



COMMUNITY SAFETY

TASMANIA

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Information Services on 03 6222 5800 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

NOTES

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- * subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%—should be used with caution
- ** relative standard error over 50%
- nil or rounded to zero



INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about these statistics, contact Cassy Short on (03) 6222 5828.

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Acting Regional Director, ABS Tasmania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This publication contains results from the 1998 Tasmanian State Supplementary Survey, Community Safety Survey. The survey was conducted throughout the State in October 1998 as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS).

Respondents were asked questions in regard to:

- Neighbourhood problems
- Information sources about crime
- Household security
- Self-defence
- Night time precautions
- Perceptions of safety
- Concern for others
- Levels of concern and perceptions of risk
- Sexual assault

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS

Of the estimated 256,400 Tasmanians aged 18 and over who did believe their neighbourhood had problems, housebreaking (64.5%), dangerous/noisy driving (41.8%) and theft from motor vehicle (35.5%) were the problems most commonly identified. (*Table 1*)

When the focus was turned specifically to those persons who lived near a public facility, a greater proportion believed their neighbourhood had problems. Of those who lived near a public facility (198,300), only approximately 37,500 (18.9%) believed their neighbourhood had no problems.

The neighbourhood problems they most commonly identified were the same as for the total population, although the numbers concerned were greater (housebreaking 66%, dangerous/noisy driving 44.3%, and theft from motor vehicle 38.5%). (*Table 2*)

Of Tasmanians aged 18 and over, 44.7% (152,700) indicated that they lived in a dwelling that was in a Neighbourhood Watch area. A further 102,700 persons (30.1%) did not know or did not state whether or not their dwelling was in a Neighbourhood Watch area. Persons who lived in a neighbourhood watch area were less likely to believe their neighbourhood did not have any problems, compared to those who did not live in a neighbourhood watch area (19.7% and 28.7% respectively). Of those who lived in a Neighbourhood Watch area, 61% (93,200) believed that their dwelling was more secure because of the program. (*Tables 1 and 4*)

INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT CRIME

The main sources of information about crime for Tasmanians aged 18 and over were the television and newspaper. (This is regardless of gender, age or region of dwelling). An estimated 104,000 (30.5%) persons used the television as their main source of information about crime, while 80,900 (23.7%) used newspapers. (*Table 3*)

HOUSEHOLD SECURITY

Of the estimated 185,700 Tasmanian dwellings, 139,900 (75.3%) were owned or being bought and 42,900 (23.1%) had some other type of tenure. More than half of the dwellings that were being bought (78,100) had deadlocks on all or some doors compared to less

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

than half of the dwellings of other tenure type (20,100). Overall, deadlocks on all or some doors were the most common form of security, being used by 98,300 (53.0%) of dwellings. More than half of the owned or being bought dwellings had security screen doors on all or some doors (74,100) and outside sensor lighting (74,200). In comparison, 16,100 (37.5%) of households that were not owner occupied had security screen doors on all or some doors, and 10,500 (24.5%) had outside sensor lighting. The least common form of security used in Tasmanian households were burglar alarms. An estimated 23,300 (16.7%) of owned or being bought dwellings and 1,500 (3.5%) of non owner occupied dwellings were using burglar alarms.

Overall, Tasmanian households in Neighbourhood Watch areas were more likely to use security measures than those that were not in Neighbourhood Watch areas. For example, it is estimated that 45,800 (55.3%) of dwellings in Neighbourhood Watch areas used security screen doors on all or some doors, 43,500 (52.5%) had deadlocks on all or some doors and 37,500 (45.5%) had bars, grilles, security shutters or locks on all or some windows. This is compared to 20,500 (43.0%), 23,200 (48.6%) and 19,000 (39.8%) respectively of households that were not in Neighbourhood Watch areas. Of the households that were not in Neighbourhood Watch areas, 25,400 (53.2%) had a dog. Of the households that were in Neighbourhood Watch areas, 32,400 (39.1%) had a dog. (*Tables 5 and 6*)

SELF-DEFENCE

Self-defence lessons were taken by an estimated 11.1% of the Tasmanian population aged 18 and over (37,800). Approximately two-thirds of persons who took self-defence lessons were male (24,600). 26.2% of persons who took self-defence lesson did so because they were worried about becoming a victim of crime. Of these persons, 60% were female. (*Tables 7 and 8*)

NIGHT TIME PRECAUTIONS

Nine out of ten Tasmanians (311,200) went out at night on either a regular or casual basis. The most popular precaution taken by Tasmanians at night against crime was to go out with another person or group of people (62.8%). This precaution was used by more females (76.1%) than males (49.1%). Though most Tasmanians took some precautions when going out at night, 12,500 (7.9%) of females and 29,400 (19.2%) of males took no precautions. Persons aged 65 and over were the least likely to carry a mobile phone as a precaution (7.6%), compared to 27.8% of those aged 25 to 64, and 23.2% of those aged 18 to 24. Tasmanians aged 65 and over were also less likely to avoid certain types of people at night (28.9%), compared to 47.3% of persons aged 25 to 64, and 44.5% of persons aged 18 to 24. (*Table 9*)

Of the 311,200 Tasmanians who went out at night, 226,000 (72.6%) avoided public toilets and 211,800 (68.1%) avoided parks for fear of assault by a stranger. This was so regardless of the persons age or sex, and appears to be independent of any experience of victimisation they may have had. It is estimated that of persons who avoided public toilets, 192,200 (85.0%) had no experience of victimisation, and of the persons who avoided parks, 180,700 (85.3%) had had no experience of victimisation. Approximately 16,900 females (10.7%) and 41,400 males (27.0%) did not avoid any place at night. (*Table 10*)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

An estimated 52,800 males (34.5%) and 21,200 females (13.4%) did not avoid any activities at night for fear of assault by a stranger. Of these persons, 10,000 (13.5%) had experienced some form of victimisation. Of the 237,200 persons who did avoid activities at night, a higher proportion of females than males avoided each type of activity. At night, 117,800 females (74.5%) avoided hitch-hiking compared to 87,400 males (57.0%). A further 93,600 females (59.2%) avoided jogging/walking compared to 40,500 males (26.4%). (*Table 11*)

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

Tasmanians aged 18 and over who had experience of victimisation were more likely to perceive public places as 'unsafe' in comparison to those who had not been victimised. Of the 46,700 persons who had experienced victimisation, 40,300 (86.3%) regarded public toilets as unsafe, 38,500 (82.5%) regarded parks as unsafe and 34,100 (73.1%) regarded car parks as unsafe. Of the 294,800 persons who had no experience of victimisation, 224,800 (76.3%) regarded public toilets as unsafe, 216,700 (73.5%) regarded parks as unsafe and 193,700 (65.7%) regarded car parks as unsafe.

