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# CRIME VICTIMISATION, AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

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## CONTENTS

page

### SUMMARY COMPONENTS

1 Notes	2
2 Summary of findings	3

### TABLE SECTIONS

3 List of tables	11
4 Prevalence of crime	13
5 Personal crime	16
6 Household crime	25
7 Feelings of safety	32
8 Populations	34

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

9 Explanatory notes	35
10 Appendix: Populations	42
11 Technical note: Data quality	43
12 Glossary	46

## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Soula Macfarlane on Melbourne (03) 9615 7374.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents first results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) redesigned national Crime Victimization Survey, conducted from July 2008 to June 2009 using the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS). The publication includes data about victims for a selected range of personal and household offences, whether victims reported these incidents to police, characteristics of victims and characteristics of their most recent incident, and people's perceptions of safety and problems in their neighbourhood. Unless otherwise specified, differences between data items noted in the Summary of Findings are statistically significant. See the Technical Note (paragraph 12) for further details.

### ABOUT THIS SURVEY

The survey forms part of a commitment by the ABS to present a comprehensive view of crime and the criminal justice system in Australia. The survey focuses on selected categories of more serious crime and high volume crimes. The MPHS is conducted throughout Australia as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey and interviews are conducted predominantly by telephone. One randomly selected person per household, aged 15 years or over, was asked about whether they or their household experienced selected personal or household crimes, providing information about incidents that occurred over a 12-month period before the date of interview during 2008-09. Sexual assault data were collected from people aged 18 years or over. For more information about the survey refer to the Explanatory Notes.

### CHANGES TO THE ABS CRIME VICTIMISATION SURVEY

Outcomes from a review of this collection in 2006-07 have resulted in a major redesign of the ABS national Crime Victimization Survey. Previously, the ABS conducted a national Crime and Safety Survey on a three-yearly basis; latest results from this survey were published in Crime and Safety, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 4509.0). The redeveloped Crime Victimization Survey has resulted in improved methodology, more timely headline indicators about the level of crime victimisation in Australia and flexibility to cater for new and emerging areas of crime. As a result of changes to methodology there is a break in series and data is not comparable to previous data about crime victimisation in the above publication. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 35-41.

### COMPARISONS TO OTHER ABS CRIME SOURCES

The ABS publishes data relating to crime from a range of different sources, and differing measurement methodologies can produce different estimates. As different methods are used, caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons to these sources. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraph 42.

### ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### SNAPSHOT OF CRIME VICTIMISATION

#### *Personal crime*

In December 2008, 16.9 million people aged 15 years or over were living in private dwellings in Australia. It was estimated that in the 12 months prior to interview, of those aged 15 years or over:

- 527,400 (3.1%) people were victims of at least one physical assault
- 718,600 (4.2%) people were victims of at least one threatened assault, including face-to-face and non face-to-face threatened assaults
- 96,700 (0.6%) people were victims of at least one robbery. (Table 1)

A total of 16.1 million people aged 18 years or over were living in private dwellings in Australia during December 2008. It was estimated that in the 12 months prior to interview, of those aged 18 years or over, 52,500 (0.3%) people were victims of at least one sexual assault. (Table 1)

The proportion of victims who reported the most recent incident to police varied depending on the type of crime:

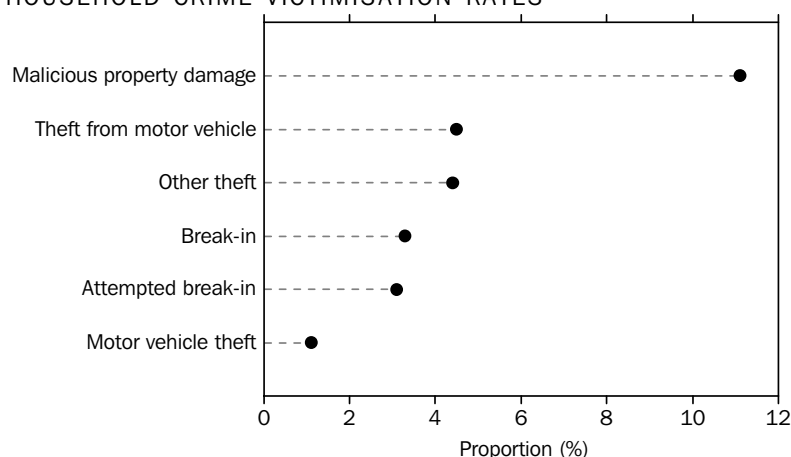
- 45% for physical assault
- 39% for robbery
- 31% for sexual assault
- 30% for face-to-face threatened assault. (Table 1)

#### *Household Crime*

In December 2008, Australia had 8.2 million households. It was estimated that in the 12 months prior to interview:

- 267,800 (3.3%) households were victims of at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed
- 251,300 (3.1%) households were victims of at least one attempted break-in to their home, garage or shed
- 91,000 (1.1%) households had at least one motor vehicle stolen
- 369,200 (4.5%) households were victims of at least one theft from a motor vehicle
- 912,500 (11%) households were victims of at least one incident of malicious property damage
- 362,400 (4.4%) households were victims of at least one other theft. (Table 2)

### HOUSEHOLD CRIME VICTIMISATION RATES



The proportion of victims who reported the most recent incident to police varied depending on the type of crime:

- 87% for motor vehicle theft

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Household Crime continued*

- 76% for break-in
- 55% for theft from a motor vehicle
- 43% for malicious property damage
- 38% for attempted break-in
- 34% for other theft. (Table 2)

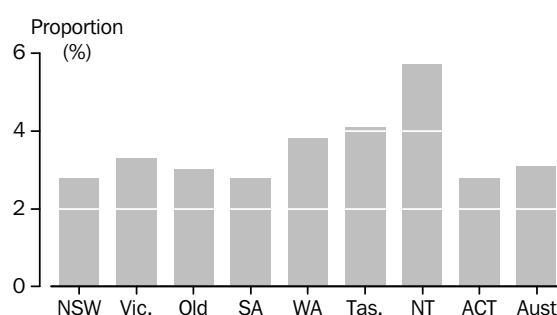
## PERSONAL CRIME

### *Physical assault*

During the 12 months prior to interview, an estimated 1.8 million incidents of physical assault were experienced by Australians aged 15 years or over (Table 1). Of the 527,400 estimated victims, 273,700 people experienced one physical assault, 102,900 experienced two physical assaults and 144,000 experienced three or more physical assaults (Table 3).

The physical assault victimisation rate for Australia was 3.1% (Table 6).

### PHYSICAL ASSAULT VICTIMISATION RATES



The victimisation rates for physical assault were 8.7% for people aged 15-19 years and 5.2% for people aged 20-24 years, compared with 0.4% for people aged 65 years and over. The victimisation rate was higher for people who were not married (5.3%) than for people who were married (1.7%). The victimisation rate was higher for people who were unemployed (7.1%) than people not in the labour force (2.2%), people employed full-time (3.3%) and people employed part-time (3.7%). (Table 7)

An estimated 321,300 victims of physical assault were male, whereas 206,100 victims were female (Table 1).

Approximately 62% of people who experienced a physical assault knew the offender in the most recent incident, with 14% indicating that the offender was a member of their family and 48% indicating that the offender was not a member of their family (Table 8).

An estimated 29% of the most recent physical assaults occurred at the victim's home, 20% occurred in the street or other open land, and 18% occurred at work or place of study. No weapon was used in the majority (85%) of the most recent physical assaults, and 54% of victims were not physically hurt. Of the 242,800 people physically hurt in the most recent physical assault, 104,300 people sought medical treatment. (Table 8)

The location of physical assaults varied depending on the sex of the victim. Almost half (49%) of the most recent physical assaults females experienced occurred at the victim's home, compared with 17% experienced by males. (Table 9)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Physical assault continued*

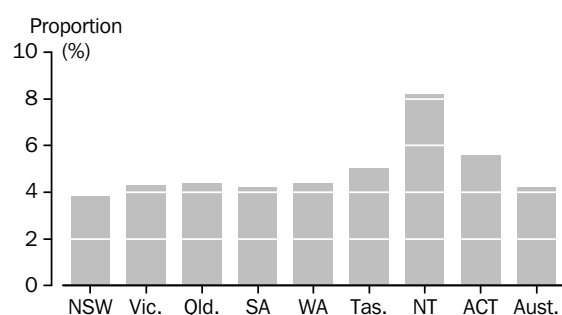
Furthermore, the location of physical assaults varied according to the victim's relationship to the offender. Of the 73,100 victims of a most recent physical assault perpetrated by a current or previous partner, boyfriend/girlfriend or date, 78% occurred in the victim's home. Of the 199,300 victims of a most recent physical assault perpetrated by an offender the victim did not know, 9.1% occurred in the victim's home. (Table 9)

### *Threatened assault*

In the 12 months prior to interview, Australians aged 15 years or over experienced an estimated 3.9 million incidents of threatened assault, including face-to-face and non face-to-face threatened assaults (Table 1). Of the 718,600 victims of threatened assault, an estimated 251,500 people experienced one threatened assault, 143,800 experienced two threatened assaults and 305,200 experienced three or more threatened assaults. (Table 3)

The threatened assault victimisation rate for Australia was 4.2%. The Northern Territory had the highest (8.2%) victimisation rate for this type of crime. (Table 6)

### THREATENED ASSAULT VICTIMISATION RATES



The victimisation rate for threatened assault for people who were not married (5.8%) was higher than for those who were married (3.2%), and the victimisation rate for people who were unemployed (9.4%) was higher than for those not in the labour force (2.9%), those employed full-time (4.8%) or those employed part-time (4.2%). An estimated 415,100 threatened assault victims were male, whereas 303,500 were female. (Table 10)

The majority (61%) of people who experienced a face-to-face threatened assault knew the offender in the most recent incident, with 10% indicating that the offender was a member of their family and 50% indicating that the offender was not a member of their family (Table 11).

An estimated 28% of the most recent face-to-face threatened assaults occurred at the victim's home, 22% occurred at the victim's work, and 16% occurred in the street or other open land. No weapon was used in the majority (92%) of the most recent face-to-face threatened assaults. (Table 11)

Approximately 667,100 people experienced a face-to-face threatened assault, while 204,100 people experienced a non face-to-face threatened assault. Males had a higher victimisation rate (4.7%) than females (3.2%) for face-to-face threatened assault. In contrast, the victimisation rate was 1.2% for both males and females for non face-to-face threatened assault. (Table 10)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Threatened assault* *continued*

As was the case with physical assault, the location of face-to-face threatened assaults varied depending on the sex of the victim. Approximately 42% of the most recent face-to-face threatened assaults that females experienced occurred at the victim's home, compared with 18% for males. (Table 12)

In addition, the location of face-to-face threatened assaults varied according to the victim's relationship to the offender. Of the 73,100 victims of a most recent face-to-face threatened assault perpetrated by a current or previous partner, boyfriend/girlfriend or date, 72% occurred in the victim's home. Of the 263,700 victims of a most recent face-to-face threatened assault perpetrated by an offender the victim did not know, 8.7% occurred in the victim's home. (Table 12)

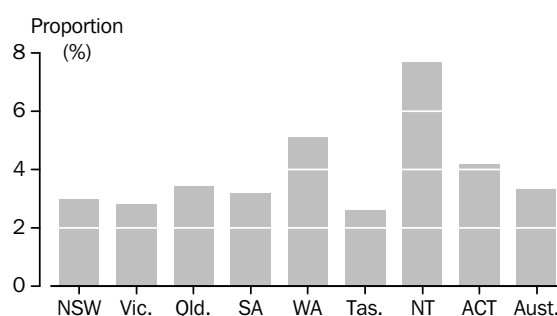
## HOUSEHOLD CRIME

### *Break-in*

Australia had an estimated 373,600 break-in incidents in the 12 months prior to interview (Table 2). These included incidents where a person's home, garage or shed was broken into. An estimated 213,500 households experienced one break-in incident, 35,600 experienced two incidents and 18,000 experienced three or more incidents. (Table 4)

The break-in victimisation rate for Australia was 3.3%. The victimisation rate for the Northern Territory (7.7%) was higher than any other state or territory. (Table 15)

### BREAK-IN VICTIMISATION RATES



Offenders stole property in 67% of the most recent break-in incidents, with the most commonly stolen items including money (18%), personal electronic equipment (14%) and garden tools (13%). In addition, property was damaged in 49% of all incidents, while offenders confronted someone in 12% of all incidents. (Table 16)

### *Attempted break-in*

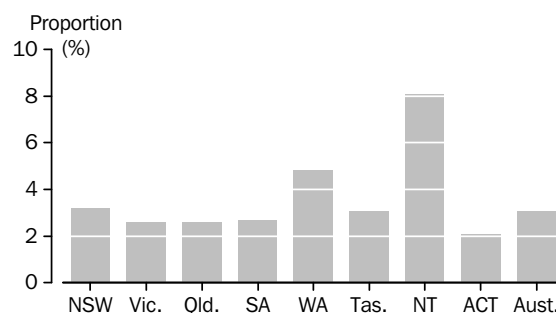
Australian households experienced an estimated 363,100 incidents of attempted break-in during the 12 months prior to interview (Table 2). An estimated 182,600 households experienced one attempted break-in, 49,100 experienced two incidents and 18,100 experienced three or more incidents (Table 4).

