



# CRIME AND SAFETY

NEW  
SOUTH  
WALES

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Michael Clarke on Sydney 02 9268 4660.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The NSW Crime and Safety survey covers only selected types of household and personal crimes. Household crimes include break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft. Personal crimes include robbery, assault and sexual assault.

The terms used to describe the various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with legal or police definitions. Victims are counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents occurring.



### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics  
MPS Monthly Population Survey  
NSW New South Wales

Geoff Smith  
Acting Regional Director, New South Wales

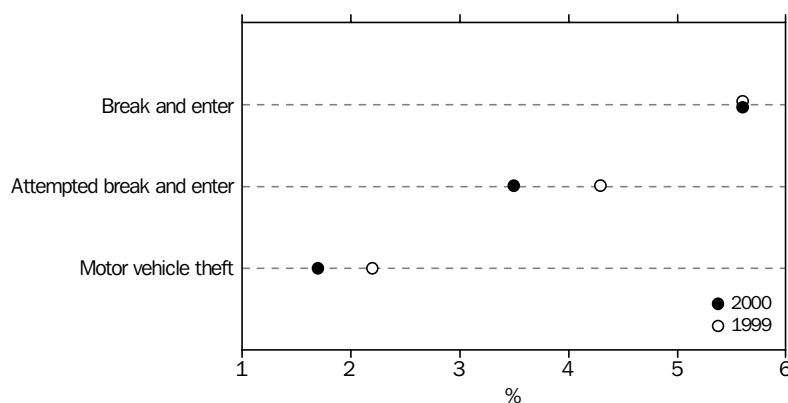
## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### HOUSEHOLD CRIME

In the 12 months to April 2000 a total of 229,000 households (9.4% of all households in NSW) were victims of crime. The household victimisation rate has decreased compared to that recorded for the same period in 1999 (10.7%). The victimisation rate for break and enter in 2000 was unchanged from the previous year (5.6%). The victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft fell slightly (1.7% in 2000 compared with 2.2% in 1999), however this difference could arise solely from sampling error. There has been a decline in the victimisation rate for attempted break and enter from 4.3% in 1999 to 3.5% in 2000.

Household victimisation varied according to region. The victimisation rate for Sydney was 10.4% compared with 7.8% for Balance of NSW. Victimization rates also varied according to household type. Relatively high victimisation rates were recorded for one parent households and other households (14.7% and 11.4% respectively) compared to victimisation rates for lone person households (8.1%) and couple only households (7.7%).

**1** VICTIMISATION RATES FOR HOUSEHOLD CRIME—1999 and 2000



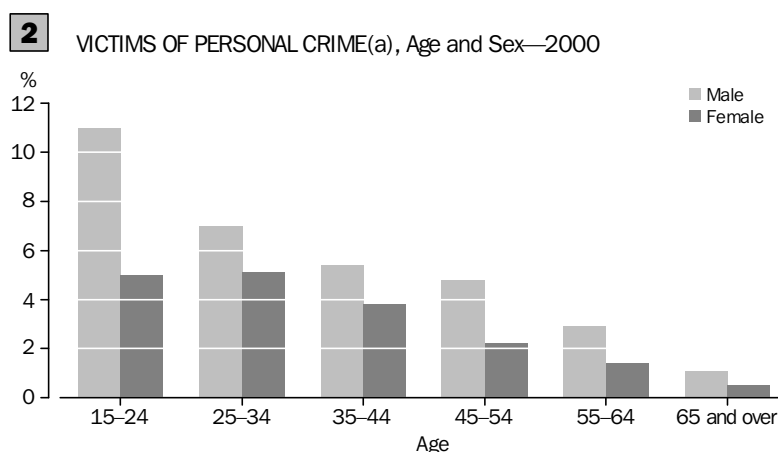
### PERSONAL CRIME

In the 12 months to April 2000 there were 223,300 residents of NSW who were victims of personal crime (robbery, assault or sexual assault), a victimisation rate of 4.4%. This victimisation rate was very similar to that recorded for the corresponding period in 1999 (4.7%). Victimization rates for both robbery (1.0%) and assault (3.6%) in 2000 were about the same as in 1999 (1.2% and 3.7% respectively).

