4 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin 8 Still enquiring 9 Unlikely to be known.
Age	Age (at death).
Sex	Sex.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth; years in Australia.
Geographic location of respondent	Residential address.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	
Indicators of social context	Marital status.
Indicators of social participation	Employment status; usual occupation.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine (VIFM)
Title/name of contact	NCIS Manager
Address	57–83 Kavanagh Street SOUTHBANK VIC 3006
Email	ncis@vifm.org
Internet	< http://www.ncis.org >.
Phone/fax	(03) 9684 4414/(03) 9682 7353

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): National Coroners Information System (NCIS)

Administrative details of data source	
Data custodian/access	Access needs to be approved via an Ethics Committee process.
Funding agency	<p>The NCIS is currently funded through a joint Commonwealth and state initiative by the following agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Justice Departments of each State/Territory • the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing • the Australian Institute of Criminology • the Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (known previously known as the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission) • the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	NCIS 2006. Fatal facts, edition 10. Melbourne: VIFM
References (for preparing this template)	< http://www.vifp.monash.edu.au/ncis/index.htm >.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	

Table A15: Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC)
Brief description	The SAAP NDC collects a range of information from all agencies funded under the SAAP. SAAP is Australia's major program response to the needs of people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. The overall aim of the program is to provide transitional supported accommodation and related support services to help homeless people achieve the maximum possible degree of self-reliance and independence.
Purpose(s)	<p>The SAAP NDC was established so that reliable, nationally consistent information about SAAP would be available to SAAP program administrators, service providers and other interested organisations.</p> <p>The SAAP NDC aims to provide reliable information about SAAP to agencies and program administrators to assist them in their work so that services for homeless people can be improved. In addition, the collection provides reliable information about SAAP to peak groups, community groups and interested researchers to assist in debates about homelessness.</p>
Collection methodology	<p>The SAAP NDC comprises a number of different collections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client Collection: an ongoing census of all 'clients', their accompanying children and their periods of support in SAAP. • Demand for Accommodation Collection (formerly the Unmet Demand Collection): operates over a one-week period, twice a year. It is designed to measure the level of unmet demand for SAAP accommodation, and so collects information about the number of people who request SAAP accommodation but, for whatever reason, are turned away. • Administrative Data Collection: contains descriptive information (such as the number, size, structure and service delivery model) and funding data about the 1,300 or so non-government and community organisations providing accommodation and support services to people who are homeless or in crisis. <p>Information is collected by many agencies through paper forms such as the Client Form and the Demand for Accommodation Form. Since the late 1990s the collection has been moving to computerised data collection mainly through a software package called SAAP Management Reporting Tool (SMART), although other electronic collection tools are also accepted.</p> <p>The data are collected by the SAAP service providers and dispatched electronically or by mail to the SAAP National Data Collection Agency at the AIHW. Electronic data are extracted and dispatched on a quarterly basis. Paper forms are returned monthly.</p> <p>Past collections:</p> <p>Casual Client Collection: discontinued from the NDC as of 1 July 2005, as the definitions of a client and a support period have been altered so that many people counted as Casual Clients in the past will now become ongoing clients (and will therefore be counted in the Client Collection) as they have regular contact with the same SAAP agency. Options for collecting data for agencies predominantly providing one-off assistance, such as large telephone referral agencies or day care centres, are currently being investigated.</p> <p>Special issues collections: conducted in the past to obtain information on a particular issue for a limited period of time. Special issues collections included the Causal Client Collection, Children in SAAP Collection and Income Issues Collections.</p>

(continued)

Table A15 (continued): Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC)

Data collection details	
Scope/target population	<p>All SAAP-funded agencies, their clients and accompanying children. People who receive substantial support or assistance from a SAAP-funded agency or are accommodated by a SAAP agency.</p> <p>Scope for the Demand for Accommodation Collection: potential clients and children who are turned away from accommodation.</p>
Coverage (actual)	<p>In 2004–05, 1,300 SAAP agencies were required to participate in the SAAP Client Collection; of these 92.4% participated.</p> <p>It is likely that some 'clients', potential clients and children supported by agencies participating in the client and demand for accommodation collections are not reported in the SAAP NDC. The extent of this under-coverage is not known.</p> <p>Clients report their personal details in a climate of informed consent. If consent is not provided, limited data mainly relating to service provision to the client are reported. The valid consent rate for the 2004–05 client collection was 87%.</p> <p>It should be noted that data in the client collection are adjusted for agency non-participation and client non-consent. In this way more accurate estimates of the number of clients, accompanying children and support periods can be generated. No adjustment is made for clients and children for whom no information is collected at all by participating agencies.</p>
Geographic coverage	National.
Frequency/timing	<p>Data are reported on a financial year basis since 1996–97.</p> <p>Client Collection is an ongoing census.</p> <p>Demand for Accommodation Collection is a complete enumeration of people turned away from accommodation during the two one-week periods in which it is conducted.</p> <p>(Collection and transmission of data varies based on which component of data is being collected and how it's being collected.)</p>
Basic collection count	<p>Number of clients; number of accompanying children; core demographics data; SAAP closed support periods; SAAP ongoing support periods; SAAP services requested; provided and unmet need; length of support; selected before and after data; accompanying child support periods; number of clients and children turned away from accommodation; number of valid request for accommodation unmet.</p>
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>General Client form 2005–06:</p> <p>Agency ID; support period (date commenced and finished); support ongoing at 30 June; flag; consent obtained; alpha code; date of birth of client; source of referral/information; person(s) receiving assistance; sex of client; country of birth; Indigenous status; presenting reasons for seeking assistance; labour force status before and after support period; main income source before and after support period; student status before and after support period; type of house/dwelling immediately before and after this support period; type of tenure immediately before and after this support period; who the client was living with immediately before and after this support period; location of the client's last home; case management/support plan agreed to by the end of the support period; extent the client's case management goals have been achieved by the end of the support period; type of support to client (housing/accommodation, financial/employment support, personal support, general support/advocacy, specialist services, basic support); SAAP/CAP (Crisis Accommodation Program) accommodation provided (type of accommodation and dates of accommodation).</p>

