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**CRIME AND SAFETY
AUSTRALIA
APRIL 1993**

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

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INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related statistics, contact Bernard Wong on (02) 268 4238• for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.
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FOREWORD

This publication presents the results of the third national household survey of crime and safety. It is part of a major commitment by the ABS to present a comprehensive picture of crime and the criminal justice system in Australia.

The ABS will publish for the first time in 1994, nationally comparable information on crime reported to the police. This has been made possible by a cooperative arrangement between the ABS, state police services and the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department. A similar arrangement involving the ABS, state departments of justice and the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department is now in place which will produce nationally comparable criminal court statistics.

Regrettably the ABS is able to undertake crime surveys only at infrequent intervals. It is hoped that another national crime and safety survey will be possible in 1998. A number of States have provided funds to the ABS to conduct more frequent surveys in their States. Results from past State surveys are presented in Chapter Four of this publication. The ABS is pleased to assist in developing and carrying out these surveys.

The ABS looks forward to continuing to improve its contribution to informed discussion and decision making with respect to crime and the criminal justice system in Australia.

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April 1994

INTRODUCTION

The Crime and Safety survey was conducted throughout Australia in April 1993. This publication presents findings from the survey, in which approximately 52,300 persons aged 15 years and over participated.

The survey provides information on both reported and unreported crimes as well as the socio-economic profile of the victims. Estimates of the incidence of crimes from the survey will enable those involved in criminal justice administration to formulate policies and strategies based on the overall incidence of crime, rather than on the number of incidents known to the police.

The data can also be used in conjunction with data collected from previous surveys to establish trends in levels of crime and crime reporting behaviour.

Content

Not all types of crime are suitable for measurement by household surveys. No reliable information can be obtained about crimes without specific victims, such as trafficking in narcotics. Crimes of which the victim may not be aware cannot be measured effectively—some instances of fraud and attempted crimes of many types may fall into this category. It is also difficult to obtain information about some crimes, such as sexual offences and assault by other household members. Some of these crimes are probably not fully reflected in the data collected. Lastly, no reliable data can be collected by household surveys on crimes against commercial establishments.

In essence, crime victim surveys are most suitable for measuring crimes against individuals or households with specific victims who are aware of and recall what happened to them and how it happened, and who are willing to relate what they know.

This survey covered only selected types of household and personal crimes. Household crimes covered in the survey were break and enter, attempted break and enter, and motor vehicle theft. Personal crimes covered in the survey were robbery, assault and sexual assault. Data on selected victimisation risk factors were also collected.

The survey provides an additional source of data on crime for these selected offences, including crime not reported to the police. As such, the survey is important in order to identify the nature of crime that is not reported to the police. The information should be viewed as a complement to the published police statistics on crime.

For this survey, the definition of total victims is restricted to those offences included in the survey; it by no means represents total crime.

Basic tables on the prevalence of victimisation by types of offence are examined in Chapter 1.

Tables focussing on the characteristics of crime victims and possible risk factors are provided in Chapter 2. There are indications of the relative risk of the various sub-

groups of the population. Factors which are commonly believed to be associated with the risk of being victimised are also examined.

The reporting of crime to the police and the characteristics of the offence are examined in Chapter 3. This includes the proportion of victims who experienced multiple incidents during the 12 month reference period, the proportion who were physically injured and the proportion of victims for whom the offender was known to them.

A small selection from the above set of tables for the individual States and Territories is provided in Chapter 4.

Comparisons with police statistics

It should be emphasised that the responses obtained in this survey are based on the respondent's perception of their having been the victim of an offence. The terms used summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions which are used for each offence.

Comparability with previous ABS crime surveys

The ABS has conducted National Crime Surveys previously in 1975 and 1983. With financial support from the state concerned, state specific Crime and Safety Surveys have been conducted in NSW (April 1990, 1991 and 1992), South Australia (April 1991) and Western Australia (October 1991). This publication contains data from the 1983 national survey as well as the state specific surveys in Chapter 4.

While an important use of crime victims surveys is to establish the trend of crime and reporting behaviour over time, great care must be exercised in the comparison of the results of the 1983 and 1993 surveys because of their significant methodological and definitional differences. Moreover, changes in respondents' attitude towards crime in the last 10 years may have affected their responses to the surveys. Some of the more important methodological and definitional differences between the 1993 and 1983 surveys are:

- data from the 1983 survey were collected using face-to-face interviewing while the data from the 1993 survey were largely collected using self-completed questionnaires;
- while both surveys had a 12 month reference period, the 1993 survey was conducted in April while the sample for the 1983 survey was spread over 12 months, from February 1983 to January 1984;
- in the 1983 survey, the offence category 'break and enter' included 'attempts' while in the 1993 survey 'attempted break and enter' was treated as a separate category (to obtain a better insight into the reporting behaviour);

- the 1983 survey treated motor vehicle theft as a crime against a person and counted only motor vehicles owned by the respondent. However, the 1993 survey reported motor vehicle theft as a household crime and covered motor vehicles owned by an employer/company used exclusively by members of the household.

Figures have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals shown. Published rates are calculated prior to rounding of figures and, therefore, some discrepancies may exist between published rates and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

In some tables, an individual person or a household may fall into more than one of the listed categories. The sum

of the numbers in all categories may therefore exceed the total number of persons or households shown in the table.

See *Appendix B—Technical Note on Data Reliability*, for an explanation of how to interpret standard errors and relative standard errors.

Symbols and other usage

..	not applicable (due to non comparability)
n.a.	not available
—	nil occurrences or rounded to zero
*	estimate is subject to a relative standard error of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent
**	estimate is subject to a relative standard error of over 50 per cent

CHAPTER 1: AN OVERVIEW

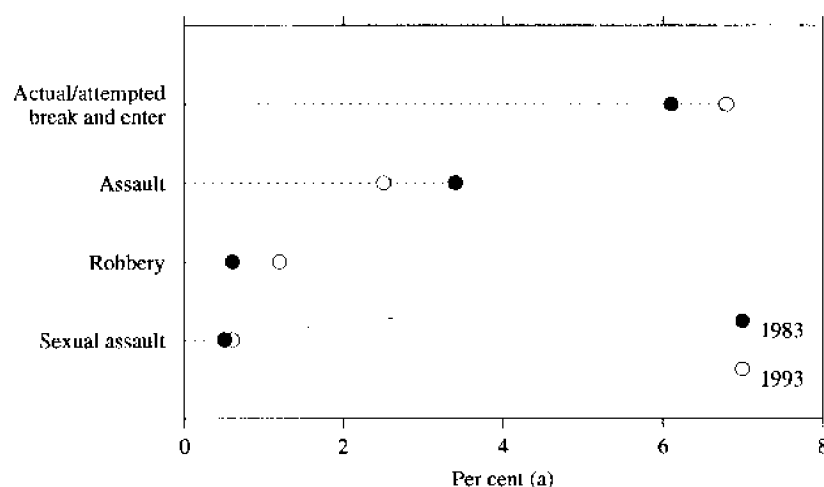
In the 12 months to April 1993 an estimated 6.8 per cent of households in Australia were victims of at least one break and enter or attempted break and enter offence. This compares with an estimated 6.1 per cent of households who were victims of the same offence in the 1983 survey.

In 1993 an estimated 1.2 per cent of persons in Australia aged 15 years and over were victims of at least one robbery in the 12 months prior to the survey compared to 0.6 per cent in the 1983 survey.

However, the rate of personal assault decreased between 1983 and 1993. In 1993, 2.5 per cent of persons in Australia aged 15 years and over were victims of at least one assault, compared to 3.4 per cent in 1983.

In 1993 0.6 per cent of females aged 18 years and over were victims of at least one sexual assault in the 12 months prior to the survey. This compares with a victimisation rate of 0.5 per cent recorded in 1983.

**VICTIMS OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
Australia, 1983 and 1993**

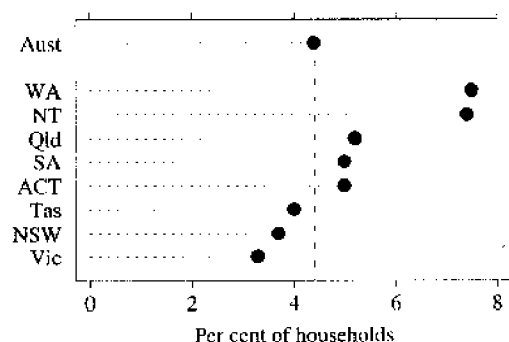


(a) Of households/persons experiencing this/these offences.
Source: Table 1.1

In the 12 months prior to the 1993 survey, there were an estimated 425,000 households in Australia that were victims of at least one break and enter or attempted break and enter offence. The victimisation rate per 100 households was highest in Western Australia and the Northern Territory at 11.0 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively, well above the national rate of 6.8 per cent.

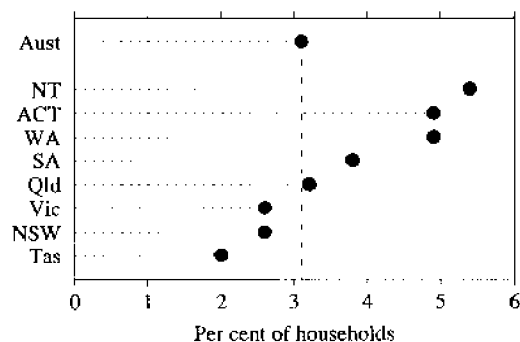
In the same period, the estimated number of household victims of motor vehicle theft in Australia was 109,600. Western Australia and New South Wales recorded the highest victimisation rates of 2.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively as compared with the national rate of 1.7 per cent.

