

# **CRIME AND SAFETY**

**NEW  
SOUTH  
WALES**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 5 DEC 2003

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## **I N Q U I R I E S**

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

## INTRODUCTION

This publication contains results from the April 2003 survey of Crime and Safety, New South Wales (NSW). The 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. See the Glossary for the definitions of terms as used in this survey. Unless otherwise specified, differences between data items noted in the Summary of Findings are statistically significant. See the Technical Note for further details.

## COMPARISONS

Figures in this publication are compared with the last NSW Crime and Safety Survey, which was conducted in April 2001. In 2002 a national crime and safety survey was conducted. Due to differences in question wording and processing procedures any comparisons with results from the 2002 survey should be undertaken with caution.

## ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding, and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that may be calculated from the rounded figures.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics  
MPS Monthly Population Survey  
NSW New South Wales  
RSE relative standard error  
SE standard error

John Struik  
Regional Director, New South Wales

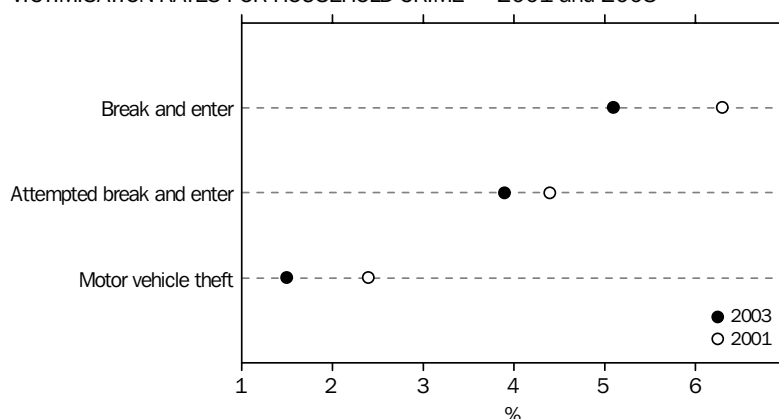
## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### HOUSEHOLD CRIME

A total of 235,700 households (9.4% of all households in NSW) were victims of household crime in the 12 months to April 2003. The household victimisation rate decreased between 2001 and 2003 for all the selected household crimes: break and enter (6.3% down to 5.1%); attempted break and enter (4.4% down to 3.9%); and motor vehicle theft (2.4% down to 1.5%).

The household victimisation rate for Sydney (9.9%) was higher than for the Balance of NSW (8.5%). Victimization rates also varied according to household type. Victimization rates ranged from a high of 12.9% for one-parent households down to 7.9% for couple only households.

VICTIMISATION RATES FOR HOUSEHOLD CRIME — 2001 and 2003

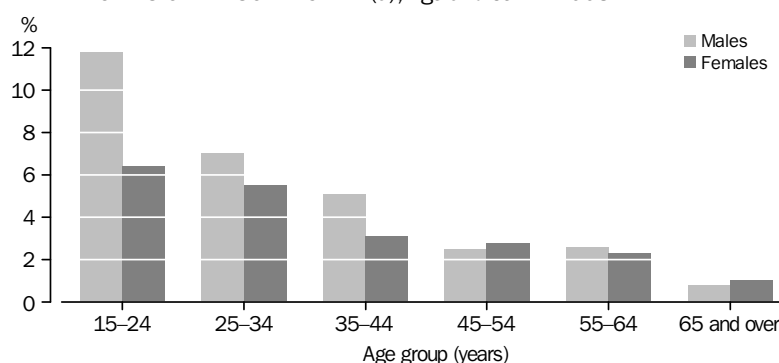


### PERSONAL CRIME

There were 232,300 usual residents of NSW who were victims of personal crime in the 12 months to April 2003, a victimisation rate of 4.5%. This victimisation rate was lower than that recorded 24 months earlier (5.1%). The victimisation rate for robbery (0.8%) was slightly lower than that reported in 2001 (1.0%) but this decrease was not statistically significant. The victimisation rate for assault (3.5%) was lower than for the same period in 2001 (4.2%).

Males were more likely to be victims of crime than females. There were 137,400 male victims, a victimisation rate of 5.3%, and 94,800 female victims, a victimisation rate of 3.6%. Victimization rates for personal crime varied according to age. The highest victimisation rate for persons was amongst 15–24 year olds (9.1%).

VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a), Age and sex — 2003



(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### PERSONAL CRIME *continued*

Of the 184,700 victims of assault, just over half (51%) stated that they knew their offender. This was similar to the 51% of people who reported that they knew their offender in 2001.

