



2009 – 10

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CRIME VICTIMISATION, AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Fiona Dowsley on Melbourne (03) 9615 7641.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) national Crime Victimization Survey, conducted from July 2009 to June 2010 using the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS). The survey collected 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 on social disorder in their local area. This is the second crime victimisation survey conducted by the ABS since it was redesigned in 2008–09. Time series data is included to compare results with the 2008–09 Crime Victimization Survey.

Information on the concepts and methods used in the survey, reliability of the results, definitions and interpretation are included in the Explanatory Notes (pp.41–47), Technical Note (pp.48–51), and Glossary (pp.52–56). Unless otherwise specified, differences between data items highlighted in the Summary of Findings are statistically significant (refer to paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of the Technical Note). Additional national-level and state and territory-level data cubes are available to download from the ABS website.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER ABS CRIME SOURCES

The ABS publishes crime data from a range of sources, many with differing measurement methodologies, and this can produce different estimates. As such, caution should be exercised when making comparisons to other sources. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 29–40.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the published total. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding and therefore some discrepancy may occur between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

Trevor Sutton
Acting Australian Statistician

SECTION **1**

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

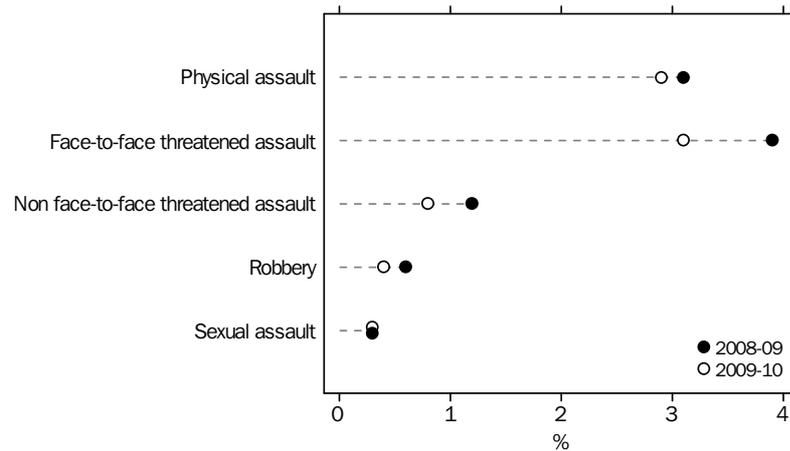
PERSONAL CRIME

It is estimated that in the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10, of those persons aged 15 years and over:

- 509,500 (2.9%) were victims of at least one physical assault
- 587,100 (3.4%) were victims of at least one threatened assault, including face-to-face and non face-to-face threatened assaults
- 71,600 (0.4%) were victims of at least one robbery (Table 1.1).

Victimisation rates for most personal crimes decreased significantly between 2008–09 and 2009–10. The victimisation rate for robbery fell from 0.6% to 0.4%, face-to-face threatened assault from 3.9% to 3.1%, and non face-to-face threatened assault from 1.2% to 0.8% (Table 1.6).

PERSONAL CRIME VICTIMISATION RATES



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

- 61% for robbery
- 51% for physical assault
- 37% for sexual assault
- 32% for face-to-face threatened assault (Table 1.6).

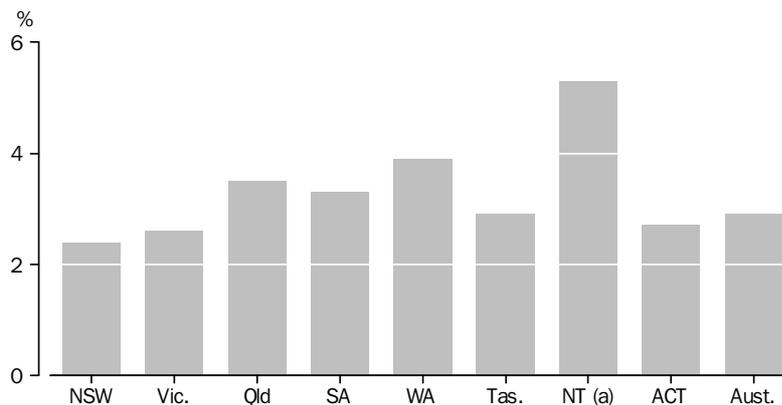
The level of reporting was generally similar to 2008–09, although incidents of robbery were more highly reported in 2009–10, with 61% of victims reporting the latest incident to police, compared with 39% in 2008–09 (Table 1.1).

Physical assault

The victimisation rates for physical assault were 6.0% for people aged 15–19 years and 5.5% for people aged 20–24 years, compared with 0.8% for people aged 65 years and over (Table 1.8).

*Physical assault
continued*

PHYSICAL ASSAULT VICTIMISATION RATES



(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

The physical assault victimisation rate was higher for those who were not married (4.6%) than for people who were married (1.8%). People who were unemployed experienced a higher victimisation rate (8.4%) compared to those who were employed full-time (2.9%) or part-time (2.8%) (Table 1.8).

Threatened assault

The victimisation rate for threatened assault was 5.6% for people who were aged 15–19 and 4.7% for those aged 20–24, compared with 1.2% for those aged 65 and over. Those born in Australia experienced a higher threatened assault victimisation rate (3.8%) compared with those born overseas (2.3%). The threatened assault victimisation rate for people who were not married (4.5%) was higher than for those who were married (2.6%) (Table 1.11).

In 2009–10, the threatened assault victimisation rate was highest in the Northern Territory (7.2%) compared to the other states and territories (NT data was collected in mainly urban areas). Compared with 2008–09, the victimisation rate for threatened assault dropped in the Australian Capital Territory from 5.6% to 2.7%. Declines in threatened assault victimisation rates were also experienced in New South Wales (from 3.8% to 2.9%), Queensland (4.4% to 3.7%) and Victoria (4.3% to 3.5%) (Table 1.2).

Robbery

During the 12 months prior to interview, an estimated 114,600 incidents of robbery were experienced by Australians aged 15 years and over. Property was stolen in less than half (45%) of the most recent incidents of robbery (Table 1.16).

New South Wales experienced a significant decrease in the victimisation rate of robbery from 0.6% in 2008–09 to 0.3% in 2009–10 (Table 1.2).

HOUSEHOLD CRIME

It is estimated that in the 12 months prior to interview in 2009–10:

- 254,500 (3.0%) households were victims of at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed
- 203,700 (2.4%) households were victims of at least one attempted break-in to their home, garage or shed
- 76,700 (0.9%) households had at least one motor vehicle stolen
- 308,400 (3.7%) households were victims of at least one theft from a motor vehicle

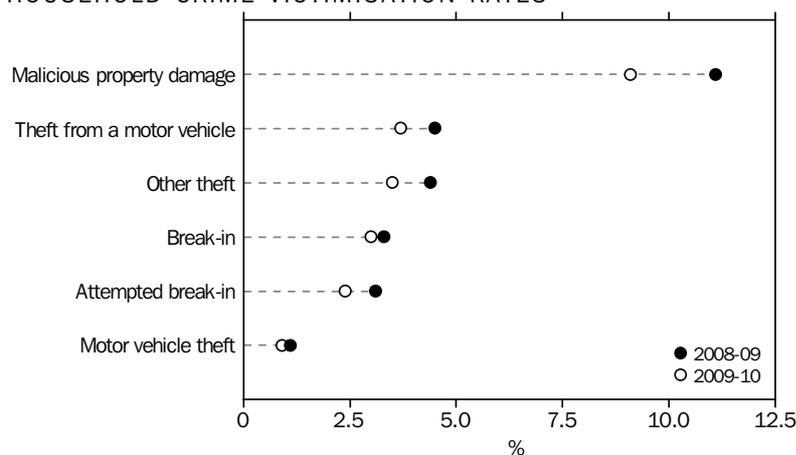
HOUSEHOLD CRIME

continued

- 768,900 (9.1%) households were victims of at least one incident of malicious property damage
- 297,900 (3.5%) households were victims of at least one incident of other theft (Table 1.1).

Victimisation rates for attempted break-in, theft from a motor vehicle, malicious property damage and other theft all decreased significantly in 2009–10 compared with the 2008–09 survey results (Table 1.1).

HOUSEHOLD CRIME VICTIMISATION RATES



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

- 90% for motor vehicle theft
- 76% for break-in
- 55% for theft from a motor vehicle
- 47% for malicious property damage
- 42% for attempted break-in
- 37% for other theft (Table 1.1)

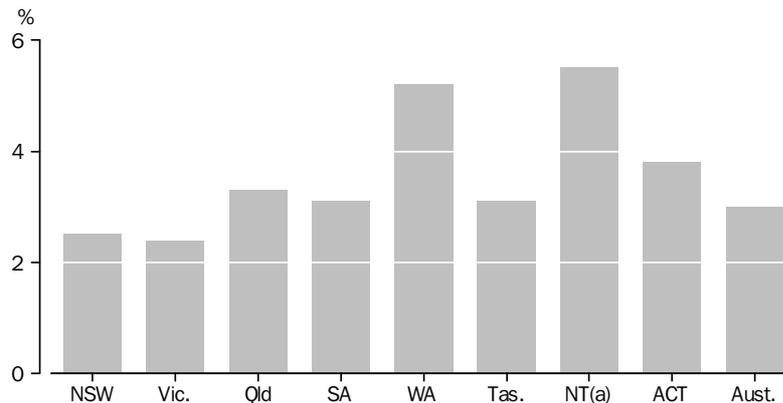
The reporting rate for malicious property damage was higher in 2009–10 (47%) than 2008–09 (43%), while the rates for other household crimes remained stable (Table 1.1).

Break-in

Australia had an estimated 335,700 break-in incidents in the 12 months prior to interview. Offenders stole property in 74% of the most recent break-in incidents, with the most commonly stolen items being money (19%) and jewellery (18%). In addition, property was damaged in 48% of the most recent incidents, while offenders confronted someone in 10% of these incidents (Table 1.19).

Break-in continued

BREAK-IN VICTIMISATION RATES



(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

Attempted break-in

Australian households experienced an estimated 295,600 incidents of attempted break-in during the 12 months prior to interview. Most victims (60%) cited a door or window being damaged or tampered with as evidence of the most recent attempted break-in (Table 1.20).

The Northern Territory (5.8%) had the highest victimisation rate for attempted break-in of all states and territories (NT data was collected in mainly urban areas). Both New South Wales and Western Australia experienced decreases in rates of attempted break-in from 2008–09 compared with 2009–10 (3.2% to 2.0% in New South Wales and 4.8% to 3.9% in Western Australia). Victimisation rates for this type of crime in the other regions remained stable over this period (Table 1.4).

Motor vehicle theft

Australian households experienced an estimated 82,900 incidents of motor vehicle theft in the 12 months prior to interview. The majority (65%) of the most recent motor vehicle theft incidents occurred at the victim's home (Table 1.21).

Victoria was the only state or territory to experience a significant decrease in victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft from 1.1% in 2008–09 to 0.6% in 2009–10 (Table 1.4).

Theft from a motor vehicle

Australian households experienced an estimated 380,900 incidents of theft from a motor vehicle during the 12 months prior to interview. Types of property frequently stolen in the most recent incident included money (28%), personal electronic equipment (26%) and other personal items (23%) (Table 1.22).

Malicious property damage

Australian households experienced an estimated 1.2 million incidents of malicious property damage during the 12 months prior to interview. Exterior items, including walls, windows, doors and fences (65%), and cars or other motor vehicles (28%) were the types of property most commonly damaged, defaced or destroyed in the most recent incident (Table 1.23).

Of all the states and territories, victimisation rates for malicious property damage were the highest in the Northern Territory (13%), Australian Capital Territory (13%) and Western Australia (12%) (Table 1.4).

