

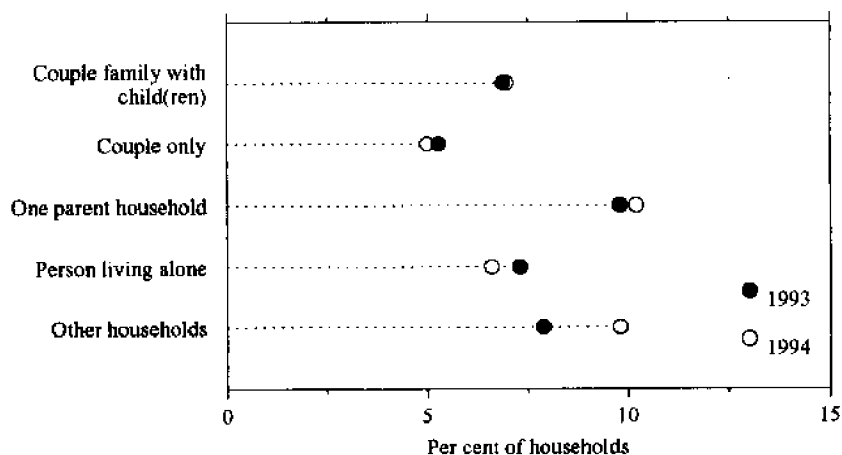
CATALOGUE NUMBER 4509.2
8 NOVEMBER 1994

CRIME AND SAFETY, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994

MAIN FEATURES

- HOUSEHOLD CRIME**
- During the 12 months to April 1994, an estimated 111,800 (7 per cent) of households in Victoria were victims of at least one break and enter, attempted break and enter, or motor vehicle theft offence.
 - This was the same victimisation rate as had been found for the equivalent period in 1993.
 - Households in the Melbourne Statistical Division experienced a higher victimisation rate (8 per cent) than the balance of Victoria (5 per cent).
- Household type**
- Households comprising a one parent family had the highest crime victimisation rate (10 per cent).
 - The lowest rate (5 per cent) was recorded for households comprising a married couple only.
 - The only household type to record a change in victimisation rate from 1993 to 1994 was 'other' households, being 8 per cent in 1993 and 10 per cent in 1994.

VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
VICTORIA, APRIL 1994



Source: Table 2

INQUIRIES

- for more information about statistics in this publication, contact Paul Taylor on (03) 615 7350.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.

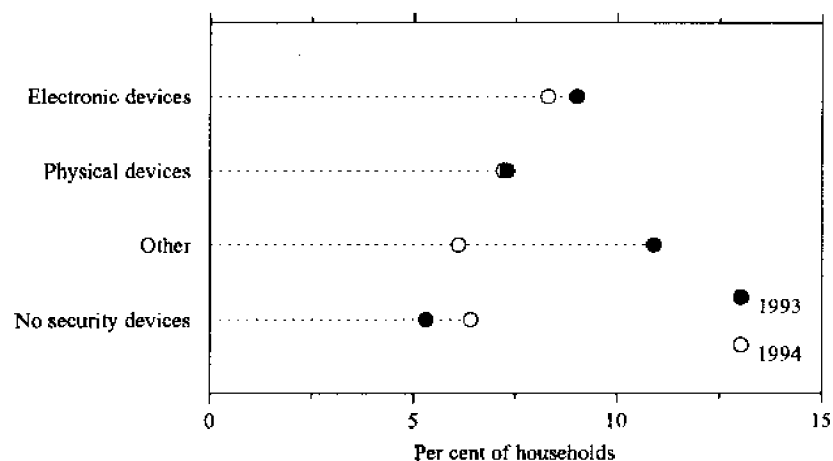
Neighbourhood Watch

- There was little difference in the victimisation rate for members and non-members of Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch programs in 1994 (about 7 per cent). The victimisation rate was slightly higher for households that responded 'do not know' to the membership status question.
- This contrasts with 1993 results which showed a lower victimisation rate for Neighbourhood Watch members (6 per cent) as compared with non-members (8 per cent).

Security devices

- For both 1993 and 1994, households with security devices (electronic and physical) had a higher victimisation rate than those without security devices.
- Victimization rates for households with no security devices increased marginally in 1994.