Younger Tasmanians were more likely to regard pubs, hotels and clubs as safe compared to older Tasmanians. It is estimated that 19.3% of those aged 18 to 24 regarded pubs, hotels and clubs as unsafe, compared to 29.9% of those aged 25 to 64, and 28.6% of those aged over 65. (*Table 12*)

TYPE OF VICTIMISATION

An estimated 60.9% of the Tasmanian population aged 18 and over (207,900) had experienced some type of victimisation.

House breakings (26.0%) and motor vehicle breakings (25.9%) were the most common type of victimisation, followed by home, motor vehicle or other property damage (25.1%).

A higher proportion of persons had been physically attacked or threatened by a stranger than had been by a known person (11.9% and 8.1% respectively). Almost twice as many males had experienced this type of victimisation, with 15.9% of males having been physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger, compared to only 8.2% of females. (*Table 13*)

CONCERN FOR OTHERS

Among Tasmanians aged 18 and over who had children, an estimated 54.8% were either worried or very worried that their children would be attacked by a known person. An estimated 79.8% of the same group of Tasmanians were either worried or very worried that their children would be attacked by a stranger. Couples with children and single parents with children were the household types that expressed the greatest concern about their children being attacked. A similar trend emerged for those Tasmanians who had parents living in Tasmania or who had a spouse/partner. (*Tables 14, 15 and 16*)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

LEVELS OF CONCERN AND PERCEPTIONS OF RISK

Approximately eight out of ten Tasmanians aged 18 and over, an estimated 288,000 persons (84.3%), were either very worried or worried about having their home broken into. Having their home/motor vehicle damaged was a concern for 84.0% of persons (286,700), while 74.0% of persons (252,700) were worried or very worried that their motor vehicle could be broken into. Tasmanians aged 18 and over were the least concerned about being attacked or threatened by known people, with 30% (102,400) of the population expressing worry about the possibility of this crime. Women were much more likely to express concern about the possibility of being attacked or threatened by a stranger than were men (75.7% and 57.0% respectively). Women were also more concerned about the possibility of being mugged and robbed, 74.3%, compared to 54.3% of men. *(Table 17)*

An estimated 96.7% of Tasmanians aged 18 and over (330,200) believed there was either a high chance or some chance that their home could be broken into. A further 95.5% of Tasmanians (326,100) believed there was a high chance or some chance that their home/motor vehicle may be damaged, while another 90.5% (308,900) of Tasmanians believed there was a likelihood that they will be attacked or threatened by a stranger. Across all selected crimes, people's perceptions of risk, that is, their perception of actually becoming a victim of selected crimes, was higher than the level of concern that they expressed. *(Table 18)*

SEXUAL ASSAULT

A total of 12.1% of the female population aged 18 and over (21,200) stated that they had been sexually assaulted by a known person/s, and/or by a stranger. The attacker in the majority of these cases was a person or persons known to the victim (17,800). (Refer to explanatory notes, paragraph 6, page 21)

However, with regard to fear and perception of the risk of being sexually assaulted, females aged 18 and over were significantly more concerned about being sexually assaulted by a stranger than they were by a person or people that they knew. An estimated 27.2% of females were either very worried or worried about being sexually assaulted by a person they knew, compared with 64.2% of females who were either very worried or worried about being sexually assaulted by a stranger. A similar trend occurred with regard to perception of risk. An estimated 45.9% of females thought that they had either a chance or a high chance of being sexually assaulted by a person they know, and 77.7% of females thought that they had either a chance or a high chance of being sexually assaulted by a stranger. Females aged 18 to 24 were the most likely to express concern about sexual assault or to perceive that there was a risk of sexual assault. *(Table 19)*

1 PERSONS: PERCEPTION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS BY WHETHER DWELLING IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA ('000)

Neighbourhood problems	SEX.....		AGE.....			WHETHER DWELLING IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA.....			Total
	Male	Female	18-24	25-64	65 and over	No	Yes	Don't know/not stated	
Housebreakings	79.0	86.4	17.2	123.0	25.2	36.5	86.9	41.9	165.4
Motor vehicle theft	34.4	35.5	8.2	53.3	8.3	12.2	39.1	18.5	69.8
Theft from motor vehicle	45.0	45.9	13.2	67.8	9.9	15.9	49.8	25.1	90.9
Other theft	22.5	22.8	5.7	31.4	8.2	13.2	22.3	9.8	45.3
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property/arson	33.7	34.0	8.3	50.0	9.5	15.0	35.2	17.5	67.7
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	13.3	13.3	4.6	19.2	2.8	6.8	10.5	9.3	26.6
Louts/youth gangs/prowlers/loiterers	24.7	26.2	6.8	36.6	7.5	13.1	23.1	14.7	50.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	51.3	55.8	12.6	81.6	12.8	24.9	48.3	33.9	107.1
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	14.5	16.8	5.3	22.9	3.1	7.7	11.2	12.3	31.3
Illegal drugs	11.9	14.4	4.9	18.7	2.6	8.9	9.8	7.6	26.3
Other	8.4	7.0	4.1	10.5	*0.8	4.4	6.7	4.3	15.4
No problems	42.1	43.0	10.7	54.7	19.7	24.7	30.1	30.3	85.1
Total (a)	166.4	175.1	42.4	241.0	58.1	86.1	152.7	102.7	341.5

(a) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may identify more than one neighbourhood problem.

2 PERSONS LIVING NEAR A PUBLIC FACILITY: PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS BY WHETHER LIVE CLOSE TO AMENITIES ('000)

Neighbourhood problems	Near park/ playing field/ reserve	Near a pub/hotel/club	Near a primary school	Near a secondary school, high school or college	Near a late closing shop or petrol station	Near other shops/ commercial premises	Near a bus stop	Total(a)
Housebreakings	64.8	14.9	24.4	9.6	15.7	22.5	65.3	106.1
Motor vehicle theft	29.2	7.4	11.7	4.6	9.3	11.2	31.9	47.4
Theft from motor vehicle	35.9	9.1	13.7	5.5	11.0	14.3	40.4	61.9
Other theft	17.4	4.2	6.2	*1.2	5.3	5.2	14.5	26.1
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property/arson	29.0	7.8	11.3	3.3	8.7	10.9	28.4	47.7
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	12.2	3.5	4.3	*1.4	3.8	4.1	12.3	17.6
Louts/youth gangs/prowlers/loiterers	24.3	5.6	10.5	3.8	8.9	10.7	25.6	38.4
Dangerous/noisy driving	41.0	11.8	17.8	6.1	12.1	17.8	43.4	71.2
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	15.9	7.4	6.9	2.3	7.0	6.8	17.6	25.5
Illegal drugs	10.3	3.3	5.5	2.1	3.0	4.3	8.7	15.5
Other	5.9	*1.5	2.6	*0.6	2.7	3.1	5.9	9.8
No problems	18.5	4.1	6.3	2.1	4.4	6.7	19.8	37.5
Total (b)	113.5	28.8	40.1	14.8	30.8	41.2	114.3	198.3

(a) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may live near more than one public facility.