SOCIAL DISORDER

Survey respondents were asked questions relating to their perceptions and opinions about social disorder problems in their local area. Social disorder includes antisocial behaviour and refers to issues which may or may not be criminal offences such as public drunkenness, noisy neighbours and offensive language or behaviour.

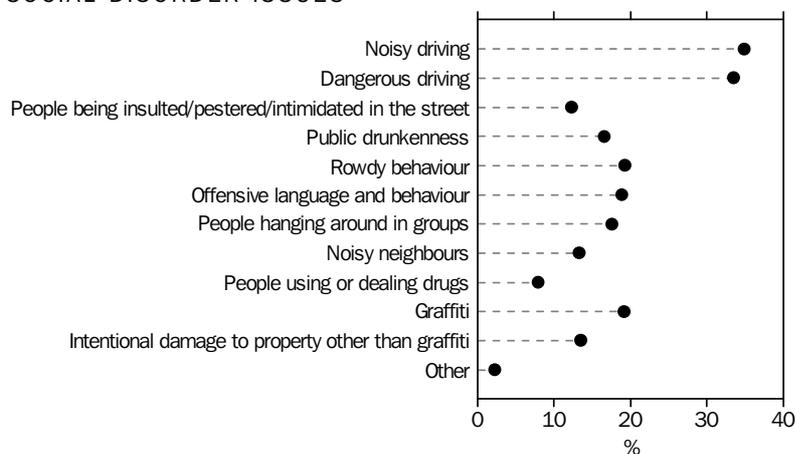
Overall, approximately 61% of people aged 18 years and over perceived that their local area had at least one social disorder issue. Of all the states and territories, the Northern Territory (28%) and Western Australia (32%) had the lowest percentage of people reporting no social disorder concerns (Table 1.25).

Noisy driving was the most commonly reported type of social disorder in Australia, with an estimated 6 million people (36%) stating it was an issue in their local area, closely followed by dangerous driving (5.8 million people, 35%) (Table 1.25).

Respondents were asked whether the social disorder issues they identified as a problem in their local area were large, moderate or small problems. Approximately one-third of people indicated at least one of the problems was large. While the use or dealing of drugs in the local area was the least commonly reported of the specified social disorder issues (8.1%), 32% of these people believed it to be a large problem (Table 1.26).

For those reporting large or moderate social disorder issues, personal experience was the greatest influence on respondents' opinions on the issue (98%), followed by the experience of someone else known to the respondent (23%) and information from the media (15%) (Table 1.27).

SOCIAL DISORDER ISSUES



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1.1**ALL PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of selected personal and household crimes**

	Victims '000	Non-victims '000	All persons/ households '000	No. of incidents '000	VICTIMISATION RATE		REPORTING RATE	
					2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
					%	%	%	%
SELECTED PERSONAL CRIME								
Assault								
Physical assault	509.5	16 967.5	17 477.0	1 702.9	3.1	2.9	44.7	50.5
Threatened assault								
Face-to-face	540.0	16 937.0	17 477.0	2 004.8	3.9	(a)3.1	29.7	31.9
Non face-to-face	147.1	17 328.1	(b)17 477.0	976.0	1.2	(a)0.8	na	na
Total threatened assault	587.1	16 889.9	17 477.0	2 980.8	4.2	(a)3.4	na	na
Total assault(c)	995.2	16 481.8	17 477.0	4 683.6	6.3	(a)5.7	na	na
Robbery	71.6	17 405.4	17 477.0	114.6	0.6	(a)0.4	39.1	(a)60.7
Sexual assault(d)	43.4	16 503.5	(b)16 577.9	na	0.3	0.3	31.2	36.6
SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CRIME								
Break-in	254.5	8 170.9	8 425.4	335.7	3.3	3.0	75.9	75.8
Attempted break-in	203.7	8 221.7	8 425.4	295.6	3.1	(a)2.4	38.1	41.7
Motor vehicle theft	76.7	8 348.7	8 425.4	82.9	1.1	0.9	86.7	89.8
Theft from a motor vehicle	308.4	8 117.0	8 425.4	380.9	4.5	(a)3.7	55.4	55.3
Malicious property damage	768.9	7 656.5	8 425.4	1 153.4	11.1	(a)9.1	43.3	(a)46.8
Other theft	297.9	8 127.5	8 425.4	469.4	4.4	(a)3.5	34.3	37.3

na not available

(a) Difference in rate between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

(b) Includes persons who refused to answer.

(c) Persons may have been a victim of more than one crime type so components may not add to total.

(d) Persons aged 18 and over.

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

	VICTIMISATION RATE				
	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>All persons</i>	2008–09	2009–10
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PHYSICAL ASSAULT					
New South Wales	135.9	5 584.9	5 720.8	2.8	2.4
Victoria	115.6	4 304.7	4 420.3	3.3	2.6
Queensland	120.4	3 346.5	3 466.9	3.0	3.5
South Australia	42.8	1 260.2	1 303.0	2.8	3.3
Western Australia	69.0	1 691.9	1 760.9	3.8	3.9
Tasmania	11.6	386.8	398.4	4.1	2.9
Northern Territory(a)	6.8	120.9	127.7	5.7	5.3
Australian Capital Territory	7.4	271.6	279.0	2.8	2.7
Australia	509.5	16 967.5	17 477.0	3.1	2.9
THREATENED ASSAULT (b)					
New South Wales	163.3	5 557.6	5 720.8	3.8	(c)2.9
Victoria	153.1	4 267.2	4 420.3	4.3	(c)3.5
Queensland	129.6	3 337.2	3 466.9	4.4	(c)3.7
South Australia	47.8	1 255.2	1 303.0	4.2	3.7
Western Australia	58.7	1 702.2	1 760.9	4.4	3.3
Tasmania	17.7	380.7	398.4	5.0	4.4
Northern Territory(a)	9.2	118.5	127.7	8.2	7.2
Australian Capital Territory	7.6	271.3	279.0	5.6	(c)2.7
Australia	587.1	16 889.9	17 477.0	4.2	3.4
ROBBERY					
New South Wales	*17.5	5 703.4	5 720.8	0.6	*(c)0.3
Victoria	20.3	4 400.0	4 420.3	0.6	0.5
Queensland	*16.1	3 450.8	3 466.9	*0.4	*0.5
South Australia	*3.8	1 299.2	1 303.0	*0.5	*0.3
Western Australia	10.4	1 750.5	1 760.9	1.0	0.6
Tasmania	*1.7	396.6	398.4	**0.7	*0.4
Northern Territory(a)	*1.2	126.5	127.7	*0.9	*0.9
Australian Capital Territory	*0.6	278.4	279.0	**0.4	*0.2
Australia	71.6	17 405.4	17 477.0	0.6	(c)0.4
SEXUAL ASSAULT (d)					
New South Wales	*13.3	5 409.6	5 438.7	*0.3	*0.2
Victoria	*13.3	4 163.9	4 185.2	*0.3	*0.3
Queensland	*7.9	3 259.8	3 269.5	0.4	*0.2
South Australia	*1.6	1 236.0	1 238.5	*0.4	*(c)0.1
Western Australia	*5.3	1 666.9	1 676.2	*0.1	*0.3
Tasmania	*0.8	379.5	380.6	*0.5	*0.2
Northern Territory(a)	**0.3	121.2	121.6	*0.4	**0.2
Australian Capital Territory	*0.8	266.5	267.5	**0.2	*0.3
Australia (e)	43.4	16 503.5	16 577.9	0.3	0.3

* 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) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For more information, see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

(c) Difference in rate between 2009–10 and 2008–09 is statistically significant.

(d) Persons aged 18 and over.

(e) Includes persons who refused to answer.

1.3 VICTIMS OF SELECTED PERSONAL CRIMES, Whether told police about most recent incident and reporting rates by state and territory

				REPORTING RATE	
	Told police	Didn't tell police	Victims(a)	2008-09	2009-10
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PHYSICAL ASSAULT					
New South Wales	74.0	61.9	135.9	48.8	54.5
Victoria	53.5	62.1	115.6	42.5	46.3
Queensland	62.3	57.8	120.4	41.1	51.7
South Australia	18.3	24.5	42.8	49.7	42.7
Western Australia	35.8	33.2	69.0	41.2	51.9
Tasmania	5.4	6.2	11.6	48.9	46.8
Northern Territory(b)	*3.4	3.5	6.8	42.6	49.1
Australian Capital Territory	*4.5	*2.9	7.4	49.4	61.1
Australia	257.2	252.0	509.5	44.7	50.5
THREATENED ASSAULT (FACE-TO-FACE)					
New South Wales	41.7	109.8	151.6	27.7	27.5
Victoria	36.0	100.9	136.9	25.7	26.3
Queensland	47.8	73.5	121.2	31.9	39.4
South Australia	15.0	27.8	42.7	32.2	35.0
Western Australia	21.4	33.9	55.3	33.5	38.7
Tasmania	5.3	10.6	15.9	42.7	33.3
Northern Territory(b)	3.1	5.6	8.8	30.3	35.6
Australian Capital Territory	*2.1	5.4	7.6	45.9	*28.2
Australia	172.5	367.5	540.0	29.7	31.9
ROBBERY					
New South Wales	*9.2	*8.2	*17.5	*41.6	52.8
Victoria	*9.7	*10.5	20.3	*32.0	*48.0
Queensland	*11.4	*4.7	*16.1	*42.2	70.6
South Australia	**1.9	*1.7	*3.8	*37.1	*48.8
Western Australia	*8.5	*1.8	10.4	*39.8	(c)82.2
Tasmania	np	np	*1.7	**44.9	np
Northern Territory(b)	*0.7	**0.5	*1.2	*57.5	*55.4
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	*0.6	*59.8	np
Australia	43.4	27.9	71.6	39.1	(c) 60.7
SEXUAL ASSAULT (d)					
New South Wales	*6.1	*7.2	*13.3	*44.1	*46.2
Victoria	*4.3	*9.1	*13.3	*21.8	*31.9
Queensland	*3.3	*4.6	*7.9	*21.4	*41.5
South Australia	np	np	*1.6	*27.9	np
Western Australia	**1.2	*4.1	*5.3	**23.7	*23.0
Tasmania	np	np	*0.8	**45.9	np
Northern Territory(b)	—	**0.3	**0.3	**56.4	—
Australian Capital Territory	**0.5	**0.3	*0.8	**41.7	*62.3
Australia	*15.9	27.5	43.4	31.2	36.6

* 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)

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

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

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. See paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Difference in rate between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

(d) Persons aged 18 and over.

1.4

ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of selected household crimes by state and territory ..