VICTIMS AND HOUSEHOLD CRIME BY TYPE OF SECURITY DEVICE
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
VICTORIA, APRIL 1994

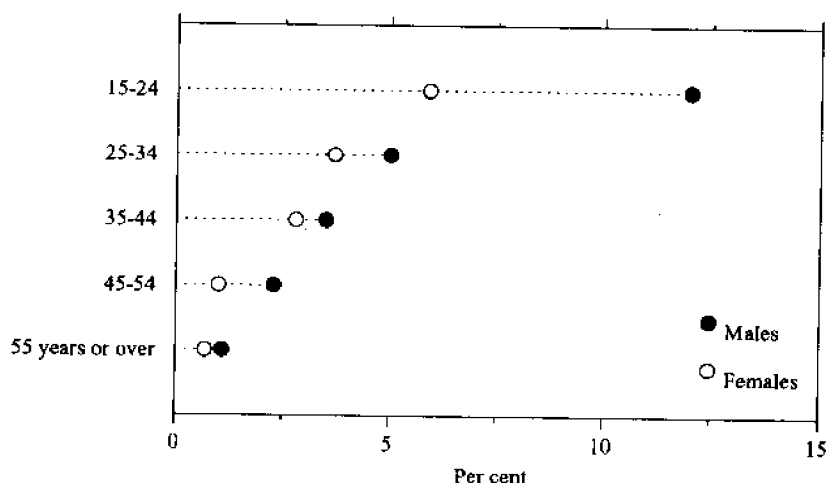


Source: Table 3

PERSONAL CRIME

- The number of people who were victims of personal crime (robbery, assault or sexual assault) increased from 3 per cent in 1993 (109,000 persons) to 4 per cent in 1994 (127,000 persons). This was mainly due to the increase in the number of assaults.
- An estimated 79,000 males and 47,700 females were victims of a personal crime during the 12 months ended April 1994 representing victimisation rates of 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.
- The risk of victimisation of personal crime was highest for males 15-24 years (12 per cent). This has risen from 8 per cent in the 12 months ended April 1993.
- The risk of victimisation decreases significantly with increasing age for both males and females.

**VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME BY AGE BY SEX
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS
VICTORIA, APRIL 1994**



Source: Table 4

Risk factors

- Victimisation rates for personal crimes decreased with length of residency and generally increased with more frequent use of public transport and attendance at entertainment places after 6 pm.
- People who were unemployed had twice the crime victimisation rate of those employed or not in the labour force. This difference was not evident in 1993.

MULTIPLE VICTIMS

- Over 40 per cent of victims of a personal crime were victims on more than one occasion, compared with just over 20 per cent of household victims.
- Nearly 50 per cent of victims of assault experienced more than one assault during the 12 months to April 1994.
- About 10 per cent of victims of motor vehicle theft experienced more than one incident during the 12 months period.

REPORTING TO POLICE

- The proportion of victims reporting the last household incident to the police was similar between the 1993 and 1994 surveys.
- The reporting rates were over 80 per cent for break and enter, nearly 40 per cent for attempted break and enter and 94 per cent for motor vehicle thefts in the 1994 survey.
- The proportion of robbery victims who reported the last incident to the police was significantly higher in the 1994 survey (68 per cent) than in the 1993 survey (52 per cent). Reporting rates for assault were similar.

**TABLE 1. VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA, APRIL 1993 AND 1994**

Type of offence	1993		1994		1993	1994
	Victims	Non-victims	Victims	Non-victims	Victimisation rate	
	'000				Per cent (c)	
Households						
Break and enter	51.7	1,535.0	54.9	1,549.7	3.3	3.4
Attempted break and enter	41.8	1,545.0	39.6	1,565.1	2.6	2.5
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (b)	86.1	1,500.6	85.7	1,519.0	5.4	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	27.0	1,559.7	29.9	1,574.7	1.7	1.9
Total household crime (b)	110.8	1,476.0	111.8	1,492.8	7.0	7.0
Persons						
Robbery	34.7	3,382.2	39.2	3,370.9	1.0	1.1
Assault	76.3	3,340.6	88.3	3,321.8	2.2	2.6
Sexual assault (d)	7.6	1,634.2	8.2	1,640.8	0.5	0.5
Total personal crime (b)	108.8	3,308.2	126.8	3,283.3	3.2	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) Of all households/persons. (d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