The attempted break-in victimisation rate for Australia was 3.1%. The Northern Territory (8.1%) had the highest victimisation rate. The next highest victimisation rate was in Western Australia (4.8%). (Table 15)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Attempted break-in continued*

#### ATTEMPTED BREAK-IN VICTIMISATION RATES



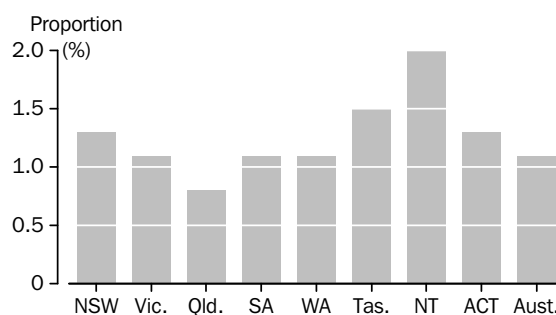
Most (57%) people cited a door or window being damaged or tampered with as evidence of the most recent attempted break-in (Table 17).

### *Motor vehicle theft*

Australian households experienced an estimated 97,900 incidents of motor vehicle theft in the 12 months prior to interview (Table 2).

The victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft for Australia was 1.1% (Table 15).

#### MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT VICTIMISATION RATES



The majority (62%) of the most recent motor vehicle theft incidents occurred at the victim's home, followed by the street or other open land (14%) (Table 18).

### *Theft from a motor vehicle*

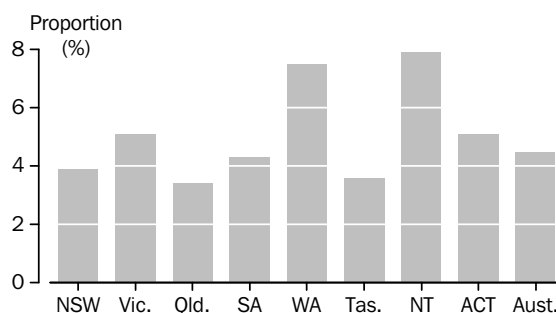
Australian households experienced an estimated 461,700 incidents of theft from a motor vehicle during the 12 months prior to interview (Table 2). An estimated 304,900 households experienced one theft from a motor vehicle, 46,900 households experienced two incidents and 16,700 households experienced three or more incidents (Table 4).

The victimisation rate for theft from a motor vehicle for Australia was 4.5%. Rates for the Northern Territory (7.9%), and Western Australia, (7.5%), were higher than other states and territories. (Table 15)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Theft from a motor vehicle continued*

#### THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE VICTIMISATION RATES



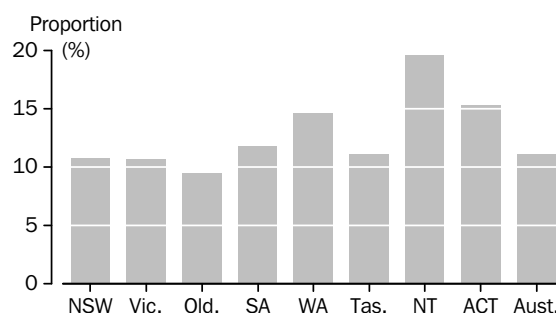
Types of property frequently stolen in the most recent theft from a motor vehicle included money (26%), other personal items (25%) and motor vehicle parts (23%). The majority (59%) of most recent theft from a motor vehicle occurred at the victim's home. (Table 19)

### *Malicious property damage*

Australian households experienced an estimated 1.6 million incidents of malicious property damage during the 12 months prior to interview (Table 2). Approximately 669,000 households experienced one malicious property damage incident, 141,100 experienced two incidents and 100,900 experienced three or more incidents (Table 4).

The victimisation rate for malicious property damage for Australia was 11%. At a state and territory level, the Northern Territory had the highest victimisation rate (20%). (Table 15)

#### MALICIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE VICTIMISATION RATES



Types of property commonly damaged, defaced or destroyed in the most recent incident were exterior items – including walls, windows, doors and fences – (66%) and cars or other motor vehicles (29%) (Table 20).

#### REPORTING TO POLICE

The proportion of crime incidents people reported to police varied depending on the type of crime:

- 86% for motor vehicle theft
- 70% for break-in
- 53% for theft from a motor vehicle
- 39% for physical assault
- 36% for malicious property damage
- 35% for attempted break-in



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

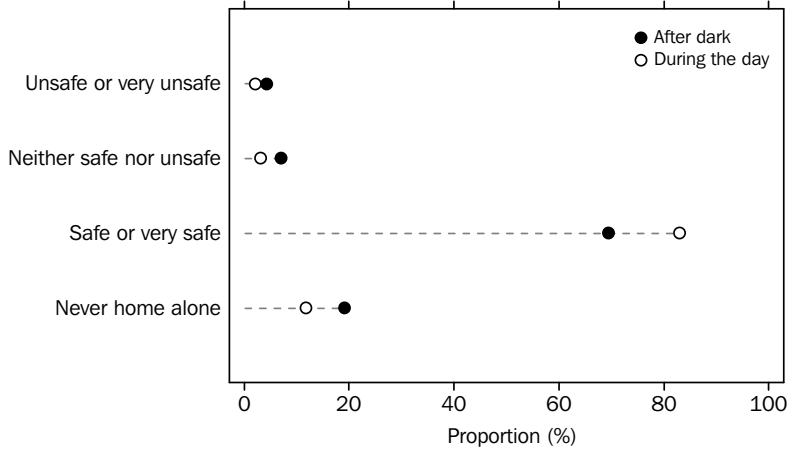
REPORTING TO POLICE  
*continued*

- 28% for other theft
- 23% for robbery
- 23% for threatened assault. (Table 5)

FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Higher proportions of people reported feeling safe, rather than unsafe, in the different settings explored in the survey in the 12 months prior to interview. Approximately 83% of people felt safe or very safe when at home alone during the day, and 70% felt this way when at home alone after dark. Conversely, 2.1% of people felt unsafe or very unsafe when at home alone during the day, and 4.3% felt this way when at home alone after dark. Less than 1% of people indicated that they were never at home alone after dark due to safety concerns. (Table 22)

FEELINGS OF SAFETY AT HOME ALONE



The proportion of people feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home alone during the day was similar across all states and territories. Additionally, the proportion of people feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home alone after dark was similar for all states and territories. (Table 22)

More than 4.0 million people aged 15 years or over used public transport alone after dark in the 12 months prior to interview. Overall, 15% of all people felt safe or very safe on public transport after dark, compared with 3.5% feeling unsafe or very unsafe. A further 9.6% of people indicated that they never used public transport alone after dark due to safety concerns. The proportion of people feeling safe or very safe using public transport alone after dark was lowest in the Northern Territory (6.8%) and Tasmania (7.2%). (Table 22)

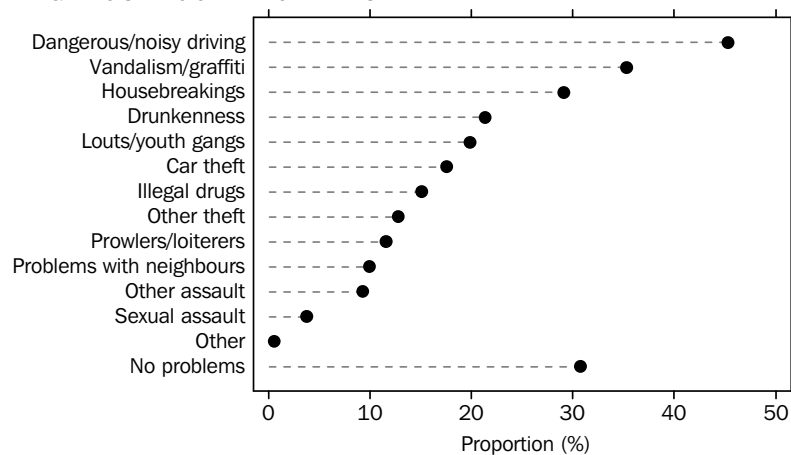
Almost 8.0 million people aged 15 years or over walked alone after dark at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. Overall, 37% of all people felt safe or very safe walking alone after dark, whereas 3.1% felt unsafe or very unsafe. A further 15% of people indicated that they never walked alone after dark due to safety concerns. The proportion of people feeling unsafe or very unsafe in the Northern Territory (5.7%) was the highest in Australia. (Table 22)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Perceived neighbourhood problems*

Overall, 69% of people perceived that their neighbourhood had specific problems from crime or public nuisance. Commonly perceived problems included dangerous or noisy driving (45%); vandalism, graffiti or damage to property (35%); and housebreakings, burglaries or theft from homes (29%). More than one third (34%) of people in Tasmania perceived no specific problems in their neighbourhood, whereas 19% of people in the Northern Territory perceived no specific problems. (Table 23)

### NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS



## LIST OF TABLES

page

### PREVALENCE OF CRIME

<b>1</b>	ALL PERSONS, Incidents and victimisation rates for selected personal crimes . . . . .	13
<b>2</b>	ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Incidents and victimisation rates for selected household crimes . . . . .	13
<b>3</b>	VICTIMS OF SELECTED PERSONAL CRIMES, Repeat victimisation and victim reports to police . . . . .	14
<b>4</b>	VICTIMS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Repeat victimisation and victim reports to police . . . . .	14
<b>5</b>	INCIDENTS OF SELECTED PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Number of incidents experienced and reported to police . . . . .	15

### PERSONAL CRIME

<b>6</b>	ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of personal crime by state and territory . . . . .	16
<b>7</b>	ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of physical assault by selected characteristics . . . . .	17
<b>8</b>	VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Characteristics of most recent incident by sex . . . . .	18
<b>9</b>	VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship to offender by location in most recent incident . . . . .	19
<b>10</b>	ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of threatened assault by selected characteristics . . . . .	20
<b>11</b>	VICTIMS OF FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT, Characteristics of most recent incident by sex . . . . .	21
<b>12</b>	VICTIMS OF FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT, Sex and relationship to offender by location in most recent incident . . . . .	22
<b>13</b>	ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of robbery by selected characteristics . . . . .	23
<b>14</b>	PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, Whether a victim of sexual assault by selected characteristics . . . . .	24

### HOUSEHOLD CRIME

<b>15</b>	ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Whether a victim of household crime by state and territory . . . . .	25
<b>16</b>	VICTIMS OF BREAK-IN, Characteristics of most recent incident . . . . .	27
<b>17</b>	VICTIMS OF ATTEMPTED BREAK-IN, Type of evidence of attempted break- in in most recent incident . . . . .	28
<b>18</b>	VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, Location of motor vehicle theft in most recent incident . . . . .	28
<b>19</b>	VICTIMS OF THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE, Characteristics of most recent incident . . . . .	29
<b>20</b>	VICTIMS OF MALICIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE, Types of property damaged, defaced or destroyed in most recent incident . . . . .	30
<b>21</b>	VICTIMS OF OTHER THEFT, Characteristics of most recent incident . . . . .	31

**LIST OF TABLES** *continued*

page

FEELINGS OF SAFETY

**22** ALL PERSONS, Feelings of safety by state and territory . . . . . 32

**23** ALL PERSONS, Perceived problems in the neighborhood by state and  
territory . . . . . 33

POPULATIONS

**24** POPULATIONS, By state and territory . . . . . 34

# 1

## ALL PERSONS, Incidents and victimisation rates for selected personal crimes

	VICTIMS(a)			Non-victims	All persons	No. of incidents	Victimisation rate(b)	Reporting rate(c)
	Male	Female	Persons					
	'000	'000	'000					
Assault								
Physical assault	321.3	206.1	527.4	16 410.4	16 937.8	1 832.1	3.1	44.7
Threatened assault								
Face-to-face	392.5	274.5	667.1	16 270.8	16 937.8	2 581.5	3.9	29.7
Non face-to-face	99.4	104.7	204.1	16 732.7	(d) 16 937.8	1 297.8	1.2	na
Total threatened assault(e)	415.1	303.5	718.6	16 219.3	16 937.8	3 879.3	4.2	na
Total assault	628.8	436.4	1 065.2	15 872.6	16 937.8	5 711.4	6.3	na
Robbery	69.3	27.4	96.7	16 841.1	16 937.8	*224.0	0.6	39.1
Sexual assault(f)	*11.3	41.2	52.5	16 021.5	(d) 16 085.2	na	0.3	31.2

- \* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- na not available
- (a) People may have been a victim of more than one crime type, therefore components may not add to total.