				VICTIMISATION RATE	
	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>All households</i>	2008-09	2009-10
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
.....					
BREAK-IN					
New South Wales	68.9	2 656.6	2 725.5	3.0	2.5
Victoria	50.3	2 046.8	2 097.1	2.8	2.4
Queensland	55.4	1 622.4	1 677.7	3.4	3.3
South Australia	20.3	634.7	655.0	3.2	3.1
Western Australia	44.8	824.4	869.2	5.1	5.2
Tasmania	6.3	198.3	204.6	2.6	3.1
Northern Territory(a)	3.5	60.7	64.2	7.7	5.5
Australian Capital Territory	5.1	127.1	132.2	4.2	3.8
Australia	254.5	8 170.9	8 425.4	3.3	3.0
.....					
ATTEMPTED BREAK-IN					
New South Wales	53.8	2 671.7	2 725.5	3.2	(b)2.0
Victoria	47.7	2 049.5	2 097.1	2.6	2.3
Queensland	42.2	1 635.5	1 677.7	2.6	2.5
South Australia	13.4	641.6	655.0	2.7	2.0
Western Australia	33.7	835.5	869.2	4.8	(b)3.9
Tasmania	5.0	199.6	204.6	3.1	2.4
Northern Territory(a)	3.7	60.5	64.2	8.1	5.8
Australian Capital Territory	4.3	127.9	132.2	2.1	3.3
Australia	203.7	8 221.7	8 425.4	3.1	(b)2.4
.....					
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
New South Wales	28.1	2 697.4	2 725.5	1.3	1.0
Victoria	12.7	2 084.4	2 097.1	1.1	(b)0.6
Queensland	13.1	1 664.7	1 677.7	0.8	0.8
South Australia	7.1	647.9	655.0	1.1	1.1
Western Australia	9.2	860.1	869.2	1.1	1.1
Tasmania	2.9	201.7	204.6	1.5	1.4
Northern Territory(a)	1.4	62.8	64.2	2.0	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	2.3	129.9	132.2	1.3	1.7
Australia	76.7	8 348.7	8 425.4	1.1	0.9

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For more information, see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Difference in rate between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

1.4 ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of selected household crimes by state and territory

continued

				VICTIMISATION RATE	
	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Non-victims</i>	<i>All households</i>	2008–09	2009–10
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE					
New South Wales	87.8	2 637.6	2 725.5	3.9	(a)3.2
Victoria	86.1	2 011.0	2 097.1	5.1	(a)4.1
Queensland	50.6	1 627.1	1 677.7	3.4	3.0
South Australia	22.2	632.8	655.0	4.3	3.4
Western Australia	46.3	823.0	869.2	7.5	(a)5.3
Tasmania	5.1	199.5	204.6	3.6	(a)2.5
Northern Territory(b)	3.6	60.5	64.2	7.9	5.6
Australian Capital Territory	6.7	125.5	132.2	5.1	5.1
Australia	308.4	8 117.0	8 425.4	4.5	(a)3.7
MALICIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE					
New South Wales	230.4	2 495.1	2 725.5	10.8	(a)8.5
Victoria	197.3	1 899.9	2 097.1	10.7	9.4
Queensland	121.9	1 555.8	1 677.7	9.5	(a)7.3
South Australia	68.2	586.8	655.0	11.8	10.4
Western Australia	105.6	763.6	869.2	14.7	(a)12.2
Tasmania	19.9	184.7	204.6	11.1	9.7
Northern Territory(b)	8.6	55.6	64.2	19.6	(a)13.4
Australian Capital Territory	17.1	115.1	132.2	15.3	12.9
Australia	768.9	7 656.5	8 425.4	11.1	(a)9.1
OTHER THEFT					
New South Wales	83.8	2 641.6	2 725.5	4.0	(a)3.1
Victoria	71.4	2 025.7	2 097.1	4.4	(a)3.4
Queensland	62.1	1 615.6	1 677.7	4.4	3.7
South Australia	21.7	633.3	655.0	4.9	(a)3.3
Western Australia	39.0	830.2	869.2	5.3	4.5
Tasmania	9.0	195.6	204.6	4.2	4.4
Northern Territory(b)	5.2	59.0	64.2	8.2	8.1
Australian Capital Territory	5.6	126.5	132.2	5.3	4.3
Australia	297.9	8 127.5	8 425.4	4.4	(a)3.5

(a) Difference in rate between 2009–10 and 2008–09 is statistically significant.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For more information, see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.5**VICTIMS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Whether told police about most recent incident and reporting rates by state and territory**

	Told police '000	Didn't tell police '000	Victims(a) '000	REPORTING RATE	
				2008-09	2009-10
				%	%
BREAK-IN					
New South Wales	47.9	21.0	68.9	75.6	69.5
Victoria	38.2	11.5	50.3	72.7	76.0
Queensland	42.6	12.7	55.4	74.5	77.0
South Australia	15.8	4.6	20.3	81.3	77.6
Western Australia	36.5	8.3	44.8	79.3	81.6
Tasmania	4.8	*1.5	6.3	72.9	76.9
Northern Territory(b)	2.8	*0.7	3.5	68.4	79.6
Australian Capital Territory	4.4	*0.7	5.1	87.8	85.8
Australia	193.0	60.9	254.5	75.9	75.8
ATTEMPTED BREAK-IN					
New South Wales	24.8	29.0	53.8	38.1	46.1
Victoria	17.3	30.4	47.7	37.2	36.2
Queensland	15.8	26.4	42.2	33.6	37.3
South Australia	5.9	7.5	13.4	44.0	44.1
Western Australia	15.3	18.4	33.7	39.5	45.4
Tasmania	2.5	2.5	5.0	46.2	50.2
Northern Territory(b)	1.4	2.3	3.7	35.4	39.1
Australian Capital Territory	1.9	2.4	4.3	53.1	43.9
Australia	84.9	118.9	203.7	38.1	41.7
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
New South Wales	24.0	*4.1	28.1	82.3	85.4
Victoria	11.5	**1.2	12.7	87.2	90.3
Queensland	13.1	—	13.1	87.7	100.0
South Australia	6.6	**0.6	7.1	91.4	92.3
Western Australia	7.9	*0.9	9.2	93.9	86.0
Tasmania	np	np	2.9	96.7	np
Northern Territory(b)	1.1	*0.3	1.4	100.0	(c) 77.1
Australian Capital Territory	np	np	2.3	75.5	np
Australia	68.9	7.5	76.7	86.7	89.8

* 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For more information, see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Difference in rate between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

1.5**VICTIMS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Whether told police about most recent incident and reporting rates by state and territory *continued***

	Told police '000	Didn't tell police '000	Victims(a) '000	REPORTING RATE	
				2008-09	2009-10
				%	%
THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE					
New South Wales	47.1	39.8	87.8	52.3	53.6
Victoria	53.1	32.3	86.1	60.3	61.7
Queensland	23.6	26.4	50.6	52.2	46.7
South Australia	13.6	8.2	22.2	53.2	61.2
Western Australia	24.8	21.5	46.3	54.5	53.5
Tasmania	3.1	2.0	5.1	53.7	60.7
Northern Territory(b)	1.6	2.1	3.6	60.2	43.1
Australian Capital Territory	3.8	3.0	6.7	68.2	56.0
Australia	170.6	135.2	308.4	55.4	55.3
MALICIOUS PROPERTY DAMAGE					
New South Wales	102.9	125.7	230.4	40.3	44.7
Victoria	86.5	110.2	197.3	45.9	43.8
Queensland	60.3	61.6	121.9	42.6	49.5
South Australia	31.0	37.2	68.2	43.3	45.4
Western Australia	57.1	48.5	105.6	43.6	(c)54.1
Tasmania	9.0	10.9	19.9	45.9	45.4
Northern Territory(b)	4.7	3.9	8.6	54.0	54.3
Australian Capital Territory	8.4	8.7	17.1	52.4	49.2
Australia	359.9	406.6	768.9	43.3	(c)46.8
OTHER THEFT					
New South Wales	30.3	53.5	83.8	35.1	36.2
Victoria	30.0	40.7	71.4	35.5	42.0
Queensland	20.4	41.4	62.1	27.8	32.9
South Australia	8.0	13.5	21.7	37.4	36.8
Western Australia	15.1	23.9	39.0	37.4	38.8
Tasmania	3.3	5.7	9.0	29.1	36.8
Northern Territory(b)	1.8	3.4	5.2	39.8	35.2
Australian Capital Territory	2.1	3.6	5.6	40.2	37.1
Australia	111.1	185.5	297.9	34.3	37.3

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

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For more information, see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Difference in rate between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

1.6 ALL PERSONS, Victims of selected personal crimes

	VICTIMS						VICTIMISATION RATE		REPORTING RATE	
	Male	Female	Persons	Non-victims	All persons	No. of incidents	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
Assault										
Physical assault	292.4	217.1	509.5	16 967.5	17 477.0	1 702.9	3.1	2.9	44.7	50.5
Threatened assault										
Face-to-face	306.7	233.3	540.0	16 937.0	17 477.0	2 004.8	3.9	(a)3.1	29.7	31.9
Non face-to-face	63.5	83.5	147.1	17 328.1	(b)17 477.0	976.0	1.2	(a)0.8	na	na
Total threatened assault	330.3	256.7	587.1	16 889.9	17 477.0	2 980.8	4.2	(a)3.4	na	na
Total assault(c)	563.4	431.7	995.2	16 481.8	17 477.0	4 683.6	6.3	(a)5.7	na	na
Robbery	43.7	27.8	71.6	17 405.4	17 477.0	114.6	0.6	(a)0.4	39.1	(a)60.7
Sexual assault(d)	*9.0	34.3	43.4	16 503.5	(b)16 577.9	na	0.3	0.3	31.2	36.6

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

na not available

(a) Difference in rate between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

(b) Includes persons who refused to answer.

(c) Persons may have been a victim of more than one crime type so components may not add to total.

(d) Persons aged 18 and over.

1.7 VICTIMS OF SELECTED PERSONAL CRIMES, Repeat victimisation

	VICTIMS EXPERIENCING ONE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS(a).....						Total persons experiencing a crime(b)	
	1		2		3 or more		'000	%
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%		
2008-09 (c)								
Physical assault	273.7	51.9	102.9	19.5	144.0	27.3	527.4	100.0
Threatened assault(d)	251.5	35.0	143.8	20.0	305.2	42.5	718.6	100.0
Robbery	71.1	73.5	*12.0	12.4	*12.6	*13.1	96.7	100.0
2009-10								
Physical assault	250.7	49.2	115.4	22.6	140.7	27.6	509.5	100.0
Threatened assault(d)	232.1	39.5	126.4	21.5	(e) 222.3	37.9	(e) 587.1	100.0
Robbery	58.5	81.7	*6.1	*8.5	*7.0	*9.8	71.6	100.0

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

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

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

(c) Refers to data collected in the 2008-09 Crime Victimization Survey.

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

(e) Difference between 2009-10 and 2008-09 is statistically significant.

1.8

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

	<i>Victims</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Victimisation rate</i>
	'000	'000	%
.....			
Sex			
Male	292.4	8 617.3	3.4
Female	217.1	8 859.7	2.4
Age group (years)			
15–19	87.4	1 453.7	6.0
20–24	87.7	1 581.8	5.5
25–34	115.7	3 094.6	3.7
35–44	81.7	3 100.6	2.6
45–54	78.8	2 987.6	2.6
55–64	37.1	2 486.0	1.5
65 and over	21.0	2 772.6	0.8
Marital status			
Married	192.9	10 553.8	1.8
Not married	316.7	6 923.2	4.6
Country of birth			
Australia	408.9	12 506.3	3.3
Born overseas			
Main English-speaking countries	53.3	1 870.6	2.8
Non main English-speaking countries(a)	47.4	3 100.1	1.5
Total born overseas	100.6	4 970.7	2.0
Area of usual residence			
State capital cities	318.1	10 944.4	2.9
Balance of state/territory	191.4	6 532.6	2.9
Level of highest non-school qualification			
Bachelor degree or above	68.9	3 721.6	1.9
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	171.3	5 382.5	3.2
No non-school qualification	254.9	8 081.2	3.2
Labour force status			
Employed			
Full-time	227.9	7 756.4	2.9
Part-time	91.7	3 291.2	2.8
Unemployed	51.1	609.4	8.4
Not in the labour force	138.8	5 820.0	2.4
Main source of personal income			
Employee cash income	292.7	9 620.7	3.0
Unincorporated business cash income	12.5	912.5	1.4
Government cash pensions and allowances	138.4	4 019.2	3.4
Other cash income	24.2	1 511.0	1.6
No income source	37.7	1 256.3	3.0
Total(b)	509.5	17 477.0	2.9

(a) Includes inadequately described.