(b) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may identify more than one neighbourhood problem

3

PERSONS: MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME ('000)

	Television	Radio	Newspapers	Crime Stoppers reports	Friends/ neighbours/ relatives	Neighbourhood Watch	Other	Not stated	Total
Sex									
Male	48.5	6.8	43.5	4.7	5.8	4.3	*1.2	51.7	166.4
Female	55.6	7.8	37.5	3.7	5.8	5.0	**0.4	59.3	175.1
Age									
18 - 24	14.3	*0.8	6.6	*1.9	2.4	**0.2	-	16.2	42.4
25 - 64	72.2	9.4	60.3	5.3	7.9	6.8	*1.6	77.5	241.0
65 and over	17.5	4.4	14.0	*1.2	*1.3	2.4	-	17.3	58.1
Region of dwelling									
Greater Hobart and Southern	49.7	6.5	35.5	3.3	6.9	4.9	*0.8	53.3	160.8
Northern	31.0	4.5	25.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	**0.2	33.0	101.4
Mersey-Lyell	23.4	3.6	20.3	2.2	2.6	*1.9	*0.7	24.7	79.3
Total	104.0	14.6	80.9	8.4	11.5	9.3	*1.6	111.0	341.5

4

PERSONS: WHETHER DWELLING IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA BY PERCEPTION OF WHETHER DWELLING MORE SECURE BECAUSE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH ('000)

	WHETHER DWELLING IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA.....			WHETHER DWELLING MORE SECURE BECAUSE IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA (a).....			Total
	No	Yes	Don't know/ not stated	No	Yes	Not in Neighbourhood Watch area/ not stated	
Sex							
Male	41.2	74.4	50.8	25.7	45.9	94.8	166.4
Female	45.0	78.3	51.9	28.7	47.3	99.1	175.1
Age							
18 - 24	7.9	14.3	20.2	6.9	7.1	28.4	42.4
25 - 64	65.4	108.4	67.3	41.9	62.7	136.3	241.0
65 and over	12.9	29.9	15.3	5.5	23.4	29.2	58.1
Region of dwelling							
Greater Hobart and Southern	32.8	71.1	57.0	25.1	43.0	92.7	160.8
Northern	18.7	57.7	25.0	21.4	35.0	45.0	101.4
Mersey-Lyell	34.7	23.9	20.7	7.8	15.2	56.2	79.3
Total	86.1	152.7	102.7	54.3	93.2	193.9	341.5

(a) Those who answered 'no' or 'yes' to this item will not sum to the total number of persons who said their dwelling was in a Neighbourhood Watch Area, because some respondents did not answer both questions

5

HOUSEHOLDS: SECURITY MEASURES BY TENURE TYPE ('000)

Security measures	TENURE TYPE.....			Total
	Owned/being bought	Other	Not stated	
Whether have a dog				
Yes	63.2	15.0	**0.2	78.3
No	73.9	27.8	-	101.7
Not stated	2.9	**0.1	2.7	5.7
Whether have a car in driveway during day				
Always/most of the time	60.3	17.7	**0.2	78.2
sometimes	47.5	13.4	**0.1	61.0
Rarely/never	21.3	3.2	-	24.4
No driveway/no car	10.0	8.7	-	18.7
Not stated	*0.8	-	2.6	3.5
Whether have bars, locks, etc. on windows				
On all windows	39.3	9.0	**0.1	48.3
On some windows	24.6	6.5	**0.1	31.3
No bars, grilles, security shutters or locks on windows	75.4	27.2	**0.3	102.9
Not stated	*0.7	**0.2	2.4	3.2
Whether have deadlocks on doors				
On all doors	43.2	11.9	-	55.1
On some doors	34.9	8.2	**0.2	43.2
No deadlocks on doors	60.1	22.7	**0.3	83.0
Not stated	*1.8	**0.2	2.4	4.3
Whether have security screen doors				
On all doors	31.3	5.8	**0.1	37.2
On some doors	42.8	10.3	**0.3	53.4
No security screens on doors	64.1	26.4	**0.1	90.6
Not stated	*1.7	**0.5	2.4	4.6
Whether have outside lighting(a)				
Has outside sensor lighting	74.2	10.5	**0.2	84.9
Has outside lighting on all evening	14.2	7.0	-	21.2
Has outside lighting turned on only when going out	43.4	17.0	**0.3	60.7
Has street lighting directly outside home	52.7	16.1	-	68.8
None of the above	9.1	5.3	**0.1	14.5
Whether have burglar alarm				
Yes	23.3	*1.5	-	24.8
No	113.9	40.9	**0.5	155.2
Not stated	2.7	*0.6	2.4	5.7
Whether have valuables engraved				
Yes	47.9	10.4	**0.2	58.4
No	89.9	32.4	**0.1	122.4
Not stated	2.1	**0.2	2.5	4.9
Total	139.9	42.9	2.8	185.7

(a) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may identify more than one type of lighting

6

HOUSEHOLDS: SECURITY MEASURES BY WHETHER DWELLING IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA ('000)

WHETHER DWELLING IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AREA.....