- (b) Proportion of total persons who were a victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.
- (c) Proportion of victims who reported most recent incident to police.
- (d) Includes persons who refused to answer.
- (e) Includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.
- (f) Persons aged 18 and over.

# 2

## ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Incidents and victimisation rates for selected household crimes

	Victims(a)	Non-victims	All households	No. of incidents	Victimisation rate(b)	Reporting rate(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Break-in	267.8	7 921.7	8 189.5	373.6	3.3	75.9
Attempted break-in	251.3	7 938.2	8 189.5	363.1	3.1	38.1
Motor vehicle theft	91.0	8 098.5	8 189.5	97.9	1.1	86.7
Theft from motor vehicle	369.2	7 820.3	8 189.5	461.7	4.5	55.4
Malicious property damage	912.5	7 277.0	8 189.5	1 567.1	11.1	43.3
Other theft	362.4	7 827.1	8 189.5	590.9	4.4	34.3

- (a) Households may have been a victim of more than one crime type, therefore components may not add to total.
- (b) Proportion of total households who were a victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.
- (c) Proportion of victims who reported most recent incident to police.

## VICTIMS OF SELECTED PERSONAL CRIMES, Repeat victimisation and victim reports to police

	VICTIMS EXPERIENCING ONE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS(a)			<i>Total persons experiencing a crime(b)</i>	VICTIMS REPORTING ONE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS			<i>Total persons reporting a crime(b)</i>
	1	2	3 or more		1	2	3 or more	
	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	
Physical assault	273.7	102.9	144.0	527.4	177.7	35.3	39.9	254.1
Threatened assault(c)	251.5	143.8	305.2	718.6	124.7	40.5	75.0	241.9
Robbery	71.1	*12.0	*12.6	96.7	32.6	*6.9	**1.2	41.3

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

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

(a) Includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to survey.

(b) Includes persons who did not give numbers of incidents experienced or reported.

(c) Includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.

## VICTIMS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Repeat victimisation and victim reports to police

	VICTIMS EXPERIENCING ONE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS(a)			<i>Total households experiencing a crime(b)</i>	VICTIMS REPORTING ONE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS			<i>Total households reporting a crime(b)</i>
	1	2	3 or more		1	2	3 or more	
	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	
Break-in	213.5	35.6	18.0	267.8	173.8	19.4	10.8	204.3
Attempted break-in	182.6	49.1	18.1	251.3	78.9	14.8	*5.9	99.9
Motor vehicle theft	84.2	6.7	**0.1	91.0	74.9	*4.5	**0.1	79.5
Theft from motor vehicle	304.9	46.9	16.7	369.2	179.2	22.7	5.7	208.4
Malicious property damage	669.0	141.1	100.9	912.5	340.0	41.5	26.3	409.5
Other theft	269.2	56.9	35.0	362.4	112.8	12.5	5.5	130.8

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

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

(a) Includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to survey.

(b) Includes households which did not give numbers of incidents experienced or reported.

# INCIDENTS OF SELECTED PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Number of incidents experienced and reported to police

	<i>Total incidents experienced by victims(a)</i>	<i>Total incidents reported to police</i>	<i>Proportion of all incidents reported to police(b)</i>
	'000	'000	%
Physical assault	1 832.1	*720.3	39.3
Threatened assault(c)	3 879.3	881.8	22.7
Robbery	*224.0	51.4	*23.0
Break-in	373.6	261.6	70.0
Attempted break-in	363.1	128.6	35.4
Motor vehicle theft	97.9	84.2	86.0
Theft from motor vehicle	461.7	244.1	52.9
Malicious property damage	1 567.1	562.1	35.9
Other theft	590.9	162.3	27.5

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

(a) Includes incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to survey.

(b) Number of incidents reported to police (excluding those where people did not know how many incidents they had reported to police) as a proportion of total number of incidents experienced (including those where people did not know how many incidents they had reported to police).

(c) Includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.

## ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of personal crime by state and territory

	Victims	Non-victims	All persons	Victimisation rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
PHYSICAL ASSAULT				
New South Wales	153.8	5 406.1	5 559.9	2.8
Victoria	142.5	4 129.8	4 272.3	3.3
Queensland	100.7	3 245.6	3 346.3	3.0
South Australia	35.5	1 241.6	1 277.1	2.8
Western Australia	64.5	1 629.9	1 694.3	3.8
Tasmania	16.0	376.1	392.1	4.1
Northern Territory(b)	7.1	117.5	124.7	5.7
Australian Capital Territory	7.5	263.7	271.2	2.8

<b>Australia</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>16 410.4</b>	<b>16 937.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
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THREATENED ASSAULT (c)				
New South Wales	214.0	5 345.9	5 559.9	3.8
Victoria	184.2	4 088.1	4 272.3	4.3
Queensland	147.5	3 198.8	3 346.3	4.4
South Australia	54.1	1 223.1	1 277.1	4.2
Western Australia	74.0	1 620.3	1 694.3	4.4
Tasmania	19.4	372.6	392.1	5.0
Northern Territory(b)	10.2	114.5	124.7	8.2
Australian Capital Territory	15.1	256.1	271.2	5.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>718.6</b>	<b>16 219.3</b>	<b>16 937.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>

ROBBERY				
New South Wales	31.3	5 528.6	5 559.9	0.6
Victoria	24.1	4 248.2	4 272.3	0.6
Queensland	*13.2	3 333.1	3 346.3	*0.4
South Australia	*6.4	1 270.8	1 277.1	*0.5
Western Australia	16.8	1 677.5	1 694.3	1.0
Tasmania	**2.8	389.3	392.1	**0.7
Northern Territory(b)	*1.1	123.5	124.7	*0.9
Australian Capital Territory	**1.0	270.1	271.2	**0.4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>16 841.1</b>	<b>16 937.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

SEXUAL ASSAULT (d)				
New South Wales	*17.8	5 259.8	(e) 5 282.7	*0.3
Victoria	*11.0	4 050.3	(e) 4 063.5	*0.3
Queensland	14.0	3 152.8	(e) 3 169.3	0.4
South Australia	*5.0	1 210.0	(e) 1 215.3	*0.4
Western Australia	*2.0	1 604.2	(e) 1 607.4	*0.1
Tasmania	*1.8	369.8	(e) 371.6	*0.5
Northern Territory(b)	*0.5	117.2	(e) 117.7	*0.4
Australian Capital Territory	**0.4	257.3	(e) 257.8	**0.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>16 021.5</b>	<b>(e) 16 085.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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

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

(a) Proportion of total persons who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For further information, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.

(d) Persons aged 18 and over.

(e) Includes persons who refused to answer.



## ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of physical assault by selected characteristics

	Victims	All persons	Victimisation rate (a)
	'000	'000	%
Sex			
Male	321.3	8 344.8	3.9
Female	206.1	8 593.0	2.4
Age group (years)			
15–19	124.0	1 427.5	8.7
20–24	76.7	1 488.4	5.2
25–34	122.6	2 945.1	4.2
35–44	91.1	3 063.0	3.0
45–54	73.3	2 935.6	2.5
55–64	28.6	2 408.9	1.2
65 and over	11.1	2 669.4	0.4
Marital status			
Married	176.4	10 281.9	1.7
Not married	351.0	6 655.9	5.3
Country of birth			
Australia	445.2	12 215.2	3.6
Born overseas			
Main English speaking countries(b)	39.7	1 780.2	2.2
Other countries(c)	42.6	2 940.4	1.4
Total born overseas	82.2	4 720.6	1.7
Area of usual residence			
Capital city	311.9	10 594.2	2.9
Balance of state/territory	215.5	6 343.6	3.4
Level of highest non-school qualification			
Bachelor degree or above	72.5	3 400.3	2.1
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	180.1	5 296.4	3.4
No non-school qualification	268.2	7 966.6	3.4
Labour force status			
Employed			
Full-time	253.7	7 781.7	3.3
Part-time	116.1	3 110.0	3.7
Unemployed	36.2	507.4	7.1
Not in the labour force	121.5	5 538.6	2.2
Main source of personal income			
Employee cash income	329.0	9 411.9	3.5
Unincorporated business cash income	16.7	934.1	1.8
Government cash pensions and allowances	122.5	3 768.3	3.3
Other cash income	18.9	1 524.0	1.2
No income source	37.6	1 131.0	3.3
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>16 937.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>

(a) Proportion of total persons who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS).

(c) Includes inadequately described.

(d) Includes 'don't know' responses and refused to answer.

## VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Characteristics of most recent incident by sex

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Relationship to offender(a)</b>						
Offender known						
Family member						
Current partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date	*3.4	*1.1	25.7	12.5	29.1	5.5
Parent	**4.1	**1.3	*3.4	*1.7	*7.6	*1.4
Child	**1.9	**0.6	14.9	7.2	16.8	3.2
Sibling/other family member	*12.4	*3.9	*11.9	*5.8	24.3	4.6
Total family member	*21.0	6.5	54.7	26.5	75.7	14.4
Non-family member						
Previous partner/ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend	*6.8	*2.1	37.6	18.3	44.4	8.4
Friend	34.5	10.8	*20.9	*10.1	55.5	10.5
Colleague/fellow school student/professional relationship	37.4	11.7	21.0	10.2	58.4	11.1
Neighbour	13.2	*4.1	*9.1	*4.4	22.3	4.2
Known by sight only	46.1	14.3	*7.0	*3.4	53.1	10.1
Other known person(b)	11.6	3.6	*9.6	*4.7	21.2	4.0
Total non-family member	148.0	46.1	104.5	50.7	252.5	47.9
Total offender known	169.1	52.6	159.1	77.2	328.2	62.2
Offender not known	152.2	47.4	47.0	22.8	199.3	37.8
<b>Location of incident</b>						
Victim's home	53.3	16.6	101.5	49.2	154.8	29.4
Other person's home	22.0	6.9	24.7	*12.0	46.8	8.9
Work/place of study	62.6	19.5	30.8	14.9	93.4	17.7
In the street or other open land	80.7	25.1	26.7	12.9	107.4	20.4
Place of entertainment/recreation	61.5	19.1	*5.9	*2.8	67.4	12.8
In a private or public vehicle	*13.7	4.3	*7.2	*3.5	20.9	4.0
Shopping centre	*10.5	*3.3	*6.8	*3.3	*17.2	*3.3
Other location	*17.0	5.3	*2.6	*1.3	19.6	3.7
<b>Whether weapon used</b>						
Weapon used	48.9	15.2	29.7	14.4	78.6	14.9
No weapon used	272.4	84.8	175.5	85.1	447.9	84.9
<b>Experienced physical injury</b>						
Physically injured	134.3	41.8	108.5	52.6	242.8	46.0
Whether sought medical treatment						
Medical treatment sought	62.9	19.6	41.4	20.1	104.3	19.8
Medical treatment not sought	71.4	22.2	67.1	32.5	138.5	26.3
Not physically injured	187.0	58.2	96.6	46.9	283.6	53.8
<b>Reported incident to police</b>						
Told police	135.0	42.0	100.6	48.8	235.7	44.7
Did not tell police	185.5	57.7	105.5	51.2	291.0	55.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(a) More than one type of relationship to offender may have been specified so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes persons who did not give details of relationship to offender.

(c) Includes persons who did not give details of most recent incident.

# VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Sex and relationship to offender by location in most recent incident(a)

	<u>Own home</u>		<u>Other location</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Male</b>						
Current or previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend or date	*7.0	68.7	**3.2	**31.3	*10.2	100.0
Other family member(b)	*12.3	*66.8	**6.1	**33.2	*18.4	100.0
Other known person(c)	21.2	22.0	75.1	78.0	96.3	100.0
Known by sight only	*2.5	*5.4	43.6	94.6	46.1	100.0
Did not know offender	*11.1	7.3	141.1	92.7	152.2	100.0
Total(d)	53.3	16.6	268.0	83.4	321.3	100.0
<b>Female</b>						
Current or previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend or date	49.9	79.2	*13.1	*20.8	63.0	100.0
Other family member(b)	22.3	77.0	6.7	23.0	29.0	100.0
Other known person(c)	17.9	29.6	42.7	70.4	60.6	100.0
Known by sight only	*4.5	*64.4	**2.5	**35.6	*7.0	100.0
Did not know offender	*7.1	*15.1	39.9	84.9	47.0	100.0
Total(d)	101.5	49.2	104.6	50.8	206.1	100.0
<b>Persons</b>						
Current or previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend or date	56.9	77.8	*16.3	*22.2	73.1	100.0
Other family member(b)	34.6	73.1	*12.8	*26.9	47.4	100.0
Other known person(c)	39.1	24.9	117.8	75.1	156.9	100.0
Known by sight only	*7.0	*13.2	46.1	86.8	53.1	100.0
Did not know offender	18.2	9.1	181.0	90.9	199.3	100.0
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(a) More than one type of relationship to offender may have been specified so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes parent, child, and sibling.

(c) Includes friend, colleague/fellow school student, neighbour, and professional colleague.

(d) Includes not stated.

	FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT		NON FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT		TOTAL THREATENED ASSAULT(a)		
	Victims	Victimisation rate(b)	Victims	Victimisation rate(b)	Victims	Victimisation rate(b)	All persons
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	392.5	4.7	99.4	1.2	415.1	5.0	8 344.8
Female	274.5	3.2	104.7	1.2	303.5	3.5	8 593.0
<b>Age group (years)</b>							
15–19	104.4	7.3	37.7	2.6	112.6	7.9	1 427.5
20–24	93.9	6.3	24.6	1.7	98.9	6.6	1 488.4
25–34	127.6	4.3	42.3	1.4	136.7	4.6	2 945.1
35–44	140.5	4.6	53.6	1.8	157.3	5.1	3 063.0
45–54	119.5	4.1	30.3	1.0	126.3	4.3	2 935.6
55–64	58.1	2.4	11.4	0.5	62.4	2.6	2 408.9
65 and over	23.2	0.9	*4.2	*0.2	24.5	0.9	2 669.4
<b>Marital status</b>							
Married	308.4	3.0	74.0	0.7	330.4	3.2	10 281.9
Not married	358.7	5.4	130.1	2.0	388.1	5.8	6 655.9
<b>Country of birth</b>							
Australia	536.5	4.4	171.1	1.4	581.0	4.8	12 215.2
Born overseas							
Main English speaking countries(c)	62.6	3.5	16.7	0.9	65.8	3.7	1 780.2
Other countries(d)	67.9	2.3	16.3	0.6	71.7	2.4	2 940.4
Total born overseas	130.5	2.8	33.0	0.7	137.6	2.9	4 720.6
<b>Area of usual residence</b>							
Capital city	379.2	3.6	115.4	1.1	411.0	3.9	10 594.2
Balance of state/territory	287.9	4.5	88.7	1.4	307.5	4.8	6 343.6
<b>Level of highest non-school qualification</b>							
Bachelor degree or above	113.4	3.3	26.1	0.8	117.8	3.5	3 400.3
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	240.3	4.5	79.9	1.5	262.2	5.0	5 296.4
No non-school qualification	304.8	3.8	95.1	1.2	327.9	4.1	7 966.6
<b>Labour force status</b>							
Employed							
Full-time	350.7	4.5	101.6	1.3	377.1	4.8	7 781.7
Part-time	123.8	4.0	38.7	1.2	130.8	4.2	3 110.0
Unemployed	43.1	8.5	18.8	3.7	47.6	9.4	507.4
Not in the labour force	149.5	2.7	45.0	0.8	163.0	2.9	5 538.6
<b>Main source of personal income</b>							
Employee cash income	420.1	4.5	122.3	1.3	449.3	4.8	9 411.9
Unincorporated business cash income	30.9	3.3	*8.9	*1.0	32.6	3.5	934.1
Government cash pensions and allowances	144.6	3.8	57.3	1.5	160.8	4.3	3 768.3
Other cash income	27.3	1.8	*4.2	*0.3	27.3	1.8	1 524.0
No income source	39.6	3.5	11.4	1.0	44.0	3.9	1 131.0
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>667.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>718.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>16 937.8</b>

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

(a) Includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.

(b) Proportion of total persons who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(c) Based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS).

(d) Includes inadequately described.

(e) Includes 'don't know' responses and persons who refused to answer.

# VICTIMS OF FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT, Characteristics of most recent incident by sex

	Male		Female		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Relationship to offender(a)						
Offender known						
Family member						
Current partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date	**2.4	**0.6	22.5	8.2	25.0	3.7
Parent	**0.4	**0.1	*3.4	*1.3	*3.8	*0.6
Child	**1.4	**0.4	*9.9	*3.6	*11.3	*1.7
Sibling	**2.6	**0.7	*5.7	*2.1	*8.3	*1.3
Other family member	*9.3	*2.4	*11.2	4.1	20.5	3.1
Total family member	16.1	4.1	52.3	19.0	68.4	10.3
Non-family member						
Previous partner	*5.2	*1.3	30.5	11.1	35.8	5.4
Ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	*3.6	*0.9	*8.8	*3.2	*12.4	*1.9
Friend	*23.4	6.0	21.2	7.7	44.6	6.7
Colleague/fellow school student	42.8	10.9	13.3	4.8	56.1	8.4
Professional relationship	19.0	4.8	19.7	7.2	38.7	5.8
Neighbour	27.6	7.0	28.6	10.4	56.2	8.4
Known by sight only	38.3	9.8	16.7	6.1	55.0	8.2
Other known person(b)	20.5	5.2	19.3	7.0	39.7	6.0
Total non-family member	178.3	45.4	155.8	56.7	334.0	50.1
Total offender known	195.3	49.7	208.0	75.8	403.3	60.5
Offender not known	197.3	50.3	66.5	24.2	263.7	39.5
Location of incident						
Victim's home	70.9	18.1	115.8	42.2	186.7	28.0
Another person's home	16.1	4.1	20.8	7.6	37.0	5.5
Work	97.8	24.9	48.2	17.6	145.9	21.9
Place of study	*15.6	*4.0	*7.6	*2.8	*23.1	3.5
In the street or other open land	77.7	19.8	30.3	11.0	108.0	16.2
At a place of entertainment/recreation	51.0	13.0	12.2	4.5	63.3	9.5
In a private vehicle	18.7	4.8	*13.5	*4.9	32.2	4.8
In a public vehicle	*17.1	*4.4	*6.3	*2.3	*23.5	*3.5
At a shopping centre	15.3	3.9	*8.7	*3.2	24.1	3.6
Other location	12.3	3.1	*11.1	*4.0	23.4	3.5
Whether weapon used						
Weapon used	35.6	9.1	*13.7	*5.0	49.2	7.4
No weapon used	356.6	90.8	259.2	94.4	615.8	92.3
Reported incident to police						
Told police	98.7	25.2	99.7	36.3	198.4	29.7
Did not tell police	293.5	74.8	173.8	63.3	467.3	70.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>667.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(a) More than one type of relationship to offender may have been specified so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes persons who did not give details of relationship to offender.

(c) Includes persons who did not give details of most recent incident.

# VICTIMS OF FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT, Sex and relationship to offender by location in most recent incident(a)

	<u>Own home</u>		<u>Other location</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>Male</b>						
Current or previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend or date	*6.5	57.9	*4.7	*42.1	11.2	100.0
Other family member(b)	*9.4	68.3	*4.3	*31.7	*13.7	100.0
Other known person(c)	34.4	25.8	98.8	74.2	133.2	100.0
Known by sight only	*5.0	*13.1	33.3	86.9	38.3	100.0
Did not know offender	14.8	7.5	182.5	92.5	197.3	100.0
Total(d)	70.9	18.1	321.6	81.9	392.5	100.0
<b>Female</b>						
Current or previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend or date	45.8	74.1	16.0	25.9	61.9	100.0
Other family member(b)	17.7	59.7	*12.0	40.3	29.7	100.0
Other known person(c)	41.7	40.9	60.3	59.1	102.0	100.0
Known by sight only	**3.1	**18.4	*13.6	81.6	16.7	100.0
Did not know offender	*8.1	*12.1	58.4	87.9	66.5	100.0
Total(d)	115.8	42.2	158.8	57.8	274.5	100.0
<b>Persons</b>						
Current or previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend or date	52.3	71.6	20.8	28.4	73.1	100.0
Other family member(b)	27.1	62.4	16.3	37.6	43.4	100.0
Other known person(c)	76.1	32.4	159.2	67.6	235.3	100.0
Known by sight only	*8.1	*14.7	46.9	85.3	55.0	100.0
Did not know offender	22.8	8.7	240.9	91.3	263.7	100.0
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>480.4</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>667.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(a) More than one type of relationship to offender may have been specified so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes parent, child, and sibling.

(c) Includes friend, colleague/fellow school student, neighbour, and professional colleague.

(d) Includes not stated.

	Victims	All persons	Victimisation rate (a)
	'000	'000	%
Sex			
Male	69.3	8 344.8	0.8
Female	27.4	8 593.0	0.3
Age group (years)			
15-19	*24.2	1 427.5	*1.7
20-24	14.7	1 488.4	1.0
25-34	23.0	2 945.1	0.8
35-44	15.7	3 063.0	0.5
45-54	*9.5	2 935.6	*0.3
55-64	*6.4	2 408.9	*0.3
65 and over	*3.1	2 669.4	*0.1
Marital status			
Married	35.2	10 281.9	0.3
Not married	61.5	6 655.9	0.9
Country of birth			
Australia	75.9	12 215.2	0.6
Born overseas			
Main English speaking countries(b)	*4.3	1 780.2	*0.2
Other countries(c)	16.5	2 940.4	0.6
Total born overseas	20.8	4 720.6	0.4
Area of usual residence			
Capital city	67.7	10 594.2	0.6
Balance of state/territory	29.0	6 343.6	0.5
Level of highest non-school qualification			
Bachelor degree or above	*13.7	3 400.3	*0.4
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	29.5	5 296.4	0.6
No non-school qualification	52.6	7 966.6	0.7
Labour force status			
Employed			
Full-time	46.2	7 781.7	0.6
Part-time	23.4	3 110.0	0.8
Unemployed	*7.0	507.4	*1.4
Not in the labour force	20.2	5 538.6	0.4
Main source of personal income			
Employee cash income	63.2	9 411.9	0.7
Unincorporated business cash income	*2.8	934.1	*0.3
Government cash pensions and allowances	20.5	3 768.3	0.5
Other cash income	*3.2	1 524.0	*0.2
No income source	*6.2	1 131.0	*0.6
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>16 937.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

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

(a) Proportion of total persons who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS).

(c) Includes inadequately described.

(d) Includes 'don't know' responses and refused to answer.

	Victims	All persons	Victimisation rate (a)
	'000	'000	%
.....			
Sex			
Male	*11.3	7 907.8	*0.1
Female	41.2	8 177.4	0.5
Age group (years)			
18-24	13.0	2 063.3	0.6
25-34	17.8	2 945.1	0.6
35-44	12.4	3 063.0	0.4
45-54	*4.7	2 935.6	*0.2
55 and over	*4.7	5 078.3	*0.1
Marital status			
Married	19.4	10 275.7	0.2
Not married	33.2	5 809.5	0.6
Country of birth			
Australia	39.2	11 451.9	0.3
Born overseas			
Main English speaking countries(b)	*3.9	1 746.4	*0.2
Other countries(c)	*9.4	2 884.8	*0.3
Total born overseas	13.3	4 631.3	0.3
Area of usual residence			
Capital city	31.4	10 086.4	0.3
Balance of state/territory	21.1	5 998.8	0.4
Level of highest non-school qualification			
Bachelor degree or above	*10.2	3 400.3	*0.3
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	20.0	5 252.8	0.4
No non-school qualification	22.3	7 157.9	0.3
Labour force status			
Employed			
Full-time	24.7	7 726.5	0.3
Part-time	*11.1	2 818.5	*0.4
Unemployed	*3.9	450.7	*0.9
Not in the labour force	12.8	5 089.4	0.3
Main source of personal income			
Employee cash income	31.7	9 083.1	0.3
Unincorporated business cash income	**2.5	934.1	**0.3
Government cash pensions and allowances	13.3	3 666.7	0.4
Other cash income	*3.6	1 492.9	*0.2
No income source	**1.4	748.2	**0.2
<b>Total (d)(e)</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>16 085.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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

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

(a) Proportion of total persons who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS).