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

1.9 ALL PERSONS, Victims of physical assault by selected characteristics

	Male		Female		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
ALL PERSONS						
Victim	292.4	3.4	217.1	2.4	509.5	2.9
Non-victim	8 324.8	96.6	8 642.6	97.6	16 967.5	97.1
Victims with one or multiple incidents						
One incident	159.1	54.4	91.6	42.2	250.7	49.2
Two incidents	58.1	19.9	57.3	26.4	115.4	22.6
Three or more incidents	73.0	25.0	67.6	31.1	140.7	27.6
Total number of incidents	891.1	52.3	811.7	47.7	1 702.9	100.0
MOST RECENT INCIDENT						
Reported most recent incident to police						
Told police	139.5	47.7	117.7	54.2	257.2	50.5
Didn't tell police	152.6	52.2	99.4	45.8	252.0	49.4
Main reason not reported to police(a)						
Too trivial/unimportant	52.3	17.9	26.4	12.1	78.7	15.4
Thought there was nothing police could do	21.7	7.4	*11.3	5.2	33.0	6.5
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	*7.7	*2.6	*2.3	*1.0	9.9	1.9
Personal matter	29.4	10.1	21.3	9.8	50.7	9.9
Told somebody else instead	*13.8	*4.7	*4.0	*1.9	*17.8	*3.5
Did not want the offender punished	*5.3	*1.8	**2.1	**1.0	*7.4	*1.5
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	*4.8	*1.7	*13.2	*6.1	*18.1	*3.5
Too confused/upset/injured	*3.7	*1.3	*2.2	*1.0	*5.9	*1.2
Other	*14.2	*4.9	16.6	7.7	30.9	6.1
Offender known to the victim						
Offender known	139.6	47.7	156.1	71.9	295.8	58.1
Offender not known	152.8	52.3	60.9	28.1	213.7	41.9
Location of incident						
Victim's home	57.7	19.7	85.2	39.2	142.9	28.0
Another person's home	36.9	12.6	19.4	8.9	56.3	11.0
Work/place of study	54.4	18.6	35.6	16.4	90.0	17.7
In the street or other open land	55.4	18.9	31.9	14.7	87.3	17.1
Place of entertainment/recreation	51.1	17.5	*14.4	*6.7	65.5	12.9
In a private or public vehicle	*7.2	*2.5	*8.4	*3.9	*15.5	*3.0
Shopping centre	*11.2	*3.8	*9.7	*4.5	20.9	4.1
At a train station, bus stop or interchange	*3.9	*1.3	*5.8	*2.7	*9.8	*1.9
Other	*14.7	*5.0	*6.6	*3.1	21.3	4.2
Whether weapon used						
Weapon used	51.6	17.6	37.3	17.2	88.9	17.4
No weapon used	240.8	82.4	179.8	82.8	420.6	82.6
Experienced physical injury						
Physically injured	135.0	46.2	108.5	50.0	243.6	47.8
Whether medical treatment sought						
Medical treatment sought	56.7	19.4	47.1	21.7	103.8	20.4
Medical treatment not sought	78.3	26.8	61.5	28.3	139.8	27.4
Not physically injured	157.4	53.8	108.5	50.0	265.9	52.2
Total (b)	292.4	100.0	217.1	100.0	509.5	100.0

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

(a) Includes persons who did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.

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

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

1.10**VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Characteristics of offender in most recent incident by sex**

	Male		Female		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Sex of offender						
Male	261.3	89.4	145.9	67.2	407.3	79.9
Female	13.8	4.7	53.8	24.8	67.5	13.3
Some male, some female	np	np	np	np	32.9	6.5
Sex unknown	np	np	np	np	**1.8	**0.4
Relationship to offender(a)						
Current partner/previous partner	*6.0	*2.1	42.4	19.6	48.5	9.5
Boyfriend/girlfriend/ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend or date	**2.8	**0.9	*8.0	3.7	10.8	2.1
Other family member(b)	15.7	5.4	29.5	13.6	45.1	8.9
Friend	30.5	10.4	*15.4	*7.1	45.9	9.0
Colleague/fellow school student/professional relationship	28.5	9.7	26.2	12.1	54.7	10.7
Neighbour	*9.4	*3.2	7.1	3.3	16.5	3.2
Known by sight only	31.2	10.7	*16.6	7.6	47.8	9.4
Other known person	18.7	6.4	*12.0	5.5	30.7	6.0
<i>Total offenders known</i>	139.6	47.7	156.1	71.9	295.8	58.1
Stranger	152.8	52.3	60.9	28.1	213.7	41.9
Whether living with offender						
Living with offender	*14.5	*4.9	42.3	19.5	56.7	11.1
Not living with offender	125.2	42.8	113.9	52.5	239.1	46.9
Total(c)	292.4	100.0	217.1	100.0	509.5	100.0

* 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

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

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

(b) Includes parent, child, sibling and other family members.

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

1.11 ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of threatened assault by selected characteristics

	FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT		NON FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT		TOTAL THREATENED ASSAULT (a)		All persons
	Victims	Victimisation rate	Victims	Victimisation rate	Victims	Victimisation rate	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
Sex							
Male	306.7	3.6	63.5	0.7	330.3	3.8	8 617.3
Female	233.3	2.6	83.5	0.9	256.7	2.9	8 859.7
Age group (years)							
15–19	77.0	5.3	24.1	1.7	81.4	5.6	1 453.7
20–24	66.8	4.2	24.2	1.5	74.1	4.7	1 581.8
25–34	118.4	3.8	32.8	1.1	129.3	4.2	3 094.6
35–44	103.1	3.3	24.2	0.8	112.0	3.6	3 100.6
45–54	77.2	2.6	17.3	0.6	85.3	2.9	2 987.6
55–64	68.3	2.7	17.3	0.7	73.0	2.9	2 486.0
65 and over	29.1	1.1	*7.2	*0.3	32.1	1.2	2 772.6
Marital status							
Married	248.6	2.4	60.8	0.6	272.7	2.6	10 553.8
Not married	291.4	4.2	86.3	1.2	314.4	4.5	6 923.2
Country of birth							
Australia	430.8	3.4	121.2	1.0	470.6	3.8	12 506.3
Born overseas							
Main English-speaking countries	48.3	2.6	*14.5	*0.8	53.4	2.9	1 870.6
Non main English-speaking countries(b)	60.9	2.0	*11.4	*0.4	63.0	2.0	3 100.1
Total born overseas	109.2	2.2	25.9	0.5	116.4	2.3	4 970.7
Area of usual residence							
State capital cities	333.1	3.0	81.7	0.7	358.8	3.3	10 944.4
Balance of state/territory	206.9	3.2	65.4	1.0	228.3	3.5	6 532.6
Level of highest non-school qualification							
Bachelor degree or above	111.8	3.0	15.3	0.4	118.5	3.2	3 721.6
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	178.4	3.3	50.1	0.9	192.2	3.6	5 382.5
No non-school qualification	240.1	3.0	77.4	1.0	265.9	3.3	8 081.2
Labour force status							
Employed							
Full-time	259.3	3.3	64.2	0.8	283.6	3.7	7 756.4
Part-time	111.0	3.4	25.1	0.8	119.2	3.6	3 291.2
Unemployed	26.5	4.3	*13.9	*2.3	29.4	4.8	609.4
Not in the labour force	143.3	2.5	43.8	0.8	154.8	2.7	5 820.0
Main source of personal income							
Employee cash income	337.4	3.5	80.2	0.8	365.6	3.8	9 620.7
Unincorporated business cash income	20.3	2.2	*3.9	*0.4	23.5	2.6	912.5
Government cash pensions and allowances	121.0	3.0	45.6	1.1	132.0	3.3	4 019.2
Other cash income	26.2	1.7	*7.2	*0.5	26.9	1.8	1 511.0
No income source	33.3	2.6	*10.2	*0.8	37.2	3.0	1 256.3
Total (c)	540.0	3.1	147.1	0.8	587.1	3.4	17 477.0

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

(a) Persons may have been a victim of more than one crime type so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes inadequately described.

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

1.12

ALL PERSONS, Victims of face-to-face threatened assault by selected characteristics

	Male		Female		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
ALL PERSONS						
Victim	306.7	3.6	233.3	2.6	540.0	3.1
Non-victim	8 310.6	96.4	8 626.4	97.4	16 937.0	96.9
Victims with one or multiple incidents						
One incident	141.9	49.3	90.2	46.2	232.1	48.0
Two incidents	63.2	20.9	63.1	24.0	126.4	22.3
Three or more incidents	121.8	29.6	100.5	29.0	222.3	29.4
Total number of incidents	1 188.0	59.3	816.8	40.7	2 004.8	100.0
MOST RECENT INCIDENT						
Reported most recent incident to police						
Told police	87.5	28.5	85.0	36.4	172.5	31.9
Didn't tell police	219.2	71.5	148.3	63.6	367.5	68.1
Main reason not reported to police(a)						
Too trivial/unimportant	99.6	32.5	41.1	17.6	140.6	26.0
Thought there was nothing police could do	36.8	12.0	26.9	11.5	63.7	11.8
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	17.4	5.7	*12.2	*5.2	29.6	5.5
Personal matter	31.3	10.2	23.2	10.0	54.5	10.1
Told somebody else instead	*7.8	*2.5	*13.7	*5.9	*21.6	*4.0
Did not want the offender punished	np	np	np	np	*7.3	*1.3
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	*9.3	*3.0	11.7	5.0	20.9	3.9
Too confused/upset/injured	np	np	np	np	*3.3	*0.6
Other	*13.9	4.5	*11.5	4.9	25.4	4.7
Offender known to the victim						
Offender known	129.6	42.3	128.6	55.1	258.2	47.8
Offender not known	177.1	57.7	104.4	44.7	281.5	52.1
Location of incident						
Victim's home	58.0	18.9	75.0	32.2	133.0	24.6
Another person's home	23.6	7.7	*11.0	*4.7	34.5	6.4
Work/place of study	89.4	29.2	66.9	28.7	156.3	28.9
In the street or other open land	53.3	17.4	28.8	12.3	82.1	15.2
Place of entertainment/recreation	31.2	10.2	13.0	5.6	44.2	8.2
In a private or public vehicle	19.8	6.5	*15.7	*6.7	35.5	6.6
Shopping centre	13.3	4.3	*13.9	*6.0	27.3	5.0
At a train station, bus stop or interchange	*8.0	2.6	*4.4	*1.9	12.3	2.3
Other	*8.2	*2.7	*4.3	*1.9	*12.5	*2.3
Whether weapon used						
Weapon used	33.1	10.8	17.4	7.5	50.5	9.4
No weapon used	271.8	88.6	215.6	92.4	487.4	90.2
Total(b)	306.7	100.0	233.3	100.0	540.0	100.0

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

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

(a) Includes persons who did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.

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

1.13 VICTIMS OF FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT, Characteristics of offender in most recent incident

	Male		Female		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Sex of offender						
Male	267.8	87.3	141.3	60.6	409.1	75.8
Female	*15.3	*5.0	58.2	24.9	73.5	13.6
Some male, some female	23.6	7.7	32.7	14.0	56.3	10.4
Sex unknown	—	—	**1.1	**0.5	**1.1	**0.2
Relationship to offender(a)						
Current partner/previous partner	**3.7	**1.2	20.7	8.9	24.4	4.5
Boyfriend/girlfriend/ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend or date	*4.4	*1.4	*3.3	*1.4	*7.7	*1.4
Other family member(b)	*15.2	5.0	21.1	9.0	36.3	6.7
Friend	12.8	4.2	17.8	7.6	30.6	5.7
Colleague/fellow school student/professional relationship	34.1	11.1	24.9	10.7	59.0	10.9
Neighbour	16.6	5.4	21.0	9.0	37.6	7.0
Known by sight only	31.2	10.2	10.8	4.6	42.0	7.8
Other known person(c)	*14.6	*4.8	*10.1	*4.3	24.8	4.6
<i>Total offenders known</i>	129.6	42.3	128.9	55.3	258.5	47.9
Stranger	177.1	57.7	104.4	44.7	281.5	52.1
Whether living with offender						
Living with offender	*8.1	*2.6	11.7	5.0	19.8	3.7
Not living with offender	121.5	39.6	116.9	50.1	238.4	44.2
Total(d)	306.7	100.0	233.3	100.0	540.0	100.0

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

(b) Includes parent, child, sibling and other family members.