**VICTIMS OF BREAK AND ENTER
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
States and Territories, April 1993**



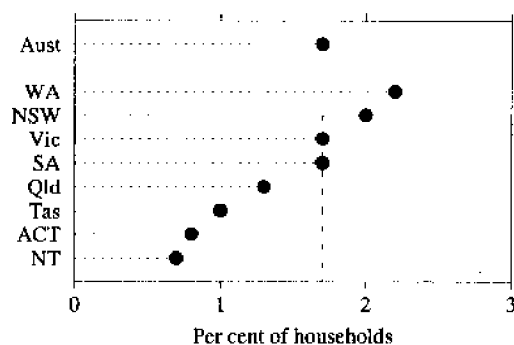
Source: Table 1.2

**VICTIMS OF ATTEMPTED BREAK AND ENTER
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
States and Territories, April 1993**



Source: Table 1.2

**VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
States and Territories, April 1993**

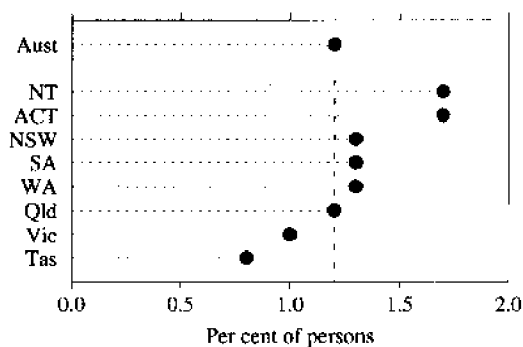


Source: Table 1.2

In the 12 months to April 1993 an estimated 489,200 persons aged 15 years or over in Australia, were victims of at least one robbery, assault or sexual assault.

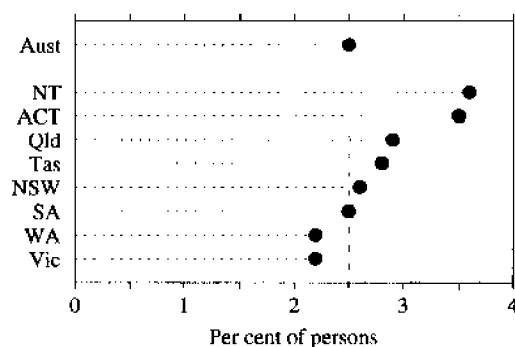
Different patterns of victimisation rate emerged for the states and territories depending on the type of offence. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had the highest personal crime victimisation rate of 5.2 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively, compared with the national victimisation rate of 3.7 per cent.

**VICTIMS OF ROBBERY
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
States and Territories, April 1993**



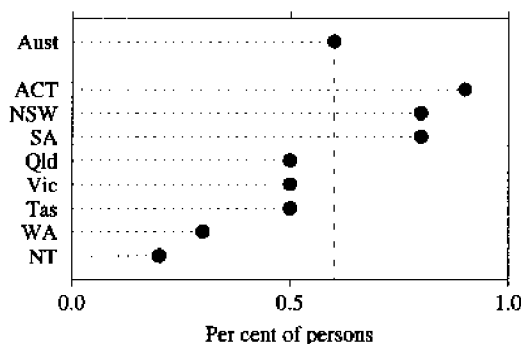
Source: Table 1.2

**VICTIMS OF ASSAULT
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
States and Territories, April 1993**



Source: Table 1.2

**VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
States and Territories, April 1993**



Source: Table 1.2

TABLE 1.1 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, AUSTRALIA, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000		Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—	
Households—				
Break and enter/attempted break and enter (d)	315.4	425.0	6.1	6.8
Motor vehicle theft (e)	..	109.6	..	1.7
Persons—				
Robbery	65.3	160.1	0.6	1.2
Assault	390.9	334.2	3.4	2.5
Sexual assault (f)	26.7	38.9	0.5	0.6

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (e) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (f) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 1.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: STATE AND TERRITORY BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

Type of offence	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	—'000—								
Households—									
Break and enter	79.1	51.7	57.1	28.1	45.6	6.8	3.4	5.2	277.0
Attempted break and enter	55.3	41.8	34.8	21.3	30.0	3.5	2.4	5.1	194.2
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (b)	120.4	86.1	82.2	45.4	67.2	9.6	4.8	9.3	425.0
Motor vehicle theft	42.2	27.0	14.2	9.5	13.7	1.7	*0.3	*0.9	109.6
Total household victims (b)	159.2	110.8	93.4	53.8	78.4	11.3	5.1	10.1	522.0
Persons—									
Robbery	59.3	34.7	27.4	14.8	15.8	2.9	1.6	3.7	160.1
Assault	114.8	76.3	66.3	27.9	27.9	9.8	3.3	7.9	334.2
Sexual assault (c)	17.7	7.6	5.5	4.2	*2.0	*0.9	*0.1	*0.9	38.9
Total personal victims (b)	173.2	108.8	92.1	42.7	43.9	12.8	4.7	11.0	489.2
	Victimisation rate —per cent (d)—								
Households—									
Break and enter	3.7	3.3	5.2	5.0	7.5	4.0	7.4	5.0	4.4
Attempted break and enter	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.9	2.0	5.4	4.9	3.1
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (b)	5.7	5.4	7.5	8.1	11.0	5.6	10.6	8.9	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.0	*0.7	*0.8	1.7
Total household victims (b)	7.5	7.0	8.6	9.7	12.8	6.6	11.3	9.7	8.3
Persons—									
Robbery	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.2
Assault	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.6	3.5	2.5
Sexual assault (c)	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	*0.3	*0.5	*0.2	*0.9	0.6
Total personal victims (b)	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.7	5.2	4.9	3.7

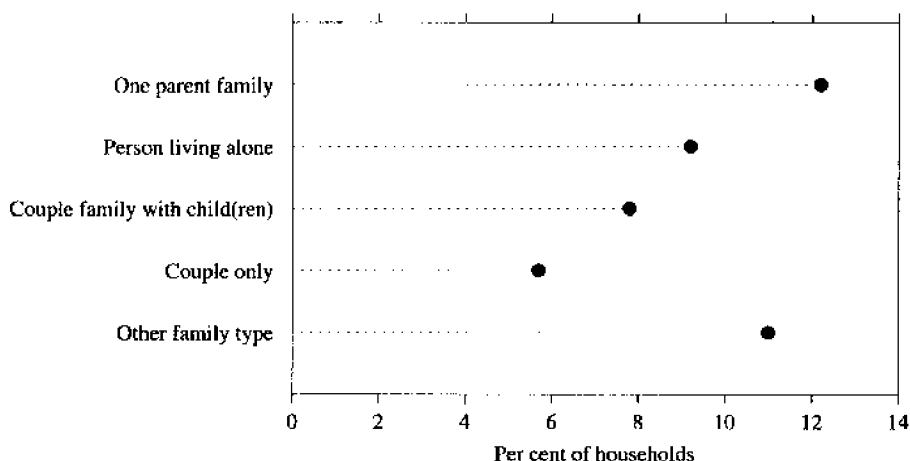
(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) Because an individual household or person could be a victim of both types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row. (c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over. (d) Of households/persons.

CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS

Household victims

Households comprising a single parent/guardian with unmarried children had the highest household crime victimisation rate of 12.2 per cent. The lowest victimisation rate, 5.7 per cent, was recorded for households comprising a married couple only.

**VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME BY FAMILY TYPE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
Australia, April 1993**



Source: Table 2.1

Households in rented accommodation had a higher risk of victimisation (10.8%) than households who owned or were purchasing their home (7.5%).

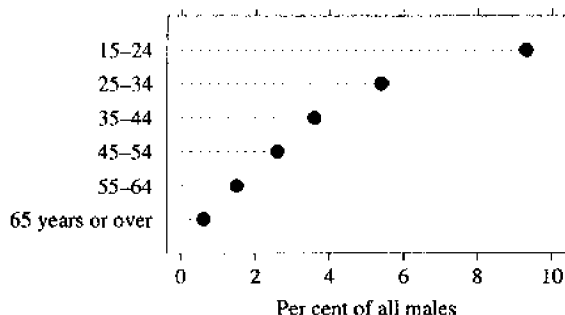
Households who were members of neighbourhood (or rural) watch programs recorded a lower victimisation rate (7.3%) than non-members (8.5%), but households who did not know whether they were a member had the highest victimisation rate (9.9%).

Households with no security devices recorded a lower victimisation rate than those who had some form of security devices. However, it should be noted that the main reason for installation of such devices given by households with security devices was that they had experience of being victims of break and enter offences.

Personal victims

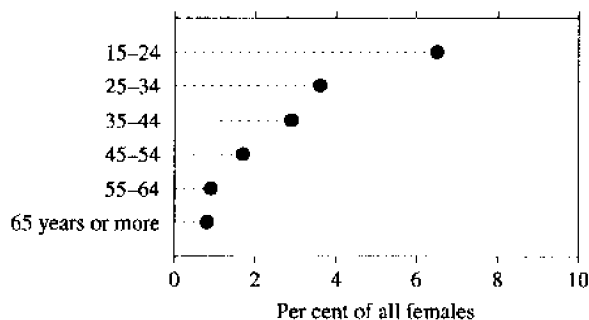
An estimated 286,200 males and 203,000 females were victims of a personal crime during the 12 months ended April 1993. The risk of victimisation of personal crime was highest in the 15-24 age group, at 7.9 per cent, and tended to decrease with increasing age. The victimisation rate was generally greater for males than for females, with the difference greatest in the 15-24 age group. In this age group, 9.3 per cent of males were victims, compared with 6.5 per cent of females.

**VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME BY AGE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
MALES
Australia, April 1993**



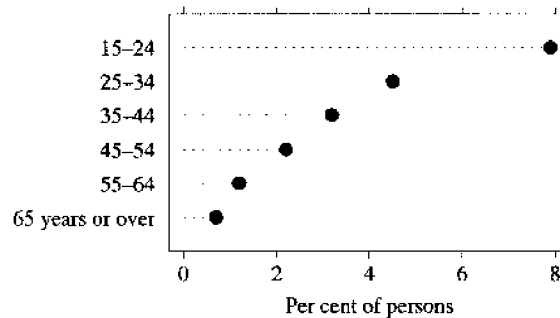
Source: Table 2.3

**VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME BY AGE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
FEMALES
Australia, April 1993**



Source: Table 2.3

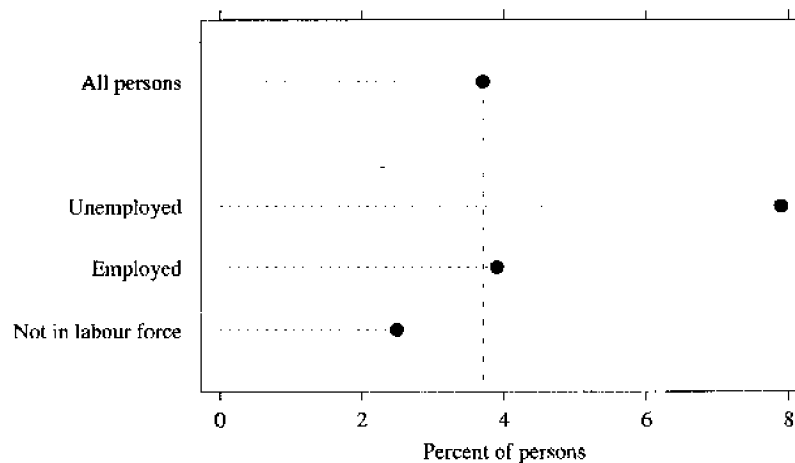
**VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME BY AGE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
PERSONS
Australia, April 1993**



Source: Table 2.3

The unemployed had the highest personal crime victimisation rate, with 7.9 per cent reporting that they had been a victim in the 12 months prior to the survey. Those not in the labour force recorded the lowest victimisation rate (2.5%).

**VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
Australia, April 1993**



Source: Table 2.4

Married people had a lower victimisation rate (2.1%) than people who were not married (6.1%).

The victimisation rate was higher for persons born in Australia (4.0%) than for persons born outside Australia (2.9%).

The highest victimisation rate was recorded for persons who had occupied their accommodation for less than one year (6.6%). The victimisation rate tended to decrease as the length of occupancy increased.

The victimisation rate tended to increase as the frequency of travelling on public transport after 6 p.m. or going out for entertainment in the evening increased.

TABLE 2.1 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Family type</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Couple family with child(ren)	182.3	2,168.4	2,350.6	7.8
Couple only	81.3	1,347.0	1,428.3	5.7
One parent family	62.8	451.1	513.9	12.2
Person living alone	117.3	1,160.0	1,277.3	9.2
Other family type	78.3	631.6	709.9	11.0
Total households	522.0	5,758.0	6,280.1	8.3

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 2.2 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SELECTED RISK FACTORS, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Selected risk factors</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Nature of occupancy of household—				
Owned/being purchased	342.1	4,234.0	4,576.0	7.5
Rented	174.3	1,443.1	1,617.4	10.8
Other	5.7	81.0	86.7	6.6
Total households	522.0	5,758.0	6,280.1	8.3
Whether a member of Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch—				
Member	130.9	1,660.5	1,791.3	7.3
Not a member	322.0	3,467.7	3,789.7	8.5
Don't know	69.2	629.8	699.1	9.9
Total households	522.0	5,758.0	6,280.1	8.3
Type of security devices in households—				
Electronic devices	100.8	840.8	941.6	10.7
Physical devices	381.7	3,910.8	4,292.5	8.9
Other	47.6	375.7	423.3	11.2
No security devices	103.1	1,449.6	1,552.7	6.6
Total households	522.0	5,758.0	6,280.1	8.3

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 2.3 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: AGE BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Age</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
MALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	123.9	1,208.8	1,332.7	9.3
25-34 years	73.3	1,289.7	1,363.0	5.4
35-44 years	46.6	1,257.7	1,304.4	3.6
45-54 years	27.0	1,002.8	1,029.7	2.6
55-64 years	10.7	704.6	715.2	1.5
65 years or over	4.7	808.4	813.2	0.6
Total males	286.2	6,271.9	6,558.2	4.4
FEMALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	83.8	1,213.3	1,297.1	6.5
25-34 years	50.1	1,324.0	1,374.1	3.6
35-44 years	38.4	1,274.7	1,313.1	2.9
45-54 years	17.0	965.8	982.8	1.7
55-64 years	6.0	698.9	704.9	0.9
65 years or over	7.7	999.0	1,006.6	0.8
Total females	203.0	6,475.6	6,678.6	3.0
PERSONS				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	207.7	2,422.0	2,629.8	7.9
25-34 years	123.4	2,613.7	2,737.1	4.5
35-44 years	85.0	2,532.4	2,617.5	3.2
45-54 years	44.0	1,968.5	2,012.5	2.2
55-64 years	16.7	1,403.4	1,420.1	1.2
65 years or over	12.4	1,807.4	1,819.8	0.7
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

TABLE 2.4 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Employed	299.1	7,275.4	7,574.5	3.9
Unemployed	69.8	808.7	878.5	7.9
Not in labour force	120.3	4,663.5	4,783.8	2.5
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

TABLE 2.5 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: MARITAL STATUS, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Married (inc. defacto)	173.2	7,887.1	8,060.2	2.1
Not married	316.1	4,860.5	5,176.5	6.1
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7
Born in Australia	387.4	9,302.2	9,689.6	4.0
Born outside Australia	101.8	3,445.3	3,547.2	2.9
<i>Year of arrival—</i>				
Prior to 1960	12.6	813.5	826.0	1.5
1960–1969	21.9	761.8	783.8	2.8
1970–1979	28.0	746.0	773.9	3.6
1980–1989	27.9	851.5	879.4	3.2
1990+	11.5	272.6	284.0	4.0
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

TABLE 2.6 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SELECTED RISK FACTORS, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Risk factors</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Length of occupancy in dwelling—				
Less than 1 year	144.3	2,031.7	2,176.0	6.6
1 to less than 3 years	91.4	2,156.0	2,247.4	4.1
3 to less than 5 years	49.4	1,486.7	1,536.0	3.2
5 years or more	204.2	7,073.2	7,277.4	2.8
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7
Frequency of travel on public transport after 6 p.m. in the last 12 months—				
More than once a week	76.4	697.6	774.0	9.9
Once a week	29.0	365.9	394.8	7.3
At least once a month	49.7	577.2	626.9	7.9
Less often than once a month	334.2	11,106.9	11,441.0	2.9
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7
Frequency of attending entertainment places after 6 p.m. in the last 12 months—				
More than once a week	151.2	1,712.5	1,863.7	8.1
Once a week	106.2	2,247.4	2,353.5	4.5
At least once a month	102.4	2,944.3	3,046.7	3.4
Less often than once a month	129.5	5,843.4	5,972.8	2.2
Total persons	489.2	12,747.5	13,236.8	3.7

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

CHAPTER 3: THE OFFENCE — WHETHER POLICE TOLD AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

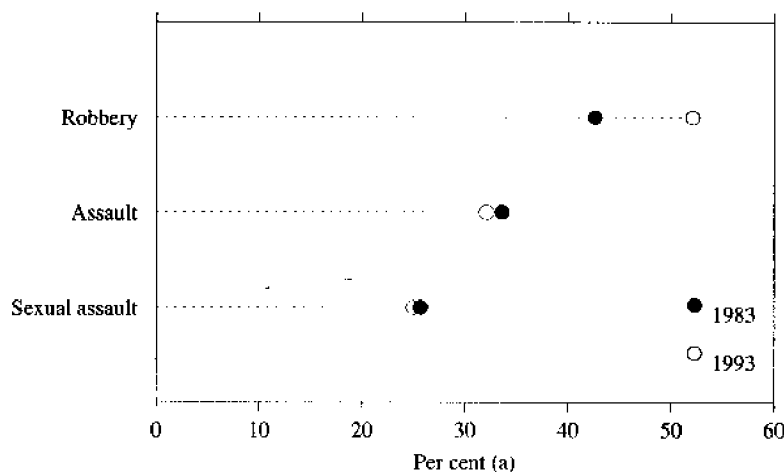
Reporting to the Police

In the 1993 survey, the proportion of victims reporting the last incident to the police ranged from 93.7 per cent for motor vehicle theft to 25.0 per cent for sexual assault. The proportion of those reporting the last break and enter incident to the police was much higher than for attempted break and enter. It should be noted however that the estimated proportion for sexual assault was based on a very small sample of victims and is therefore subject to large sampling error.

Because of definitional differences, the proportion of household victims reporting the last incident to the police was not comparable between the 1983 and 1993 surveys.

The proportion of robbery victims who reported the last incident to the police was higher in the 1993 survey (52.1%) than in the 1983 survey (42.6%). However, the differences in the other categories of personal crimes were not statistically significant.

**WHETHER POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
BY TYPE OF OFFENCE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
Australia, 1983 and 1993**

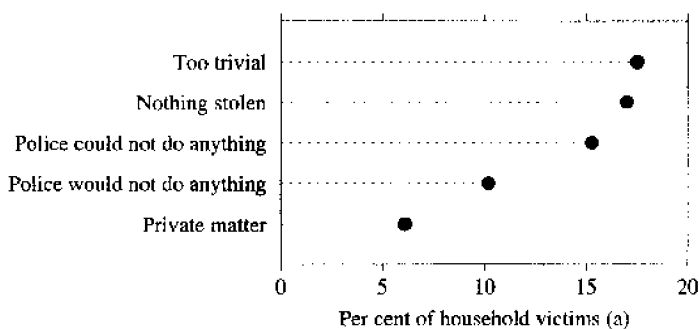


(a) Of persons who were victims of any of the types of offences specified.

Source: Table 3.1

With the exception of sexual assault, the main reasons for not telling the police about the last incident were typically 'too trivial/unimportant', 'police could not do anything' or 'police would not do anything'. For sexual assault the two most frequently given reasons were 'private matter' or 'afraid of reprisal/revenge'.

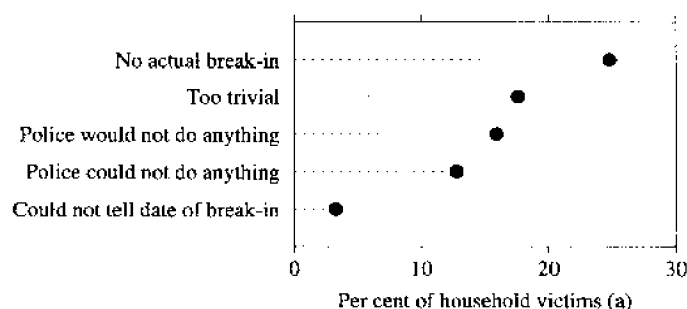
**FIVE MAIN REASONS WHY POLICE NOT TOLD
ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
BREAK AND ENTER
Australia, April 1993**



(a) Where police not told about last break and enter.