(c) Includes inadequately described.

(d) Persons aged 18 and over.

(e) Includes 'don't know' responses and refused to answer.



	Victims	Non-victims	All households	Victimisation rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
BREAK-IN				
New South Wales	78.8	2 577.4	2 656.2	3.0
Victoria	56.5	1 990.1	2 046.6	2.8
Queensland	53.9	1 555.6	1 609.6	3.4
South Australia	21.0	628.7	649.6	3.2
Western Australia	42.2	791.0	833.2	5.1
Tasmania	5.1	194.7	199.8	2.6
Northern Territory(b)	4.8	57.1	61.9	7.7
Australian Capital Territory	5.5	127.2	132.7	4.2

<b>Australia</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>7 921.7</b>	<b>8 189.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
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ATTEMPTED BREAK-IN				
New South Wales	84.4	2 571.8	2 656.2	3.2
Victoria	53.3	1 993.3	2 046.6	2.6
Queensland	42.0	1 567.6	1 609.6	2.6
South Australia	17.4	632.3	649.6	2.7
Western Australia	40.1	793.1	833.2	4.8
Tasmania	6.3	193.5	199.8	3.1
Northern Territory(b)	5.0	56.9	61.9	8.1
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	129.9	132.7	2.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>7 938.2</b>	<b>8 189.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				
New South Wales	34.6	2 621.6	2 656.2	1.3
Victoria	21.8	2 024.9	2 046.6	1.1
Queensland	12.7	1 596.8	1 609.6	0.8
South Australia	7.3	642.4	649.6	1.1
Western Australia	8.8	824.4	833.2	1.1
Tasmania	2.9	196.8	199.8	1.5
Northern Territory(b)	1.2	60.6	61.9	2.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	131.0	132.7	1.3
<b>Australia</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>8 098.5</b>	<b>8 189.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>

THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE				
New South Wales	102.3	2 553.8	2 656.2	3.9
Victoria	103.4	1 943.2	2 046.6	5.1
Queensland	54.2	1 555.3	1 609.6	3.4
South Australia	28.2	621.5	649.6	4.3
Western Australia	62.2	771.0	833.2	7.5
Tasmania	7.2	192.5	199.8	3.6
Northern Territory(b)	4.9	57.0	61.9	7.9
Australian Capital Territory	6.8	125.9	132.7	5.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>369.2</b>	<b>7 820.3</b>	<b>8 189.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>

(a) Proportion of total households who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For further information, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Victims	Non-victims	All households	Victimisation rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
MALICIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE				
New South Wales	287.6	2 368.6	2 656.2	10.8
Victoria	218.7	1 828.0	2 046.6	10.7
Queensland	152.7	1 456.9	1 609.6	9.5
South Australia	76.9	572.8	649.6	11.8
Western Australia	122.1	711.1	833.2	14.7
Tasmania	22.1	177.6	199.8	11.1
Northern Territory(b)	12.1	49.7	61.9	19.6
Australian Capital Territory	20.3	112.4	132.7	15.3

<b>Australia</b>	<b>912.5</b>	<b>7 277.0</b>	<b>8 189.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>
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OTHER THEFT				
New South Wales	105.7	2 550.4	2 656.2	4.0
Victoria	89.6	1 957.0	2 046.6	4.4
Queensland	70.9	1 538.7	1 609.6	4.4
South Australia	31.6	618.1	649.6	4.9
Western Australia	44.0	789.2	833.2	5.3
Tasmania	8.5	191.3	199.8	4.2
Northern Territory(b)	5.1	56.8	61.9	8.2
Australian Capital Territory	7.0	125.7	132.7	5.3

<b>Australia</b>	<b>362.4</b>	<b>7 827.1</b>	<b>8 189.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
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(a) Proportion of total households who were victim of selected crime. See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For further information, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Households</i>	
	'000	%
.....		
Whether property stolen		
Property stolen	179.6	67.1
Property not stolen	87.1	32.5
Type of property stolen(a)		
Money	47.0	17.6
Purse/Wallet/Handbag	20.0	7.5
Jewellery	32.1	12.0
Keys	8.4	3.2
Other personal items	33.1	12.4
Mobile phone/PDA/BlackBerry	20.0	7.5
Computer equipment	24.7	9.2
Personal electronic equipment	37.2	13.9
Audio/Visual equipment	25.6	9.6
Garden tools	34.1	12.7
Other	54.6	20.4
Whether property was damaged		
Property damaged	130.3	48.7
No property damaged	136.4	50.9
Whether offenders confronted anyone		
Offenders confronted someone	32.1	12.0
Offenders did not confront anyone	234.6	87.6
Whether offender did anything else		
Yes	19.3	7.2
No	247.4	92.4
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- .....
- (a) More than one type of item may have been stolen so components may not add to total.
- (b) Includes not stated.

17

# VICTIMS OF ATTEMPTED BREAK-IN, Type of evidence of attempted break-in in most recent incident(a)

	Households.....	
	'000	%
Door/window was damaged/tampered with	142.9	56.9
Door/window was open when it should not have been	18.8	7.5
Gate/fence was damaged/tampered with	30.5	12.1
Burglar alarm went off	5.8	2.3
Someone seen trying to break in	29.5	11.8
Someone seen acting suspiciously	26.5	10.5
Someone tried to enter using false pretences	*4.1	*1.6
Other	24.2	9.6
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

(a) More than one type of item may have been stolen so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes not stated.

18

# VICTIMS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, Location of motor vehicle theft in most recent incident

	Households.....	
	'000	%
Own home	56.0	61.6
Other person's home	6.2	6.9
Work	*5.4	*5.9
In the street or other open land	12.5	13.7
Carpark at a shopping centre, place of entertainment/recreation, train station, bus stop or interchange	9.4	10.3
Other	**1.5	**1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

	<i>Households</i> .....	
	'000	%
.....		
Type of property stolen(a)		
Money	95.3	25.8
Purse/wallet/handbag (including contents)	50.7	13.7
Jewellery	5.2	1.4
Keys	7.9	2.1
Other personal items	90.5	24.5
Mobile phone/PDA/BlackBerry	33.0	8.9
Personal electronic equipment	83.5	22.6
Motor vehicle parts	86.1	23.3
Other	60.0	16.2
Location		
Home	216.5	58.6
Another person's home	19.4	5.2
Work	21.4	5.8
Place of study	**1.1	**0.3
In the street or other open land	61.3	16.6
Carparks		
At a train station, bus stop or interchange	*3.6	*1.0
At a shopping centre	19.1	5.2
At a place of entertainment/recreation	14.5	3.9
Other	12.0	3.3
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>369.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(a) More than one type of property may have been stolen so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes don't know and not stated.

	Households.....	
	'000	%
Interior furnishings	41.6	4.6
Furniture	9.4	1.0
Computer equipment	7.2	0.8
Audio/Visual equipment	7.4	0.8
Exterior items	603.8	66.2
Car/Other motor vehicle	261.6	28.7
Other	20.6	2.3
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>912.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a)

More than one type of property may have been stolen so components may not add to total.
- (b)

Includes not stated.

	Households	Percents
	'000	%
.....		
Type of property stolen(b)		
Money	41.9	11.6
Purse/wallet/handbag (including contents)	42.3	11.7
Jewellery	13.4	3.7
Keys	5.9	1.6
Other personal items	50.1	13.8
Mobile phone/PDA/BlackBerry	37.1	10.2
Personal electronic equipment	38.7	10.7
Outdoor/garden items	77.5	21.4
Bicycles/sporting equipment	54.0	14.9
Other	50.2	13.9
Location		
Home	200.0	55.2
Another person's home	16.1	4.4
Work	29.1	8.0
Place of study	25.0	6.9
In a private vehicle	**1.2	**0.3
In a public vehicle	*6.4	*1.8
In the street or other open land	26.3	7.3
At a train station, bus stop or interchange	*2.5	*0.7
At a shopping centre	16.0	4.4
At a place of entertainment/recreation	24.4	6.7
Other	13.3	3.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>362.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- .....
- \* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- (a) Includes theft of property belonging to a person or a member of the person's household not mentioned previously in the survey. See the Glossary for further information.
- (b) More than one type of property may have been stolen so components may not add to total.
- (c) Includes not stated.

## ALL PERSONS, Feelings of safety by state and territory

	<i>Feel safe or very safe</i>	<i>Feel neither safe nor unsafe</i>	<i>Feel unsafe or very unsafe</i>	<i>Never alone due to safety concerns(a)</i>	<i>Never alone due to other reason(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
.....						
AT HOME ALONE DURING THE DAY						
New South Wales	80.9	3.4	2.5	**0.1	10.7	100.0
Victoria	84.0	2.8	1.9	**—	9.0	100.0
Queensland	84.6	2.7	1.7	**0.1	8.2	100.0
South Australia	84.2	3.1	1.8	**0.1	8.8	100.0
Western Australia	83.0	3.5	2.3	**0.1	8.3	100.0
Tasmania	85.2	2.1	1.9	**0.1	7.7	100.0
Northern Territory(c)	76.7	6.6	2.9	**0.3	10.2	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	87.5	*2.7	*2.0	—	5.6	100.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>*0.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....						
AT HOME ALONE AFTER DARK						
New South Wales	67.8	6.6	4.3	0.5	18.4	100.0
Victoria	71.2	6.4	4.6	0.6	14.9	100.0
Queensland	71.0	6.7	3.5	*0.3	15.9	100.0
South Australia	71.4	8.4	4.5	**0.3	13.3	100.0
Western Australia	65.1	9.7	5.5	0.6	16.4	100.0
Tasmania	75.3	5.7	3.3	*0.8	11.9	100.0
Northern Territory(c)	62.9	13.5	7.2	**0.2	12.8	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	74.8	6.9	4.3	**0.2	11.5	100.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....						
USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ALONE AFTER DARK						
New South Wales	16.8	5.7	4.1	8.8	62.2	100.0
Victoria	16.7	7.0	4.3	11.5	58.2	100.0
Queensland	14.0	3.5	2.4	7.0	70.4	100.0
South Australia	11.5	4.2	3.0	9.8	69.6	100.0
Western Australia	9.8	5.3	3.3	14.1	64.6	100.0
Tasmania	7.2	2.9	*0.9	4.1	81.8	100.0
Northern Territory(c)	6.8	3.4	*2.3	8.3	75.9	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	17.3	5.2	*1.1	5.5	68.8	100.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
.....						
WALKING ALONE AFTER DARK IN OWN NEIGHBOURHOOD						
New South Wales	37.1	7.6	3.2	13.0	36.6	100.0
Victoria	39.4	7.6	3.1	15.7	32.0	100.0
Queensland	34.5	5.6	2.7	14.1	40.4	100.0
South Australia	37.2	6.9	2.9	16.5	34.4	100.0
Western Australia	31.5	7.9	3.6	17.5	36.7	100.0
Tasmania	39.6	5.1	1.7	11.5	39.1	100.0
Northern Territory(c)	22.5	9.4	5.7	23.1	36.0	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	43.8	7.7	*3.1	11.5	31.7	100.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Main reason for never being alone.

(b) Includes persons aged between 15 and 17 years in cases where a proxy or guardian responded on their behalf.

(c) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For further information, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.



## ALL PERSONS, Perceived problems in the neighbourhood by state and territory(a)

	NSW		Vic.		Qld		SA		WA	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Housebreakings/burglaries/theft from homes	1 584.1	28.5	1 184.6	27.7	874.8	26.1	390.3	30.6	673.1	39.7
Car theft	948.0	17.1	875.0	20.5	388.4	11.6	261.8	20.5	367.5	21.7
Other theft	722.4	13.0	556.4	13.0	361.6	10.8	161.6	12.7	256.6	15.1
Louts/youth gangs	1 218.5	21.9	772.6	18.1	639.6	19.1	229.6	18.0	348.8	20.6
Prowlers/loiterers	677.0	12.2	398.6	9.3	396.4	11.8	133.6	10.5	247.8	14.6
Drunkenness	1 337.7	24.1	821.7	19.2	705.7	21.1	204.4	16.0	370.9	21.9
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	2 033.4	36.6	1 490.8	34.9	926.5	27.7	508.0	39.8	757.0	44.7
Dangerous/noisy driving	2 264.9	40.7	1 895.3	44.4	1 530.9	45.8	673.6	52.7	933.2	55.1
Illegal drugs	928.4	16.7	649.1	15.2	397.5	11.9	179.4	14.0	301.5	17.8
Sexual assault	211.5	3.8	161.9	3.8	125.4	3.7	40.0	3.1	66.8	3.9
Other assault	603.0	10.8	382.5	9.0	266.5	8.0	87.8	6.9	171.4	10.1
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	555.3	10.0	365.6	8.6	388.0	11.6	112.8	8.8	183.8	10.8
Other problems	49.1	0.9	*16.0	*0.4	17.1	0.5	*5.6	*0.4	*14.2	*0.8
No problems	1 773.8	31.9	1 357.1	31.8	1 118.6	33.4	356.5	27.9	384.7	22.7
Total(b)	5 559.9	100.0	4 272.3	100.0	3 346.3	100.0	1 277.1	100.0	1 694.3	100.0

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

(a) More than one type of problem may have been reported so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes persons aged between 15 and 17 years in cases where a proxy or guardian responded on their behalf.