(c) Includes persons who knew offender but did not give details of relationship.

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

1.14 VICTIMS OF NON FACE-TO-FACE THREATENED ASSAULT, Type of threat experienced

	Male		Female		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Type of non face-to-face threat						
SMS	12.9	20.2	39.3	47.1	52.2	35.5
Over the phone	45.5	71.7	41.5	49.6	87.0	59.1
Email	*8.1	*12.8	14.5	17.3	22.6	15.4
Writing	*3.4	*5.4	*2.8	*3.3	*6.2	4.2
Other	*8.7	*13.8	19.8	23.7	28.5	19.4
Total victims of non face-to-face threatened assault(a)(b)	63.5	100.0	83.5	100.0	147.1	100.0

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

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

(b) Persons may be a victim of more than one type of non face-to-face threat so components may not add to total.

1.15 ALL PERSONS, Whether a victim of robbery by selected characteristics

	Victims	All persons	Victimisation rate
	'000	'000	%
.....			
Sex			
Male	43.7	8 617.3	0.5
Female	27.8	8 859.7	0.3
Age group (years)			
15–19	*12.6	1 453.7	*0.9
20–24	17.9	1 581.8	1.1
25–34	17.4	3 094.6	0.6
35–44	8.1	3 100.6	0.3
45–54	*9.1	2 987.6	*0.3
55–64	*3.1	2 486.0	*0.1
65 and over	*3.4	2 772.6	*0.1
Marital status			
Married	25.7	10 553.8	0.2
Not married	45.8	6 923.2	0.7
Country of birth			
Australia	50.3	12 506.3	0.4
Born overseas			
Main English-speaking countries	*7.2	1 870.6	*0.4
Non main English-speaking countries(a)	14.0	3 100.1	0.5
Total born overseas	21.2	4 970.7	0.4
Area of usual residence			
State capital cities	45.9	10 944.4	0.4
Balance of state/territory	25.6	6 532.6	0.4
Level of highest non-school qualification			
Bachelor degree or above	*13.9	3 721.6	*0.4
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	22.1	5 382.5	0.4
No non-school qualification	32.2	8 081.2	0.4
Labour force status			
Employed			
Full-time	30.5	7 756.4	0.4
Part-time	*13.9	3 291.2	*0.4
Unemployed	*7.7	609.4	*1.3
Not in the labour force	19.4	5 820.0	0.3
Main source of personal income			
Employee cash income	38.4	9 620.7	0.4
Unincorporated business cash income	*3.0	912.5	*0.3
Government cash pensions and allowances	17.2	4 019.2	0.4
Other cash income	*6.7	1 511.0	*0.4
No income source	*5.8	1 256.3	*0.5
Total(b)	71.6	17 477.0	0.4

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

(a) Includes inadequately described.

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

1.16 ALL PERSONS, Victims of robbery by selected characteristics

	Persons	
	'000	%
.....		
ALL PERSONS		
Victim	71.6	0.4
Non-victim	17 405.4	99.6
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	58.5	81.7
Two incidents	*6.1	*8.5
Three or more incidents	*7.0	*9.8
Total number of incidents	114.6	100.0
.....		
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	43.4	60.7
Didn't tell police	27.9	39.0
Sex of offender		
Male	55.6	77.7
Female	*6.7	*9.3
Some male, some female	*7.7	*10.8
Sex unknown	**1.6	**2.2
Location of incident		
Victim's home	20.0	27.9
In the street or other open land	26.3	36.7
Other(a)	25.1	35.1
Whether weapon used		
Weapon used	*12.9	*18.0
No weapon used	58.5	81.7
Whether property stolen		
Property stolen	31.8	44.5
Property not stolen	39.5	55.3
Total (b)	71.6	100.0

* 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 work, place of study, in a private or public vehicle, at a train station, bus stop or interchange, shopping centre, and place of entertainment.

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

1.17 ALL PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, Whether a victim of sexual assault by selected characteristics

	Victims	All persons	Victimisation rate
	'000	'000	%
Sex			
Male	*9.0	8 152.5	*0.1
Female	34.3	8 425.4	0.4
Age group (years)			
18–24	10.0	2 136.4	0.5
25–34	*14.0	3 094.6	*0.5
35–44	*7.3	3 100.6	*0.2
45–54	*4.9	2 987.6	*0.2
55 and over	*7.2	5 258.6	*0.1
Marital status			
Married	*10.0	10 549.8	*0.1
Not married	33.4	6 028.0	0.6
Country of birth			
Australia	34.0	11 717.3	0.3
Born overseas			
Main English speaking countries	*2.7	1 826.3	*0.1
Non main English-speaking countries(a)	*6.6	3 034.3	*0.2
Total born overseas	9.3	4 860.6	0.2
Area of usual residence			
State capital cities	30.9	10 389.6	0.3
Balance of state/territory	12.4	6 188.3	0.2
Level of highest non-school qualification			
Bachelor degree or above	*5.1	3 721.6	*0.1
Advanced diploma/diploma or below	15.9	5 339.6	0.3
No non-school qualification	20.4	7 228.1	0.3
Labour force status			
Employed			
Full-time	17.0	7 695.2	0.2
Part-time	*6.8	3 012.7	*0.2
Unemployed			
Not in the labour force	*2.4	529.7	*0.5
Not in the labour force	17.1	5 340.3	0.3
Main source of personal income			
Employee cash income	19.9	9 291.6	0.2
Unincorporated business cash income	**1.9	912.5	**0.2
Government cash pensions and allowances	19.0	3 921.8	0.5
Other cash income	—	1 470.9	—
No income source	*2.7	831.5	*0.3
Total (b)	43.4	16 577.9	0.3

* 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes inadequately described.

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

1.18**VICTIMS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CRIMES, Experiences of repeat victimisation**

	HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING ONE OR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS(a)						Total households experiencing a crime(b)	
	1		2		3 or more		'000	%
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%		
2008–09 (c)								
Break-in	213.5	79.7	35.6	13.3	18.0	6.7	267.8	100.0
Attempted break-in	182.6	72.7	49.1	19.5	18.1	7.2	251.3	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	84.2	92.5	6.7	7.4	**0.1	**0.1	91.0	100.0
Theft from a motor vehicle	304.9	82.6	46.9	12.7	16.7	4.5	369.2	100.0
Malicious property damage	669.0	73.3	141.1	15.5	100.9	11.1	912.5	100.0
Other theft	269.2	74.3	56.9	15.7	35.0	9.7	362.4	100.0
2009–10								
Break-in	207.5	81.5	33.0	13.0	12.8	5.0	254.5	100.0
Attempted break-in	(d)158.7	(d)77.9	(d)29.4	(d)14.4	15.5	7.6	(d)203.7	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	71.0	92.5	*4.2	5.4	*1.1	*1.4	76.7	100.0
Theft from a motor vehicle	(d)256.8	83.3	37.9	12.3	13.7	4.4	(d)308.4	100.0
Malicious property damage	(d)603.2	(d)78.4	(d)95.9	(d)12.5	(d)67.9	(d)8.8	(d)768.9	100.0
Other theft	(d)230.1	77.3	(d)42.3	14.2	(d)24.2	8.1	(d)297.9	100.0

* 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) Comprises incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to survey.

(b) Includes those which did not give numbers of incidents experienced.

(c) Refers to data collected in the 2008–09 Crime Victimization Survey.

(d) Difference between 2009–10 and 2008–09 is statistically significant.

1.19 ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of break-in by selected characteristics

	Households	
	'000	%
.....		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		
Victim	254.5	3.0
Non-victim	8 170.9	97.0
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	207.5	81.5
Two incidents	33.0	13.0
Three or more incidents	12.8	5.0
Total number of incidents	335.7	100.0
.....		
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	193.0	75.8
Didn't tell police	60.9	23.9
Main reason not reported to police(a)		
Too trivial/unimportant	24.7	9.7
Thought there was nothing police could do	17.9	7.0
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	*4.1	*1.6
Personal matter	*3.5	1.4
Told somebody else instead	*1.2	*0.5
Did not want the offender punished	**0.7	**0.3
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	*1.7	*0.7
Nothing stolen	**1.8	**0.7
Property not covered by insurance	**0.9	**0.3
Too confused/upset/injured; Other	*4.3	*1.7
Whether property stolen		
Property stolen	189.2	74.3
Property not stolen	65.3	25.7
Type of property stolen(b)		
Money	49.0	19.3
Purse/wallet/handbag (including contents)	24.5	9.6
Jewellery	46.7	18.4
Keys	9.5	3.7
Other personal items	35.7	14.0
Mobile phone/PDA/Blackberry	18.3	7.2
Computer equipment	31.6	12.4
Personal electronic equipment	37.5	14.7
Audio/visual equipment	27.9	10.9
Garden tools	22.8	9.0
Other	58.5	23.0
Whether property was damaged		
Property damaged	120.8	47.5
Property not damaged	133.7	52.5
Whether offenders confronted anyone		
Offenders confronted someone	24.3	9.5
Offenders did not confront anyone	230.2	90.5
Whether offenders did anything else		
Yes	25.2	9.9
No	229.3	90.1
Total(c)	254.5	100.0

* 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 those which did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.

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

(c) Includes those which did not give details of most recent incident.

1.20

ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of attempted break-in by selected characteristics

	Households	
	'000	%
.....		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		
Victim	203.7	2.4
Non-victim	8 221.7	97.6
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	158.7	77.9
Two incidents	29.4	14.4
Three or more incidents	15.5	7.6
Total number of incidents	295.6	100.0
.....		
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	84.9	41.7
Didn't tell police	118.9	58.3
Main reason not reported to police(a)		
Too trivial/unimportant	46.3	22.7
Thought there was nothing police could do	31.5	15.5
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	12.6	6.2
Personal matter	*3.9	*1.9
Told somebody else instead	*2.4	*1.2
Did not want the offender punished	**1.0	**0.5
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	**0.9	**0.4
Too confused/upset/injured	—	—
Nothing stolen	11.8	5.8
Property not covered by insurance	—	—
Other	7.3	3.6
Evidence of attempted break-in(b)		
Door/window was damaged/tampered with	123.0	60.4
Door/window was open when it should not have been	15.3	7.5
Gate/fence was damaged/tampered with	19.6	9.6
Burglar alarm went off	*4.1	*2.0
Someone seen trying to break in	30.3	14.9
Someone seen acting suspiciously	19.6	9.6
Someone tried to enter using false pretences	**1.5	**0.7
Other	15.8	7.8
Total(c)	203.7	100.0

- * 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) Includes those which did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.
- (b) More than one type of evidence of attempted break-in may have been specified so components may not add to total.
- (c) Includes those which did not give details of most recent incident.

1.21 ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of motor vehicle theft by selected characteristics ..

	Households	
	'000	%
.....		
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		
Victim	76.7	0.9
Non-victim	8 348.7	99.1
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	71.0	92.5
Two incidents	*4.2	5.4
Three or more incidents	*1.1	*1.4
Total number of incidents	82.9	100.0
.....		
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	68.9	89.8
Didn't tell police	*7.5	9.8
Location of incident		
Own home	49.5	64.5
Other person's home	6.2	8.1
Work/place of study	4.0	*5.2
In the street or other open land	7.3	9.5
Carpark(a)	8.6	11.2
Other	**0.8	**1.0
Total(b)	76.7	100.0

* 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 carpark at: train station, bus stop or interchange, shopping centre, place of entertainment/recreation.

(b) Includes those which did not give details of most recent incident.