Males were more likely to be victims of crime than females. There were 142,700 male victims, a victimisation rate of 5.7% and 80,600 female victims, a victimisation rate of 3.2%. Victimization rates for personal crime varied according to age. Among males, the highest victimisation rate (11.0%) occurred for those aged 15–24 years. Among females, the victimisation rates ranged from 0.5% for those aged 65 years and over, to around 5.0% for the 15–24 and 25–34 year age groups.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### PERSONAL CRIME *continued*



(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

People who were unemployed were generally more likely to be victims of personal crime. Unemployed persons recorded a victimisation rate of 9.4% compared to 5.1% for employed persons. People who were not in the labour force were least likely to be victims of personal crime, with a victimisation rate of 2.8%.

Of the 179,400 victims of assault, just under half (48%) stated that they knew the offender in the last incident.

### MULTIPLE VICTIMS

Among victims of household crime, 31% were victims on more than one occasion within the 12 month reference period. Of the victims of personal crime, 41% experienced more than one incident in the 12 month reference period. The multiple victimisation rate was highest for victims of assault (45%).

### REPORTING TO POLICE

Depending on the type of offence, reporting of incidents to the police varied widely. For household crime, the proportion of victims reporting the last incident to police was far greater for break and enter (72%) than for attempted break and enter (20%). An estimated 95% of motor vehicle theft victims reported the last incident to the police.

For break and enter and motor vehicle theft, rates of reporting to police remained similar to those for 1999. However, between 1999 and 2000 there was a decrease in the rate of reporting attempted break and enter to the police (32% in 1999 compared with 20% in 2000).

For victims of robbery, 43% reported the last incident to the police in 2000. This compares with 52% for the same period last year, although care should be taken in comparing these rates as they are based on a small sample of robbery victims. The reporting rate to the police for assault victims in 2000 was 35%, which was unchanged from the previous year.

### PERCEPTION OF CRIME/PUBLIC NUISANCE

The main perceived crime or public nuisance problem was housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, with 19% of people identifying this as their main problem. An estimated 49% of people did not think there were any crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood.

## VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME, Type of Offence

Type of offence	2000 . . . . .		VICTIMISATION RATE(a) . . .			
	Victims	Non-victims	1996	1997	1999	2000
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Households</b>						
Break and enter	136.9	2 298.7	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Attempted break and enter	85.6	2 350.0	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.5
Break and enter or attempted break and enter(b)	200.2	2 235.4	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	41.1	2 394.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
Total households(b)	229.0	2 206.6	9.8	10.2	10.7	9.4
<b>Persons</b>						
Robbery(c)	49.5	5 000.1	na	na	1.2	1.0
Assault	179.4	4 870.3	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.6
Sexual assault(d)	*5.2	2 419.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	*0.2
Total persons(b)	223.3	4 826.4	na	na	4.7	4.4

na not available

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Proportion of all households/persons.

(b) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

(c) Robbery, and consequently total person victimisation rates prior to 1999 are not comparable with data in this publication. (See paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.)

(d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

## VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME(a), Selected Characteristics

Selected characteristics	2000			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)	
	Victims	Non- victims	Total	1999	2000
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Major statistical region</b>					
Sydney	156.2	1 343.7	1 499.9	12.1	10.4
Balance of New South Wales	72.8	863.0	935.7	8.4	7.8
<b>Total households</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>2 206.6</b>	<b>2 435.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Household type</b>					
Couple with child(ren)	79.1	742.7	821.8	11.0	9.6
Couple only	44.2	530.7	574.9	7.9	7.7
One parent household	28.9	167.1	196.0	15.4	14.7
Person living alone	47.2	537.0	584.2	10.6	8.1
Other households	29.6	229.2	258.7	11.9	11.4
<b>Total households</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>2 206.6</b>	<b>2 435.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>

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

(b) Proportion of all households.

## VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a), Sex by Age

Age (years)	2000 . . . . .			VICTIMISATION RATE(b) . . . .	
	Victims '000	Non- victims '000	Total '000	1999 %	2000 %
MALES					
15-24	49.0	395.5	444.5	11.9	11.0
25-34	34.0	448.8	482.9	6.5	7.0
35-44	26.6	467.3	493.9	4.8	5.4
45-54	20.8	411.5	432.3	3.7	4.8
55-64	*8.5	286.9	295.5	3.5	*2.9
65 or over	*3.8	341.0	344.8	*1.0	*1.1
<b>Total males</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>2 351.1</b>	<b>2 493.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>
FEMALES					
15-24	21.3	407.8	429.1	8.1	5.0
25-34	24.8	465.2	489.9	5.0	5.1
35-44	19.0	475.8	494.8	4.5	3.8
45-54	9.3	416.8	426.1	2.7	2.2
55-64	*4.2	287.6	291.8	*1.3	*1.4
65 or over	*2.0	422.1	424.1	*0.9	*0.5
<b>Total females</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>2 475.3</b>	<b>2 555.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
PERSONS					
15-24	70.3	803.3	873.6	10.1	8.0
25-34	58.8	914.0	972.8	5.8	6.0
35-44	45.6	943.1	988.7	4.7	4.6
45-54	30.1	828.4	858.4	3.2	3.5
55-64	12.8	574.5	587.3	2.4	2.2
65 or over	*5.8	763.1	768.9	*1.0	*0.8
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>4 826.4</b>	<b>5 049.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

(b) Proportion of all persons.

## VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a), Selected Characteristics

Selected characteristics	2000 . . . . .			VICTIMISATION RATE(b) . . .	
	Victims '000	Non- victims '000	Total '000	1999 %	2000 %
<b>Major statistical region</b>					
Sydney	148.0	3 076.9	3 224.9	5.0	4.6
Balance of New South Wales	75.2	1 749.5	1 824.7	4.3	4.1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>4 826.4</b>	<b>5 049.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Labour force status</b>					
Employed	157.2	2 947.0	3 104.2	5.5	5.1
Unemployed	15.9	153.3	169.2	11.0	9.4
Not in the labour force	50.2	1 726.1	1 776.3	2.8	2.8
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>4 826.4</b>	<b>5 049.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

(b) Proportion of all persons.

## VICTIMS OF CRIME, Number of Incidents Experienced by Type of Offence

Type of offence	One '000	Two '000	Three or more '000	Total victims '000	One %	Two %	Three or more %
<b>Households</b>							
Break and enter	113.0	17.8	*6.1	136.9	82.6	13.0	*4.5
Attempted break and enter	54.2	24.9	*6.5	85.6	63.3	29.1	*7.6
Break and enter or attempted break and enter(a)	138.1	41.6	20.6	200.2	69.0	20.8	10.3
Motor vehicle theft	38.4	*2.6	—	41.1	93.6	*6.4	—
<b>Total households(a)</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>229.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Persons</b>							
Robbery	37.5	*6.6	*5.4	49.5	75.7	*13.4	*10.9
Assault	99.5	36.7	43.1	179.4	55.5	20.5	24.0
Sexual assault(b)	*3.4	np	np	*5.2	*65.3	np	np
<b>Total person victims(a)</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

(b) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.



## VICTIMS OF CRIME, Whether Police Told About Last Incident by Type of Offence

	2000 . . . . .		POLICE TOLD(a) . . . . .			
	<i>Police told</i>	<i>Police not told</i>				
<i>Type of offence</i>	'000	'000	1996	1997	1999	2000
			%	%	%	%
<b>Household victims</b>						
Break and enter	98.2	38.7	77.3	70.8	73.7	71.7
Attempted break and enter	16.9	68.7	24.3	25.5	32.3	19.7
Motor vehicle theft	39.1	*2.0	97.3	96.9	95.1	95.2
<b>Person victims</b>						
Robbery(b)	21.2	28.4	na	na	51.9	42.7
Assault	62.6	116.8	32.2	43.1	34.1	34.9
Sexual assault(c)	np	np	np	*18.8	*12.6	np

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Proportion of all household / person victims.

(b) Robbery, and consequently total person victimisation rates prior to 1999 are not comparable with data in this publication. (See paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes.)

(c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

## VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Whether Offender Known in Last Incident

<i>Whether offender known</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Offender known</b>		
Family member(a)	18.7	10.4
Friend(b)	14.6	8.1
Work/study colleague	11.8	6.6
Acquaintance	26.9	15.0
Neighbour	9.3	5.2
Other	*5.2	*2.9
<b>Total offender known(c)</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>
<b>Offender not known</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>
<b>Total assault victims</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Includes ex-partner.