Source: Table 3.2

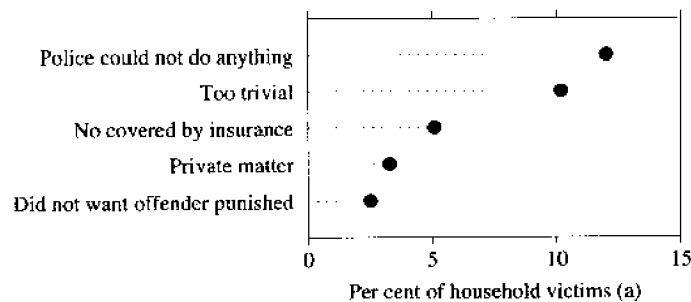
**FIVE MAIN REASONS WHY POLICE NOT TOLD
ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
ATTEMPTED BREAK AND ENTER
Australia, April 1993**



(a) Where police not told about last attempted break and enter.

Source: Table 3.2

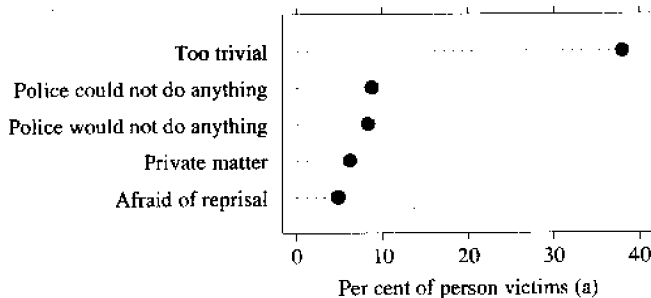
**FIVE MAIN REASONS WHY POLICE NOT TOLD
ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Australia, April 1993**



(a) Where police not told about last motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table 3.2

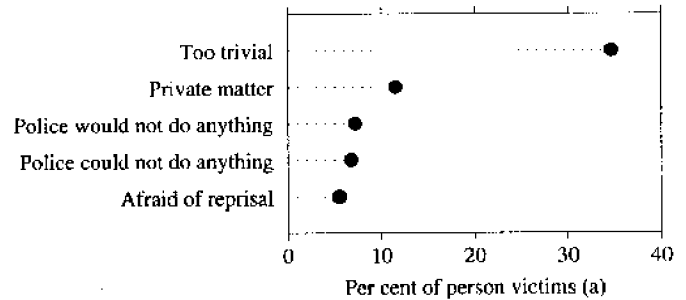
**FIVE MAIN REASONS WHY POLICE NOT TOLD
ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
ROBBERY
Australia, April 1993**



(a) Where police not told about last robbery.

Source: Table 3.3

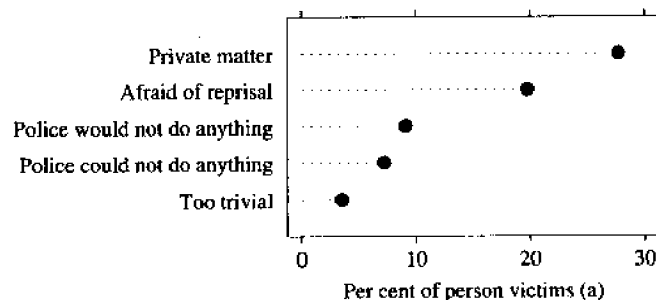
**FIVE MAIN REASONS WHY POLICE NOT TOLD
ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
ASSAULT
Australia, April 1993**



(a) Where police not told about last assault.

Source: Table 3.3

**FIVE MAIN REASONS WHY POLICE NOT TOLD
ABOUT LAST INCIDENT
SEXUAL ASSAULT
Australia, April 1993**



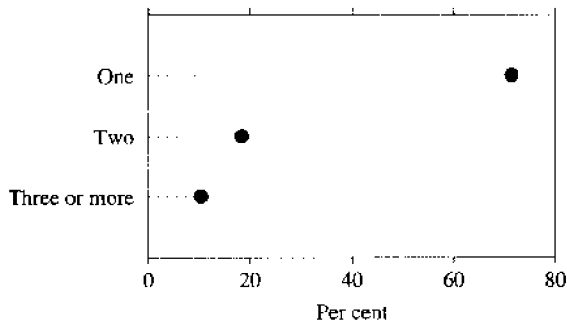
(a) Where police not told about last sexual assault.

Source: Table 3.3

Victims of multiple incidents

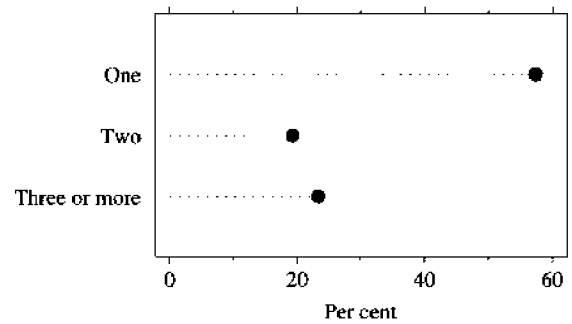
Of the 489,200 victims of a personal crime, 57.4 per cent were victims on one occasion in the 12 months prior to the survey, 19.3 per cent were victims on two occasions and 23.3 per cent were victims on three or more occasions. Of the 522,000 household victims, 71.3 per cent were victims on one occasion, 18.3 per cent were victims on two occasions and 10.4 per cent were victims on three or more occasions in the last 12 months.

**VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
Australia, April 1993**



Source: Table 3.4

**VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
Australia, April 1993**



Source: Table 3.4

Assault

The victimisation rate for assault decreased from 3.4 per cent in the 1983 survey to 2.5 per cent in the 1993 survey (see Table 3.7). This decline could largely be attributable to the drop in the victimisation rate for males, from 4.9 per cent in 1983 to 3.3 per cent in 1993. The victimisation rate for females in 1993 (1.8%), however, remained at a similar level to that in the 1983 survey (1.9%).

Assault inside the home

While the victimisation rate for all assaults was higher for males than for females in both the 1983 and 1993 surveys, the reverse was the case for assaults occurring inside the home. In both the 1983 and 1993 surveys, the victimisation rate (see Table 3.7) for assault inside the home for females was significantly higher than that for males.

More detailed analysis of the results of the 1993 survey for assault inside the home revealed that among female victims of assault who reported the last incident as occurring inside the home, over 90 per cent of them reported that the offender was known to them, and 38 per cent of them were victims of assault on three or more occasions in the 12 months prior to the survey.

TABLE 3.1 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): WHETHER POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, AUSTRALIA, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983				1993			
	Police told	Police not told	All victims	Police told	Police told	Police not told	All victims	Police told
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Households—								
Break and enter	216.3	96.6	315.4	68.6	217.4	59.6	277.0	78.5
Attempted break and enter (c)					62.7	131.5	194.2	32.3
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	..	..	..	102.7	6.9	109.6	93.7
Persons—								
Robbery	27.8	37.5	65.3	42.6	83.4	76.7	160.1	52.1
Assault	131.2	259.6	390.9	33.6	107.4	226.9	334.2	32.1
Sexual assault (e)	6.6	19.1	26.7	24.7	9.7	29.2	38.9	25.0

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 3.2 VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: TYPE OF OFFENCE BY MAIN REASON WHY POLICE NOT TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

Main reason why police not told about last incident	Break and enter	Attempted break and enter	Motor vehicle theft	Break and enter	Attempted break and enter	Motor vehicle theft
	—'000—			—per cent—		
Too trivial/unimportant	10.4	23.2	*0.7	17.5	17.6	*10.2
Someone else told police	*1.1	*2.4	—	*1.9	*1.8	—
Police could not do anything	9.1	16.8	*0.8	15.3	12.8	*12.0
Police would not do anything	6.1	20.9	—	10.2	15.9	—
Private matter	*3.7	*3.0	*0.2	*6.1	*2.3	*3.3
Did not want offender punished	*1.7	*1.2	*0.2	*2.9	*0.9	*2.5
Too confused/upset	*0.7	*0.6	—	*1.2	*0.5	—
Afraid of reprisal/revenge	*0.1	*0.6	—	*0.2	*0.4	—
Told someone else	—	*0.2	—	—	*0.1	—
Nothing stolen	10.1	..	..	17.0	..	..
Not covered by insurance	*1.3	*0.5	*0.3	*2.1	*0.4	*5.1
Couldn't tell date of break-in	*2.8	4.4	..	*4.8	3.3	..
No actual break-in	..	32.6	..	..	24.8	..
Other reasons	12.3	25.1	4.6	20.7	19.1	66.9
Total household victims where police not told about last incident	59.6	131.5	6.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 3.3 VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: TYPE OF OFFENCE BY MAIN REASON WHY POLICE NOT TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

Main reason why police not told about last incident	Robbery	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Sexual assault
	—'000—			—per cent—		
Too trivial/unimportant	29.1	78.6	*1.0	38.0	34.6	*3.5
Someone else told police	*1.0	*2.9	*0.2	*1.3	*1.3	*0.7
Police could not do anything	6.7	15.4	*2.1	8.8	6.8	*7.2
Police would not do anything	6.4	16.4	*2.6	8.3	7.2	*9.1
Private matter	4.8	26.1	8.1	6.2	11.5	27.7
Did not want offender punished	*0.6	*3.5	*1.0	*0.8	*1.5	*3.4
Too confused/upset	*0.3	*1.8	*0.5	*0.4	*0.8	*1.6
Afraid of reprisal/revenge	*3.7	12.6	5.8	*4.8	5.5	19.8
Told someone else	*0.6	*3.2	—	*0.8	*1.4	—
Other reasons	23.5	66.4	7.9	30.6	29.3	27.1
Total person victims where police not told about last incident	76.7	226.9	29.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