Security measures	No	Yes	Don't know/not stated	Total
Whether have a dog				
Yes	25.4	32.4	20.4	78.3
No	20.0	48.6	33.0	101.7
Not stated	2.2	*1.7	*1.8	5.7
Whether have a car in driveway during day				
Always/most of the time	20.3	34.6	23.3	78.2
sometimes	16.3	27.1	17.6	61.0
Rarely/never	6.4	10.7	7.2	24.4
No driveway/no car	2.8	9.3	6.5	18.7
Not stated	*1.8	*1.0	*0.7	3.5
Whether have bars, locks,etc. on windows				
On all windows	10.8	23.7	13.8	48.3
On some windows	8.2	13.8	9.3	31.3
No bars, grilles, security shutters or locks on windows	27.3	44.2	31.3	102.9
Not stated	*1.3	*1.1	*0.8	3.2
Whether have deadlocks on doors				
On all doors	14.4	24.0	16.8	55.1
On some doors	8.8	19.5	14.9	43.2
No deadlocks on doors	22.9	37.9	22.2	83.0
Not stated	*1.5	*1.4	*1.3	4.3
Whether have security screen doors				
On all doors	8.8	19.1	9.3	37.2
On some doors	11.7	26.7	14.9	53.4
No security screens on doors	25.4	35.5	29.7	90.6
Not stated	*1.7	*1.5	*1.3	4.6
Whether have outside lighting(a)				
Has outside sensor lighting	20.4	42.2	22.3	84.9
Has outside lighting on all evening	4.5	9.7	6.9	21.2
Has outside lighting turned on only when going out	16.4	25.3	19.0	60.7
Has street lighting directly outside home	13.9	34.2	20.7	68.8
None of the above	5.4	4.8	4.4	14.5
Whether have burglar alarm				
Yes	4.9	12.8	7.1	24.8
No	40.8	67.6	46.8	155.2
Not stated	*2.0	2.4	*1.3	5.7
Whether have valuables engraved				
Yes	11.8	33.8	12.9	58.4
No	34.0	47.3	41.1	122.4
Not stated	*1.8	*1.7	*1.3	4.9
Total	47.7	82.8	55.2	185.7

(a) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may identify more than one type of lighting

7

PERSONS: PARTICIPATION IN SELF DEFENCE LESSONS ('000)

WHETHER TAKEN ANY SELF DEFENCE LESSONS.....

	No	Yes	Don't know/ not stated	Total
Sex				
Male	138.6	24.6	3.2	166.4
Female	158.7	13.2	3.2	175.1
Age				
18 - 24	32.1	10.2	-	42.4
25 - 64	212.5	25.4	3.2	241.0
65 and over	52.7	2.2	3.2	58.1
Total	297.3	37.8	6.4	341.5

8

PERSONS: REASONS FOR TAKING SELF DEFENCE LESSONS ('000)

WHETHER SELF DEFENCE LESSONS TAKEN BECAUSE WORRIED ABOUT BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME.....

	No	Yes	No self defence lessons taken/ not stated	Total
Sex				
Male	20.4	4.0	142.1	166.4
Female	7.0	5.9	162.1	175.1
Age				
18 - 24	8.0	2.2	32.1	42.4
25 - 64	17.5	7.4	216.2	241.0
65 and over	*1.9	**0.3	55.9	58.1
Experience of victimisation (a)				
Yes	7.6	4.1	35.0	46.7
No	19.8	5.8	269.2	294.8
Total	27.4	9.9	304.2	341.5

(a) Victimisation means being mugged or robbed, physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger, or if the victim is female, being sexually assaulted by a stranger.

9

PERSONS WHO GO OUT AT NIGHT: PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CRIME AT NIGHT

Precaution Taken	SEX.....		AGE.....			Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	
			'000			
Goes out with another person or group of people	75.2	120.3	29.9	139.4	26.2	195.5
Makes special transport arrangements	29.2	52.6	18.6	54.5	8.7	81.8
Carries a mobile phone	34.5	41.3	9.5	63.0	3.3	75.9
Avoids certain types of people	66.1	72.0	18.3	107.3	12.5	138.1
Other	9.2	18.1	3.4	20.0	3.9	27.3
No precautions taken	29.4	12.5	5.0	30.2	6.7	41.9
Total(a)	153.2	158.0	41.2	226.9	43.1	311.2
			PER CENT			
Goes out with another person or group of people	49.1	76.1	72.6	61.4	60.8	62.8
Makes special transport arrangements	19.1	33.3	45.2	24.0	20.2	26.3
Carries a mobile phone	22.6	26.2	23.2	27.8	7.6	24.4
Avoids certain types of people	43.2	45.6	44.5	47.3	28.9	44.4
Other	6.0	11.5	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.8
No precautions taken	19.2	7.9	12.3	13.3	15.5	13.5
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Components do not necessarily add because persons may identify more than one precaution taken.

10

PERSONS WHO GO OUT AT NIGHT: PLACES AVOIDED AT NIGHT FOR FEAR OF ASSAULT BY A STRANGER BY EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION(a) ('000)

Places avoided at night	SEX.....		AGE.....			EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION.....		Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	Yes	No	
Shopping centres/malls	45.4	67.4	13.8	82.7	16.4	17.2	95.6	112.8
Parks	86.0	125.8	26.2	156.9	28.8	31.1	180.7	211.8
Public toilets	97.7	128.3	27.6	167.4	31.0	33.8	192.2	226.0
Streets in the neighbourhood	13.1	31.0	3.9	31.9	8.2	7.8	36.3	44.1
Sporting grounds	43.0	76.5	13.8	88.3	17.4	18.9	100.6	119.5
Bus terminal/bus malls/bus stops	52.5	86.3	18.1	103.8	17.0	22.0	116.9	138.9
Pubs/hotels/clubs	23.6	34.3	2.7	44.2	11.0	8.5	49.4	57.9
Other	*0.9	2.1	*1.0	*1.5	*0.6	*0.8	2.2	3.0
None of the above	41.4	16.9	9.0	41.5	7.9	7.0	51.4	58.4
Total (b)	153.2	158.0	41.2	226.9	43.1	44.4	266.7	311.2

(a) Victimisation means being mugged or robbed, physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger, or if the victim is female, being sexually assaulted by a stranger.

(b) Components do not necessarily add because persons may identify more than one place avoided.

11

PERSONS WHO GO OUT AT NIGHT: ACTIVITIES AVOIDED AT NIGHT FOR FEAR OF ASSAULT BY A STRANGER BY EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION(a) ('000)

Activities avoided at night	SEX.....		AGE.....			EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION.....		Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	Yes	No	
Sporting activities	10.5	18.3	*1.3	18.4	9.1	4.8	24.1	28.9
Catching a bus	38.6	74.7	13.5	83.8	16.1	18.6	94.7	113.3
Hitch-hiking	87.4	117.8	29.1	153.0	23.0	31.3	173.8	205.2
Catching a taxi	6.3	18.9	*1.6	18.3	5.3	3.0	22.1	25.2
Jogging/walking	40.5	93.6	14.0	99.9	20.2	18.9	115.2	134.1
Shopping	14.8	23.3	2.8	24.6	10.8	5.9	32.2	38.1
Dining out/other leisure activities	3.3	3.8	**0.2	4.2	2.7	*1.7	5.3	7.1
Visiting friends/relatives	3.2	3.9	**0.3	3.6	3.1	*1.8	5.2	7.1
Other	**0.4	**0.3	**0.3	**0.4	-	-	*0.7	*0.7
No activities avoided	52.8	21.2	8.7	53.1	12.2	10.0	64.0	74.0
Total (b)	153.2	158.0	41.2	226.9	43.1	44.4	266.7	311.2

(a) Victimisation means being mugged or robbed, physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger, or if the victim is female, being sexually assaulted by a stranger.