(b) Includes (ex)girlfriend/(ex)boyfriend.

(c) Figures for individual categories do not sum to totals in this row, as an individual could be assaulted by more than one person in the last assault.

# PERSONS, Perceptions of Crime or Public Nuisance Problems in the Neighbourhood

	PERCEIVED TO BE A PROBLEM(a)		PERCEIVED TO BE THE MAIN PROBLEM . .	
<i>Crime or public nuisance problem</i>	'000	%	'000	%
.....				
Perceived problem(s)				
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1 665.9	33.0	941.7	18.6
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 399.6	27.7	357.7	7.1
Louts/youth gangs	983.9	19.5	264.6	5.2
Illegal drugs	875.9	17.3	250.3	5.0
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	1 224.5	24.2	298.6	5.9
Car theft	1 100.6	21.8	162.4	3.2
Drunkenness	682.7	13.5	103.4	2.0
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	368.8	7.3	59.8	1.2
Other theft	559.9	11.1	69.2	1.4
Prowlers/loiterers	411.1	8.1	40.2	0.8
Other assault	260.9	5.2	12.9	0.3
Sexual assault	145.8	2.9	*7.9	*0.2
Other	84.4	1.7	26.8	0.5
No perceived problem	2 454.1	48.6	2 454.1	48.6
<b>All persons</b>	<b>5 049.7</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>5 049.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

. . not applicable

(a) Figures in these columns do not sum to the total for all persons, as a person could nominate more than one problem.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains results from a survey on crime and safety which was conducted throughout NSW in April 2000 as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey was conducted and funded at the request of the NSW Police Service and the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

**2** Information was collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, reporting behaviour and individuals' perception of crime problems in their neighbourhood.

**3** The MPS was conducted during the two weeks commencing Monday, 10 April 2000.

**4** Information was sought from approximately 12,724 persons, of whom about 9,415 (74%) responded. Approximately 6,183 households were surveyed from which complete household data was obtained from 4,648 (75%) of these.

**5** Examination of successive waves of responses did not indicate any significant non-response bias. Estimation and imputation procedures were employed to reduce the effect of non-response.

### SCOPE

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

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys;
- overseas residents in Australia;
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
- persons living in sparsely settled areas of the state; and
- private dwellings containing visitors only.

**7** Residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and prisons were excluded from this survey.

### COVERAGE

**8** Coverage rules were applied to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection in the survey.

**9** Crime and safety questionnaires were either delivered to the selected households by ABS interviewers or, in the majority of cases, mailed out to households who were interviewed for the MPS over the telephone. The questionnaires were completed by household members and returned to the ABS by mail. Each household received:

- one questionnaire containing questions relating to the household as a whole;
- a questionnaire for each person aged 15 years or over relating to their personal experiences of crime;
- a questionnaire for each female aged 18 years or over relating to their personal experiences of sexual assault only.

### COMPARISONS WITH POLICE STATISTICS

**10** 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.

### BREAK IN TIME SERIES

**11** Additional questions about robbery incidents were included in the 1999 and 2000 NSW Crime and Safety Surveys. This has made it possible to collect

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### BREAK IN TIME SERIES

*continued*

robbery data that aligns with data collected from the 1998 National Crime and Safety Survey. This change has caused a break in the time series for robbery estimates published from the NSW Crime and Safety Surveys conducted in 1997 and earlier years. The definition of robbery for the statistics included in this publication can be found in the glossary. Comparison with results from the 1998 National Crime and Safety Survey for other offences is not recommended. Differences in question wording and processing procedures mean that survey estimates are not directly comparable.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

*Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997* (Cat. no. 1234.0)

*Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998* (Cat. no. 4509.0)

*Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.4)

*Crime and Safety, Victoria, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.2)

*Crime and Safety, Queensland, April 1995* (Cat. no. 4509.3)

*Crime and Safety, Western Australia, October 1999* (Cat. no. 4509.5)

*Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 4510.0)

## APPENDIX ADDITIONAL DATA

### ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

The NSW Crime and Safety survey provides information on the incidence of selected categories of crime and crime reporting behaviour, for persons aged 15 years and over for the 12 months to April 2000. In addition, females aged 18 years and over were asked to provide information on personal experiences of sexual assault.