(continued)

Table A15 (continued): Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC)

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items) (continued)	<p>Accompanying and/or assisted children (as part of 2005–06 General Client form):</p> <p>Presence of child(ren); alpha code of child; date of birth of child; sex of child; country of birth of child; Indigenous status of child; support to child (accommodation, school liaison/child care, personal support, general support/advocacy, specialist services, basic support).</p> <p>Demand for Accommodation form–December 2005:</p> <p>Agency ID; date accommodation sought; contact made; person(s) requesting accommodation; number of adults seeking accommodation in each age group; number of accompanying children under 18 requiring accommodation with their parent/guardian; how soon accommodation is needed; first time today that the person/group has tried to get accommodation; if tried earlier to get accommodation why were they unsuccessful; was any accommodation offered; was offer of accommodation taken up; reason accommodation offered not taken up; how many of the persons/group does agency accommodate; main reason accommodation not offered; referral for accommodation; Indigenous status; country of birth; offer of one-off assistance.</p> <p>Administrative Data Collection:</p> <p>NDCA ID; state ID; agency name; auspice name; agency contact details; location (region, SLA, LGA); service delivery model; primary target group; secondary target group; other secondary target group; number of SAAP accommodation places; number of effective full-time paid service providers; funding start date; funding end date; temporary closure and reopen dates; total SAAP recurrent commitments (agency level); total other SAAP recurrent commitments (state/territory level).</p>
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>Defined through a number of data elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reason for seeking assistance—physical/emotional abuse, domestic violence, sexual abuse 2. Support provided to client—incest/sexual assault counselling and support; domestic violence counselling and support 3. Women approaching a SAAP agency targeted at women escaping domestic violence.
Type of violence	Physical, emotional, sexual abuse.
Indigenous status	<p>Does the client identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes, Aboriginal person • Yes, Torres Strait Islander person • Yes, both.
Age	<p>Date of birth of client and accompanying child(ren).</p> <p>Demand for Accommodation Collection: age groups (adults seeking accommodation: under 12 years, 12–14, 15–17, 18–19, 20–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65 years and over, don't know age; accompanying children: under 12 years, 12–14, 15–17, don't know age).</p>
Sex	M–male, F–female [for client & accompanying child(ren)].

(continued)

Table A15 (continued): Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth of client and accompanying child(ren) (coded to Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics). Main language spoken (coded to ABS classification), English proficiency, and cultural identity (coded to ABS classification) are no longer collected in the SAAP NDC as of 1 July 2005.
Geographic location of respondent	Location of client's last home.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	Administrative Collection: agency location: region, SLA, LGA.
Indicators of social context	General Client form 2005–06: Person receiving assistance: person with child(ren); couple with child(ren); person alone or with unrelated person(s); couple without child(ren). Main income source; type of house/dwelling immediately before and after support period (includes psychiatric institution and prison/youth training centre); type of tenure (legal right to occupy dwelling) immediately before and after support period; living arrangements (immediately before and after support period).
Indicators of social participation	Labour force status before and after support: employed full-time; student status before and after support; support provided (recreation).
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	AIHW
Title/name of contact	Head, Supported Accommodation and Crisis Services Unit /Justin Griffin
Address	GPO Box 570, Canberra, ACT 2601.
Email	justin.griffin@aihw.gov.au
Internet	www.aihw.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6244 1000/(02) 6244 1199
Data custodian/access	AIHW
Funding agency	FaCS and each state and territory jointly funded the SAAP NDC and the SAAP NDCA as negotiated under the SAAP Act (most recently SAAP IV 2000–2005).
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	The NDCA produces a variety of yearly reports: National reports: AIHW 2006. Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2004–05 Australia. Canberra: AIHW. State and territory reports: AIHW 2006. Homeless people in SAAP, 2004–05 state/territory supplementary tables. Canberra: AIHW. Unmet demand: AIHW 2006. Demand for SAAP accommodation by homeless people 2003–04. Canberra: AIHW. Ad hoc reports: AIHW 2004. Children accompanying homeless clients 2002–03. Canberra: AIHW.
References (for preparing this template)	SAAP NDC Collectors Manual—July 2005. SAAP NDC Admin Data Dictionary.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data for 2004–05 are currently available.