**TABLE 2. VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994**

Other characteristics	1994			1993	1994
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate	
	'000			Per cent (b)	
Major statistical region					
Melbourne	89.1	1,044.9	1,134.0	7.4	7.9
Balance of Victoria	22.7	447.9	470.6	6.1	4.8
Household type					
Couple with child(ren)	41.4	549.4	590.7	6.9	7.0
Couple only	20.1	384.7	404.7	5.3	5.0
One parent household	13.7	120.6	134.3	9.8	10.2
Person living alone	20.0	285.4	305.5	7.3	6.6
Other households	16.6	152.7	169.4	7.9	9.8
Total households	111.8	1,492.8	1,604.6	7.0	7.0

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

**TABLE 3. VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
SELECTED RISK FACTORS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994**

SELECTED RISK FACTORS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994					
Selected risk factors	Victims	1994		1993	1994
		Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate	
		'000			Per cent (b)
Whether a member of Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch -					
Member	38.4	528.3	566.7	5.6	6.8
Not a member	58.1	789.6	847.7	7.6	6.9
Don't know	15.3	174.9	190.2	8.4	8.1
Type of security devices in households (c)					
Electronic devices	27.6	306.1	333.7	9.0	8.3
Physical devices	85.0	1,093.5	1,178.4	7.3	7.2
Other	*5.0	76.9	81.9	10.9	*6.1
No security devices	19.5	285.5	304.9	5.3	6.4
Total	111.8	1,492.8	1,604.6	7.0	7.0

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Of households. (c) A household could have more than one type of security device. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all households. Households that did not state whether they had security devices have not been included in the table.

**TABLE 4. VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
AGE BY SEX, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994**

Age	1994			1993	1994
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation Rate	
MALES					
				Per cent (b)	
15-24 years	40.0	292.5	332.4	8.3	12.0
25-34 years	17.5	330.2	347.8	4.7	5.0
35-44 years	11.3	315.6	326.9	3.4	3.5
45-54 years	6.0	256.8	262.8	2.5	2.3
55-64 years	*2.1	182.3	184.4	*1.2	*1.1
65 years or over	*2.2	216.6	218.7	*0.4	*1.0
Total	79.0	1,593.9	1,673.0	3.9	4.7
FEMALES					
				Per cent (b)	
15-24 years	19.2	305.2	324.5	4.4	5.9
25-34 years	13.0	342.5	355.5	3.8	3.7
35-44 years	9.4	323.7	333.2	2.3	2.8
45-54 years	*2.7	256.4	259.1	*1.1	*1.0
55-64 years	*1.6	186.1	187.6	*0.5	*0.8
65 years or over	*1.8	275.4	277.3	*0.9	*0.7
Total	47.7	1,689.4	1,737.1	2.5	2.7
PERSONS					
				Per cent (b)	
15-24 years	59.2	597.7	656.9	6.4	9.0
25-34 years	30.5	672.7	703.2	4.3	4.3
35-44 years	20.8	639.3	660.1	2.8	3.1
45-54 years	8.6	513.2	521.8	1.8	1.7
55-64 years	*3.6	368.4	372.1	*0.9	*1.0
65 years or over	*4.0	492.0	496.0	*0.7	*0.8
Total	126.8	3,283.3	3,410.1	3.2	3.7

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

**TABLE 5. VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
SELECTED RISK FACTORS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994**

Selected risk factors	1994			1993	1994
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate	
		'000		Per cent (b)	
Length of occupancy in dwelling					
Less than 1 year	31.6	432.7	464.3	5.2	6.8
1 to less than 3 years	26.4	528.8	555.2	4.0	4.8
3 to less than 5 years	13.7	335.8	349.6	3.1	3.9
5 years or more	55.1	1,986.0	2,041.1	2.5	2.7
Frequency of travel on public transport after 6 pm in the last 12 months					
More than once a week	19.1	183.7	202.7	9.6	9.4
Once a week	6.0	99.5	105.5	*4.7	5.7
At least once a month	14.8	144.2	158.9	5.8	9.3
Less than once a month	87.0	2,856.0	2,942.9	2.6	3.0
Frequency of attending entertainment places after 6 pm in the last 12 months					
More than once a week	37.0	431.9	468.9	8.1	7.9
Once a week	37.9	600.6	638.6	3.9	5.9
At least once a month	22.8	786.0	808.7	2.9	2.8
Less than once a month	29.1	1,464.8	1,493.9	1.6	1.9
Total	126.8	3,283.3	3,410.1	3.2	3.7