A customised data service is available to meet special data requirements.

Information collected in the survey includes:

- Types of offences:
  - For break and enter, attempted break and enter, motor vehicle theft, robbery, assault and sexual assault:
    - whether an incident occurred in the last 12 months
    - number of incidents in the last 12 months
    - number of incidents reported to the police
    - whether the last incident was reported to police
    - the main reason why the last incident was not reported to the police
  - For break and enter and attempted break and enter:
    - where the most recent incident occurred
  - For break and enter:
    - what the offender did in the last incident
  - For robbery, assault and sexual assault:
    - location of the last incident
    - whether a weapon was used
    - occurrence of physical injury
    - how many offenders there were
    - whether the offender(s) were known to the victim
    - how the offender(s) were known to the victim
  - For robbery:
    - what happened in the last incident
    - whether anything was stolen in the last incident
    - what was stolen in the last incident
- Perceived crime or public nuisance problems.

Data can be classified by the following variables:

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Household type
- Country of birth
- Year of arrival in Australia
- Labour force region (NSW only)
- Labour force status.

To discuss your data requirements or for further information regarding this survey please contact Michael Clarke on Sydney 02 9268 4660.

## TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

**1** For this survey, the effects of non-response were investigated by analysing the demographic composition of the monthly population survey sample and response patterns after reminder action. This information was used to determine the appropriate adjustment procedure for non-response.

**2** Estimates derived from this survey were obtained using a post-stratification procedure. This procedure ensured that the survey estimates for persons conformed to independent estimates of the population by age, sex and part of state. A similar procedure also ensured that household estimates conformed to independent estimates of households by number of adults, number of children in the household and part of state.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

#### *Non-sampling errors*

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

**4** Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data. 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. The extent of these errors could vary considerably from survey to survey and from question to question. 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 obtained from a sample, rather than the entire population.

## TECHNICAL NOTE STANDARD ERRORS

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

- 1** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the *standard error* (see table below).
- 2** There are about two chances in three (67%) that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all households/persons had been included in the survey. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the estimate will lie within two standard errors.
- 3** Linear interpolation is used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.
- 4** The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate. 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). The relative standard error is a measure of the error likely to have occurred due to sampling.

- 5** 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—

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

- 6** For all tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates and percentages with relative standard errors greater than 25% have been included, preceded by the symbol \* to indicate that they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

# TECHNICAL NOTE STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING  
ERROR *continued*

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS AND  
PERSONS, APRIL 2000

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
number of households or persons	no.	%
1 000	743	74.3
1 500	927	61.8
2 000	1 079	54.0
2 500	1 212	48.5
3 000	1 331	44.4
3 500	1 439	41.1
4 000	1 539	38.5
5 000	1 718	34.4
8 000	2 155	26.9
10 000	2 392	23.9
20 000	3 271	16.4
30 000	3 896	13.0
50 000	4 812	9.6
100 000	6 311	6.3
200 000	8 128	4.1
300 000	9 346	3.1
500 000	11 047	2.2
1 000 000	13 645	1.4
2 000 000	16 554	0.8



## GLOSSARY

<b>Household</b>	A group of persons of a private 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.
<b>Offence</b>	Indicates crimes which persons or households reported as having been committed against them.
<b>Break and enter</b>	An incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. The respondent's home was also defined to include their garage or shed. Break and enter offences relating to their car or garden were excluded.
<b>Attempted break and enter</b>	An incident where an attempt was made to break into the respondent's home.
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	An incident where a registered motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household.
<b>Robbery</b>	An incident where someone had stolen anything from a respondent by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where someone attempted to steal something from the victim but nothing was actually stolen.
<b>Assault</b>	An incident, other than a robbery where the respondent was threatened with force or attacked.
<b>Sexual assault</b>	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 and over were asked sexual assault questions.
<b>Victim</b>	A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.
<b>Victimisation rate</b>	The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.
<b>Crime or public nuisance problems</b>	Anything perceived by the respondent to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance.
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	Respondents were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood. The perception of this term was left to the respondent.





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