(continued)

Table A15 (continued): Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC)

Administrative details of data source	
Other comments (including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components).	Several 'high volume' agencies in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory (mostly those dealing with men) did not collect information on presenting reasons and main reason for seeking assistance until the 2004–05 collection (therefore, currently there may be an underestimate of the people seeking assistance because of psychiatric illness or drug/alcohol/substance abuse until 2004–05).

Table A16: Child Protection and Support Services National Minimum Data Set (CPSS NMDS)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Child Protection and Support Services National Minimum Data Set (CPSS NMDS)
Brief description	<p>This national collection provides information about children who come into contact with the community services departments for protective reasons. The three areas of the child protection system for which national data are reported are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations • children on care and protection orders • children in out-of-home care.
Purpose(s)	To provide information about the numbers and characteristics of children coming into contact with the child protection system.
Collection methodology	<p>Data for each of the above collections are forwarded to the AIHW each year by the relevant state and territory community services departments, according to specified definitions, data items, classification and counting rules.</p> <p>Data are supplied in aggregate form for each collection. For example, in the case of data relating to child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations, jurisdictions provide specified tables using agreed data definitions.</p> <p>The method of collecting the national child protection data is in the process of changing (see other comments).</p>
Scope/target population	<p>Children who come into contact with community services departments in each jurisdiction for protective reasons, including those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who are suspected of being, have been or are being abused, neglected or otherwise harmed, and/or • whose parents cannot or are unable to provide adequate care or protection.
Coverage (actual)	The coverage is the same as the scope: all children who come into contact with the relevant community services department and meet the above criteria should be included in the collection.
Geographic coverage	All state and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	<p>Annually from:</p> <p>1990–91: child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations</p> <p>1990–91: children on care and protection orders</p> <p>1995–96: children in out-of-home care.</p>
Basic collection count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations: child concern reports, child protection notifications, investigations, substantiations. • Children on care and protection orders: children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders. • Children in out-of-home care: children admitted to and discharged from out-of-home care.

(continued)

Table A16 (continued): Child Protection and Support Services National Minimum Data Set (CPSS NMDS)

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>The three areas of the child protection system for which national data are reported are listed below. Many of these items are new and are currently being pilot tested for the future unit record collection.</p> <p>Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations (CNIS)</p> <p>Note: the items in the first paragraph will be collected across all three areas.</p> <p>Unique client identification number (new); letters of name (second, third and fifth letters of the client's family name/surname and second and third letters of the client's given name) (new); date of birth (new); estimated date of birth flag (new); sex; Indigenous status; main language other than English spoken at home (child) (new); child with disability (new).</p> <p>'Contacts' items: contacts where there are concerns about a child; contact date (new); unborn child flag (new); postcode at time of the contact (new); suburb/town/locality name at the time of the contact (new); the personal or professional relationship to the child of the person who made the contact; the type of service in which the person who made the contact was employed; contact assessment decision; date contact assessment decision was made (new); date investigation commenced (new); date investigation concluded (new); investigation outcome; living arrangements at the time the abuse/neglect/harm occurred; primary type of abuse or neglect; secondary type of abuse or neglect (new); relationship to child of person believed responsible; type(s) of assistance/support (new); out-of-home care flag; care and protection order flag (new).</p> <p>Children on care and protection orders (CCPO)</p> <p>Care and protection orders items: care and protection order episode; date of effect (new); type of order; first ever care and protection order flag; living arrangements (at commencement of care and protection order) (new); living arrangements (at 30 June); date of expiry (new); reason for expiry (new); date of initial case plan (new); date of case plan review (new).</p> <p>Children in out-of-home care (COOHC)</p> <p>Out-of-home care items: out-of-home care placement; out-of-home care client; suburb/town/locality name of the residence immediately prior to the child's first entry into out-of-home care (new); postcode of residence immediately prior to the child's first entry into out-of-home care (new); suburb/town/locality name of the placement (new); postcode of the placement (new); date of entry (new); legal status; juvenile justice/correction order (new); financial payment flag; agency/carer identification number (new); placement type; Indigenous status of carer; date of exit (new—existing data collection includes the total number of children exiting out-of-home care in a one-year period); reason for exiting an out-of-home care placement (new); child place of residence after leaving an out-of-home care placement (new).</p> <p>Sibling items: unique client identification number (new); client sibling/significant other identification number (new).</p> <p>Caseworker items: unique client identification number (new); unique caseworker identification number (new); date of allocation of primary caseworker (new).</p>

(continued)