1.22**ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of theft from a motor vehicle by selected characteristics**

	Households	
	'000	%
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		
Victim	308.4	3.7
Non-victim	8 117.0	96.3
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	256.8	83.3
Two incidents	37.9	12.3
Three or more incidents	13.7	4.4
Total number of incidents	380.9	100.0
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	170.6	55.3
Didn't tell police	135.2	43.8
Main reason not reported to police(a)		
Too trivial/unimportant	72.4	23.5
Thought there was nothing police could do	38.2	12.4
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	9.5	3.1
Personal matter	*2.4	*0.8
Told somebody else instead	*1.3	*0.4
Did not want the offender punished	np	np
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	np	np
Too confused/upset/injured	**0.9	**0.3
Property not covered by insurance	*1.7	*0.5
Other	8.0	2.6
Type of property stolen(b)		
Money	86.4	28.0
Purse/wallet/handbag (including contents)	37.5	12.2
Jewellery	*2.6	*0.8
Keys	8.9	2.9
Other personal items	71.7	23.2
Mobile phone/PDA/Blackberry	22.3	7.2
Personal electronic equipment	80.0	25.9
Motor vehicle parts	61.9	20.1
Other	52.6	17.1
Location of incident		
Home	193.3	62.7
Another person's home	15.9	5.1
Work	14.9	4.8
Place of study	np	np
In the street or other open land	40.0	13.0
Carpark(c)	31.8	10.3
Other	8.8	2.8
Total(d)	308.4	100.0

- * 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
- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- (a) Includes those which did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.
- (b) More than one type of item may have been stolen so components may not add to total.
- (c) Includes carpark at: train station, bus stop or interchange, shopping centre, place of entertainment/recreation.
- (d) Includes those which did not give details of most recent incident.

1.23 ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of malicious property damage by selected characteristics

	Households	
	'000	%
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		
Victim	768.9	9.1
Non-victim	7 656.5	90.9
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	603.2	78.4
Two incidents	95.9	12.5
Three or more incidents	67.9	8.8
Total number of incidents	1 153.4	100.0
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	359.9	46.8
Didn't tell police	406.6	52.9
Main reason not reported to police(a)		
Too trivial/unimportant	216.8	28.2
Thought there was nothing police could do	106.9	13.9
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	28.2	3.7
Personal matter	19.4	2.5
Told somebody else instead	10.0	1.3
Did not want the offender punished	*1.7	*0.2
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	*5.0	*0.7
Too confused/upset/injured	**1.0	**0.1
Property not covered by insurance	*1.6	*0.2
Other	15.5	2.0
Type of property damaged, defaced or destroyed(b)		
Interior furnishings	36.7	4.8
Furniture	11.0	1.4
Computer equipment	*4.3	*0.6
Audio/visual equipment	9.7	1.3
Exterior items	502.0	65.3
Car/other motor vehicle	212.6	27.7
Other	30.9	4.0
Total(c)	768.9	100.0

* 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 those which did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.

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

(c) Includes those which did not give details of most recent incident.

1.24

ALL HOUSEHOLDS, Victims of other theft by selected characteristics

	Households	
	'000	%
ALL HOUSEHOLDS		
Victim	297.9	3.5
Non-victim	8 127.5	96.5
Victims with one or multiple incidents		
One incident	230.1	77.3
Two incidents	42.3	14.2
Three or more incidents	24.2	8.1
Total number of incidents	469.4	100.0
MOST RECENT INCIDENT		
Reported most recent incident to police		
Told police	111.1	37.3
Didn't tell police	185.5	62.3
Main reason not reported to police(a)		
Too trivial/unimportant	82.4	27.7
Thought there was nothing police could do	54.2	18.2
Thought the police would be unwilling to do anything	7.6	2.6
Personal matter	11.8	4.0
Told somebody else instead	8.3	2.8
Did not want the offender punished	*3.0	*1.0
Afraid of reprisal/retaliation	*2.0	*0.7
Too confused/upset/injured	**1.0	**0.3
Property not covered by insurance	**1.3	**0.4
Other	13.9	4.7
Type of property stolen(b)		
Money	33.1	11.1
Purse/wallet/handbag (including contents)	31.0	10.4
Jewellery	7.9	2.7
Keys	4.6	1.5
Other personal items	37.9	12.7
Mobile phone/PDA/Blackberry	36.6	12.3
Personal electronic equipment	29.9	10.0
Outdoor/garden items	63.1	21.2
Bicycles/sporting equipment	39.4	13.2
Other	47.5	15.9
Location of incident		
Victim's home	173.5	58.2
Another person's home	10.5	3.5
Work	23.7	8.0
Place of study	17.0	5.7
In a private vehicle	**1.6	**0.6
In a public vehicle	*3.2	*1.1
In the street or other open land	12.5	4.2
At a train station, bus stop or interchange	**3.0	**1.0
At a shopping centre	16.7	5.6
At a place of entertainment/recreation	17.3	5.8
Other	17.2	5.8
Total(c)	297.9	100.0

* 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 those which did not know if most recent incident was reported to police.

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

(c) Includes those which did not give details of most recent incident.

1.25 ALL PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, Perceived social disorder issues in local area by state and territory(a)

	NSW		Vic.		Qld		SA		WA	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Noisy driving	1 800.6	33.1	1 467.9	35.1	1 171.7	35.8	525.6	42.4	762.9	45.5
Dangerous driving	1 796.9	33.0	1 471.9	35.2	1 095.8	33.5	461.6	37.3	659.6	39.4
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated in the street	717.1	13.2	531.0	12.7	359.9	11.0	133.4	10.8	244.2	14.6
Public drunkenness	1 012.4	18.6	683.4	16.3	509.1	15.6	151.7	12.2	323.1	19.3
Rowdy behaviour	1 133.3	20.8	789.8	18.9	628.3	19.2	216.3	17.5	377.4	22.5
Offensive language and behaviour	1 119.4	20.6	779.5	18.6	608.9	18.6	189.7	15.3	365.7	21.8
People hanging around in groups	1 035.1	19.0	771.9	18.4	511.9	15.7	177.5	14.3	357.5	21.3
Noisy neighbours	732.9	13.5	523.4	12.5	520.2	15.9	157.1	12.7	239.0	14.3
People using or dealing drugs	460.6	8.5	368.1	8.8	223.1	6.8	71.3	5.8	163.8	9.8
Graffiti	1 134.9	20.9	819.2	19.6	424.4	13.0	282.2	22.8	489.4	29.2
Intentional damage to property other than graffiti	770.6	14.2	615.4	14.7	358.6	11.0	169.2	13.7	260.3	15.5
Other	131.6	2.4	90.0	2.2	91.0	2.8	25.7	2.1	40.4	2.4
<i>Total persons reporting at least one issue(a)</i>	3 283.8	60.4	2 528.8	60.4	1 889.2	57.8	771.5	62.3	1 141.5	68.1
No issues reported	2 155.0	39.6	1 656.4	39.6	1 380.4	42.2	467.0	37.7	534.7	31.9
Total persons 18 years and over	5 438.7	100.0	4 185.2	100.0	3 269.5	100.0	1 238.5	100.0	1 676.2	100.0

	Tas.		NT(b)		ACT		Aust.	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Noisy driving	141.0	37.1	46.0	37.8	86.8	32.5	6 002.6	36.2
Dangerous driving	137.1	36.0	48.3	39.7	82.2	30.7	5 753.4	34.7
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated in the street	41.0	10.8	37.8	31.1	21.0	7.8	2 085.4	12.6
Public drunkenness	57.0	15.0	54.4	44.7	27.2	10.2	2 818.2	17.0
Rowdy behaviour	69.3	18.2	42.8	35.2	38.6	14.4	3 295.7	19.9
Offensive language and behaviour	68.4	18.0	45.8	37.7	33.1	12.4	3 210.5	19.4
People hanging around in groups	54.0	14.2	40.4	33.2	29.6	11.1	2 978.0	18.0
Noisy neighbours	48.6	12.8	25.1	20.7	33.2	12.4	2 279.6	13.8
People using or dealing drugs	27.0	7.1	10.7	8.8	10.7	4.0	1 335.2	8.1
Graffiti	33.9	8.9	24.6	20.2	38.3	14.3	3 246.9	19.6
Intentional damage to property other than graffiti	50.2	13.2	25.8	21.2	52.0	19.5	2 302.1	13.9
Other	7.5	2.0	3.6	3.0	10.8	4.0	400.7	2.4
<i>Total persons reporting at least one issue(a)</i>	214.8	56.4	87.2	71.7	157.9	59.0	10 074.6	60.8
No issues reported	165.8	43.6	34.4	28.3	109.6	41.0	6 503.3	39.2
Total persons 18 years and over	380.6	100.0	121.6	100.0	267.5	100.0	16 577.9	100.0

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

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For more information, see paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

1.26

ALL PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER REPORTING AT LEAST ONE SOCIAL
DISORDER ISSUE, Perceived issue by magnitude

PERCEIVED MAGNITUDE OF ISSUE

	Large		Moderate		Small		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Noisy driving	1 192.4	19.9	2 232.3	37.2	2 577.9	42.9	6 002.6	100.0
Dangerous driving	1 337.7	23.3	2 236.3	38.9	2 179.4	37.9	5 753.4	100.0
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated in the street	352.1	16.9	691.9	33.2	1 041.4	49.9	2 085.4	100.0
Public drunkenness	572.8	20.3	900.4	31.9	1 345.0	47.7	2 818.2	100.0
Rowdy behaviour	402.5	12.2	1 037.6	31.5	1 855.7	56.3	3 295.7	100.0
Offensive language or behaviour	606.3	18.9	925.3	28.8	1 678.9	52.3	3 210.5	100.0
People hanging around in groups	467.7	15.7	965.1	32.4	1 545.2	51.9	2 978.0	100.0
Noisy neighbours	404.6	17.7	633.5	27.8	1 241.5	54.5	2 279.6	100.0
People using or dealing drugs	451.8	33.8	406.4	30.4	477.0	35.7	1 335.2	100.0
Graffiti	706.2	21.8	1 100.2	33.9	1 440.5	44.4	3 246.9	100.0
Intentional damage to property other than graffiti	365.0	15.9	727.1	31.6	1 210.1	52.6	2 302.1	100.0
Other	161.7	40.3	136.0	33.9	103.1	25.7	400.7	100.0
<i>Total persons reporting at least one issue</i>	<i>3 316.4</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>5 703.4</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>7 156.6</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>10 074.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No issues reported	6 503.3	100.0
Total persons 18 years and over^(a)	3 316.4	20.0	5 703.4	34.4	7 156.6	43.2	16 577.9	100.0

.. not applicable

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

1.27 ALL PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER REPORTING AT LEAST ONE LARGE OR MODERATE SOCIAL DISORDER ISSUE, How opinion influenced

	Personal experience		Experience of someone else known to respondent		Information from media		Total(a)(b)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
	Noisy driving	3 389.2	99.0	314.3	9.2	143.9	4.2	3 424.7
Dangerous driving	3 506.8	98.1	491.4	13.7	278.1	7.8	3 574.0	100.0
People being insulted, pestered or intimidated in the street	928.5	88.9	316.6	30.3	162.3	15.5	1 044.1	100.0
Public drunkenness	1 381.8	93.8	305.3	20.7	255.0	17.3	1 473.2	100.0
Rowdy behaviour	1 373.5	95.4	256.9	17.8	178.2	12.4	1 440.1	100.0
Offensive language or behaviour	1 492.4	97.4	293.6	19.2	152.7	10.0	1 531.7	100.0
People hanging around in groups	1 379.5	96.3	256.7	17.9	191.5	13.4	1 432.8	100.0
Noisy neighbours	1 029.6	99.2	147.4	14.2	22.8	2.2	1 038.1	100.0
People using or dealing drugs	660.6	77.0	312.4	36.4	231.5	27.0	858.2	100.0
Graffiti	1 766.4	97.8	231.4	12.8	207.3	11.5	1 806.4	100.0
Intentional damage to property other than graffiti	1 000.7	91.6	259.1	23.7	188.2	17.2	1 092.0	100.0
Other	257.0	86.3	103.8	34.9	45.8	15.4	297.7	100.0
Total persons 18 years and over(c)	6 730.5	98.2	1 584.0	23.1	993.4	14.5	6 851.7	100.0

(a) More than one influential factor may be reported so components may not add to total.