(b) Components do not necessarily add because persons may identify more than one activity avoided.

12

PERSONS: PERCEPTION OF SAFETY OF PLACES BY EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION(a) ('000)

Safety of places	AGE.....			SEX.....		EXPERIENCE OF VICTIMISATION.....		Total
	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	Male	Female	Yes	No	
Shopping centres/shopping malls								
Unsafe	18.5	136.3	32.1	80.2	106.6	30.0	156.7	186.8
Safe	15.0	59.5	7.9	49.1	33.3	10.5	71.9	82.4
Very safe	*1.6	4.1	*1.1	4.3	2.5	**0.5	6.2	6.7
Don't know/not stated	7.3	41.2	17.0	32.9	32.7	5.5	60.0	65.6
Parks								
Unsafe	30.2	183.6	41.4	110.4	144.8	38.5	216.7	255.2
Safe	7.3	24.9	2.3	27.6	6.8	3.9	30.6	34.4
Very safe	*1.1	*1.3	**0.5	2.3	*0.6	**0.3	2.6	3.0
Don't know/not stated	3.8	31.2	13.9	26.1	22.8	4.0	44.9	48.9
Public toilets								
Unsafe	32.0	191.4	41.7	118.1	147.1	40.3	224.8	265.1
Safe	4.5	17.0	*1.4	17.9	5.0	2.2	20.7	22.9
Very safe	*1.1	*0.7	**0.2	*1.9	**0.1	**0.3	*1.7	*2.0
Don't know/not stated	4.7	31.9	14.8	28.6	22.9	3.8	47.6	51.5
Car parks								
Unsafe	24.2	165.4	38.1	95.3	132.4	34.1	193.7	227.7
Safe	10.3	39.6	4.7	38.2	16.4	6.9	47.7	54.6
Very safe	*1.6	*1.5	**0.2	2.8	**0.5	**0.5	2.8	3.3
Don't know/not stated	6.1	34.5	15.2	30.1	25.7	5.1	50.6	55.8
Streets in own neighbourhood								
Unsafe	7.1	48.0	13.3	23.7	44.6	12.3	56.0	68.3
Safe	25.9	141.5	28.0	100.7	94.7	25.2	170.2	195.3
Very safe	5.5	20.9	*1.8	19.3	8.8	4.0	24.2	28.1
Don't know/not stated	3.9	30.7	15.1	22.7	27.0	5.2	44.5	49.7
Sporting grounds								
Unsafe	16.4	116.3	24.6	60.7	96.6	25.1	132.2	157.3
Safe	13.9	68.3	9.0	60.8	30.4	12.0	79.3	91.3
Very safe	3.0	3.5	**0.5	5.8	*1.2	*0.7	6.3	7.0
Don't know/not stated	9.0	52.9	24.0	39.1	46.8	8.9	77.0	85.9
Bus terminals/bus malls/bus stops								
Unsafe	22.7	135.1	26.7	76.7	107.8	30.6	153.9	184.5
Safe	11.4	48.6	7.3	44.0	23.4	8.7	58.7	67.4
Very safe	*1.2	2.2	**0.5	3.4	**0.5	*0.7	3.2	3.9
Don't know/not stated	7.1	55.1	23.6	42.3	43.4	6.6	79.1	85.7
Pubs/hotels/clubs								
Unsafe	8.2	71.4	16.6	42.8	53.5	16.6	79.7	96.3
Safe	25.7	114.2	14.5	82.6	71.7	21.1	133.2	154.3
Very safe	3.3	7.4	**0.4	7.4	3.6	2.3	8.7	11.0
Don't know/not stated	5.2	48.1	26.6	33.6	46.3	6.6	73.3	79.9
Total	42.4	241.0	58.1	166.4	175.1	46.7	294.8	341.5

(a) Victimisation means being mugged or robbed, physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger, or if victim is female, being sexually assaulted by a stranger.

13

PERSONS: TYPE OF VICTIMISATION

Type of victimisation	SEX.....		AGE.....			Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	
			'000			
Home broken into	43.6	45.1	8.0	65.1	15.6	88.7
Motor vehicle broken into	47.3	41.2	10.2	70.7	7.6	88.5
Motor vehicle stolen	19.9	12.8	4.1	23.8	4.7	32.7
Mugged and robbed	6.0	3.2	*0.9	7.6	*0.6	9.1
Home, motor vehicle or other property damaged	46.4	39.2	11.7	64.3	9.6	85.6
Physically attacked or threatened with violence by a known person	13.8	14.0	3.7	22.8	*1.3	27.8
Physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger	26.5	14.3	7.0	31.8	*1.9	40.7
Other	*1.2	2.3	*0.7	2.1	*0.6	3.5
None of the above	62.6	71.0	17.2	89.2	27.2	133.6
Total(a)	166.4	175.1	42.4	241.0	58.1	341.5
			PER CENT			
Home broken into	26.2	25.8	18.8	27.0	26.8	26.0
Motor vehicle broken into	28.4	23.5	24.2	29.3	13.2	25.9
Motor vehicle stolen	11.9	7.3	9.7	9.9	8.1	9.6
Mugged and robbed	3.6	1.8	*2.1	3.2	*1.0	2.7
Home, motor vehicle or other property damaged	27.9	22.4	27.6	26.7	16.5	25.1
Physically attacked or threatened with violence by a known person	8.3	8.0	8.8	9.4	*2.3	8.1
Physically attacked or threatened with violence by a stranger	15.9	8.2	16.5	13.2	*3.3	11.9
Other	*0.7	1.3	*1.8	0.9	*1.1	1.0
None of the above	37.6	40.5	40.5	37.0	46.8	39.1
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may identify more than one victimisation.