Table A16 (continued): Child Protection and Support Services National Minimum Data Set (CPSS NMDS)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>Child protection substantiation data include the following 'type of abuse' categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical abuse • sexual abuse • emotional abuse • neglect (which by itself is not considered family violence). <p>Relationship of person believed responsible for the abuse to the child (for a substantiation) is collected for jurisdictional use, but is not available for national reporting.</p>
Type of violence	Physical, sexual, emotional abuse.
Indigenous status	<p>Children in the CNIS and CCPO:</p> <p>Is the child of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes, Aboriginal • Yes, Torres Strait Islander. <p>Existing data collection categorises children as Indigenous or non-Indigenous.</p> <p>Caregivers in the out-of-home care data collection:</p> <p>The Indigenous status of caregivers was collected as well as the Indigenous status of children in out-of-home care. Carers who are identified as Indigenous are included in the Indigenous category. Where the Indigenous children were living in facility-based care specifically for Indigenous children, the caregiver was counted as Indigenous. Where children were living in other types of facility-based care, the caregiver was not counted as Indigenous.</p>
Age	CNIS, CCPO and COOHC: date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy) (new); unborn child flag (new). Existing data collection includes age in years at 30 June.
Sex	CNIS, CCPO and COOHC: male, female, intersex or indeterminate, not stated/inadequately described. Existing data collection categorises sex as male, female, unknown.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	CNIS: main language other than English spoken at home (child) (new), as per Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL).
Geographic location of respondent	<p>CNIS: postcode and suburb/town/locality where the child was living at the time of the contact (new).</p> <p>COOHC: suburb/town/locality name of the residence immediately prior to the child's first entry into out-of-home care (new); postcode of residence immediately prior to the child's first entry into out-of-home care (new); suburb/town/locality name of the placement (new); postcode of the placement (new); child place of residence after leaving an out-of-home care placement (new).</p>
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	COOHC: suburb/town/locality name of the placement (new); postcode of the placement (new); agency/carer identification number (new). Caseworker items: unique client identification number (new); unique caseworker identification number (new); date of allocation of primary caseworker (new).

(continued)

Table A16 (continued): Child Protection and Support Services National Minimum Data Set (CPSS NMDS)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Indicators of social context	<p>CNIS: living arrangements at the time the abuse/neglect/ harm occurred. Existing data collection includes fewer categories of living arrangements.</p> <p>CCPO: living arrangements (at commencement of care and protection order) (new); living arrangements (at 30 June).</p> <p>COOHC: financial payment flag; sibling items (unique client identification number; client sibling/significant other identification number) (new).</p>
Indicators of social participation	—
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Title/name of contact	Children Youth and Families Unit / Anne Giovanetti
Address	GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601
Email	anne.giovanetti@aihw.gov.au
Internet	www.aihw.gov.au
Phone/fax	(02) 6244 1112 /(02) 62441199
Data custodian/access	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Funding agency	<p>The state and territory community services departments provide funding to the AIHW to collate, analyse and publish these data annually.</p> <p>The National Child Protection and Support Services (NCPASS) data group has responsibility for overseeing the national child protection data and includes representatives from each jurisdiction and from AIHW.</p>
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006. Child protection Australia 2004–05. Child welfare series no. 38. Cat. no. CWS 26. Canberra: AIHW.
References (for preparing this template)	<p>Child Protection and Support Services Data Dictionary, Version 1.0, October 2005.</p> <p>Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations Australia. Data Collection Standards, Tables & Counting Rules, 2004–05 (unpublished).</p> <p>Children on care and protection orders Australia. Data Collection Standards, Tables, & Counting Rules, 2004–05 (unpublished).</p> <p>Children in out-of-home care Australia. Data Collection Standards, Tables, & Counting Rules, 2004–05 (unpublished).</p>
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	Data from the 2004–05 collection are currently available (see Output).

(continued)

Table A16 (continued): Child Protection and Support Services National Minimum Data Set (CPSS NMDS)

Administrative details of data source	
<p>Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)</p>	<p>Data development:</p> <p>Work is currently being undertaken by the National Child Protection and Support Services (NCPASS) data group to broaden the scope of the national data collection and to improve comparability. Work is also underway to redevelop the data collection and transmission protocols for this collection, with jurisdictions agreeing in principle to move towards the provision of unit record data in the next few years. A study into the feasibility of collecting unit record child protection data was completed in 2002. The data dictionaries to support this collection, based on the new reporting framework, were field tested between February and April 2005. A pilot test of the unit record file data collection is currently underway, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2006.</p> <p>Quality of Indigenous data:</p> <p>The practices used to identify and record the Indigenous status of children vary across states and territories, with some jurisdictions recording large numbers of unknowns. Consequently, the data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children should be interpreted with care.</p> <p>In this collection, children are counted as Indigenous if they are identified as such in the state and territory collections. Children whose Indigenous status is recorded as 'unknown' are counted as non-Indigenous and included in the category 'other children'. The counts for Indigenous children are therefore likely to be an underestimate of the actual number of Indigenous children in the child protection system.</p> <p>Over the last few years, several jurisdictions, including NSW and WA, have introduced measures to improve the identification of Indigenous clients.</p>