ALL PERSONS, Perceived problems in the neighbourhood by state and territory(a) *continued*

	Tas.		NT		ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Housebreakings/burglaries/theft from homes	81.5	20.8	52.3	41.9	95.6	35.3	4 936.2	29.1
Car theft	62.5	15.9	29.7	23.8	54.6	20.1	2 987.5	17.6
Other theft	35.5	9.1	27.7	22.3	40.3	14.9	2 162.1	12.8
Louts/youth gangs	59.3	15.1	45.5	36.5	51.1	18.8	3 365.0	19.9
Prowlers/loiterers	36.1	9.2	32.5	26.0	35.5	13.1	1 957.5	11.6
Drunkenness	68.6	17.5	56.5	45.4	55.6	20.5	3 621.0	21.4
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	97.1	24.8	54.8	44.0	105.6	39.0	5 973.3	35.3
Dangerous/noisy driving	183.4	46.8	65.0	52.1	134.8	49.7	7 681.2	45.3
Illegal drugs	39.8	10.1	17.0	13.7	39.8	14.7	2 552.5	15.1
Sexual assault	5.0	1.3	12.9	10.3	11.9	4.4	635.4	3.8
Other assault	21.1	5.4	21.5	17.2	27.0	9.9	1 580.7	9.3
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	35.5	9.1	22.0	17.6	32.3	11.9	1 695.3	10.0
Other problems	*1.7	*0.4	*1.2	*1.0	*1.0	*0.4	106.1	0.6
No problems	132.9	33.9	24.1	19.3	61.7	22.7	5 209.4	30.8
Total(b)	392.1	100.0	124.7	100.0	271.2	100.0	16 937.8	100.0

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

(a) More than one type of problem may have been reported so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes persons aged between 15 and 17 years in cases where a proxy or guardian responded on their behalf.

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALE									
Persons aged 15 or more	2 727.3	2 101.9	1 653.4	626.1	849.9	191.8	62.1	132.2	8 344.8
Employed	1 870.3	1 485.5	1 217.0	431.7	650.2	126.9	50.4	99.5	5 931.5
Unemployed	106.4	61.8	46.7	21.9	19.3	*4.4	*0.7	*4.6	265.9
Victim of physical assault	91.4	87.3	60.2	21.6	42.0	8.6	4.6	5.6	321.3
Victim of threatened assault(b)	130.4	103.1	83.8	34.2	42.1	8.6	5.1	7.8	415.1
Victim of robbery	*22.3	17.9	*7.1	*4.6	13.9	**2.0	*0.6	**0.8	69.3
Victim of sexual assault(c)	**5.1	**0.8	**4.1	**0.6	**0.5	**0.1	**0.1	—	*11.3
FEMALE									
Persons aged 15 or more	2 832.6	2 170.4	1 692.9	651.0	844.4	200.3	62.6	138.9	8 593.0
Employed	1 583.5	1 226.1	1 035.1	359.2	507.9	106.1	46.3	95.8	4 960.2
Unemployed	88.0	62.3	38.2	21.7	22.1	6.1	*1.2	*1.9	241.5
Victim of physical assault	62.4	55.2	40.5	13.9	22.5	7.4	2.5	*1.9	206.1
Victim of threatened assault(b)	83.6	81.0	63.8	19.8	31.9	10.8	5.1	7.3	303.5
Victim of robbery	*8.9	*6.2	**6.1	**1.8	*2.9	*0.8	**0.5	**0.2	27.4
Victim of sexual assault(c)	*12.7	*10.1	*9.9	*4.4	*1.5	*1.7	**0.4	**0.4	41.2
PERSONS									
Persons aged 15 or more	5 559.9	4 272.3	3 346.3	1 277.1	1 694.3	392.1	124.7	271.2	16 937.8
Employed	3 453.8	2 711.6	2 252.2	790.9	1 158.1	233.1	96.8	195.3	10 891.7
Unemployed	194.5	124.2	84.9	43.6	41.4	10.5	*1.9	*6.5	507.4
Victim of physical assault	153.8	142.5	100.7	35.5	64.5	16.0	7.1	7.5	527.4
Victim of threatened assault(b)	214.0	184.2	147.5	54.1	74.0	19.4	10.2	15.1	718.6
Victim of robbery	31.3	24.1	*13.2	*6.4	16.8	**2.8	*1.1	**1.0	96.7
Victim of sexual assault(c)	*17.8	*11.0	14.0	*5.0	*2.0	*1.8	*0.5	**0.4	52.5
HOUSEHOLDS									
All households	2 656.2	2 046.6	1 609.6	649.6	833.2	199.8	61.9	132.7	8 189.5
Victims of break-in	78.8	56.5	53.9	21.0	42.2	5.1	4.8	5.5	267.8
Victims of attempted break-in	84.4	53.3	42.0	17.4	40.1	6.3	5.0	2.8	251.3
Victims of motor vehicle theft	34.6	21.8	12.7	7.3	8.8	2.9	1.2	1.7	91.0
Victims of theft from a motor vehicle	102.3	103.4	54.2	28.2	62.2	7.2	4.9	6.8	369.2
Victims of malicious property damage	287.6	218.7	152.7	76.9	122.1	22.1	12.1	20.3	912.5
Victims of other theft	105.7	89.6	70.9	31.6	44.0	8.5	5.1	7.0	362.4

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For further information, see paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes both face-to-face and non face-to-face incidents.

(c) Persons aged 18 and over.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Crime Victimization Survey conducted from July 2008 to June 2009. The data were collected as part of the Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) for the 2008-09 financial year.
- 2** The MPHS is conducted each year throughout Australia from July to June as a supplement to the ABS' monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). It is designed to collect statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics, including labour topics and other social and economic subjects. The topics collected in 2008-09 were:
  - education, personal and household income, and occupation and industry of current job (core topics)
  - crime victimisation
  - barriers and incentives to labour force participation
  - retirement and retirement intentions and
  - household use of information technology.
- 3** For all topics, information on labour force characteristics, education, income and other demographics are also available.
- 4** The crime victimisation topic collected information from individuals about their own and their household's experience of selected crimes, the reporting of those crimes to police, and perceptions of safety and problems in the neighbourhood.
- 5** Data for other MPHS topics collected in 2008-09 have been released in separate ABS publications.
- 6** The MPHS will be the vehicle for collection of crime victimisation data for the 2009-10 reference period and annually thereafter.
- 7** The publication *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also applies to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

### DATA COLLECTION

- 8** ABS interviewers conducted personal interviews by either telephone or at selected dwellings during 2008-09. Each month a sample of dwellings was selected for the MPHS from the responding households in the LFS. After the LFS had been fully completed for each person at these dwellings, a usual resident aged 15 years or over was selected at random and asked the additional MPHS questions in a personal interview predominantly by telephone. Where the randomly selected person was aged between 15 and 17 years a parent or guardian was allowed to opt to respond on their behalf. Information about perceived neighbourhood problems excludes data for those aged between 15 years and 17 years where a proxy responded on their behalf. Information was collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing, whereby responses were recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer.
- 9** The sample was accumulated over a 12-month period (July 2008 to June 2009). The Crime Victimization topic was not collected in New South Wales in July and August to avoid having respondents being asked similar questions to those they were asked in the April 2008 NSW Crime and Safety Survey. The estimation methodology used ensures that estimates for this topic are not impacted by the abbreviated collection period in New South Wales.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 10** The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following:
  - members of the permanent defence forces

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*continued*

- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated resident populations
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

**11** In addition, the 2008-09 MPHS excluded the following:

- people living in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes, (e.g. retirement homes, homes for persons with disabilities, women's shelters), and inmates of prisons.

**12** The 2008-09 MPHS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia. The exclusion of these people is expected to have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except in the Northern Territory where such people account for around 23% of the population.

**13** The LFS applies coverage rules that aim to ensure each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

### SAMPLE SIZE

**14** The initial total sample for the crime victimisation topic included in the MPHS 2008-09 consisted of 34,513 private dwelling households, which is approximately double the standard MPHS sample. Of the 29,261 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss (i.e. households with LFS non-response, no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 25,601 or 87% were fully responding to the crime victimisation topic.

**15** Due to differences in the scope and sample size of the MPHS and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS. For further information on the sample size of the LFS, refer to the ABS information paper *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Third edition)* (cat. no. 6269.0).

### WEIGHTING, ESTIMATION AND BENCHMARKING

**16** Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit, which, for the MPHS can be either a person or a household. The weight is a value that indicates how many population units the sample unit represents. The first step in calculating weights for each unit is to assign an initial weight, which is the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. The initial weights are then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights are calibrated against population benchmarks to ensure survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than the distribution within the sample itself.

**17** The estimation procedure for these surveys ensures that estimates of persons calibrate exactly to independently produced population totals at broad levels. The known population totals are produced according to the scope of the survey. The same is true for estimates of households produced in this survey. However, in these cases the household benchmarks are actually estimates themselves and not strictly known population totals.

**18** Survey estimates are benchmarked to persons or households within the scope of the survey. The sample for the MPHS was benchmarked against demographic estimates corresponding to December 2008, midway through the MPHS enumeration cycle. For example, the MPHS was benchmarked to the estimated civilian population aged 15 years or over living in private dwellings in each state and territory excluding persons out of

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### WEIGHTING, ESTIMATION AND BENCHMARKING *continued*

scope. Survey estimates of counts of persons or households are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristics of interest.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**19** Estimates provided in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.

#### *Sampling error*

**20** Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of people or households, and the value that would have been produced if all people or households in scope of the survey had been included. For more information refer to the Technical Note.

#### *Non-sampling error*

**21** Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording of answers by interviewers, and errors in coding and processing data. In addition, the way respondents respond to the survey's questions will depend on their personal circumstances, their interpretation of the questions, and how much they are willing to divulge.

### CLASSIFICATIONS USED

**22** Offence data are classified according to the *Australian Standard Offence Classification, 2008 (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0).

**23** Country of birth data are classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 1269.0).

### CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILE

**24** Confidentialised unit record files (CURF) contain confidentialised microdata from surveys, thereby facilitating interrogation and analysis of data.

**25** For the crime victimisation topic in the 2008-09 MPHS survey, one expanded CURF will be released in 2010. For more information on expanded CURFs refer to the ABS *Technical Manual for MPHS expanded CURFs* (cat. no. 4100.0).

### CONTENT

**26** Crime victim surveys are best suited to 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.

**27** This survey covered only selected types of personal and household crimes. Personal crimes covered in the survey were physical assault, threatened assault, robbery and sexual assault. Household crimes covered in the survey were break-ins, attempted break-ins, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft.

**28** 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 may also be difficult to obtain information about some crimes such as sexual offences and assault committed by other household members. Some of these crimes may not be fully reflected in the data collected. Household survey data excludes crimes against commercial establishments or government agencies.

**29** For this survey the definition of total victims is restricted to those crimes included in the survey and does not represent all crime in Australia.

#### *Statistical measures of crime victimisation*

**30** The level of victimisation can be expressed in more than one way. The most common measure derived from crime victim surveys is prevalence, that is, the number of the relevant population that have been a victim of a given crime at least once in the reference period. Victimisation rates used in this publication represent the prevalence of selected crimes in Australia, and are generally expressed as a proportion of the total relevant population.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DATA QUALITY

**31** Information recorded in this survey is essentially 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies. This factor should be considered when interpreting the estimates in this publication.

**32** Information was also collected on respondents' perceptions of problems in the neighbourhood. Perceptions are influenced by a number of factors and can change quickly. Care should therefore be taken when analysing or interpreting these data.