TABLE 3.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or more</i>	<i>All victims</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or more</i>	<i>All victims</i>
	—'000—				—per cent—			
Households—								
Break and enter	218.1	41.4	17.5	277.0	78.7	14.9	6.3	100.0
Attempted break and enter	129.2	43.2	21.7	194.2	66.5	22.3	11.2	100.0
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (b)	293.2	80.2	51.6	425.0	69.0	18.9	12.1	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	100.7	7.2	*1.6	109.6	92.0	6.6	*1.4	100.0
Total household victims (b)	372.3	95.4	54.4	522.0	71.3	18.3	10.4	100.0
Persons—								
Robbery	109.5	32.1	18.6	160.1	68.4	20.0	11.6	100.0
Assault	189.9	59.5	84.8	334.2	56.8	17.8	25.4	100.0
Sexual assault (c)	29.5	4.1	5.4	38.9	75.8	10.4	13.8	100.0
Total personal victims (b)	280.8	94.5	113.9	489.2	57.4	19.3	23.3	100.0

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) Because an individual household or person could be a victim of both types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row. (c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 3.5 VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: TYPE OF OFFENCE BY WHETHER OFFENDER(S) KNOWN TO THE VICTIM IN LAST INCIDENT, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Offender known to victim in last incident</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>
	—'000—			—per cent—		
Yes	30.8	166.3	25.6	19.2	49.8	65.8
No	111.2	146.1	11.9	69.4	43.7	30.6
Some known (if more than 1 offender)	6.4	15.5	*1.0	4.0	4.6	*2.6
Don't know	11.8	6.3	*0.4	7.3	1.9	*0.9
Total personal victims	160.1	334.2	38.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

TABLE 3.6 VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: TYPE OF OFFENCE BY WHETHER VICTIM PHYSICALLY INJURED IN LAST INCIDENT, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

<i>Victim physically injured</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>
	—'000—		—per cent—	
Yes	97.5	11.9	29.2	30.5
No	236.7	27.0	70.8	69.5
Total personal victims	334.2	38.9	100.0	100.0

(a) Assault or sexual assault.

TABLE 3.7 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: LOCATION OF THE LAST INCIDENT BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1983 AND 1993

Location of the last incident	1983			1993		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	—'000—					
At home—inside	18.1	38.6	56.7	16.3	41.3	57.6
At home—outside	18.2	12.7	30.9	16.4	8.9	25.3
At another person's home—inside	9.5	9.6	19.2	5.1	7.0	12.1
At place of work/study—inside	42.6	12.0	54.7	20.4	12.4	32.8
At place of work/study—outside	20.5	*2.5	23.1	16.8	6.2	23.0
Inside some other building	57.9	10.3	68.2	23.3	*3.8	27.1
Other	111.1	27.0	138.1	115.5	40.9	156.4
Total victims of assault	278.0	112.9	390.9	213.8	120.4	334.2
	Victimisation rate per cent (a) —					
At home—inside	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
At home—outside	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
At another person's home—inside	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
At place of work/study—inside	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
At place of work/study—outside	0.4	*0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Inside some other building	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	*0.1	0.2
Other	2.0	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.2
Total victims of assault	4.9	1.9	3.4	3.3	1.8	2.5

(a) Of persons.

CHAPTER 4: KEY FINDINGS — STATES AND TERRITORIES

With the exception of New South Wales and Victoria, all other States/Territories recorded an increase in the victimisation rate for break and enter and attempted break and enter offences in the 1993 survey as compared with the 1983 survey. However, the sample size in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the ACT was too small to indicate the statistical significance of the increase. Both New South Wales and Victoria recorded a decline (see tables 4.1 and 4.5) but the magnitude of the drop was so small that it could have been due to sampling errors only.

An increase in the victimisation rate for robbery in 1993 as compared with 1983 was observed in all States/Territories. However, the increase recorded in Western Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the ACT was not statistically significant (ie. it could have been the result of sampling errors only).

The victimisation rate for assault remained steady in Queensland in 1993 as compared with 1983. Tasmania recorded an increase, but all the other States/Territories recorded a decrease. Again, the sample size in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the ACT was too small to indicate the statistical significance of these differences.

No statistical significance was observed between the 1983 and 1993 victimisation rates for sexual assault in any of the States/Territories.

In all States/Territories, the majority of household victims reported the last incident of break and enter to the police while the reverse was the case for attempted break and enter offences. However, the State and Territory breakdown of the reporting rate by type of offence was based on a small sample of victims and was therefore subject to large sampling errors.

In all States/Territories, households comprising a couple only or a couple with a child/children had a comparatively lower risk of victimisation than other types of households. This was consistent with the national pattern. For personal victimisations, males had a higher risk of victimisation than females and the risk tended to decrease with increasing age. The only exception to this national pattern was South Australia where males and females had similar personal victimisation rates (see table 4.16). Again, the same comment on large sampling errors applied to the smaller States and Territories.

NEW SOUTH WALES

TABLE 4.1 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1983, 1990-93

Type of offence	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993
	—'000—					Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—				
Households—										
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	123.5	179.7	172.4	144.8	120.4	6.7	8.9	8.3	6.9	5.7
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	n.a.	n.a.	44.5	42.2	..	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	2.0
Persons										
Robbery	33.7	69.9	68.4	50.3	59.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3
Assault	120.5	92.8	120.5	98.6	114.8	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.6
Sexual assault (e)	11.3	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	17.7	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	0.8

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. Not asked in the 1990 and 1991 surveys. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in the 1990 and 1991 survey.

TABLE 4.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1983, 1990-1993

Type of offence	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993	Police told 1983	1990	1991	1992	1993
	—'000—					—per cent—				
Households—										
Break and enter	84.7	83.0	83.7	68.4	58.0	68.6	73.2	72.3	71.2	73.4
Attempted break and enter (c)		33.5	23.9	19.8	15.7		36.0	30.1	28.2	28.5
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	n.a.	n.a.	42.5	40.4	..	n.a.	n.a.	95.5	95.6
Persons—										
Robbery	14.9	41.7	40.2	29.5	27.1	44.2	59.7	58.7	58.6	45.6
Assault	39.5	28.6	38.3	36.5	36.7	32.8	30.8	31.8	37.0	31.9
Sexual assault (e)	*1.9	n.a.	n.a.	*3.3	*5.1	*16.8	n.a.	n.a.	*24.6	*28.8

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in the 1990 and 1991 survey.

TABLE 4.3 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1993

Family type	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
	—'000—			Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Couple family with child(ren)	54.4	735.4	789.8	6.9
Couple only	18.9	431.3	450.1	4.2
One parent family	23.0	154.4	177.4	13.0
Person living alone	37.8	394.6	432.3	8.7
Other family	25.1	240.7	265.8	9.5
Total households	159.2	1,956.3	2,115.5	7.5

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 4.4 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: AGE BY SEX,
NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1993

Age	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
MALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	41.4	389.7	431.2	9.6
25-34 years	26.4	420.1	446.4	5.9
35-44 years	14.4	431.1	445.5	3.2
45-54 years	9.0	348.3	357.3	2.5
55-64 years	*4.2	244.8	249.0	*1.7
65 years or over	*2.0	290.1	292.1	*0.7
Total males	97.4	2,124.1	2,221.5	4.4
FEMALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	33.0	392.7	425.7	7.8
25-34 years	17.2	438.8	456.0	3.8
35-44 years	13.9	430.4	444.3	3.1
45-54 years	6.6	331.0	337.6	2.0
55-64 years	*2.3	246.3	248.6	*0.9
65 years or over	*2.7	356.3	359.0	*0.8
Total females	75.8	2,195.4	2,271.2	3.3
PERSONS				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	74.4	782.4	856.8	8.7
25-34 years	43.6	858.8	902.4	4.8
35-44 years	28.3	861.4	889.8	3.2
45-54 years	15.6	679.3	694.9	2.2
55-64 years	6.5	491.1	497.6	1.3
65 years or over	*4.8	646.4	651.1	*0.7
Total persons	173.2	4,319.5	4,492.7	3.9

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

VICTORIA

TABLE 4.5 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—	
Households—				
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	76.6	86.1	5.6	5.4
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	27.0	..	1.7
Persons—				
Robbery	10.8	34.7	0.4	1.0
Assault	116.3	76.3	3.8	2.2
Sexual assault (e)	*6.2	7.6	*0.4	0.5

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.6 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	Police told			
	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		per cent—	
Households—				
Break and enter	} 55.9 {	42.8	} 73.0 {	82.9
Attempted break and enter (c)		16.5		39.6
Motor vehicle theft (d)		25.5		94.2
Persons—				
Robbery	*4.3	18.1	*39.7	52.2
Assault	47.0	26.9	40.4	35.3
Sexual assault (e)	**	*2.5	**	*33.1

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.7 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, VICTORIA, APRIL 1993

Family type	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
				Victimisation rate per cent (b)
	'000—			
Couple family with child(ren)	42.4	569.0	611.4	6.9
Couple only	18.6	335.6	354.2	5.3
One parent family	12.9	118.7	131.6	9.8
Person living alone	23.3	295.3	318.6	7.3
Other family	13.5	157.4	170.9	7.9
Total households	110.8	1,476.0	1,586.7	7.0

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 4.8 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SEX BY AGE,
VICTORIA, APRIL 1993

Age	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
MALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	28.9	320.5	349.4	8.3
25-34 years	16.9	338.1	355.0	4.7
35-44 years	11.0	317.3	328.3	3.4
45-54 years	6.4	254.7	261.1	2.5
55-64 years	*2.3	183.7	186.0	*1.2
65 years or over	*0.8	205.3	206.1	*0.4
Total males	66.2	1,619.6	1,685.8	3.9
FEMALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	14.9	324.3	339.2	4.4
25-34 years	13.7	344.5	358.2	3.8
35-44 years	7.7	325.6	333.4	2.3
45-54 years	*2.9	250.6	253.5	*1.1
55-64 years	*1.0	184.2	185.1	*0.5
65 years or over	*2.3	259.3	261.7	*0.9
Total females	42.5	1,688.6	1,731.1	2.5
PERSONS				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	43.8	644.8	688.6	6.4
25-34 years	30.5	682.7	713.2	4.3
35-44 years	18.7	643.0	661.7	2.8
45-54 years	9.3	505.3	514.6	1.8
55-64 years	*3.2	367.9	371.1	*0.9
65 years or over	*3.2	464.6	467.8	*0.7
Total persons	108.8	3,308.2	3,416.9	3.2