14

PERSONS WHO HAVE CHILDREN: HOW WORRIED THAT CHILDREN WILL BE ATTACKED BY A KNOWN PERSON OR STRANGER ('000)

	WORRIED THAT CHILDREN WILL BE ATTACKED BY A KNOWN PERSON.....				WORRIED THAT CHILDREN WILL BE ATTACKED BY A STRANGER.....				Total
	Very worried	Worried	Not worried	Not stated	Very worried	Worried	Not worried	Not stated	
Sex									
Male	12.5	44.9	41.2	7.0	19.2	63.0	16.2	7.3	105.6
Female	17.5	51.9	47.9	8.1	28.6	73.5	14.7	8.5	125.4
Age									
18 - 24	*2.0	2.1	*1.3	-	2.1	2.8	**0.5	-	5.3
25 - 64	23.8	79.3	69.4	9.5	39.7	111.1	21.6	9.7	182.1
65 and over	4.2	15.4	18.4	5.6	6.0	22.7	8.8	6.1	43.6
Household type									
Person living alone	4.5	12.8	12.2	3.9	6.1	17.7	5.1	4.4	33.4
Couple only	6.6	29.1	22.5	7.5	10.4	38.1	9.7	7.6	65.8
couple with children	13.1	40.2	42.1	*1.4	22.6	61.2	11.4	*1.6	96.8
Single parent with children	3.2	8.4	7.7	*0.8	4.8	11.7	2.9	*0.7	20.1
All other h/holds	2.5	6.4	4.6	*1.5	3.9	7.8	*1.7	*1.5	14.9
Total	29.9	96.8	89.1	15.1	47.8	136.5	30.9	15.8	231.0

15

PERSONS WHO HAVE A PARENT/PARENTS LIVING IN TASMANIA: HOW WORRIED THAT PARENTS WILL BE ATTACKED BY A KNOWN PERSON OR BY A STRANGER ('000)

	SEX.....		AGE.....			Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	
Worried that parents will be attacked by a known person						
Very worried	10.2	11.7	3.7	17.3	*0.9	21.9
Worried	34.3	38.5	16.0	56.3	*0.6	72.8
Not worried	49.2	52.0	20.4	79.0	*1.7	101.2
Not stated	**0.1	*1.1	-	*1.2	-	*1.2
Worried that parents will be attacked by a stranger						
Very worried	16.3	25.8	6.0	35.1	*1.0	42.1
Worried	55.6	62.6	25.2	92.0	*1.1	118.3
Not worried	21.9	13.8	9.0	25.5	*1.2	35.7
Not stated	-	*1.1	-	*1.1	-	*1.1
Total	93.8	103.3	40.1	153.8	3.2	197.1

16

PERSONS WHO HAVE A PARTNER/SPOUSE: HOW WORRIED THAT PARTNER/SPOUSE WILL BE ATTACKED BY A KNOWN PERSON OR BY A STRANGER ('000)

	SEX.....		AGE.....			Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	
Worried that partner/spouse will be attacked by a known person						
Very worried	12.1	8.0	*1.3	16.9	*1.9	20.1
Worried	40.4	38.0	4.8	64.7	8.9	78.4
Not worried	60.3	68.2	4.5	102.6	21.4	128.5
Not stated	*1.1	*1.0	**0.2	*1.2	*0.7	2.1
Worried that partner/spouse will be attacked by a stranger						
Very worried	19.3	16.4	*1.5	29.9	4.3	35.7
Worried	75.9	70.0	7.0	118.0	21.0	145.9
Not worried	16.9	27.3	2.0	35.0	7.2	44.3
Not stated	*1.7	*1.5	**0.2	2.5	**0.5	3.2
Total	113.9	115.2	10.7	185.4	33.0	229.1

17

PERSONS: LEVEL OF CONCERN AT BECOMING A VICTIM OF SELECTED CRIMES ('000)

	SEX.....		AGE.....			Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	
Worry about having home broken into						
Very worried	26.9	29.6	5.1	42.4	9.0	56.6
Worried	109.9	121.5	27.6	166.5	37.3	231.4
Not worried	28.5	22.3	9.7	31.2	10.0	50.8
Not stated	*1.1	*1.6	-	*0.9	*1.7	2.7
Worry about having motor vehicle broken into						
Very worried	25.0	25.8	8.5	36.9	5.4	50.8
Worried	97.8	104.1	19.6	152.0	30.2	201.9
Not worried	29.4	27.4	6.9	38.5	11.4	56.8
Does not have motor vehicle	12.9	16.0	7.3	12.4	9.2	28.9
Not stated	*1.2	*1.9	-	*1.1	*1.9	3.1
Worry about having motor vehicle stolen						
Very worried	24.7	25.9	8.7	37.2	4.6	50.6
Worried	93.6	102.1	18.8	146.5	30.3	195.7
Not worried	33.6	29.4	7.5	43.4	12.2	63.1
Does not have motor vehicle	12.9	16.0	7.3	12.4	9.2	28.9
Not stated	*1.6	*1.6	-	*1.5	*1.7	3.2
Worry about being mugged and robbed						
Very worried	12.8	25.5	5.5	26.3	6.5	38.3
Worried	77.5	104.6	19.0	131.2	32.0	182.1
Not worried	74.9	42.7	17.9	82.6	17.1	117.6
Not stated	*1.2	2.2	-	*1.0	2.4	3.4
Worry about having home/motor vehicle damaged						
Very worried	27.2	31.4	7.8	41.6	9.3	58.6
Worried	110.1	118.0	27.5	165.6	35.0	228.1
Not worried	27.7	23.1	7.1	32.4	11.3	50.8
Not stated	*1.4	2.5	-	*1.4	2.5	3.9
Worry about being attacked/threatened by known people						
Very worried	6.7	11.3	2.3	12.3	3.4	18.0
Worried	38.3	46.1	12.7	63.3	8.4	84.4
Not worried	120.2	115.9	27.4	164.1	44.7	236.1
Not stated	*1.2	*1.8	-	*1.4	*1.7	3.1
Worry about being attacked/threatened by a stranger						
Very worried	11.2	22.6	4.8	23.5	5.5	33.8
Worried	83.6	109.9	23.6	139.0	30.8	193.4
Not worried	69.1	38.8	13.8	74.8	19.3	107.8
Not stated	2.6	3.8	**0.2	3.8	2.5	6.5
Total	166.4	175.1	42.4	241.0	58.1	341.5