### DATA COMPARABILITY

#### *Comparability with previous*

#### *ABS Crime and Safety Surveys*

**33** A National Crime and Safety Survey was last conducted in 2005, and previous to that in 2002, 1998, 1993, 1983 and 1975. Since 1990 the ABS has conducted state-specific Crime and Safety Surveys in New South Wales (1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008), Western Australia (1991, 1995, 1999 and 2000), South Australia (1991, 1995 and 2000), Victoria (1994 and 1995), Tasmania (1998) and Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory (1995). All of the surveys since 1990 have required respondents to self-complete the questionnaires and mail these back to the ABS.

**34** The 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey has been redesigned using a new method of collection. The 2008-09 MPHS data were collected by personal interviews by telephone or at selected dwellings. Due to differences in mode of data collection and survey questions, crime victimisation data from the 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey onwards is not directly comparable with data from previous years' Crime and Safety Surveys.

#### *Comparability with 2005*

#### *National Crime and Safety Survey*

**35** Crime victimisation data for 2005 were obtained from the National Crime and Safety Survey. Shortly after the April 2005 LFS interview, paper Crime and Safety questionnaires were mailed to LFS respondents. Each respondent in the household was asked to complete a questionnaire relating to his or her personal experience of crime, and return it to the ABS by mail. One questionnaire per household also contained questions relating to experiences of household crime, to be answered by one respondent on behalf of the household as a whole.

**36** The ABS has investigated the statistical significance of data changes between the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey and the 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey using the MPHS. The analysis found significant differences in the rates of three of six selected crime types (attempted break-in, robbery and assault), as the table below shows. However, it is difficult to identify the underlying reason for this change due to the number of differences between the two surveys, as well as the three years separating their collection and a possible actual change in the incidence of crime. Differences between the two surveys are described below. Where results are not statistically significant it can not be assumed that there is no impact.

### COMPARISON OF VICTIMISATION RATES, Australia

	<i>2005 Crime and Safety survey estimate</i>		<i>2008/09 Multipurpose Household Survey estimate</i>		
	%	Standard error	%	Standard error	Significant difference?
Break-in	3.3	0.14	3.3	0.14	No
Attempted break-in	2.6	0.12	3.1	0.12	Yes
Motor vehicle theft	1.0	0.08	1.1	0.08	No
Robbery	0.4	0.04	0.6	0.06	Yes
Assault (including physical assault and face-to-face threatened assault)	4.8	0.10	6.0	0.18	Yes
Sexual assault	0.3	0.03	0.3	0.04	No

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Comparability with 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey continued*

**37** In 2008-09 respondents were asked screening questions in the feelings of safety topic. The questions were: 'In the last 12 months, have you spent time at home by yourself (during the day/after dark)'. Respondents who answered 'yes' to one or both of these question were asked to rate on a scale how safe they felt at home by themselves during the day/after dark. In 2005 all respondents were asked to rate how safe or unsafe they felt at home by themselves during the day/after dark.

**38** In 2008-09 separate questions were asked about incidents of assault and incidents of threatened assault, whereas in 2005 data collected for incidents of assault and threatened assault were output at an aggregate level.

**39** In 2005 respondents were asked whether anyone had stolen or tried to steal anything from them in the last 12 months, whereas in 2008-09 respondents were asked whether anyone had stolen anything belonging to them or to a member of their household.

**40** In 2008-09 data about theft from a motor vehicle, other thefts and malicious property damage were collected for the first time.

**41** Some data collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey were not collected in 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey. A list of data items for the 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey is available in an Excel spreadsheet datacube from the ABS website. For a list of data items collected in the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey, refer to ABS publication *Crime and Safety, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4509.0).

### *Comparison with other ABS surveys*

**42** The ABS produces different crime statistics collections and these can yield different results. Caution should be taken in comparison across other ABS surveys and administrative by-product data that address crime and justice issues. For more information on comparisons between sources, please refer to *Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimization, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies, 2002* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)

### *Comparison with police statistics*

**43** Data for selected crimes recorded by police agencies are available in *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0). The Crime Victimization Survey provides an additional source of data on crime victimisation for the selected crimes, including crime not reported to or detected by police. This survey identifies the nature of this unreported crime, as well as giving information about victims of repeated crimes. The information from the survey should be viewed as a complement to published police statistics on crime. There are two types of reporting rates in this publication. The reporting rates in Tables 1 and 2 refer to the proportion of victims who reported the most recent incident of a crime to police. The reporting rates in Table 5 refer to the total number of incidents of a crime reported to police expressed as a percentage of the total number of incidents of that crime experienced. Police statistics include victims of all ages, whereas this survey collects information for people aged 15 years or over, and sexual assault is only asked directly for people aged 18 years or over.

**44** The terms used for the crimes (such as robbery and physical assault) may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions used. This is because responses obtained in this survey are based on the respondent's perception of being the victim of a crime. The definitions of terms used in this survey are based on the wording of the questions asked of the respondent and specifications provided to interviewers, and can be found in the Glossary of this publication.

**45** For each crime type, survey respondents were asked how many of the incidents that happened to them in the 12 months prior to the interview became known to the police. As interviews were conducted during 2008-09 the data in this publication relates to crimes occurring over a 12 month period at some time between July 2007 and June 2009. The actual reference period for a particular respondent was determined by the

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Comparison with police statistics continued*

date of their interview. Also, there is no verification a crime report has actually been made for the crime. There are many reasons why an incident reported to police may not be recorded as a crime. Victims may advise police of a matter but not seek to have it dealt with as a crime. This is especially true of incidents where the offender is related, or otherwise known, to the victim. The information received by police may not be sufficient to allow them to determine whether a crime has been committed, or what kind of offence has been committed. The incident may also have been coded to a different crime category.

**46** Another source of variation between the survey results and crimes recorded by police relates to differences in scope. This survey collects information on the personal crimes of robbery and physical assault and threatened assault for all people aged 15 years or over, and sexual assault for people aged 18 years or over. In contrast, police statistics include victims of all ages and any comparisons need to allow for this difference. Furthermore, police record all crimes reported to them in the reference period, whether or not the incidents took place during that period or at an earlier time, and count all distinct instances of victimisation reported.

### OTHER METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

**47** In the interpretation of the results of the 2008-09 survey, consideration should be given to the representativeness of the sample. This is affected by the response rate and also the fact that the survey covers only people living in private dwellings. It does not include people such as the homeless or those living in special accommodation, sections of the community that may be heavily victimised.

**48** In order to derive the total number of incidents for the selected crimes the survey looked at victimisation as discrete incidents, whereas for many victims of violence this can be an ongoing situation.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**49** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments 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

**50** Other ABS publications that may be of interest are shown below. Most of these are available via the ABS website.

*Australian Standard Offence Classification, 2008* (Second Edition) (cat. no. 1234.0)

*Community Safety, Tasmania, October 1998* (cat. no. 4515.6)

*Crime and Safety, Australia: Supplementary National and Standard Tables, 1998* (cat. no. 4509.0.40.001)

*Crime and Safety, Australia, April 2005, 2002, 1998 and 1993* (cat. no. 4509.0)

*Crime and Safety Survey: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2002* (cat. no. 4509.0.55.002)

*Crime and Safety, Australia: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2005* (cat. no. 4524.0.55.003)

*Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 2008, 2007, 2006, 2004, 2003, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1997, 1996, 1995, 1994* (cat. no. 4509.1)

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

*Crime and Safety, South Australia, October 2000, April 1995, April 1991* (cat. no. 4509.4)

*Crime and Safety, Victoria, April 1995, 1994* (cat. no. 4509.2)

*Crime and Safety, Western Australia, October 1999, 1995* (cat. no. 4509.5)

*General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006, 2002* (cat. no. 4159.0)

*Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies, 2002* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

*continued*

*National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Law and Justice Issues, 1994* (cat. no. 4189.0)

*National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001)

*Personal Safety, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4906.0)

*Recorded Crime - Offenders, Selected states and territories, 2007-08* (cat. no. 4519.0)

*Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998, 1997, 1996, 1995, January 1994, January to December 1993* (cat. no. 4510.0)

*Victims of Crime, Australia, 1983* (cat. no. 4506.0)

*Western Australian Statistical Indicators, September 2000 - September 2009* (cat. no. 1367.5)

*Women's Safety, Australia, 1996* (cat. no. 4128.0).

**51** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The catalogue is available from the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website that details products to be released in the week ahead. In addition, the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics theme page contains a wealth of information and useful references and this site can be accessed through the ABS website.

### NON-ABS PUBLICATIONS

**52** Non-ABS sources that may be of interest can be accessed through the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics theme page on the ABS website.

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

## APPENDIX POPULATIONS

### DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The ABS has a range of data available from the crime victimisation section of the Multipurpose Household Survey. This appendix lists the populations that relate to the survey.

The populations for a particular data item refer to the people in the survey to whom the data relate. More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available on request.

To obtain data available on request, or for more information about our customised data service, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or by facsimile on 1300 135 211, or email to <client.services@abs.gov.au>.

<i>Population 1</i>	All persons aged 15 years or over
<i>Population 2</i>	All households
<i>Population 3</i>	All employed persons
<i>Population 4</i>	All unemployed persons
<i>Population 5</i>	Victims of assault
<i>Population 6</i>	Victims of face-to-face threatened assault
<i>Population 7</i>	Victims of non-face-to-face threatened assault
<i>Population 8</i>	Victims of threatened assault (face-to-face and non-face-to-face)
<i>Population 9</i>	Victims of robbery
<i>Population 10</i>	Victims of sexual assault (people aged 18 years or over)
<i>Population 11</i>	Household victims of break-in
<i>Population 12</i>	Household victims of attempted break-in
<i>Population 13</i>	Household victims of motor vehicle theft
<i>Population 14</i>	Household victims of theft from a motor vehicle
<i>Population 15</i>	Household victims of malicious property damage
<i>Population 16</i>	Household victims of other theft

## TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**1** Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all occupants of all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance due to only a sample of dwellings being included. There are about two chances in three (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.

**2** Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = \left( \frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

**3** In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers, percentages, counts or proportions) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*2.2) to indicate they are subject to high SEs relative to their estimate and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. \*\*1.5) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

**4** Limited publication space does not allow for the separate indication of SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication, only those for Table 8 have been included at the end of this Technical Note. However, RSEs were calculated for each separate estimate and are available to download free-of-charge as Excel spreadsheets from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> as an attachment to this publication. The Jackknife method of variance estimation is used to calculate SEs, which involves the calculation of 30 replicate estimates based on 30 different sub samples of the original sample. The variability of estimates obtained from these sub samples is used to estimate the sample variability surrounding the main estimate.

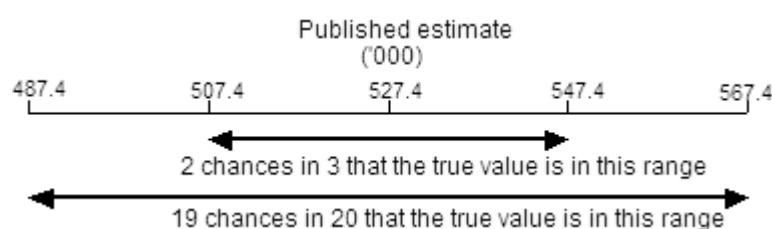
### CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

*Standard error of an estimate*

**5** Standard errors can be calculated using the estimate (numbers or percentages) and the corresponding RSEs. For example, Table 8 shows the estimated number of persons who were victims of physical assault in the last 12 months was 527,400. The RSE table corresponding to the estimate in Table 8 (see VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Characteristics of most recent incident - Relative Standard Errors at the end of this Technical Note) shows the RSE for this estimate is 3.8%. The SE is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} SE \text{ of estimate} &= \left( \frac{RSE}{100} \right) \times estimate \\ &= 0.038 \times 527,400 \\ &= 20,000 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

**6** Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 507,400 to 547,400 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 487,400 to 567,400. This example is illustrated in the diagram below:



## RSES OF COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES

### *Proportions and percentages*

**7** 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. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

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

**8** As an example, using estimates from Table 8, 55,500 persons were assaulted by a friend in the most recent incident of assault in the last 12 months, representing 16.9% of the 328,200 persons who knew the offender in the most recent incident of assault. From the RSE table at the end of this Technical Note, the RSE of the estimated number of persons who were assaulted by a friend in the most recent incident of assault is 12.8%, and the RSE of the estimated number of persons who knew the offender in the most recent incident of assault is 4.6%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE(\frac{x}{y}) = \sqrt{12.8^2 - 4.6^2} = 11.9\%$$

**9** Therefore, the SE for persons who were assaulted by a friend in the most recent incident of assault as a proportion of persons who knew their offender in the most recent incident of assault is 2.0 percentage points ( $= 16.9 \times (11.9/100)$ ). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion is between 14.9% and 18.9% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 12.9% to 20.9%.