Table A17: ABS Recorded Crime – Victims Collection

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Recorded Crime—Victims, Australia
Brief description	The collection presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by the police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time.
Purpose(s)	To provide national uniform crime statistics.
Collection methodology	The statistics are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police.
Scope/target population	<p>The national offence categories included in the national crime statistics collection include homicide and related offences (which includes murder; attempted murder; manslaughter and driving causing death); assault; sexual assault; kidnapping/abduction; robbery; blackmail/extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. Offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction are excluded from the scope of the collection.</p> <p>With the exception of the motor vehicle theft offence category, statistics for the offence categories in the national crime statistics collection relate to completed offences and attempted offences (i.e. where the intent is not fulfilled). Attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded from the collection due to difficulties in distinguishing these offences from criminal damage.</p> <p>Attempts to commit an offence are classified to the same Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) subdivision/group as completed offences. The only exception is for murder, where attempted murder is counted and published separately.</p> <p>Offences may include those which at a later point in time are determined to be unfounded (i.e. false or baseless) or are withdrawn by the complainant. Data on the status of the recorded offences (outcome of investigations) are included in this publication.</p> <p>The national crime statistics collection excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conspiracy offences: the local offence classifications used in jurisdictions do not generally enable the identification of the substantive offence category to which the conspiracy relates. • Threats to commit an offence: these differ from offences like robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion wherein an element of threat is implicit in the nature of the crime. The exception to this is assault, where threats of assault are included in counts of assault offences. • Aid, abet and accessory offences: these offences relate to the role of offenders in connection with an offence and are not considered to be offences committed directly against a victim.
Coverage (actual)	In 2004–05, there were 573,949 defendants finalised in the Higher and Magistrates' Courts in Australia.
Geographic coverage	State/territory and Australia.
Frequency/timing	Annual, from 1993.
Basic collection count	The statistics in the collection measure the number of victims per national offence category for offences recorded by police during the reference period. The national counting rule is that each victim is counted once to the most serious offence within each national offence category. The most serious offence within the national offence category is the one with the lowest Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) code. For example, Murder (0111) is a more serious offence than Manslaughter (0131).

(continued)

Table A17 (continued): ABS Recorded Crime – Victims Collection

Data collection details	
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>Victims by offence category (no. & rate per 100,000 persons); victims by sex and age group (no. & rate per 100,000 persons);</p> <p>Victims by sex and relationship to victim (no. & proportion); victims by location where offence occurred (no. & proportion); victims by outcome of investigation at 30 days (no. & proportion); victims by use of weapon in commission of offence (no. & proportion); number of victims by crime type by use of weapon in commission of offence; proportion of victims by crime type by use of weapon in commission of offence; victims by offence category (no. & rate per 100,000 persons); victims by offence category by state/territory (no. & rate per 100,000 persons).</p>
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>The following violent crimes are included in the collection, as defined by the ASOC: murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; driving causing death; assault; sexual assault.</p> <p>Prior to 2003 these crime types (apart from manslaughter and driving causing death) were available by relationship of offender to victim, which included a category for family members. This was based on police questioning. Subsequent publications have not included this information for data quality reasons.</p>
Type of violence	See above.
Indigenous status	Not available.
Age	Administrative information, based on police questioning.
Sex	Administrative information, based on police questioning.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Not available.
Geographic location of respondent	National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the state or territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation. There is some indication that this may not always be the case, particularly for offences such as motor vehicle thefts which occur near state and territory borders. However, investigations suggest that the problem is small.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	Not available.
Indicators of social context	Not available.
Indicators of social participation	Not available.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Title/name of contact	Nick Skondreas
Address	National Centre for Crime & Justice Statistics Australian Bureau of Statistics GPO Box 2796Y Melbourne VIC 3001
Email	nick.skondreas@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9615 7375/(03) 9615 7372
Data custodian/access	As above
Funding agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, state and territory governments.

(continued)

Table A17 (continued): ABS Recorded Crime – Victims Collection

Administrative details of data source	
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Refer ABS website (www.abs.gov.au), cat. no. 4510.0.
References (for preparing this template)	ABS cat. no. 4510.0 Recorded Crime—Victims, Australia.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	2005 data was published in May 2006.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	—