(b) Includes 'other'.

(c) More than one type of issue may be reported so components may not add to total.

SECTION 2

POPULATIONS

POPULATIONS

This following lists the main populations that relate to the crime victimisation component of the Multipurpose Household Survey. The populations for a particular data item refer to the people in the survey to whom the data relate.

- All persons aged 15 years and over
- All households
- All employed persons
- All unemployed persons
- Victims of assault
- Victims of face-to-face threatened assault
- Victims of non face-to-face threatened assault
- Victims of threatened assault (face-to-face and non face-to-face)
- Victims of robbery
- Victims of sexual assault (people aged 18 years or over)
- Household victims of break-in
- Household victims of attempted break-in
- Household victims of motor vehicle theft
- Household victims of theft from a motor vehicle
- Household victims of malicious property damage
- Household victims of other theft
- All persons aged 18 and over

2.1 POPULATIONS, By state and territory

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALE									
Persons aged 15 years and over	2 809.0	2 178.1	1 712.6	639.5	883.4	195.0	63.5	136.2	8 617.3
Employed	1 932.8	1 523.7	1 208.4	436.7	650.8	124.9	54.5	105.4	6 037.3
Unemployed	106.5	96.6	69.3	24.5	32.8	6.0	*0.8	*4.2	340.7
Victims of physical assault	69.6	63.3	75.6	24.3	45.5	5.3	4.5	4.4	292.4
Victims of threatened assault(b)	85.2	87.6	72.5	29.3	34.3	10.3	5.6	5.6	330.3
Victims of robbery	*10.0	12.8	*9.9	*2.2	*6.9	*0.9	np	np	43.7
Victims of sexual assault(c)	*1.9	**3.5	**2.0	—	**1.2	—	np	np	9.0
FEMALE									
Persons aged 15 years and over	2 911.9	2 242.2	1 754.2	663.5	877.5	203.4	64.2	142.8	8 859.7
Employed	1 593.4	1 261.8	1 026.7	377.1	494.0	109.7	46.0	101.7	5 010.3
Unemployed	84.9	67.1	55.6	20.3	32.4	6.4	*1.0	*0.9	268.7
Victims of physical assault	66.3	52.3	44.8	18.5	23.4	6.3	2.3	3.0	217.1
Victims of threatened assault(b)	78.1	65.5	57.1	18.5	24.4	7.4	3.6	*2.1	256.7
Victims of robbery	*7.5	*7.5	*6.2	**1.6	*3.5	**0.8	np	np	27.8
Victims of sexual assault(c)	*11.4	9.8	*5.9	*1.6	*4.0	*0.8	np	np	34.3
PERSONS									
Persons aged 15 years and over	5 720.8	4 420.3	3 466.9	1 303.0	1 760.9	398.4	127.7	279.0	17 477.0
Employed	3 526.1	2 785.5	2 235.1	813.8	1 144.8	234.6	100.5	207.1	11 047.6
Unemployed	191.4	163.7	124.9	44.8	65.2	12.4	*1.8	5.2	609.4
Victims of physical assault	135.9	115.6	120.4	42.8	69.0	11.6	6.8	7.4	509.5
Victims of threatened assault(b)	163.3	153.1	129.6	47.8	58.7	17.7	9.2	7.6	587.1
Victims of robbery	*17.5	20.3	*16.1	*3.8	10.4	*1.7	*1.2	*0.6	71.6
Victims of sexual assault(c)	*13.3	*13.3	*7.9	*1.6	*5.3	*0.8	**0.3	*0.8	43.4
HOUSEHOLDS									
All households	2 725.5	2 097.1	1 677.7	655.0	869.2	204.6	64.2	132.2	8 425.4
Victims of break-in	68.9	50.3	55.4	20.3	44.8	6.3	3.5	5.1	254.5
Victims of attempted break-in	53.8	47.7	42.2	13.4	33.7	5.0	3.7	4.3	203.7
Victims of motor vehicle theft	28.1	12.7	13.1	7.1	9.2	2.9	1.4	2.3	76.7
Victims of theft from a motor vehicle	87.8	86.1	50.6	22.2	46.3	5.1	3.6	6.7	308.4
Victims of malicious property damage	230.4	197.3	121.9	68.2	105.6	19.9	8.6	17.1	768.9
Victims of other theft	83.8	71.4	62.1	21.7	39.0	9.0	5.2	5.6	297.9

* 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)

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

(a) Refers to mainly urban areas only. For further information, see paragraph 8 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** The statistics presented in this publication were compiled from data collected on crime victimisation through the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2009–10 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS).
- 2** The MPHS is conducted each financial year throughout Australia from July to June as a supplement to the ABS' monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is designed to provide annual statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics. In 2009–10 the topics were:
 - Crime victimisation
 - Participation in sport and physical recreation
 - Spectator attendance at sporting events
 - Attendance at selected cultural venues and events
 - Patient experience
 - Work related injuries
 - Family characteristics
- 3** In addition to these topics, information on labour force characteristics, education, income and other demographics was collected.
- 4** Data for all MPHS topics collected in 2009–10 will be released in separate publications. Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) containing detailed data for individual records will also be available following the release of the publications for most topics.
- 5** This publication presents details from individuals about their own and their household's experience of selected crimes, the reporting of those crimes to police, and perceptions of social disorder in their local area. This publication also presents time series data comparing estimates from the 2009–10 survey with 2008–09 estimates. Crime victimisation data is again being collected for the reference period 2010–11 using the MPHS. That data is expected to be available in early 2012.

SCOPE

- 6** The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following:
 - members of the permanent defence forces
 - 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).
- 7** In addition, the 2009–10 MPHS excluded the following from its scope:
 - 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.
- 8** As indicated above, the scope of the 2009–10 MPHS excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia. The exclusion of people living in these areas is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the Northern Territory where they account for approximately 23% of the total population.

COVERAGE

9 The coverage of the 2009–10 MPHS was the same as the scope, except that persons living in Indigenous communities in non-very remote areas were not covered for operational reasons.

10 In the LFS, rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person in coverage 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.

DATA COLLECTION

11 The MPHS was conducted as a supplement to the monthly LFS. Each month one eighth of the dwellings in the LFS sample were rotated out of the survey. Over 80% of these dwellings were then selected for the MPHS each month. In these dwellings, after the LFS had been fully completed for each person in scope and coverage, a person aged 15 years or over was selected at random (based on a computer algorithm) and asked the various MPHS topic questions in a personal interview. If the randomly selected person was aged 15–17 years, permission was sought from a parent or guardian before conducting the interview. If permission was not given, the parent or guardian was asked the experience of crime questions on behalf of the 15–17 year old, but was not asked the questions about perceptions of social disorder. Only those aged 18 and over were asked questions on sexual assault. Data was collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses were recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer, usually during a telephone interview.

12 For the 2009–10 MPHS, the sample was accumulated over a twelve month period from July 2009 to June 2010.

13 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 the MPHS. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing relevant to both the monthly LFS and MPHS.

SAMPLE SIZE

14 The sample size may vary for different topics in the MPHS. The initial sample for the 2009–10 MPHS was 38,655 private dwellings, from which one person was randomly selected. Of the 32,760 private dwellings that remained in the survey after sample loss (for example, dwellings selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), 28,554 or 87% of those dwellings fully responded to the MPHS. The full MPHS dwelling sample (28,554 dwellings/persons) were asked questions on crime victimisation.

WEIGHTING, ESTIMATION AND BENCHMARKING

Weighting

15 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 which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit. For the MPHS, the first step in calculating weights for each unit was to assign an initial weight, which is the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was 1 in 600, then the person would have an initial weight of 600 (i.e. they represent 600 people).

Benchmarking

16 The initial weights were then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks', in designated categories of sex by age by area of usual residence. Weights calibrated against population benchmarks ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than the distribution within the sample itself. Calibration to population benchmarks helps to compensate for over or under-enumeration of particular categories of persons/households which may occur due to either the random nature of sampling or non-response.

Benchmarking continued

17 For person estimates, the MPHS was benchmarked to the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) in each state and territory, excluding the ERP living in very remote areas of Australia, at 31 March 2010. For household estimates, the MPHS was benchmarked to independently calculated estimates of the total number of households in Australia. The MPHS estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates for the total Australian person/household populations obtained from other sources (which may include persons living in very remote parts of Australia).

Estimation

18 Survey estimates of counts of persons or households are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristic of interest. Estimates of non-person counts (e.g. number of attempted break-ins) are obtained by multiplying the characteristic of interest with the weight of the reporting person/household and then aggregating them.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

19 All sample surveys are subject to error which can be broadly categorised as either:

- sampling error
- non-sampling error

Sampling error

20 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of persons, and the value that would have been produced if the total population (as defined for the scope of the survey) had been included in the survey. 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. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design and testing of questionnaires, training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

22 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 to interviewers.

23 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.

24 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 crimes involving deception 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 due to the sensitivity of the crime and an increased reluctance to disclose. Some of these crimes may not be fully reflected in the data collected. Household survey data excludes crimes against commercial establishments or government agencies.

25 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.

26 Information collected 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 and when making comparisons with other data sources.

Statistical measures of crime victimisation

27 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. This is known as the 'victimisation rate'. Victimization rates used in this publication represent the prevalence of selected crimes in Australia, and are generally expressed as a percentage of the total relevant population. Reporting rates used in this publication are expressed as the percentage of victims who reported the most recent incident of crime to police.

DATA COMPARABILITY

28 The 2009–10 Crime Victimization survey is the second in a new series of regular crime victimisation surveys conducted by the ABS. The first survey in this series (conducted for the 2008–09 reference period) included many of the questions asked in 2009–10. This has allowed some time series comparisons to be made in this publication.

29 The new series was introduced because of a change to the collection methodology. The new method of collection mainly uses personal telephone interviews of selected respondents. Previous data collections since 1990 required respondents to self complete questionnaires and mail these back to the ABS. This difference in mode of collection and changes to survey questions means that data collected using the MPHS is generally not directly comparable with data from previous years' Crime and Safety Surveys.

30 Since 1990, crime and safety surveys have been conducted by the ABS nationally and in specific states and territories at different times. Collections have taken place in the following years:

31 Different crime statistics collections can yield different results. Caution should be taken when comparing data from different surveys and administrative by-product collections that relate to 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).

Region	Collection reference periods
New South Wales	2008, 2007, 2006, 2004, 2003, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1997, 1996, 1995, 1994
Victoria	1995, 1994
Queensland	1995
Western Australia	2000, 1999, 1995, 1991
South Australia	2000, 1995, 1991
Tasmania	1998
Australian Capital Territory	1995
Australia	2009–10, 2008–09, 2005, 2002, 1998, 1993, 1983, 1975

Comparability with the 2008–09 Crime Victimization Survey

32 Most of the questions asked in the 2008–09 Crime Victimization Survey have been repeated in 2009–10. As a similar methodology has been adopted for both surveys, data on the prevalence of personal and household crimes should be comparable across the two periods.

33 Several questions were added to the Crime Victimization Survey in 2009–10 which relate to people's perceptions of social disorder in their neighbourhood. These questions replace those on people's feelings of safety and their perceptions of neighbourhood problems asked in 2008–09. While there is some similarity between the social disorder and neighbourhood problem questions, they should not be compared as there are variations in question wording.