### *Differences between estimates*

**10** The difference between two survey estimates (numbers or percentages) is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

**11** While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

## STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

**12** The statistical significance test for any of the comparisons between estimates was performed to determine whether, with a certain level of confidence, there is evidence of a true difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) can be calculated using the formula in paragraph 10. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic:

$$\left( \frac{x-y}{SE(x-y)} \right)$$

**13** If the value of the test statistic is greater than 1.96 then there is statistical evidence (with 95% confidence) of a difference in the two populations with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the populations.

## NON-SAMPLING ERROR

**14** The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and recording by interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error, and they occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

## TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY *continued*

SAMPLE TABLE WITH RSES

VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Characteristics of most recent incident - Relative Standard Errors

	Persons	RSE of persons
	'000	%
Relationship to offender(a)		
Offender known		
Family member		
Current partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date	29.1	15.9
Parent	*7.6	33.3
Child	16.8	22.1
Sibling/other family member	24.3	22.0
Total family member	75.7	11.0
Non-family member		
Previous partner/ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend	44.4	13.6
Friend	55.5	12.8
Colleague/fellow school student/professional relationship	58.4	17.2
Neighbour	22.3	16.5
Known by sight only	53.1	12.5
Other known person(b)	21.2	18.7
Total non-family member	252.5	5.2
Total offender known	328.2	4.6
Offender not known	199.3	5.6
Location of incident		
Victim's home	154.8	7.9
Other person's home	46.8	17.6
Work/place of study	93.4	10.1
In the street or other open land	107.4	8.9
Place of entertainment/recreation	67.4	9.8
In a private or public vehicle	20.9	21.6
Shopping centre	*17.2	29.3
Other location	19.6	24.8
Whether weapon used		
Weapon used	78.6	11.1
No weapon used	447.9	4.2
Experienced physical injury		
Physically injured	242.8	5.5
Whether sought medical treatment		
Medical treatment sought	104.3	8.0
Medical treatment not sought	138.5	6.2
Not physically injured	283.6	5.5
Reported incident to police		
Told police	235.7	6.5
Did not tell police	291.0	6.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

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

(a) More than one type of relationship to offender may have been specified so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes persons who did not give details of relationship to offender.

(c) Includes persons who did not give details of most recent incident.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age</b>	Of the person at the time of the survey.
<b>Alone</b>	The definition of this term was left to the interpretation of the respondent. However, if respondents queried whether having a baby, young child (under 12 years of age) or pet at home was the same as being alone, they were informed that it was.
<b>Attempted break-in</b>	<p>An incident where an attempt was made to break into the respondent's home, garage or shed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Includes incidents where the respondent (or another person) saw someone acting suspiciously around the property if it was suspected that his or her intent was to steal property.</li> <li>■ Excludes any attempted break-in that resulted in an actual break-in (e.g. attempted to break in through a door but then gained entry through a window).</li> <li>■ Also excludes attempted break-ins to a respondent's car.</li> </ul>
<b>Audio/visual equipment</b>	Includes TVs, VCRs, DVD players, and stereos.
<b>Balance of state or territory</b>	Comprises the Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, and the balance of the six states (excluding the state capital cities).
<b>Break-in</b>	An incident where the respondent's home (primary residence) was broken into. Includes break-ins to garage, shed or any detached secure building such as games/hobby room etc. Caravans were only included if it was the respondent's permanent residence. Break-in incidents relating to a respondent's car or front or rear yard were excluded.
<b>Break-in/attempted break-in</b>	Where a household was a victim of either a break-in or an attempted break-in, or both.
<b>Computer equipment</b>	Includes PCs, printers, scanners and modems.
<b>Confront</b>	To come into contact with an offender or offenders.
<b>Country of birth</b>	Country of birth has been classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998 (Revision 2.03)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0). Main English speaking countries include Canada, Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America.
<b>Employed</b>	<p>All people aged 15 years or over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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 own account workers); or</li> <li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li> <li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or</li> <li>■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or</li> <li>■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or</li> <li>■ on strike or locked out; or</li> <li>■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li> </ul>
<b>Employed full-time</b>	Includes employed people who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
<b>Employed part-time</b>	Includes employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
<b>Employee cash income</b>	Includes wages or salary from all jobs, whether full-time or part-time. Also wages, salaries or fees paid to the owner of a limited liability company.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Exterior items</b>	Includes walls, windows, doors, fences, garden, letter boxes, statues, and outdoor settings.
<b>Feelings of safety</b>	Relates to people's feelings of safety in selected situations when they are alone. If a person had a young child with them or a pet they were treated as being alone. Questions about feelings of safety were asked of all respondents aged 18 years or over and all 15 to 17 year olds where a parent/guardian gave permission for a personal interview.
<b>Government cash pensions and allowances</b>	Any government pension, benefit or allowance payments made by overseas governments as well as the Australian Government.
<b>Household</b>	A group of people resident in a private dwelling who share common facilities and meals and 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 people consider their households to be separate.
<b>Household crime</b>	Specifically, a break-in, attempted break-in, motor vehicle theft, theft from a motor vehicle, incident of malicious property damage, or other theft, in which a household is considered to be the victim of the crime.
<b>Incident</b>	A single occurrence of a crime event, such as a break-in, attempted break-in, theft of a motor vehicle, or act of robbery, assault or sexual assault. Single respondents can report multiple incidents, which means the total number of victims and total number of incidents may differ.
<b>Interior furnishings</b>	Includes walls, floors, and ceilings.
<b>Known by sight only</b>	Used when the respondent knew of the offender(s) by sight only but did not have a personal relationship with them. Respondents were not asked whether they were living with this person at the time of the incident if this was the only response to a question about a particular incident.
<b>Labour force status</b>	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years or over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
<b>Louts or youth gangs</b>	People alone or in groups creating problems or fear in the respondent's neighbourhood.
<b>Malicious property damage</b>	Intentional or wilful (not accidental) damage, defacement or destruction of any part of the respondent's home or anything usually kept at his or her home. The questions on malicious property damage relate to the respondent's home and any property belonging to the respondent or a member of his or her household, excluding any rental, investment or holiday properties that he or she owns. Property is something tangible in nature including land, conveyances, animals or other objects capable of being privately owned. Destruction can mean any alteration that may render something imperfect or inoperative. It can include destruction of property, graffiti or vandalism, partial destruction, killing or harming an owned animal, and removing or destroying a plant or other part of an owned landscape. Excludes turning off water meters and flicking safety switches etc. if no damage to the meter occurred.
<b>Marital status</b>	As reported by the person at the time of survey.
<b>Medical treatment</b>	Includes incidents where a respondent was admitted to hospital, or incidents where a respondent was seen by a doctor or other medical practitioner in a hospital emergency room but not admitted to hospital.
<b>Motor vehicle parts</b>	Includes car audio and DVD equipment.
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. Includes cars, utes, motorcycles, buses and trucks. Excludes boats and trailers. Only includes vehicles where the primary use is for private purposes (i.e. excludes commercial vehicles). Motor vehicle theft incidents are collected as household-level data.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Neighbourhood</b>	The definition of this term was left to the interpretation of respondents. It can be the street they live in or include the whole suburb they live in.
<b>Non-school qualification</b>	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.
<b>Non-victim</b>	A household or person that has not reported at least one of the crimes surveyed.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	People who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.
<b>Other cash income</b>	Includes profit or loss from rental property, dividends or interest, child support or maintenance, superannuation, annuity or allocated pension, or workers' compensation.
<b>Other known person</b>	Used to describe the relationship of the offender to the respondent when the relationship did not match any of the other categories listed.
<b>Other personal items</b>	Includes clothing and compact discs.
<b>Other theft</b>	Any unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods other than from motor vehicles owned by the respondent or a household member, without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods. Includes any theft of property belonging to a respondent or a member of the respondent's household not mentioned previously in the survey by the respondent. Includes property belonging to a household member stolen from a vehicle not owned by a household member. Also includes property stolen from a yard or garden (e.g. statue, plants). Excludes any incidents involving theft covered in other sections of the survey such as break-ins or robberies. Other theft incidents are collected as household-level data.
<b>Outdoor/garden items</b>	Includes Christmas decorations stolen from yard or exterior walls.
<b>Personal crime</b>	Specifically, a robbery, physical assault, threatened assault or sexual assault, in which an individual is considered to be the victim of the crime.
<b>Personal electronic equipment</b>	Includes MP3 players and digital cameras.
<b>Physical assault</b>	An incident where anyone used physical force or violence against a respondent. Physical force or violence includes being: pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, hit with an open hand or fist, kicked or bitten. It also includes being hit with something else that could hurt a respondent i.e. a bat, hammer, belt, pot, ruler, etc. It includes being beaten, choked, stabbed, shot, burnt, dragged or hit deliberately by a vehicle. Includes assault in a respondent's line of work. It excludes incidents that occurred during the course of play on a sporting field, verbal abuse, and incidents of sexual assault or threatened sexual assault which also involved physical assault.
<b>Place of entertainment/recreation</b>	Includes pub and nightclub.
<b>Private vehicle</b>	Motor vehicle used for private purposes, e.g. car.
<b>Professional relationship</b>	A relationship between the respondent and other person(s) which has occurred primarily through the course of the respondent's occupation. For example, this includes engagement with clients of a business at which the respondent may have been working at the time of an incident, as well as relationships between medical professionals and patients, and also relationships between police/security officers and offenders.
<b>Prowlers or loiterers</b>	People hanging around respondents' homes or around shops/parks in their neighbourhoods who made them feel worried/concerned.
<b>Public transport</b>	Includes buses, trains, trams, ferries and taxis.



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Public vehicle</b>	Includes train, bus and taxi.
<b>Qualification</b>	Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved an appropriate level of learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded.
<b>Relationship to offender</b>	The person's relationship to a perpetrator(s) at the time of the incident. More than one response was allowed if there were multiple offenders involved in the incident.
<b>Reporting rate</b>	The total number of incidents of crime reported to police expressed as a percentage of the total number of incidents of crime experienced (Table 5). The proportion of victims who reported the most recent incident of a crime to police (Tables 1 and 2).
<b>Robbery</b>	An incident where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening him or her with force or violence. Includes incidents of physical assault and threatened assault which also involved robbery or attempted robbery.
<b>Sexual assault</b>	The definition of sexual assault was left to the interpretation of the respondent. Only people aged 18 years and over were asked questions about sexual assault.
<b>Theft from a motor vehicle</b>	<p>An incident where property owned by a respondent or any member of that respondent's household was stolen from a motor vehicle owned by that respondent or any member of that respondent's household for private use. It includes property owned by a respondent or another member of a respondent's household that was in a vehicle owned by the respondent or a household member when that vehicle was stolen, in instances where the property was never returned.</p> <p>It excludes property stolen that belonged to someone not living in the household (e.g. friend, other relative), and property owned by a business/employer (e.g. computer, mobile phone, work tools). Also excludes property stolen from commercial vehicles (this includes a self-employed business operator whose vehicle is mainly used for work purposes), and any break-in to a motor vehicle if nothing was stolen. Incidents of theft from a motor vehicle are collected as household-level data.</p>
<b>Threatened assault</b>	Includes any verbal and/or physical intent or suggestion of intent to inflict physical harm, which the person believed was able and likely to be carried out. Includes a threat or attempt to hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt, threats or attempts to slap, punch, spank or hit in any way with a fist or weapon such as a bat, hammer or pot, situations where a gun was left in an obvious place or if the person knew that the perpetrator had access to a gun. Includes toy guns, starter pistols etc. if the respondent believed they were real. Also includes incidents where a respondent was threatened in their line of work (e.g. while working as a security guard).
<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>People aged 15 years or over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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 were available for work in the reference week; or</li> <li>■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.</li> </ul>
<b>Unincorporated business cash income</b>	Profit or loss from own unincorporated business or share in a partnership.
<b>Using and waiting for public transport alone after dark</b>	Includes using and waiting for buses, trains, trams, taxis and ferries.
<b>Victim</b>	A household or person reporting at least one of the crimes surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of crime, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

**GLOSSARY** *continued*

<b>Victimisation rate</b>	The total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.
<b>Weapon used</b>	Includes incidents when the respondent was unsure whether a weapon was present but believed that there could have been one, or if they were threatened that a weapon would be used if necessary. Weapon includes knife, gun and syringe/hypodermic needle.



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