Table A18: ABS National Criminal Courts Collection

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Criminal Courts, Australia
Brief description	The collection presents nationally comparable statistics relating to the criminal jurisdiction of the Higher (Supreme and Intermediate) and Magistrates' Courts of Australia. Children's Criminal Courts data are also provided on an experimental basis. The statistics provide indicators on the characteristics of defendants, including information on the offences and sentence types associated with those defendants.
Purpose(s)	To collect Higher and Magistrates' Criminal Court data for all states/territories in Australia according to standard counting rules and definitions. Statistics are published on a national basis that allows for comparison across jurisdictions and within jurisdictions over time.
Collection methodology	National statistics are derived from data in respect of each defendant provided to the ABS by the state and territory agencies responsible for courts administration. This is for defendants processed in the Higher and Magistrates' Criminal Courts. The ABS receives the data directly from these agencies in all states and territories except for Queensland (where it is supplied via the Office of Economic and Statistical Research) and New South Wales (where data are supplied via the Bureau of Crime and Statistics and Research).
Scope/target population	<p>The Higher Courts collection includes defendants finalised in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme and Intermediate Courts in Australia during the reference period. Children treated as adults by the courts are included in the collection.</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts collection includes defendants finalised in the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts. Children treated as adults by the courts are included in the collection.</p> <p>These data include defendants finalised in the Magistrates' Courts for all states and territories except New South Wales where finalised appearances were provided instead of finalised defendants. Therefore, where charges were finalised at different court appearances in the same case for a defendant in New South Wales, these were counted as finalised defendants at each appearance rather than being aggregated as a single finalised defendant at the latest charge finalisation date.</p> <p>The Children's Courts collection, published for the first time for 2004–05, included all defendants finalised in the Children's Courts for all states and territories except New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Data on defendants finalised in the Children's Courts in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory were not able to be extracted for inclusion in the publication. Hence, an Australian total is currently unavailable for Children's Courts.</p> <p>In all states and territories, children aged under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence. The maximum age that defendants are considered a child or juvenile varies between states and territories from under the age of 17 years to under the age of 18 years.</p> <p>The Higher, Magistrates' and Children's Courts data exclude cases heard in the criminal jurisdiction of the courts which do not require the adjudication of charges (e.g. bail reviews and applications to amend sentences or penalties). Also excluded are breach of bond cases, appeal cases, tribunal matters and defendants for whom a bench warrant is issued but not executed.</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts data exclude defendants finalised in the Children's Courts, Drug Courts, Electronic Courts, Fine Recovery Units, Family Violence Courts and Indigenous Courts.</p> <p>Note: the Criminal Courts collection total population includes both Indigenous and non-Indigenous defendants. At this point in time the collection is not able to report on the proportion of Indigenous versus non-Indigenous defendants in its populations because this information is either not maintained and/or reported to/by the relevant data providers. This is an area currently being examined.</p>

(continued)

Table A18 (continued): ABS National Criminal Courts Collection

Data collection details	
Coverage (actual)	<p>In 2004–05:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 573,949 defendants were finalised in the Higher and Magistrates' Courts in Australia. • 16,523 defendants were finalised in Higher Criminal Courts. • 557,426 defendants were finalised in Magistrates' Criminal Courts. <p>All states and territories responded to the Higher and Magistrates' Courts collection, providing 100% response.</p> <p>Apart from NSW and ACT, all other states and territories responded to the Children's Courts collection, providing 80% response.</p>
Geographic coverage	State/territory and Australia.
Frequency/timing	Annual, from 1995. Prior to the 2001–02 publication, Higher Criminal Courts data only.
Basic collection count	<p>The principal counting units for the Criminal Courts collection is a defendant. A defendant is a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid and which are heard together as the one unit of work by a court at a particular level. It should be noted that the Criminal Courts collection does not enumerate unique persons or organisations. If a person or organisation is a defendant in a number of criminal cases finalised within the courts during the reference period, this person or organisation will be counted more than once within that reference period.</p>
Data content (list of all data items)	<p>State/territory; age; sex; court level; Indigenous status; final plea; method of finalisation; defendant duration; principal offence; principal sentence; frequency.</p> <p>Content of Current Publication: summary characteristics of defendants, Higher Courts, principal offence (no. & proportion); summary characteristics of defendants, Magistrates' Courts, principal offence (no. & proportion); summary characteristics of defendants, Higher Courts outcomes (no. & percentage change); summary characteristics of defendants, Magistrates' Court outcomes (no. & percentage change); defendants adjudicated, Higher Courts, principal offence time series (no.); defendants adjudicated, Magistrates' Courts, principal offence time series (no.); summary characteristics of defendants, Higher Courts, states & territories (no. & proportion); summary characteristics of defendants, Magistrates' Courts, states & territories (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, Higher Courts, principal offence by age (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, Magistrates' Courts, principal offence by age (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, sex & principal offence by court level & principal sentence (no. & proportion); defendants proven guilty, Higher Courts, sex & principal sentence by age (no.); defendants proven guilty, Magistrates' Courts, sex & principal sentence by age (no.); defendants proven guilty, sex & principal offence by court level & principal sentence (no.); duration from initiation to finalisation, Higher Courts, selected principal offence and method of finalisation; duration from initiation to finalisation, Magistrates' Courts, selected principal offence and method of finalisation; defendants adjudicated, Higher Courts, principal offence by state & territory (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, Magistrates' Courts, principal offence by state & territory (no. & proportion); Higher Courts, selected characteristics by state and territory (no. & proportion); summary characteristics of defendants, Children's Courts, by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, Children's Courts, by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, Children's Courts, sex & principal offence by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants adjudicated, Children's Courts, sex & age by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants proven guilty, Children's Courts, sex & principal sentence by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants proven guilty, Children's Courts, selected principal offences & principal sentences by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants proven guilty, Children's Courts, principal sentence by age by state and territory (no. & proportion); defendants finalised, Children's Courts, method of finalisation by state and territory by duration (no. & proportion).</p>

