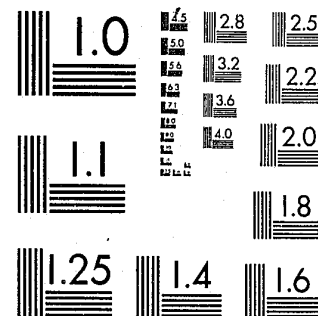


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NEW ISSUE

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

CRIME VICTIMS

MAY 1975

CATALOGUE NO. 4105.0

78102

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Peter Gardner on Canberra 526526 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616

CATALOGUE NO. 4105.0

NOON 22 JUNE 1979

✓
GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

CRIME VICTIMS – MAY 1975

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PREFACE

This publication contains results of a national survey of households and persons, in which questions were asked relating to crime victimisation.

The survey was designed to provide information on a selection of crimes, including unreported incidents, and situations in which people may be most at risk for certain crimes.

The crimes covered by the survey were; breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, robbery, theft, assault, sex offences, fraud, forgery and false pretences, and nuisance calls. The survey sought details such as whether victims knew the offenders, the location and time of day at which incidents occurred, whether the incidents were reported to the police and if not, what were the reasons for not reporting the incidents. A summary of findings is given in paragraphs 25-65.

The survey on crime victimisation was part of a General Social Survey which was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in March to May 1975. Three other topics were included in the survey : Australian families, away-from-home leisure time activities, and firearm ownership. Separate publications are being issued on each of these topics.

The results provide a picture from the victims' viewpoint, give many details which are not available elsewhere in published data, and contain information on unreported offences which is not available in Police or other agency statistics.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Scope and coverage

The estimates contained in this bulletin are based on a sample of dwellings selected throughout Australia. Dwellings included houses, flats and other structures being used as private places of residence, hostels, boarding houses and living quarters for live-in staff in hotels and motels, hospitals and educational institutions.

2. There were 10,500 dwellings selected in the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. The sample included all areas of Australia except rural regions and locations with population of less than 500 persons as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing. No Northern Territory dwellings were included in the sample. It was originally intended to include Northern Territory dwellings but because of the effects of cyclone Tracy in December 1974, the whole of the Northern Territory was excluded from the survey. It is estimated that approximately 86% of Australian dwellings were eligible for selection in this sample.

3. Households were separately identified in each selected dwelling (see paragraph 12 for definition of a household) and some information was collected on a household basis. Additional data was also collected from all individuals aged 15 years and over within each household.

4. The following categories of households (or persons) were excluded from the survey :

- (a) foreign diplomats and their staff
- (b) foreign servicemen and their families stationed in Australia
- (c) persons from overseas countries touring or holidaying in Australia
- (d) all visitors except complete visitor households which were remaining in the selected dwelling for the survey week.

5. The 10,500 dwellings originally selected contained 9,200 effective households of which 8,414 or 91.5 per cent provided data for the survey. These households contained 18,694 persons aged 15 years and over, each of whom supplied some data.

Collection method

6. Personal interviews by trained interviewers were used to collect the information. Because the survey dealt with social issues it was important to attempt to interview every respondent personally. In cases where it was not possible for the interviewer to speak to an individual personally, a responsible adult from the same dwelling was asked the questions on behalf of the absent person. However, questions relating to sex offences (questions 295-300 — see Appendix 2) could not be answered on behalf of other persons, and those not available for personal interview were included as non-victims.

7. Interviewing was conducted over a three-month period from March to May 1975.

Definitions

8. The term offence is used in this bulletin to indicate "crimes" of which persons regarded themselves as having been a victim. The survey collected data relating to the following types of offences :

breaking and entering; motor vehicle theft; theft; forgery and false pretences; rape and attempted rape; nuisance calls; robbery; assault; indecent exposure; peeping. It should be noted that respondents' understanding of the terms may not correspond exactly with legal definitions. The categories in this bulletin may therefore differ from those used in other statistical series (e.g. the Selected Crime Series published in the Year Book).

9. The term *victim* is used to indicate persons who regarded themselves as having been the subject of one or more offences on one or more occasions within the 12 month period immediately prior to the interview. This means that a respondent who reported having been the victim of robbery on two occasions and motor vehicle theft on one occasion in the twelve months prior to interview will appear in tables about victims once as a robbery victim and once as a victim of motor vehicle theft. He will also be counted only once in tables relating to the total victims of all offences. However, each occurrence of an offence (i.e. the two robberies and one motor vehicle theft) is counted and described separately in tables relating to "incidents" (see paragraph 11).