*Comparability with the
2008–09 Crime Victimization
Survey continued*

34 In the 2008–09 Crime Victimization Survey, data was not collected in July and August in New South Wales (to avoid overlap with the April 2008 NSW Crime and Safety Survey). In the 2009–10 survey, data was collected for the full 12 months, however this change does not impact on the comparability of the data.

*Comparability with police
statistics*

35 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.

36 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. Main definitions can be found in the Glossary.

37 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 2009–10 the data in this publication relates to crimes occurring over a 12 month period at some time between July 2008 and June 2010. The actual reference period for a particular respondent was determined by the date of their interview. Also, there is no verification a crime report has actually been made for the crime.

38 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.

*Comparability with monthly
LFS Statistics*

39 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 obtained from the LFS.

OTHER METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

40 In the interpretation of the results of the 2009–10 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, who may experience different levels of victimisation than others in the community.

FUTURE SURVEYS

41 The ABS will conduct the MPHS again during the 2010–11 financial year. The 2010–11 MPHS topics are:

- Crime victimisation
- Learning and work history
- Cultural participation
- Household use of information technology
- Patient experience
- Barriers and incentives to labour force participation
- Retirement and retirement intentions.

ADDITIONAL DATA
AVAILABILITY

42 All of the tables included in the publication are also available as Excel spreadsheet datacubes from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. Additional tables at the state and territory level are available for download as Excel spreadsheets only.

DATA AVAILABLE ON
REQUEST

43 The ABS has a range of data available from the crime victimisation component of the Multipurpose Household Survey. More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available on request. To request available data, 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>.

CLASSIFICATIONS USED

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

45 Educational attainment is classified according to *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0).

GENERAL
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

46 ABS surveys 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

47 Other ABS publications containing information related to Crime victimisation include:

- Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (Second Edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0)
- Crime and Safety, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4509.0)
- Microdata: Crime and Safety, Expanded CURF, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4509.0.55.002)
- Technical Manual: Crime and Safety, Expanded CURF, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4509.0.55.003)
- Crime and Safety, New South Wales, 2008* (cat. no. 4509.1)
- General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4159.0)
- Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimization, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies, 2002* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)
- National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001)
- Personal Safety, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4906.0)
- Recorded Crime - Offenders, 2008-09* (cat. no. 4519.0)
- Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4510.0)
- Western Australian Statistical Indicators, 2010* (cat. no. 1367.5)

NON-ABS PUBLICATIONS

48 Non-ABS sources that may be of interest can be accessed through the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
NSW	New South Wales
Qld	Queensland
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of persons, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, the estimates may differ from those that would have been produced had all persons been included in the survey.

2 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 because only a sample of persons was 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 persons had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

3 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.

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

4 RSEs for all estimates in this publication are available free-of-charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> in spreadsheet format as an attachment to the publication.

5 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers or percentages) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most analytical purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included. Those estimates with an RSE greater than 25% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *2.2) to indicate they are subject to high SEs 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.

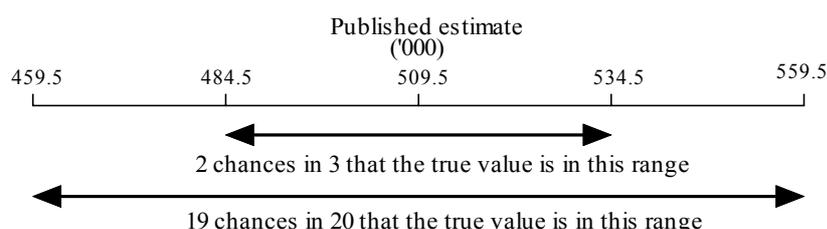
CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

6 Standard errors can be calculated using the estimates (counts or percentages) and the corresponding RSEs. For example, Table 1.10 shows that the estimated number of persons who were victims of physical assault in the last 12 months was 509,500. The RSE table corresponding to the estimate in Table 1.10 (see Relative Standard Errors table at the end of this Technical Note) shows the RSE for this estimate is 4.9%. The SE is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} & SE \text{ of estimate} \\ &= \left(\frac{RSE\%}{100} \right) \times estimate \\ &= 0.049 \times 509,500 \\ &= 25,000 \end{aligned}$$

7 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 484,500 to 534,500 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 459,500 to 559,500. This example is illustrated in the diagram below:

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS *continued*



PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

8 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. 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:

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

9 As an example, using estimates from Table 1.10 45,900 persons were assaulted by a friend in the most recent incident of assault in the last 12 months, representing 16% of the 295,800 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 15.1% and the RSE of the estimated number of persons who knew the offender in the most recent incident of assault is 6.3%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{[(15.1)]^2 - [(6.3)]^2} = 13.7\%$$

10 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 2.2 percentage points (= 16.0 × (13.7/100)). Hence, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of persons who were assaulted by a friend in the most recent incident of assault in the last 12 months is between 13.8% and 18.2% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 11.6% to 20.4%.

DIFFERENCES

11 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of counts or percentages). Such an estimate is 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:

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

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

12 A statistical significance test for a comparison between estimates can be performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a 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 11. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic:

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

13 If the absolute value of this test statistic is greater than 1.96 then there is evidence, with a 95% level of confidence, of a statistically significant difference in the two estimates with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the populations with respect to that characteristic.

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

continued

14 Tables which show rates from 2008–09 and 2009–10 have been tested to determine whether changes over time are statistically significant. Significant differences have been annotated. In all other tables which do not show the results of significance testing, users should take account of RSEs when comparing estimates for different populations.

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

15 The imprecision due to sampling variability discussed above, labelled sampling error, should not be confused with non-sampling error. 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 answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing data. Every effort was made to reduce the non-sampling error by careful design and testing of the questionnaire, training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

16 Limited space does not allow the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates to be shown in this publication. Only RSEs for Table 1.10 are included on the following page as an example. However, RSEs for all tables are available free-of-charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>, available in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS
continued

VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, Characteristics of offender in most recent incident by sex - Relative Standard Errors

	Persons	RSE of persons
	'000	%
Sex of offender		
Male	407.3	6.0
Female	67.5	11.4
Some male, some female	32.9	14.7
Sex unknown	**1.8	56.5
Relationship to offender(a)		
Current partner/previous partner	48.5	14.2
Boyfriend/girlfriend/ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend or date	10.8	23.4
Other family member(b)	45.1	12.4
Friend	45.9	15.1
Colleague/fellow school student/professional relationship	54.7	13.3
Neighbour	16.5	17.6
Known by sight only	47.8	14.3
Other known person	30.7	18.6
Total offenders known	295.8	6.3
Stranger	213.7	6.3
Whether living with offender		
Living with offender	56.7	8.9
Not living with offender	239.1	7.0
Total(c)	509.5	4.9

** 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, sibling and other family members.
- (c) Includes persons who did not give details of most recent incident.

GLOSSARY

Age	This is the person's age on their last birthday at the time of the survey.
Attempted break-in	<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"> ■ 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. ■ 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). ■ Also excludes attempted break-ins to a respondent's car.
Audio/visual equipment	Includes TVs, VCRs, DVD players and stereos.
Balance of state/territory	This category comprises people usually resident in areas outside of the six state capital city Statistical Divisions (as defined in the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification ASGC</i> (cat. no. 1216.0)), including all residents of the Northern Territory (except those in very remote areas) and the Australian Capital Territory.
Break-in	<p>An incident where an offender broke into the respondent's home (primary residence). Includes break-ins to garages, sheds or any detached secure buildings such as games/hobby rooms 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.</p>
Computer equipment	Includes PCs, printers, scanners and modems.
Confront	To come into contact with an offender or offenders during a break-in.
Country of birth	Country of birth has been classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years or over who, during the week prior to interview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ 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 ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	Employed persons 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.
Employed part-time	Employed persons 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.

Employee cash income	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.
Exterior items	Includes walls, windows, doors, fences, garden, letter boxes, statues, and outdoor settings.
Government cash pensions and allowances	Any government pension, benefit or allowance payments made by overseas governments as well as the Australian Government.
Household	A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.
Household crime	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.
Incident	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.
Interior furnishings	Includes walls, floors, and ceilings.
Known by sight only	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.
Labour force status	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.
Main English-speaking countries	The list of main English-speaking countries (MESC) provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the United States of America. Non-MESC describes people originating from countries where a language other than English is likely to be spoken by migrants. It is important to note that being from a non main English-speaking country does not imply a lack of proficiency in English.
Malicious property damage	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.
Marital status	As reported by the person at the time of the survey.

Medical treatment	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.
Motor vehicle parts	Includes car audio and DVD equipment.
Motor vehicle theft	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.
Noisy neighbours	Includes barking dogs.
Non-school qualification	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.
Non-victim	A household or person that has not reported any of the crimes surveyed.
Not in the labour force	People who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.
Offender	A person who commits a crime, as reported by the survey respondent. A crime can be committed by multiple offenders.
Other cash income	Includes profit or loss from rental property, dividends or interest, child support or maintenance, superannuation, annuity or allocated pension, or workers' compensation.
Other known person	Used to describe the relationship of the offender to the respondent when the relationship did not match any of the other categories listed.
Other personal items	Includes clothing and compact discs.
Other theft	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. statues, 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.
Outdoor/garden items	Includes Christmas decorations stolen from the yard or exterior walls.
People hanging around in groups	Includes any group of people (regardless of age or demographic) that the respondent perceives to be a problem, e.g. gangs.
Personal crime	Specifically, a robbery, physical assault, threatened assault or sexual assault, in which an individual is considered to be the victim of the crime.
Personal matter	Relates to the reason a crime incident was not reported where the respondent felt they could deal with the issue themselves rather than involve the police.
Personal electronic equipment	Includes MP3 players and digital cameras.
Physical assault	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

Physical assault <i>continued</i>	on a sporting field, verbal abuse, and incidents of sexual assault or threatened sexual assault which also involved physical assault.
Place of entertainment/recreation	Includes pubs and nightclubs.
Private vehicle	Motor vehicle used for private purposes, e.g. car.
Professional relationship	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.
Public transport or public vehicle	Includes buses, trains, trams, ferries and taxis.
Qualification	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.
Relationship to offender	The person's relationship to a perpetrator at the time of the incident. More than one response was allowed if there were multiple offenders involved in the incident.
Reporting rate	The total number of victims who reported the most recent crime incident to police expressed as a percentage of victims.
Robbery	An incident where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking or threatening them with force or violence. Includes incidents of physical assault and threatened assault which also involved robbery or attempted robbery.
Rowdy behaviour	Classified as behaviour generally disturbing to the public peace (e.g. loud behaviour, arguments, general boisterousness).
Sexual assault	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.
Social disorder	Relates to respondents' attitudes and opinions about social disorder problems in the local area where they currently live at the time of the survey. The definition of 'local area' was left to the interpretation of the respondent and may include a whole town or suburb or just the streets surrounding the respondent's home. Questions about social disorder problems were asked of all respondents aged 18 years or over and all 15–17 year olds where a parent/guardian gave permission for a personal interview.
Theft from a motor vehicle	An incident where property owned by a respondent or any member of that respondent's household was stolen from a motor vehicle owned (for private use) by that respondent or any member of that respondent's household. 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). Property stolen from commercial vehicles (this includes a self-employed business operator whose vehicle is mainly used for work purposes), and any break-ins to motor vehicles where nothing was stolen are also excluded. Incidents of theft from a motor vehicle are collected as household level data.
Threatened assault	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

Threatened assault <i>continued</i>	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).
Unemployed	People aged 15 years or over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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■ 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.
Unincorporated business cash income	Profit or loss from own unincorporated business or share in a partnership.
Victim	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.
Victimisation rate	The total number of victims of a crime in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population.
Weapon used	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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