(continued)

Table A18 (continued): ABS National Criminal Courts Collection

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	<p>The following violent crimes are included as a selected principal offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homicide and related offences • acts intended to cause injury • sexual assault and related injuries. <p>There is no relationship of offender to victim information.</p>
Type of violence	See above.
Indigenous status	Not available.
Age	Administrative—court records.
Sex	Administrative—court records.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Not available.
Geographic location of respondent	Not applicable.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	State/territory of court where offence is finalised.
Indicators of social context	Not available.
Indicators of social participation	Not available.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Title/name of contact	Nick Skondreas
Address	National Centre for Crime & Justice Statistics Australian Bureau of Statistics GPO Box 2796Y Melbourne VIC 3001
Email	nick.skondreas@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9615 7375/(03) 9615 7372
Data custodian/access	As above.
Funding agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, state and territory Departments of Justice.
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Refer ABS website (www.abs.gov.au), cat. no. 4513.0.
References (for preparing this template)	ABS cat. no. 4513.0 Criminal courts, Australia.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	2005–06 publication due for release in January 2007.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	—

Table A19: ABS National Corrective Services Collection

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Corrective Services, Australia
Brief description	Contains national information on persons in custodial corrective services in Australia.
Purpose(s)	To collect aggregate information for all states and territories and process the information applying standard counting rules and definitions with a view to publishing data on a national basis. This allows for a better understanding of the nature and size of the populations under corrective services custody and supervision, so better decisions can be made about accommodation and programs for such persons, and more informed debate can take place about these persons.
Collection methodology	Statistics in the collection are derived from information collected by the ABS from administrative records held by corrective services agencies within each state and territory. Statistics on federal prisoners are derived from records kept by the Criminal Law Division of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department.
Scope/target population	<p>The scope includes all persons remanded or sentenced to adult custodial corrective services agencies or who are serving community-based orders in each state and territory in Australia, including Work Outreach Camps and Community Custody Centres in Queensland. Commencing with the 2000–01 reference period, community-based corrections include those persons with breached or suspended orders, with the exception of Tasmania.</p> <p>In all states and territories except Victoria and Queensland, persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody are aged 18 years and over. Persons under 18 years are treated as juveniles in most Australian courts and are not remanded or sentenced to custody in adult prisons, other than in exceptional circumstances. However, in Victoria and Queensland, 'adult' refers to persons aged 17 years and over.</p>
Coverage (actual)	On 1 September 2005, there were 79,202 persons under the authority of corrective services. Of these 5,670 were of Indigenous origin.
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	Quarterly from December 2002.
Basic collection count	Numbers of persons imprisoned, proportion of the prisoner population, rate of imprisonment.
Data content (list of all data items)	Persons in full-time custody (average daily no.); imprisonment rates (rate per 100,000 adult population); persons in full-time custody by sex (average daily no.); imprisonment rates by sex (rate per 100,000 adult population); persons in full-time custody by type of custody (average daily no.); imprisonment rates by type of custody (rate per 100,000 adult population); persons in full-time custody by legal status (no. on first day of month); imprisonment rates by legal status (rate per 100,000 adult population); sentenced prisoner receptions into full-time custody (no.); Indigenous persons in full-time custody, by sex (no. on first day of month); Indigenous imprisonment rates, by sex (rate per 100,000 adult population); Indigenous persons in full-time custody, by legal status (no. on first day of month); Indigenous imprisonment rates, by legal status (rate per 100,000 adult population); persons in periodic detention, by sex (average daily no. & rate per 100,000 adult population); federal sentenced prisoners in full-time custody, by sex (no. on first day of month); persons in community-based corrections, by sex (no. on first day of month); community-based corrections rates, by sex (rate per 100,000 adult population); persons in community-based corrections, by type of order (no. on first day of month).
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Not available.

(continued)

Table A19 (continued): ABS National Corrective Services Collection

Type of violence	Not available.
Indigenous status	<p>In all states and territories persons are asked during entry into custody whether they identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. It is uncommon for corrective services agencies to collect Indigenous status information from sources other than the person's own identification.</p> <p>Some persons in custody are recorded as of unknown Indigenous status on corrective services agencies' information systems, but unknown Indigenous status has not been provided for this collection. Such persons are designated as non-Indigenous. It is intended that unknown Indigenous status will be collected from these systems in the future.</p>
Age	Not available.
Sex	Administrative information.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Not available.
Geographic location of respondent	<p>With the exception of the ACT, correctional facilities are located within the state or territory which supplies us with the data. For the ACT, apart from some sentenced fine-default prisoners, persons sentenced to full-time custody by ACT courts are held within NSW prisons.</p> <p>To provide greater understanding of the number of prisoners attributed to the ACT, while presenting an accurate picture of the NSW prisoner population, statistics relating to ACT prisoners in NSW prisons are presented as a subset of the NSW figures.</p>
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	Not available.
Indicators of social context	Not available.
Indicators of social participation	Not available.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Title/name of contact	Nick Skondreas
Address	National Centre for Crime & Justice Statistics Australian Bureau of Statistics GPO Box 2796Y Melbourne VIC 3001
Email	nick.skondreas@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9615 7375/(03) 9615 7372
Data custodian/access	As above.
Funding agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics, state and territory governments.
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	Refer ABS website (www.abs.gov.au), cat. no. 4512.0.
References (for preparing this template)	ABS cat. no. 4512.0 Corrective services, Australia.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	2006 publication released September 2006.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	—