The victimisation rate for unemployed people was 6.5% compared to 5.0% for employed persons and 3.3% for those persons who were not in the labour force.

When comparing Sydney with the Balance of NSW, the 2003 victimisation rates for personal crime were similar. Sydney had a victimisation rate of 4.4%, while the victimisation rate for the Balance of NSW was 4.5%. The victimisation rate for Sydney decreased in 2003 from 5.5%, recorded in 2001. The victimisation rates for the Balance of NSW were similar for the two periods.

### MULTIPLE VICTIMS

Of those households which experienced household crime, 28% were victims on more than one occasion within the 12 month reference period. The multiple victimisation rate was highest for victims of attempted break and enter (32%). Of those persons who were victims of personal crime, 41% experienced more than one incident in the 12 month reference period and the multiple victimisation rate was highest for victims of assault (44%).

### REPORTING TO POLICE

Reporting of incidents to the police varied according to the type of offence. For household crime, the proportion of victims reporting the most recent incident to police was considerably higher for break and enter (72%) than for attempted break and enter (28%). In contrast, an estimated 94% of motor vehicle theft victims reported the most recent incident to police. For each of the individual household offences, the proportions reporting the most recent incident to the police were similar to 2001.

For personal crime, the most recent incident was reported to police by 53% of robbery victims and 39% of assault victims. The rate of reporting assaults to the police has increased from 30% in 2001. Although the reporting rate for robbery has increased compared to 2001 (39%), this increase is not statistically significant.

### PERCEPTION OF CRIME/PUBLIC NUISANCE

An estimated 50% of people did not think there were any crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. This percentage has increased since 2001 (45%). The main perceived crime or public nuisance problem was housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, with 15% of people identifying this as the main problem. Other problems identified included dangerous/ noisy driving (9%), vandalism/graffiti/damage to property (8%) and louts/youth gangs (5%).

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

Type of offence	2003		VICTIMISATION RATE(a)			
	Victims	Non-victims	1999	2000	2001	2003
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Households</b>						
Break and enter	127.6	2 389.0	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.1
Attempted break and enter	98.5	2 418.1	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.9
Break and enter or attempted break and enter(b)	206.9	2 309.7	8.8	8.2	9.6	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	38.0	2 478.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.5
Total(b)	235.7	2 280.9	10.7	9.4	11.4	9.4
<b>Persons</b>						
Robbery	42.7	5 168.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8
Assault	184.7	5 026.3	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.5
Sexual assault(c)	*12.0	2 482.5	0.7	*0.2	0.5	*0.5
Total(b)	232.3	4 978.7	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.5

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(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) 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	2003			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)	
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	2001	2003
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Major statistical region</b>					
Sydney	152.6	1 392.2	1 544.8	13.3	9.9
Balance of NSW	83.1	888.7	971.7	8.3	8.5
Total	235.7	2 280.9	2 516.6	11.4	9.4
<b>Household type</b>					
Couple with child(ren)	70.6	725.7	796.3	10.6	8.9
Couple only	47.2	552.3	599.5	9.0	7.9
One parent	30.9	209.4	240.3	15.6	12.9
Person living alone	64.0	531.5	595.5	11.2	10.8
Other	22.9	262.0	284.9	15.5	8.0
Total	235.7	2 280.9	2 516.6	11.4	9.4

(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 group (years)	2003			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)	
	Victims	Non- victims	Total	2001	2003
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES					
15-24	54.3	405.6	459.9	12.9	11.8
25-34	34.8	460.4	495.2	7.1	7.0
35-44	25.5	470.1	495.6	5.0	5.1
45-54	*11.3	432.6	444.0	5.4	*2.5
55-64	*8.7	322.7	331.4	*2.4	*2.6
65 and over	*2.9	354.9	357.7	*1.3	*0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>2 446.3</b>	<b>2 583.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
FEMALES					
15-24	28.2	413.8	442.0	8.6	6.4
25-34	27.3	472.4	499.7	5.2	5.5
35-44	15.2	477.2	492.4	4.9	3.1
45-54	12.4	429.4	441.9	3.4	2.8
55-64	*7.4	317.4	324.7	*1.2	*2.3
65 and over	*4.3	422.2	426.5	*1.0	*1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>2 532.4</b>	<b>2 627.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
PERSONS					
15-24	82.5	819.3	901.8	10.8	9.1
25-34	62.1	932.8	994.9	6.1	6.2
35-44	40.7	947.3	988.0	5.0	4.1
45-54	23.7	862.1	885.8	4.4	2.7
55-64	16.0	640.1	656.1	1.8	2.4
65 and over	*7.2	777.1	784.3	*1.2	*0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>4 978.7</b>	<b>5 211.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

(b) Proportion of all persons.