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

QUEENSLAND

TABLE 4.9 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—	
Households—				
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	46.8	82.2	5.8	7.5
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	14.2	..	1.3
Persons—				
Robbery	8.0	27.4	0.4	1.2
Assault	52.1	66.3	2.9	2.9
Sexual assault (e)	*3.4	5.5	*0.4	0.5

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.10 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, QUEENSLAND, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	Police told			
	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		—per cent—	
Households—				
Break and enter	} 31.3	42.8	} 66.8	74.9
Attempted break and enter (c)		10.0		28.6
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	13.7	..	96.6
Persons—				
Robbery	*2.3	14.9	*28.9	54.2
Assault	16.1	18.9	30.9	28.6
Sexual assault (e)	**	**0.8	**	**15.0

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.11 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, QUEENSLAND, APRIL 1993

Family Type	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
	—'000—			Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Couple family with child(ren)	30.4	373.0	403.4	7.5
Couple only	18.7	242.9	261.6	7.1
One parent family	7.3	72.6	79.9	9.1
Person living alone	19.5	196.1	215.6	9.0
Other family	17.5	111.7	129.1	13.5
Total households	93.4	996.3	1,089.7	8.6

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 4.12 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SEX BY AGE, QUEENSLAND, APRIL 1993

Age	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
MALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	25.3	217.7	243.0	10.4
25-34 years	14.3	219.5	233.8	6.1
35-44 years	9.6	214.9	224.5	4.3
45-54 years	5.5	170.9	176.4	3.1
55-64 years	*1.8	118.2	120.0	*1.5
65 years or over	*0.9	136.0	136.9	*0.7
Total males	57.4	1,077.2	1,134.6	5.1
FEMALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	15.2	218.4	233.5	6.5
25-34 years	8.4	228.0	236.4	3.6
35-44 years	7.2	216.9	224.1	3.2
45-54 years	*2.6	163.9	166.5	*1.6
55-64 years	*1.1	115.1	116.2	*1.0
65 years or over	*0.2	162.7	163.0	*0.1
Total females	34.7	1,105.0	1,139.7	3.0
PERSONS				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	40.5	436.1	476.6	8.5
25-34 years	22.7	447.5	470.2	4.8
35-44 years	16.7	431.9	448.6	3.7
45-54 years	8.1	334.8	342.9	2.4
55-64 years	*2.9	233.3	236.2	*1.2
65 years or over	*1.2	298.7	299.9	*0.4
Total persons	92.1	2,182.2	2,274.3	4.0

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

TABLE 4.13 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1983, 1991 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1991	1993	1983	1991	1993
		—'000—			Victimisation rate — per cent (c)—	
Households—						
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	30.4	55.6	45.4	6.4	10.3	8.1
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	n.a.	9.5	..	n.a.	1.7
Persons—						
Robbery	*4.1	16.0	14.8	*0.4	1.4	1.3
Assault	41.3	29.3	27.9	4.0	2.6	2.5
Sexual assault (e)	*1.5	n.a.	4.2	*0.3	n.a.	0.8

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. Not collected in 1991 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in the 1991 survey.

TABLE 4.14 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1983, 1991 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1991	1993	1983	1991	1993
		—'000—			—per cent—	
Households—						
Break and enter	19.9	29.7	22.8	65.4	79.3	81.2
Attempted break and enter (c)		9.7	6.8		34.9	32.2
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	n.a.	8.5	..	n.a.	89.6
Persons—						
Robbery	*2.3	10.5	9.9	*56.3	66.0	66.8
Assault	12.3	9.1	8.8	29.7	31.2	31.5
Sexual assault (e)	*0.9	n.a.	—	*59.7	n.a.	—

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. Not collected in 1991 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in the 1991 survey.

TABLE 4.15 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

Family type	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Couple family with child(ren)	17.4	174.7	192.1	9.1
Couple only	8.7	138.3	147.1	5.9
One parent family	5.7	39.1	44.7	12.6
Person living alone	15.9	111.2	127.2	12.5
Other family	6.1	39.8	45.9	13.3
Total households	53.8	503.2	557.0	9.7

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

**TABLE 4.16 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SEX BY AGE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993**

Age	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
MALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	8.7	100.1	108.8	8.0
25-34 years	5.3	113.9	119.2	4.5
35-44 years	4.3	104.3	108.7	4.0
45-54 years	2.5	81.3	83.8	3.0
55-64 years	*0.3	62.4	62.7	*0.5
65 years or over	*0.3	75.9	76.2	*0.4
Total males	21.5	537.8	559.3	3.8
FEMALES				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	9.8	94.0	103.9	9.5
25-34 years	5.4	109.0	114.4	4.7
35-44 years	3.2	106.8	110.0	2.9
45-54 years	*1.2	80.7	81.9	*1.5
55-64 years	*0.9	61.1	62.0	*1.4
65 years or over	*0.7	97.5	98.2	*0.7
Total females	21.2	549.2	570.4	3.7
PERSONS				
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	18.5	194.1	212.6	8.7
25-34 years	10.7	222.9	233.6	4.6
35-44 years	7.5	211.1	218.7	3.4
45-54 years	3.7	162.0	165.7	2.2
55-64 years	*1.2	123.5	124.7	*1.0
65 years or over	*1.0	173.4	174.4	*0.6
Total persons	42.7	1,087.0	1,129.7	3.8

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TABLE 4.17 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1983, 1991 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1991	1993	1983	1991	1993
	—'000—			Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—		
Households—						
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	25.9	72.8	67.2	5.7	12.4	11.0
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	27.6	13.7	..	4.7	2.2
Persons—						
Robbery	6.5	20.9	15.8	0.7	1.7	1.3
Assault	42.4	42.1	27.9	4.3	2.9	2.2
Sexual assault (e)	*3.1	4.4	*2.0	*0.7	0.8	*0.3

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault only applies to females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.18 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TOLD POLICE ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1983, 1991 AND 1993

Type of offence	Told Police					
	1983	1991	1993	1983	1991	1993
	—'000—			—per cent—		
Households—						
Break and enter	15.7	32.8	38.8	60.6	72.6	85.1
Attempted break and enter (c)		10.4	9.8		27.2	32.5
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	n.a.	11.9	..	n.a.	87.0
Persons—						
Robbery	*1.8	13.1	9.0	*27.8	62.7	57.3
Assault	10.3	10.3	9.8	24.3	24.2	35.3
Sexual assault (e)	**	*0.6	*1.1	**	*8.1	*54.5

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. In the 1991 survey reporting behaviour was not asked. (e) Sexual assault only applies to females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.19 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

Family type	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
	—'000—			Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Couple family with child(ren)	28.6	201.4	230.0	12.4
Couple only	12.8	131.5	144.3	8.8
One parent family	9.7	40.9	50.7	19.2
Person living alone	15.9	105.8	121.7	13.1
Other family	11.5	53.0	64.5	17.8
Total households	78.4	532.7	611.2	12.8

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 4.20 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SEX BY AGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1993

Age	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
MALES				
	—'000—			Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	12.2	116.8	129.0	9.5
25-34 years	5.8	129.4	135.1	4.3
35-44 years	3.8	126.0	129.8	2.9
45-54 years	*2.6	96.4	99.0	*2.6
55-64 years	*1.3	64.0	65.3	*2.0
65 years or over	*0.5	68.6	69.1	*0.7
Total males	26.1	601.1	627.2	4.2
FEMALES				
	—'000—			Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	6.3	118.8	125.2	5.0
25-34 years	3.3	132.4	135.7	2.4
35-44 years	4.3	126.7	131.0	3.3
45-54 years	*2.3	91.1	93.4	*2.4
55-64 years	*0.4	62.7	63.1	*0.6
65 years or over	*1.3	82.9	84.2	*1.6
Total females	17.9	614.6	632.5	2.8
PERSONS				
	—'000—			Victimisation rate per cent (b)
15-24 years	18.5	235.6	254.1	7.3
25-34 years	9.1	261.7	270.8	3.4
35-44 years	8.0	252.7	260.8	3.1
45-54 years	4.8	187.5	192.3	2.5
55-64 years	*1.7	126.7	128.4	*1.3
65 years or over	*1.8	151.4	153.3	*1.2
Total persons	43.9	1,215.7	1,259.7	3.5

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

Tasmania

TABLE 4.21 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, TASMANIA, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—	
Households—				
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	*5.4	9.6	*3.6	5.6
Motor vehicle theft (d)	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	1.0
Persons—				
Robbery	**	2.9	**	0.8
Assault	*4.5	9.8	*1.4	2.8
Sexual assault (e)	**	*0.9	**	*0.5

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.22 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, TASMANIA, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	Police told			
	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		—per cent—	
Households—				
Break and enter	3.9	5.5	73.6	80.5
Attempted break and enter (c)		1.3		38.4
Motor vehicle theft (d)	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	94.4
Persons—				
Robbery	**	1.7	**	59.0
Assault	*1.3	3.1	*28.4	31.9
Sexual assault (e)	—	—	—	—

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.23 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, TASMANIA, APRIL 1993

Family type	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
				Victimisation rate per cent (b)
	—'000—			
Couple family with child(ren)	3.9	61.6	65.5	5.9
Couple only	1.7	40.5	42.2	4.0
One parent family	1.7	13.0	14.7	11.5
Person living alone	2.1	33.5	35.5	5.8
Other family	2.0	10.6	12.6	15.8
Total households	11.3	159.2	170.5	6.6

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households.