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

**TABLE 6. VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994**

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994					
Other characteristics	1994			1993	1994
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate	
	'000			Per cent (b)	
Major statistical region					
Melbourne	96.2	2,359.1	2,455.3	3.3	3.9
Balance of Victoria	30.6	924.2	954.8	2.9	3.2
Labour force status					
Employed	72.8	1,885.1	1,957.9	3.6	3.7
Unemployed	17.7	217.0	234.6	4.7	7.5
Not in the labour force	36.3	1,181.2	1,217.6	2.2	3.0
Total	126.8	3,283.3	3,410.1	3.2	3.7

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

TABLE 7. VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994

<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or more</i>	<i>Total victims</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three or more</i>
			'000			Per cent	
Households							
Break and enter	47.7	5.8	*1.5	54.9	86.8	10.5	*2.7
Attempted break and enter	31.9	*4.4	*3.2	39.6	80.7	*11.2	*8.1
<i>Break and enter or attempted break and enter (b)</i>	67.3	12.0	6.4	85.7	78.5	14.0	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	27.1	***	***	29.9	90.5	***	***
Total household victims (b)	87.7	16.7	7.4	111.8	78.4	15.0	6.6
Persons							
Robbery	29.5	5.9	*3.8	39.2	75.2	15.0	*9.8
Assault	46.0	17.2	25.1	88.3	52.1	19.5	28.5
Sexual assault (c)	6.1	**1.1	**1.0	8.2	74.3	**13.4	**12.3
Total personal victims (b)	72.0	23.8	31.0	126.8	56.8	18.8	24.4

(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 8. VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS: WHETHER POLICE TOLD ABOUT LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, VICTORIA, APRIL 1993 AND 1994

Type of offence	1993			1994			1993	1994
	Police		Total victims	Police		Total victims	Police told	
	Police told	not told		Police told	not told			
	'000						Per cent (b)	
Households								
Break and enter	42.8	8.9	51.7	46.0	8.9	54.9	82.9	83.8
Attempted break and enter	16.5	25.2	41.8	14.6	24.6	39.6	39.6	37.0
Motor vehicle theft	25.5	**1.6	27.0	28.1	*1.9	29.9	94.2	93.7
Persons								
Robbery	18.1	16.6	34.7	26.6	12.6	39.2	52.2	67.8
Assault	26.9	49.4	76.3	30.9	57.4	88.3	35.3	35.0
Sexual assault (c)	**2.5	5.1	7.6	**1.0	7.2	8.2	**33.1	**12.0

(a) Refer to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. (b) Of all households/persons. (c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains results from a survey of Crime and Safety which was conducted throughout Victoria in April 1994 as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey was conducted and funded at the request of the Department of Justice, Victoria.

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 MPS, with the exception of private dwellings containing only visitors. The MPS was conducted during the two weeks commencing Monday, 11 April 1994.

4 Information was sought from approximately 12,800 persons, of whom about 10,850 (85 per cent) responded. Data pertaining to households were sought from approximately 6,020 households and about 5,060 (84 per cent) 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 goals (included in the MPS) 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. All females aged 18 years or over were provided with an additional questionnaire relating to their personal experiences of sexual assault only.

Comparisons with police statistics

9 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.

Definitions

10 *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.

11 *Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch*: A community-based crime prevention program mainly aimed at preventing break and enter offences.

12 *Offence*: Indicates crimes which persons or households reported had been committed against them.

13 *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.

14 *Attempted break & enter offence*: An incident where an attempt was made to break into the respondent's home.

15 *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.

16 *Robbery*: An incident where someone had stolen something from a respondent by threatening or attacking them.

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

18 *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.

19 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.

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

21 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.

22 Employed : Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self employed persons); or
- (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay or less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place or employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

23 Unemployed: Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and;

(i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week);
or

(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or

(b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

24 Not in the labour force: Persons who were not in the categories *employed* or *unemployed*, as defined.

Related publications

25 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, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)
National Crime Statistics, January-December 1993 (4510.0)
Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1992 (4509.1)
Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1991 (4509.4)
Crime Victims, Western Australia, October 1991 (4506.5)
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)

Symbols and other usages

- * estimate is subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.
- ** estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (more than 50 per cent). Refer to the Technical Notes on Data Reliability.
- *** data is not released due to confidentiality requirements.