Table A20: National Prisoner Census (NPC)

Data collection details	
Data source (title)	Australian Bureau of Statistics—National Prisoner Census (NPC)
Brief description	A census of all adult prisoners in Australia at midnight on 30 June every year.
Purpose(s)	To provide information on all adult prisoners in custody on 30 June each year.
Collection methodology	<p>The ABS sends a request for data to each department responsible for corrective services agencies in each jurisdiction. The department extracts the required information from an administrative data set (often from a centralised data set containing information on all prisoners in corrective services within a jurisdiction) and forwards unit record data on each individual prisoner to the ABS.</p> <p>Data are not collected directly from corrective services facilities.</p>
Scope/target population	<p>All persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody in a gazetted adult prison in Australia, operated or administered by state or territory correctional agencies, including those operated by private sector providers. The types of correctional facilities and programs where prisoners are held vary between the states and territories. The census includes (for example):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gazetted prisons in all jurisdictions • periodic detention centres in NSW and ACT • community custody centres and work outreach camps in Queensland • lock-ups in WA operated by police but designed as a prison. <p>Types of correctional facilities and programs excluded from the census:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • juvenile detention institutions • police lock-ups, police prisons and cells in court complexes not administered and controlled by corrective services, such as psychiatric institutions • immigration detention centres • home detention programs • military prisons.
Coverage (actual)	At 30 June 2005, there were 25,353 prisoners (sentenced and unsentenced) in Australian prisons. Of these, 5,656 were of Indigenous origin.
Geographic coverage	All states and territories, Australia.
Frequency/timing	Annually, snapshot collection/point in time survey (30 June each year)—since 1982.
Basic collection count	Number of prisoners.
Data content (list of all data items)	Age; sex; Indigenous status; country of birth; previous imprisonment; most serious offence/charge; legal status (sentenced/unsentenced); type of sentence; court of sentence/remand; date of reception; earliest date of release; expected time to serve; education attainment; aggregate sentence length; prisoner sentenced in the last 12 months; time on remand.
Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Violence, including family & domestic violence	Principal offence, using Australian Standard Offence Classification: homicide and related offences, acts intended to cause injury, sexual assault and related offences.
Type of violence	Physical assault and sexual assault.

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): National Prisoner Census (NPC)

Context and influences	
Definitions—how are the following data items addressed and/or defined?	
Indigenous status	Indigenous; non-Indigenous; not known.
Age	Age (reported in age groups: under 18; 18; 19; 20–24; 25–29; 30–34; 35–39; 40–44; 45–49; 50–54; 55–59; 60–64; 65+).
Sex	Males, females.
Cultural and linguistic diversity	Country of birth (coded to ABS SACC).
Geographic location of respondent	State/territory of prison.
Geographic location of agency or other relevant unit	—
Indicators of social context	—
Indicators of social participation	Educational attainment.
Administrative details of data source	
Collection management agency	ABS, Crime and Justice Statistics
Title/name of contact	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
Address	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Victoria, GPO Box 2796Y.
Email	crime.justice@abs.gov.au
Internet	www.abs.gov.au
Phone/fax	(03) 9615 7374/(03) 9615 7373
Data custodian/access	ABS
Funding agency	ABS
Output (e.g. of latest report based on data)	NPC data is published annually by ABS in <i>Prisoners in Australia</i> . ABS 2005. Prisoners in Australia. ABS cat. no. 4517.0. Canberra: ABS.
References (for preparing this template)	ABS 2005. Prisoners in Australia. ABS cat. no. 4517.0. Canberra: ABS. ABS—Australian Standard Offence Classification.
When will data from this reference period/survey be available?	The NPC is taken at 30 June each year, with the publication released in December of the same year.
Other comments (e.g. including significant variations over time such as the inclusion of Indigenous components)	The collection was established in 1983 by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). The AIC maintained the collection until June 1993. In 1995, the ABS took over the responsibility for the collection and has undertaken the publication of all national corrective services statistics from June 1994 onwards. The NPC provides a picture of the persons in prison at a point in time (30 June of each year), and does not represent the flow of prisoners during the year. The majority of prisoners in the annual Prisoner Census were serving long-term sentences for serious offences, whereas the flow of offenders in and out of prisons consists primarily of persons serving short sentences for lesser offences.