TABLE 4.24 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SEX AND AGE, TASMANIA, APRIL 1993

Sex and age	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims
				Victimisation rate per cent (b)
	—'000—			
Sex				
Males	8.0	164.4	172.4	4.7
Females	4.8	172.2	176.9	2.7
Total persons	12.8	336.5	349.3	3.7
Age				
15–24 years	5.9	63.6	69.5	8.5
25–34 years	2.5	65.8	68.3	3.6
35–44 years	2.7	65.7	68.4	3.9
45–54 years	*1.1	51.6	52.7	*2.1
55–64 years	*0.4	38.0	38.4	*1.0
65 years or over	*0.3	51.8	52.1	*0.5
Total persons	12.8	336.5	349.3	3.7

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

TABLE 4.25 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—	
Households—				
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	*2.9	4.8	*8.5	10.6
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	*0.3	..	*0.7
Persons—				
Robbery	**	1.6	**	1.7
Assault	*5.9	3.3	*6.5	3.6
Sexual assault (e)	**	**	**	**

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

TABLE 4.26 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): TYPE OF OFFENCE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 1983 AND 1993

Type of offence	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		Victimisation rate —per cent (c)—	
Households—				
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	*3.8	9.3	*5.3	8.9
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	*0.9	..	*0.8
Persons—				
Robbery	*1.1	3.7	*0.7	1.7
Assault	7.9	7.9	4.8	3.5
Sexual assault (e)	*0.7	*0.9	*0.9	*0.9

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Of households/persons. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.27 VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (b): POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 1983 AND, April 1993

Type of offence	Told Police			
	1983	1993	1983	1993
	—'000—		—per cent—	
Households—				
Break and enter	} 2.7 {	3.8	} 70.9 {	72.1
Attempted break and enter (c)		1.4		27.2
Motor vehicle theft (d)	..	*0.8	..	*88.1
Persons—				
Robbery	1.1	1.5	100.0	40.4
Assault	2.6	2.4	32.5	30.9
Sexual assault (e)	**	**	**	**

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) See Introduction (page vii) regarding data comparability. (c) Not asked separately in 1983 survey. (d) Reported as a personal crime in 1983 survey. (e) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.28 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLDS CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: FAMILY TYPE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, APRIL 1993

<i>Family type</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Couple family with child/children	3.2	38.8	42.0	7.7
Couple only	1.4	18.5	19.9	6.8
One parent family	1.9	8.5	10.4	18.1
Person living alone	1.9	15.8	17.8	11.0
Other family	1.6	12.3	13.9	11.8
Total households	10.1	93.9	104.0	9.7

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of persons.

TABLE 4.29 VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: SEX AND AGE, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, APRIL 1993

<i>Sex and age</i>	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Victims</i>
		—'000—		Victimisation rate per cent (b)
Sex				
Males	6.6	104.0	110.6	6.0
Females	4.4	107.9	112.3	3.9
Total persons	11.0	211.9	222.9	4.9
Persons —				
15-24 years	4.8	48.7	53.4	8.9
25-34 years	2.9	50.6	53.5	5.4
35-44 years	1.9	44.5	46.4	4.2
45-54 years	*0.9	33.4	34.2	*2.6
55-64 years	*0.5	17.8	18.3	*2.6
65 years or over	*0.1	17.1	17.2	*0.5
Total persons	11.0	211.9	222.9	4.9

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault. (b) Of persons.

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains results from a survey of Crime and Safety which was conducted throughout Australia in April 1993 as a supplement to the ABS Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey.

2. Information was collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, reporting behaviour and risk factors, and households' membership of Neighbourhood or Rural Watch programs.

3. The survey was conducted using all the private dwellings included in the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), with the exception of private dwellings containing only visitors. The MPS was conducted during the two weeks commencing Monday, 12 April 1993.

4. Information was sought from approximately 60,500 persons, of whom about 52,300 (86.4%) responded. Data pertaining to households were sought from approximately 28,970 households and about 24,860 (85.8%) replied. Examination of successive waves of responses did not indicate any serious problem of non-response bias. Special estimation procedures and imputation were employed to reduce the effect of non-response.

Scope

5. The survey was conducted for all persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings, except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

6. Residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and jails (included in the Monthly Population Survey) were excluded from this survey.

Coverage

7. In the survey, coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection, in the survey.

8. Crime and Safety questionnaires were delivered to the selected households by MPS interviewers, for completion by respondents and return by mail. One questionnaire per household contained questions relating to the household as a whole. In addition, all persons in scope (refer paragraph 5) were provided with a questionnaire relating to their personal experiences of crime.

Related publications

9. The ABS produces a wide range of publications of social and demographic statistics. Other ABS publications which relate to this survey topic include:

Crime and Safety, NSW, April 1992 (4509.1)

Crime Victims, Western Australia, October 1991 (4506.5)

Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1991 (4509.4)

Crime and Crime Prevention Survey, Victoria, July 1987, Preliminary (4507.2)

Crime Victims Survey, Victoria 1986 (4506.2)

Crime Victims Survey, Australia, 1983, Preliminary (4505.0)

Victims of Crime, Australia, 1983 (4506.0)

Additional data

10. The ABS can make available information from this survey which is not published. This includes data relating to reasons why offences were not reported to the police, items stolen in break and enter offences, and breakdowns of data by statistical district, division or subdivision. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

APPENDIX B

TECHNICAL NOTE ON DATA RELIABILITY

Estimation procedures

Estimates derived from this survey were obtained in two stages. In the first stage, adjustment of non-response was carried out based on the demographic composition of the Monthly Population Survey sample, as well as on analysis of the effect of reminder action on the responses obtained.

2. The second stage was a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensured that the survey estimates conformed to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age, sex and part of state, rather than to the age, sex and part of state distribution among respondents.

Reliability of estimates

3. Estimates in this publication are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors.

Non-sampling errors

4. Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. Non-sampling errors can be introduced through: inadequacies in the questionnaire; non-response; inaccurate reporting by respondents; errors in the application of survey procedures; incorrect recording of answers; and, errors in data entry and processing.

5. It is difficult to measure the size of the non-sampling errors and the extent of these errors could vary considerably in significance from survey to survey and from question to question. However, every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise the effect of these errors.

Sampling errors

6. Sampling error is the error which occurs by chance because the data were only obtained from a sample, not the entire population.

Standard errors

7. One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE). There are about two chances in three that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all persons had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is within two standard errors. That is, there are 19 chances in 20 that the figure that would have been obtained if all persons had been included is in the

range—

$$x - 2 SE(x) \text{ to } x + 2 SE(x)$$

(where x is the estimate)

8. The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from the table below. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.

Relative standard errors

9. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the relative standard error (RSE). The RSE is determined by dividing the standard error of an estimate $SE(x)$ by the estimate x and expressing it as a percentage. That is—

$$RSE(x) = \frac{100SE(x)}{x}$$

(where x is the estimate)

10. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the RSE of a proportion or percentage is—

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

11. For all tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent have been included, preceded by the symbol * to indicate that they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50% have not been shown, and are indicated by the symbol **.

12. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

13. The look up table on this page provides a guide for the calculations of standard errors and relative standard errors for the estimates in this publication. Annual movements will generally be subject to greater sampling variability than is indicated in the look up table.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	
										Per cent of estimate
100	...	...	...	120	...	90	100	80	130	125.4
200	...	230	210	180	200	130	140	120	190	94.9
300	320	290	270	220	250	160	170	140	240	80.2
400	370	340	300	260	280	190	190	160	280	71.0
500	420	380	340	290	310	210	210	180	320	64.5
600	460	420	370	310	340	230	230	190	360	59.6
700	500	450	400	340	370	240	250	210	390	55.7
800	530	490	430	360	400	260	260	220	420	52.5
900	560	520	460	380	420	280	280	230	450	49.8
1,000	590	540	480	400	440	290	290	240	480	47.5
1,100	620	570	510	420	460	300	300	250	500	45.5
1,200	650	600	530	440	480	310	310	260	520	43.7
1,300	680	620	550	460	500	330	330	270	550	42.2
1,400	700	640	570	470	510	340	340	280	570	40.8
1,500	730	670	590	490	530	350	350	290	590	39.5
1,600	750	690	610	500	550	360	360	300	610	38.3
1,700	770	710	630	520	560	370	370	310	630	37.3
1,800	790	730	640	530	580	380	380	320	650	36.3
1,900	810	750	660	540	590	390	390	320	670	35.4
2,000	830	770	680	560	610	400	400	330	690	34.6
2,100	850	790	690	570	620	400	400	340	710	33.8
2,200	870	810	710	580	630	410	410	340	730	33.1
2,300	890	820	720	590	650	420	420	350	740	32.4
2,400	910	840	740	610	660	430	430	360	760	31.7
2,500	930	860	750	620	670	440	440	360	780	31.1
3,000	1,000	940	820	670	730	470	480	390	860	28.5
3,500	1,100	1,000	880	720	780	500	510	420	930	26.5
4,000	1,150	1,100	940	770	830	530	540	440	990	24.9
4,500	1,250	1,150	990	810	880	550	570	460	1,050	23.5
5,000	1,300	1,200	1,050	850	920	580	600	490	1,100	22.3
6,000	1,400	1,300	1,150	920	1,000	620	650	520	1,200	20.4
8,000	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,050	1,150	690	750	590	1,400	17.7
10,000	1,750	1,650	1,400	1,150	1,250	750	830	640	1,600	15.8
20,000	2,400	2,250	1,950	1,550	1,650	960	1,150	840	2,200	11.0
30,000	2,850	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,950	1,100	1,400	990	2,650	8.9
40,000	3,250	3,000	2,600	2,050	2,200	1,200	1,600	1,100	3,050	7.6
50,000	3,550	3,300	2,850	2,250	2,450	1,250	1,750	1,200	3,400	6.8
100,000	4,750	4,400	3,750	2,900	3,200	1,550	2,450	1,550	4,600	4.6
200,000	6,200	5,800	4,950	3,750	4,150	1,800	3,400	1,950	6,200	3.1

APPENDIX C

PUBLICATION AND DATA DISSEMINATION PROGRAM

Data from the National Crime and Safety Survey will be made available as:

- (a) special tabulations;
- (b) tabulations utilising the PROTAB facility;
- (c) publications and products, including unit record data;
- (d) statistical consultancy service.