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

Selected characteristics	2003			VICTIMISATION RATE(b)	
	Victims	Non- victims	Total	2001	2003
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>Major statistical region</b>					
Sydney	146.1	3 165.0	3 311.1	5.5	4.4
Balance of NSW	86.2	1 813.7	1 899.9	4.4	4.5
<i>Total</i>	232.3	4 978.7	5 211.0	5.1	4.5
<b>Labour force status</b>					
Employed	160.7	3 061.1	3 221.7	5.5	5.0
Unemployed	*11.5	164.4	175.8	9.4	*6.5
Not in the labour force	60.1	1 753.3	1 813.4	4.2	3.3
<i>Total</i>	232.3	4 978.7	5 211.0	5.1	4.5

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(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 '000	One %	Two %	Three or more %
<b>Households</b>							
Break and enter	104.6	17.5	*5.5	127.6	82.0	13.7	*4.3
Attempted break and enter	66.5	24.0	*8.0	98.5	67.5	24.3	*8.1
Break and enter or attempted break and enter(a)	148.6	36.2	22.2	206.9	71.8	17.5	10.7
Motor vehicle theft	35.2	np	np	38.0	92.6	np	np
Total(a)	169.0	40.8	25.9	235.7	71.7	17.3	11.0
<b>Persons</b>							
Robbery	34.1	*6.6	**2.0	42.7	80.0	*15.4	**4.6
Assault	103.0	34.7	47.0	184.7	55.8	18.8	25.4
Sexual assault(b)	*9.2	np	np	12.0	*76.7	np	np
Total(a)	136.4	42.3	53.5	232.3	58.7	18.2	23.0

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

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 most recent incident by type of offence

Type of offence	2003		POLICE TOLD(a)			
	Police told	Police not told	1999	2000	2001	2003
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Households</b>						
Break and enter	92.2	35.4	73.7	71.7	73.1	72.2
Attempted break and enter	27.6	70.9	32.3	19.7	32.2	28.1
Motor vehicle theft	35.7	**2.3	95.1	95.2	95.3	93.8
<b>Persons</b>						
Robbery	22.6	20.1	51.9	42.7	38.6	52.9
Assault	72.0	112.7	34.1	34.9	29.8	39.0
Sexual assault(b)	**2.5	*9.5	12.6	np	*16.1	**21.0

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

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

(a) Proportion of all household/person victims.

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

## VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, Whether offender known in most recent incident

Whether offender  
known '000 %

Offender known		
Family member(a)	21.1	11.4
Friend(b)	17.4	9.4
Work/study colleague	12.4	6.7
Acquaintance	17.3	9.3
Neighbour	*8.7	*4.7
Other	19.9	10.8
Total offender known(c)	94.8	51.3

Offender not known(d) 89.9 48.7

**Total assault victims 184.7 100.0**

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(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 most recent assault.

(d) Includes where respondent answered 'Don't know'.

## PERSONS, Perceptions of crime or public nuisance problems in the neighbourhood

<i>Crime or public nuisance problems</i>	<i>Perceived to be a problem(a)</i>		<i>Perceived to be the main problem</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
.....				
Perceived problems				
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from home	1 527.2	29.3	756.0	14.5
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 523.2	29.2	493.1	9.5
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	1 339.8	25.7	391.8	7.5
Louts/youth gangs	1 088.6	20.9	276.1	5.3
Illegal drugs	742.3	14.2	194.4	3.7
Car theft	949.2	18.2	118.2	2.3
Drunkenness	813.2	15.6	109.4	2.1
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	385.2	7.4	75.9	1.5
Other theft	553.9	10.6	61.4	1.2
Other	104.2	2.0	37.4	0.7
Prowlers/loiterers	410.4	7.9	33.0	0.6
Other assault	264.1	5.1	29.3	0.6
Sexual assault	162.7	3.1	15.4	0.3
No perceived problem	2 619.4	50.3	2 619.4	50.3
<b>All persons</b>	<b>5 211.0</b>	<b>. .</b>	<b>5 211.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.. 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 2003 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (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 survey was conducted during the two weeks commencing Monday 7 April 2003.

**4** Information was sought from approximately 12,400 persons, of whom about 9,000 (73%) responded. Data pertaining to households were sought from approximately 6,100 households and about 4,450 (73%) replied.

**5** Examination of successive waves of responses did not indicate any significant non-response bias. Estimation 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 dependents) stationed in Australia
- private dwellings containing visitors only
- residents of non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and prisons.