	SEX.....		AGE.....			Total
	Male	Female	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	
Chance of having home broken into						
High chance	29.8	29.4	4.3	46.4	8.4	59.1
Some chance	131.0	140.1	36.0	188.9	46.2	271.1
No chance	4.6	4.4	*2.0	5.0	2.0	9.0
Not stated	*1.0	*1.2	-	*0.8	*1.4	2.2
Chance of having motor vehicle broken into						
High chance	31.5	31.6	7.5	49.9	5.7	63.1
Some chance	114.9	119.1	26.0	171.0	37.0	234.0
No chance	4.9	6.7	*1.7	6.3	3.7	11.7
Does not have motor vehicle	12.9	16.0	7.3	12.4	9.2	28.9
Not stated	2.1	*1.7	-	*1.4	2.4	3.8
Chance of having motor vehicle stolen						
High chance	24.3	25.2	5.9	38.0	5.5	49.4
Some chance	119.8	123.9	26.4	180.3	37.0	243.7
No chance	7.4	8.2	2.8	8.6	4.2	15.6
Does not have motor vehicle	12.9	16.0	7.3	12.4	9.2	28.9
Not stated	*2.0	*1.8	-	*1.7	2.1	3.8
Chance of being mugged and robbed						
High chance	10.0	14.1	*1.7	18.4	4.0	24.1
Some chance	136.5	148.5	35.9	201.3	47.8	285.0
No chance	18.3	10.7	4.7	19.8	4.4	28.9
Not stated	*1.6	*1.8	-	*1.6	*1.9	3.5
Chance of having home/motor vehicle damaged						
High chance	23.4	26.8	5.7	37.4	7.0	50.1
Some chance	135.7	140.4	35.0	194.6	46.4	276.0
No chance	6.1	6.2	*1.6	8.0	2.7	12.3
Not stated	*1.3	*1.8	-	*1.0	2.1	3.0
Chance of being attacked/threatened by known people						
High chance	5.3	5.5	*0.8	8.0	*1.9	10.8
Some chance	91.4	96.5	26.2	138.0	23.7	187.9
No chance	67.7	71.5	15.3	93.4	30.4	139.2
Not stated	*2.0	*1.6	-	*1.6	*2.0	3.6
Chance of being attacked/threatened by a stranger						
High chance	12.0	14.7	3.3	20.1	3.3	26.7
Some chance	135.7	146.6	34.3	200.3	47.6	282.2
No chance	16.8	11.6	4.6	19.1	4.7	28.4
Not stated	*1.9	2.2	**0.2	*1.5	2.4	4.1
Total	166.4	175.1	42.4	241.0	58.1	341.5

19

FEMALES AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: FEAR AND PERCEPTION OF RISK OF BEING SEXUALLY ASSAULTED BY A KNOWN PERSON OR BY A STRANGER AND WHETHER BEEN VICTIMISED BY AGE ('000)

AGE GROUP.....	18 - 24	25 - 64	65 and over	Total
Fear of being sexually assaulted by a known person				
Very worried	*1.1	4.2	**0.5	5.7
Worried	7.3	28.3	6.2	41.9
Not worried	11.3	79.8	21.6	112.8
Not stated	*1.2	9.9	3.6	14.7
Fear of being sexually assaulted by a stranger				
Very worried	3.4	12.6	*1.1	17.1
Worried	11.8	68.3	15.2	95.3
Not worried	4.4	31.7	11.8	47.9
Not stated	*1.4	9.6	3.9	14.8
Perception of risk (being sexually assaulted by a known person)				
High chance	*0.7	2.4	**0.3	3.4
Chance	11.8	55.8	9.4	77.0
No chance	7.3	54.5	18.5	80.4
Not stated	*1.2	9.5	3.6	14.3
Perception of risk (being sexually assaulted by a stranger)				
High chance	*1.6	6.9	*1.0	9.4
Chance	16.2	90.6	20.0	126.7
No chance	*2.0	14.5	6.9	23.4
Not stated	*1.2	10.3	4.1	15.6
Whether been victimised (a)				
Sexually assaulted by person/people known	2.5	14.4	*0.9	17.8
Sexually assaulted by a stranger	*1.2	3.8	**0.2	5.2
None of the above	16.5	94.2	26.1	136.8
Not stated	*1.2	11.2	4.7	17.1
Total	21.0	122.2	31.9	175.1

(a) Components do not necessarily add to the total because persons may identify more than one victimisation.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains results from the 1998 Tasmanian State Supplementary Survey, Community Safety Survey. The survey was conducted throughout the State in October 1998 as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS).

2 In October 1998, the Tasmanian State Supplementary Survey topic related to a series of public safety issues. The survey was carried out at the request of the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council. The Council consists of five Heads of Agency or their nominees, of the departments of Community and Health Services; Education, Community and Cultural Development; Justice; Police and Public Safety and Premier and Cabinet. Five community representatives also sit on the council.

Respondents were asked questions designed to establish:

- the level and nature of fear of crime in the community;
- the extent to which factors such as direct experience of victimisation, age, gender, level of home security and resident's perceptions of neighbourhood problems, influence levels of fear of crime in the community;
- the main ways in which members of the community find out about crime in their neighbourhood;
- victimisation rates;
- the perceived level of crime in the community;
- the level of awareness and the perceived effectiveness of community programs in preventing crime.

THE SAMPLE

3 Because the questions were supplementary to the October 1998 Labour Force Survey (LFS), the households sampled were the same. For more information on the sampling method used for the LFS, refer to paragraphs 5, 22 and 23 of the explanatory notes in *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

4 For this State Supplementary Survey, six out of eight households selected in the LFS were included. Three self-enumerated forms were administered in the survey. The first was concerned with dwelling characteristics and household security measures and was enumerated by a responsible adult in the household. The second form targeted all persons aged 18 years and over in the household and addressed the resident's perceptions of crime, risk and fear in their neighbourhood as well as experiences of victimisation. Information was also sought regarding personal precautions taken against crime. The third form was for voluntary completion by female members of the household aged 18 years and over. It specifically focused on issues related to sexual assault.

DATA ITEMS

5 The data items used in the tables in this publication were drawn from responses to the State supplementary questions. In addition, responses to the LFS questions were used to provide extra information with which to cross-classify survey responses. For example, the items sex, age, and statistical regions were derived from responses to questions asked in the LFS.

6 Data contained in Table 19 referring to female victimisation may conflict with that contained in related ABS publications due to differences in scope of

questioning. *Crime and Safety, Australia 1993 (4509.0)*, data items refer to experiences of victimisation within the last 12 months, whereas the *Community Safety Survey, Tasmania* asked respondents if they had *ever* been sexually assaulted (by person/people they knew, or by a stranger).

7 In some cases, additional unpublished cross-classifications of data items are available. A charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to the Information Officer in Hobart on (03) 6222 5800.