2. This appendix outlines the products and services it is proposed to make available. The program of publications and other releases, and the prices quoted in this publication, are subject to change.

3. Information about the proposed products is also contained in *Catalogue of Publications and Products 1994 (1109.0)*. Publications and other standard products may be obtained by contacting Information Services at the ABS office in your State. Consultancy services are also available to undertake statistical analyses of the data collected in the National Crime and Safety Survey (*see back cover for details*).

Special tabulations

4. Special tabulations can be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. These can be provided in printed form or on floppy disk. Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, tabulations can be produced from the survey incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. The availability of some special tabulations will coincide with the release of the publication *Crime and Safety Australia* (4509.0). A complete table service will be available later in 1994. To request unpublished data, contact Michael Clarke on Sydney (02) 268 4498.

PROTAB

5. PROTAB is an alternative means of access to the National Crime and Safety data for clients who have ongoing complex requirements for data.

6. PROTAB is a Personal Computer based software system, supplied on floppy disk. Clients can use PROTAB to browse the complete list of variables that can be cross-classified for the National Crime and Safety Survey, select some of these, and use these variables to produce unam-

biguous specifications for their required tables. Clients can then fax the table specifications to the ABS where they will be processed. In most cases the tables will be returned within 48 hours of receipt of the specifications.

7. PROTAB assists clients with:

- (a) display of all variables and their classifications;
- (b) display of table costing as the table is specified;
- (c) checking of the table specification for completeness;
- (d) checking for allowable variable combinations;
- (e) client specification of new variables;
- (f) keyword searching for required variables;
- (g) on-line help facilities.

8. PROTAB will also be available for other social surveys.

Unit record file

9. A unit record data file, *Crime and Safety Australia: Unit Record file on Magnetic Tape* (4508.0), is expected to be released in the first quarter of 1994. The file will be hierarchical, comprising a subset of variables at the person and household levels. It will provide purchasers with an opportunity to undertake their own detailed analysis of the data. Deletion of some variables and aggregation of categories in other variables ensures that confidentiality of individual respondents is maintained. Price on application.

10. A publication to assist in the use of the unit record file, *Information Paper: Crime and Safety Australia, Unit Record File on Magnetic Tape* (4507.0), will be released at the time of release of the unit record file.

Statistical Consultancy

11. For users wishing to have the unit record data analysed according to their own needs, (e.g. model building, hypothesis testing), ABS offers a specialist consultancy service to assist with their work. This consultancy attracts a service charge. For further information, contact the Statistical Consultancy Service on (02) 268 4498.

APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

Assault

An incident other than a robbery where the respondent was threatened with force or attacked.

Attempted break and enter offence

An incident where an attempt was made to break into the respondent's home.

Break and enter offence

An incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. The respondent's home was defined to include their garage or shed, but break and enter offences relating to their car or garden were excluded.

Comprehensive insurance

Does not include compulsory third party insurance or other types of third party insurance.

Dwelling

A suite of rooms which are self-contained, intended for long-term residential use and are contained within a building. To be self-contained the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures.

Entertainment places

Includes cinemas/movie theatres, restaurants, food outlets, hotels, wine bars, pubs, places for live shows, concerts, arts and sport/game venues.

Household

A group of residents of a dwelling who share common facilities and meals or who consider themselves to be a household. It is possible for a dwelling to contain more than one household, for example where regular provision is made for groups to take meals separately and where persons consider their households to be separate.

Motor vehicle theft

An incident where a registered motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It included privately

owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household.

Neighbourhood

Respondents were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood. The precise definition of this term was left to the respondent.

Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch

A community-based crime prevention program mainly aimed at preventing break and enter offences.

Offence

Indicates crimes which persons or households reported had been committed against them.

Robbery

An incident where someone had stolen something from respondents by threatening or attacking them.

Security devices

Electronic devices include alarms, electric timers for lights and motion sensor devices. Physical devices include dead locks/improved locks, security screen doors, security screens and grills or shutters on windows.

Sexual assault

An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact, including rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions.

Victim

A person or a household reporting at least one of the offences listed above. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

APPENDIX E

QUESTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE 1993 NATIONAL CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY.

How long have you lived at this address?

Is this dwelling owned outright/being bought, or being rented by you or another member of this household?

Neighbourhood watch

Is this household a member of a Neighbourhood Watch or Rural Watch group?

Do you think that Neighbourhood Watch/Rural Watch Programs are effective in reducing crime?

Public transport

On average during the last 12 months, how often have you travelled on public transport after 6 pm?

Entertainment

On average during the last 12 months, how often have you gone out for entertainment after 6 pm?

What entertainment places do you usually go to after 6 p.m.? (Please tick one or more boxes)

cinemas/movie theatres
restaurants, food outlets
hotels, wine bars, pubs
places for live shows, concerts, arts, etc
sport/game venues
other (please give details)

Household

In the last 12 months, did anyone break into your home? (Your home includes your garage or shed if you have one. It does **not** include your car or garden.)

In the last 12 months have you found any signs of an attempted break-in?

The following were asked for the above household questions.

How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

How many of these break-ins/attempts became known to the police?

Did you tell the police about the last break-in/attempt?

What is the main reason you did not tell the police about the last break-in/attempt?

Too trivial/unimportant
Someone else told police
Police could not do anything
Police would not do anything
Private matter
Did not want offender punished
Too confused/upset

Afraid of reprisal/revenge

Told someone else

Nothing stolen

Not covered by insurance

Couldn't tell date of break-in

No actual break-in

Other reasons

Was anything stolen in the last break-in?

What was stolen in the last break-in?

Security

Which of the following security devices are installed in your home?

electronic devices (e.g. alarms, electronic timers for lights, motion sensor devices)

physical devices (e.g. dead locks/improved locks, security screen doors, security screens, grills or shutters on windows)

other (please give details)

no security devices

Which one of the following is the main reason this/these security device(s) have been installed in your home?

own experience of break-ins/ attempted break-ins

break-ins experienced by neighbours/friends

publicity/advice

concern for/protection of household

fear of possible break-ins

put there by landlord/previous occupants

other (please give details)

Vehicle

In the last 12 months, did any member(s) of this household own a registered motor vehicle? (Include privately owned cars, utilities, trucks, motorbikes etc. Exclude caravans, trailers and floats.)

In the last 12 months, did any member(s) of this household have exclusive use of a registered business/employer/company motor vehicle?

In the last 12 months, has a registered motor vehicle been stolen from any member(s) of this household? (Include both privately owned and business/ employer/company vehicles.)

How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?

How many of these motor vehicle thefts became known to the police?

Did you tell the police about the last motor vehicle theft?

What is the main reason you did not tell the police about the last motor vehicle theft?

Too trivial/unimportant
Someone else told police
Police could not do anything
Police would not do anything
Private matter
Did not want offender punished
Too confused/upset
Afraid of reprisal/revenge
Told someone else
Not covered by insurance
Other reasons

Where did the last incident of motor vehicle theft occur?

your household's garage or shed
driveway, carport, yard or carpark of a private dwelling
street outside a private dwelling
other (*please give details*)

Who was the registered owner of the motor vehicle stolen in the last incident?

a member or members of this household
business/employer/company
other (*please give details*)

Was the motor vehicle stolen in the last incident covered by comprehensive insurance? (*Comprehensive insurance does not include compulsory third party insurance or other types of third party insurance.*)

Personal

In the last 12 months did anyone steal anything from you by threatening or attacking you?

In the last 12 months has anyone threatened you with force or attacked you?

The following were asked for the above personal questions.

How many times did this happen to you in the last 12 months?

How many of these incidents became known to the police?

Did you tell the police about the last incident?

What is the main reason you did not tell the police about the last incident?

Too trivial/unimportant
Someone else told police
Police could not do anything
Police would not do anything
Private matter
Did not want offender punished
Too confused/upset
Afraid of reprisal/revenge

Told someone else
Other reasons

Where were you when the last incident occurred?

at home—inside
at home—outside
at another person's home—inside
at another person's home—outside
at a place where you work or study—inside
at a place where you work or study—outside
inside some other building
in a private vehicle e.g. car, truck or other vehicle
in a public vehicle e.g. bus, train or taxi
outside—in the street
outside—in open bushland or park
other (*please give details*)

Was a weapon used in the last incident?

What type of weapon was used?

Were you physically injured in the last incident?
(*For assault only*)

Did you know the offender(s) in the last incident?

Sexual assault

The following questions relate to sexual assault and applied only to females aged 18 years and over; contained in a separate, voluntary questionnaire)

In the last 12 months have you been a victim of sexual assault?

(*Include all incidents of a sexual nature involving physical contact—rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, assault with the intent to sexually assault.*

Exclude sexual harassment that did not lead to an assault.)

How many times were you a victim of sexual assault in the last 12 months?

How many of these incidents became known to the police?

Did you tell the police about the last incident?

What is the main reason you did not tell the police about the last incident?

Too trivial/unimportant
Someone else told police
Police could not do anything
Police would not do anything
Private matter
Did not want offender punished
Too confused/upset
Afraid of reprisal/revenge
Told someone else
Other reasons

Where were you when the last incident occurred?

at home—inside
 at home—outside
 at another person's home—inside
 at another person's home—outside
 at a place where you work or study—inside
 at a place where you work or study—outside
 inside some other building
 in a private vehicle e.g. car, truck or other vehicle
 in a public vehicle e.g. bus, train or taxi
 outside—in the street

outside—in open bushland or park
 other (*please give details*)

Was a weapon used in the last incident?

What type of weapon was used?

Were you physically injured in the last incident?

Did you know the offender(s) in the last incident?



For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

Information Consultancy Service

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year for a range of statistics.

Electronic Data Services

Selections of most frequently requested statistics are available, updated daily, on DISCOVERY (Key *656#). For more details on electronic data services available, contact Information Services in any of the ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

Bookshops and Subscriptions

There are over 400 titles of various publications available from ABS bookshops in all ABS Offices (see below Bookshop Sales for contact details). The ABS also provides a subscription service through which nominated publications are provided by mail on a regular basis at no additional cost (telephone Publications Subscription Service toll free on 008 02 0608 Australia wide).

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