### COVERAGE

**7** 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.

**8** Crime and safety questionnaires were mailed out to households who were included in the MPS. 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.

### COMPARISON WITH POLICE STATISTICS

**9** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### BREAK IN TIME SERIES

**10** Additional questions about robbery incidents were included in the 1999 and subsequent NSW Crime and Safety Surveys. This has made it possible to collect robbery data that aligns more closely with data collected from the 1998 and 2002 National Crime and Safety Surveys. 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. Comparisons with results from the 1998 and 2002 National Crime and Safety Surveys for all offences should be undertaken with caution. Differences in question wording and processing procedures mean that survey estimates are not directly comparable.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**11** The ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, government and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

### 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 National Classification of Offences (ANCO)*, 1997, cat. no. 1234.0  
*Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 2001*, cat. no. 4509.1  
*Crime and Safety, Australia, April 2002*, cat. no. 4509.0  
*Crime and Safety, South Australia, October 2000*, 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, 2002*, cat. no. 4510.0

## APPENDIX ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

### ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

In addition to the statistics provided in this publication, ABS can produce upon request customised tables to meet special data requirements. Inquiries should be made to the contact person shown on the front of this publication. Information collected in the survey included:

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

Data can be classified by the following variables:

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

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

## TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

**1** Estimates derived from this survey were obtained in two stages. In the first stage the effects of non-response were investigated by analysing the demographic composition of the Monthly Population Survey sample and response patterns after reminder action had been undertaken. This information was used to determine the appropriate adjustment procedure for non-response.

**2** The second stage was a complex ratio estimation procedure which ensured that the survey estimates for persons conformed to independent estimates of the population by age, sex, and part of state, rather than to the age, sex, and part of state distribution among respondents. 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 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. The extent of these errors could vary considerably from survey to survey and from question to question. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of staff, and efficient data processing procedures.

#### *Sampling errors*

**6** Sampling errors are the errors which occur by chance because the data were obtained from a sample, rather than from the entire population.

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING 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) (see table on page 14).

**8** There are about 2 chances in 3 (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

**9** Linear interpolation is 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. 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 — (where  $x$  is the estimate)

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

**11** An example of the calculation and use of standard errors for estimates of households follows. Table 1 shows that the estimated number of households in NSW that have been a victim of motor vehicle theft is 38,000. Since the estimate is between 30,000 and 50,000 the standard error (as shown in the table on page 14) will be between 4,547 and 5,542 and can be approximated as 5,000 (by linear interpolation). Thus there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been obtained, had all dwellings been included in the survey, lies between 33,000 and 43,000. Similarly, there are about 19 chances in 20 that the value lies between 28,000 and 48,000.

## ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS *continued*

**12** Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. This 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 —

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

**13** Only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentage with a larger RSE have been included, preceded by \* (RSE between 25% and 50%) or \*\* (RSE greater than 50%) to indicate that they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

## STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS—April 2003

Size of estimate (households or persons)	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	%
1,000	711.6	71.2
1,500	932.2	62.1
2,000	1 120.1	56.0
2,500	1 285.7	51.4
3,000	1 434.6	47.8
3,500	1 570.7	44.9
4,000	1 696.2	42.4
5,000	1 922.7	38.5
8,000	2 470.9	30.9
10,000	2 766.1	27.7
20,000	3 828.0	19.1
30,000	4 546.8	15.2
50,000	5 541.9	11.1
100,000	7 008.9	7.0
200,000	8 527.1	4.3
300,000	9 392.9	3.1
500,000	10 411.4	2.1
1,000,000	11 575.8	1.2
2,000,000	12 380.7	0.6

**14** Where differences between data items have been noted in the Summary of Findings, they are statistically significant unless otherwise specified. In this publication a statistically significant difference is one where there are 19 chances in 20 that the difference noted reflects a true difference between population groups of interest rather than being the result of sampling variability.



## GLOSSARY

<b>Assault</b>	An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was threatened with force or attack.
<b>Attempted break and enter</b>	An incident where an attempt was made to break into the respondent's home.
<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>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>Family member</b>	Includes Partner, Parent, Sibling, Child of victim, Other family member, Ex-partner and Family member (not further specified).
<b>Friend</b>	Includes Girlfriend/boyfriend, Ex-girlfriend/ex-boyfriend, Other friend and Other known person (not further specified).
<b>Household</b>	A group of persons in 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>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>Neighbourhood</b>	Respondents were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood. The perception of this term was left to the respondent.
<b>Offence</b>	Indicates crimes which persons or households reported as having been committed against them.
<b>Robbery</b>	An incident where someone stole something 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>Sexual assault</b>	An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes 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.
<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.





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