THE ESTIMATES

8 Responses to survey questions were expanded with reference to independently estimated distributions of the population aged 18 years and over, by age and sex. In October 1998, there were an estimated 341,500 civilian residents aged 18 years or more in private Tasmanian dwellings.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

9 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error. These are non-sampling error and sampling error.

- Non-sampling errors may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.
- Sampling errors occur because the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings. They may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error. This indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

10 The standard errors and relative standard errors of estimates from this survey are summarised in Tables A (page 24) for household estimates, Table B (page 25) for person estimates. Table C (page 26) relates to female estimates provided in Table 19.

11 There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. For example, there is an estimate in Table 1 of 15,000 persons aged 18 years and over who do not live in a neighbourhood watch area and who perceive that there are problems with vandalism/graffiti/damage to property /arson in their neighbourhood. Table B shows that the standard error for this estimate is approximately 1,100. There are, therefore, about two chances in three that the actual number if everyone had been asked (the estimate) is between 13,900 and 16,100 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the actual number is between 12,800 and 17,200.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *Continued*

FLAGGING OF UNRELIABLE ESTIMATES

12 As Table B (page 25) shows, the smaller the estimate, the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract from their value for most reasonable purposes. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with relative standard errors of between 25% and 50% have been included and prefaced with an asterisk to indicate that they should be used with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error over 50% are also included and preceded by a double asterisk (eg. **0.1). Such estimates are considered too unreliable for general use.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

13 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications, which are available from ABS Bookshops:

- *Recorded Crime, Australia 1993 (4510.0)*
- *Women's Safety, Australia 1996 (4128.0)*
- *Crime and Safety, Australia 1993 (4509.0)*
- *Community Attitudes to Crime and Policing, Australia (4514.0)*

TABLE A

Household Estimates

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error %</i>
100	110	110.9
200	160	81.5
300	200	67.4
500	260	52.5
700	310	44.2
1 000	370	36.7
1 500	440	29.4
2 000	500	25.1
2 500	550	22.1
3 000	600	19.9
3 500	650	18.1
4 000	650	16.8
5 000	750	14.7
7 000	850	11.9
10 000	950	9.5
15 000	1 100	7.3
20 000	1 200	6.1
30 000	1 400	4.6
40 000	1 500	3.8
50 000	1 600	3.2
100 000	1 950	1.9
150 000	2 150	1.4
200 000	2 300	1.1

TABLE B

Person Estimates

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error %</i>
100	110	11.5
200	160	82.0
300	200	67.8
500	260	52.8
700	310	44.5
1 000	370	36.9
1 500	440	29.6
2 000	500	25.2
2 500	550	22.2
3 000	600	20.0
3 500	650	18.3
4 000	650	16.9
5 000	750	14.8
7 000	850	12.0
10 000	950	9.6
15 000	1 100	7.4
20 000	1 200	6.1
30 000	1 400	4.6
40 000	1 500	3.8
50 000	1 600	3.2
100 000	1 950	2.0
150 000	2 150	1.4
200 000	2 300	1.1
300 000	2 500	0.8
500 000	2 750	0.6

TABLE C

Female Estimates

<i>Size of estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error %</i>
100	110	110.9
200	160	81.5
300	200	67.4
500	260	52.5
700	310	44.2
1 000	370	36.7
1 500	440	29.4
2 000	500	25.1
2 500	550	22.1
3 000	600	19.9
3 500	650	18.1
4 000	650	16.8
5 000	750	14.7
7 000	850	11.9
10 000	950	9.5
15 000	1 100	7.3
20 000	1 200	6.1
30 000	1 400	4.6
40 000	1 500	3.8
50 000	1 600	3.2
100 000	1 950	1.9
150 000	2 150	1.4
200 000	2 300	1.1

G L O S S A R Y

Household	A group of people who live together (in a single dwelling) as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements: some common provision for food and other essentials of living.
Dwelling	A suite of rooms which are self contained, intended for long term residential use and are contained within a building. To be self contained the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as fixtures.
Crime	Includes having your home or motor vehicle broken into; your home, motor vehicle or property damaged; your motor vehicle stolen; or personal physical attack or threat of violence to one's person.
Household security	Refers to the measures households took to ensure their home was secure against crime. Includes whether the household had a dog; whether there was a car in the driveway; windows fitted with bars, grilles, security shutters or locks; deadlocks on doors; security screen doors; outside lighting; burglar alarms and marking or engraving of household valuables.
Victimisation	Is regarded as the experience of any of the above selected crimes committed against the person or their property either by a stranger or someone known to the victim.
Public places	Public places includes locations such as shopping centres and malls; parks; public toilets; car parks; streets; sporting grounds; public transport terminals; pubs, hotels and clubs.
Sexual assault	An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact, including rape, incest and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment, stalking and indecent exposure were excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked the sexual assault questions.
Tenure	Refers to whether dwelling is owned outright, being bought, rented or any other form of holding arrangement.
Region	Refer to <i>Statistical Geography, Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (1216.0)</i> for more details. The three major statistical regions in Tasmania are <i>Greater Hobart and Southern, Northern</i> and <i>Mersey-Lyell</i> .
Neighbourhood Watch	Is a community based crime prevention program mainly aimed at preventing break and enter offences.
Neighbourhood problems	Refers to the types of crimes and forms of public nuisance that may be experienced by persons in the area in which they live. For example, housebreakings, motor vehicle theft, vandalism, problems with neighbours, louts, dangerous/noisy driving and illegal drugs.
Fear of crime	Refers to how much persons feared that they may become the victim of selected crimes as indicated by the level of worry each of these selected crimes caused them.
Concern for the safety of others	Refers to how concerned persons were for the safety of their partners/spouses, parents and children, as indicated by how worried they were that these people may become the victim of physical attack or be threatened with violence by a stranger/s or by a known person/persons.
Likelihood of crime	Refers to person's perceptions of the likelihood that they may become a victim of selected crimes, as indicated by what chance they really thought there was of them becoming a victim of becoming a victim of selected crime.
Safety of places and activities	Refers to how safe persons perceived selected public places and activities to be at night. For example shopping centres, parks, catching a bus, jogging/walking.

G L O S S A R Y

continued

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- Household motor vehicle** Is one owned or used by members of a household, parked at or near the dwelling (includes a work vehicle if driven by the householder or vehicle provided by an employer).
- Personal precautions** Refers to measures persons took in order to avoid becoming the victims of crime when they went out at night. For example going out with other people, carrying a personal alarm, carrying some sort of weapon or something that could be used as a weapon.

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