TECHNICAL NOTES ON DATA RELIABILITY

Estimation procedure

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 both 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 effects 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.

Estimates of sampling error

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) (Table A).

8 There are about two chances in three (67 per cent) that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all persons had been included in the survey. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95 per cent) that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

9 Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.

10 The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the *relative standard error* (RSE). For example, if an estimate of 5,560 persons has a standard error of 1,390, then the estimate has a relative standard error of $1,390/5,560 \times 100 = 25$ per cent. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

11 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 relative standard error of a proportion or percentage is -

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

12 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 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 per cent should not be regarded as reliable, and are indicated by the symbol **.

13 Although figures for these small components may be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

14 An example of the calculation on use of standard error is as follows: from Table A we see that a population estimate of 6,000 persons (column 1) has a standard error of 1,450 (column 2). Therefore, there are two chances in three that the number which would result if all persons were included in the survey lies in the range 4,550 to 7,450 (one SE either side of the estimate). There are 19 chances in 20 that the true number lies in the range 3,100 to 8,900 (2 SEs either side of the estimate).

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS, VICTORIA, APRIL 1994

Size of estimate (households or persons)	Standard error (number)	Relative standard error (per cent)
1,000	600	60.2
1,500	740	49.2
2,000	850	42.6
2,500	950	38.0
3,000	1,050	34.6
3,500	1,100	31.9
4,000	1,200	29.8
4,500	1,250	28.0
5,000	1,300	26.5
6,000	1,450	24.0
8,000	1,650	20.6
10,000	1,800	18.2
20,000	2,500	12.4
30,000	2,950	9.9
40,000	3,350	8.4
50,000	3,650	7.3
100,000	4,850	4.9
200,000	6,400	3.2
300,000	7,500	2.5
400,000	8,300	2.1
500,000	9,000	1.8

VICTORIAN CRIME AND SAFETY SURVEY

APRIL 1994

NEED ADDITIONAL DATA?

The survey *Crime and Safety* provides information on the incidence of selected categories of crime, reporting behaviour, and victimisation risk factors for persons aged 15 years and over for the period of 12 months ended April 1994. In addition, females aged 18 years and over were asked to provide information on their personal experience of sexual assaults. A customised data service is now available to meet special data requirements.

Information collected in the survey includes:

- Length of residence
- Socio-economic profile of the victims
- Whether a member of Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch
- Household security:
 - security devices installed and
 - reasons for having the security devices
- Victimisation risk factors:
 - frequency of attending evening entertainment
 - types of entertainment places attended
 - frequency of using public transport in the evening
- Types of offences:
 - (i) For break and enter, attempted break and enter, motor vehicle theft, robbery, assault and sexual assault:
 - number of incidents in the last twelve months
 - number of incidents reported to the police, and
 - the main reason why the incident was not reported to the police.
 - (ii) For break and enter:
 - description of items stolen
 - (iii) For motor vehicle theft:
 - location of incident,
 - type of registered owner, and
 - whether covered by comprehensive insurance
 - (iv) For robbery, assault and sexual assault:
 - location of the last incident,
 - whether a weapon was used, and
 - whether the offender was known to the victim.

Data can be classified by the following variables:

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Household type
- Country of birth
- Year of arrival in Australia
- Whether studying
- Labour force region
- Labour force status
- Status of worker

To discuss your data requirements, or for further information regarding this survey, please contact Paul Taylor on (03) 615 7350.



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

(Steadycorn 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

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS Office (see below).

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).

Sales and Inquiries

Regional Offices	Information Inquiries	Bookshop Sales
SYDNEY (02)	268 4611	268 4620
MELBOURNE (03)	615 7000	615 7829
BRISBANE (07)	222 6351	222 6350
PERTH (09)	360 5140	360 5307
ADELAIDE (08)	237 7100	237 7582
HOBART (002)	20 5800	20 5800
CANBERRA (06)	207 0326	207 0326
DARWIN (089)	43 2111	43 2111
National Office		
ACT (06)	252 6007	008 020 608

ABS Email Addresses

Keylink	STAT.INFO/ABS
X.400	(C:AU,A:TELMEMO,O:ABS,SN:INFO,FN:STAT)
Internet	STAT.INFO@ABS. TELEMEMO.AU



Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