10. An *incident* is one occurrence of a particular offence. The total number of incidents generally exceeds the number of victims. However in a few cases (e.g. motor vehicle theft, robbery) the number of victims exceeds the number of incidents. This is because the respondent stated that he/she was a victim of a particular offence but did not respond to questions about the incident.

11. More detailed definitions of the offences on which survey questions were based are as follows :

breaking and entering; relates to any dwelling in which the household head has lived in the last twelve months and covers situations where a person breaks into and enters a dwelling with the intent to commit, or who then commits a crime in the dwelling. The question about breaking and entering was asked only of the head of the household. The number of victims therefore refers to the number of households, not to the total number of people in the household. Incidents of break and enter involving public property or businesses were not included in the survey.

motor vehicle theft; relates to theft of vehicles owned by the respondent (or company vehicles if the respondent is manager/owner of that company). Included are offences such as stealing, illegal use,

unlawful use, unauthorised use, use of vehicle without consent and unlawfully assuming control. Cases of interference (such as attempts at entering vehicles, removing aerials, tyres etc.) are excluded. Motor vehicles include cars, motor cycles, trucks, graders, tractors and motorised caravans but excludes ordinary caravans, trailers and floats.

theft; stealing in which the offender does not actually use and does not threaten to use violence or force to any person or property. This includes bag-snatching and pick-pocketing without violence. Stealing associated with a break and enter or a motor vehicle theft is not included in theft.

fraud, forgery and false pretences; all types of fraud, forgery, uttering (circulating any fraudulent document or money), falsification of records, false pretences, secret commissions, fraudulent goods subject to hire purchase, obtaining credit by fraud and offences involving false claims, deception, trickery, cheating or breaches of trust. It includes embezzlement, fraudulent misappropriation, fraudulent conversion and stealing by a bailee, servant or trustee, but all other stealing is excluded. Cheques which are valueless because there is no account, insufficient funds, or false signature are included. However, if a bank does not accept a presented cheque only because the person writing the cheque made a genuine mistake (e.g. forgot to sign his name) this is not included. Offences which occurred at work and related to work are not included, unless the respondent is manager/owner of the firm or company where the offence occurred.

rape and attempted rape; includes assault with intent to rape but excludes unlawful carnal knowledge (i.e. where consent is given but the victim is below the age of consent) and indecent assault. This question was only asked of females.

nuisance calls; telephone calls inside or outside the home where the respondent actually received the call or was called to the telephone to receive the call.

robbery; stealing anything if immediately before, during or after the time of stealing the offender uses or threatens to use actual violence or force to any person or property to obtain the things stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen. Includes robbery and assault with intent to rob.

assault; unlawful attack by one person upon another with the purpose of inflicting bodily injury.

indecent exposure, peeping; other sexual offences against females. The victim decided whether the offence was significant enough to be included.

NOTE. For all offences except motor vehicle theft, the count of victims includes victims of attempted as well as actual offences. Similarly the count of incidents includes incidents of attempted as well as actual offences.

12. A *household* was defined as a group of people living in the same dwelling and sharing the same cooking and bathroom facilities. A person or persons living in the same dwelling but having separate catering arrangements constituted a separate household.

13. The *head of the household* was taken to be that person nominated by the member(s) of the household as the 'head'.

14. The main components of *income* were :

- (a) wages and salaries (on a last pay basis). Details for (g) below were not collected for wage and salary earners.
- (b) Government benefits (including age and other pensions).
- (c) superannuation.
- (d) workers' compensation.
- (e) maintenance/alimony.
- (f) rent.
- (g) other income — income from all sources other than (a)-(f) (including income from self-employment). Business income was collected in respect of the 1973/74 financial year.

Income prior to taxation and other deductions was converted to a weekly basis. Gross income for each individual was derived by summing the weekly equivalents from each of the above sources.

15. Persons were in the *labour force* if they had a job or were actively looking for work during the week prior to the interview.

16. *Capital cities* were defined as the six State Capital City Statistical Divisions as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

17. *Other urban areas* were defined as all towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Sampling and non-sampling errors

18. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a collection based on the whole population using the same questionnaires and procedures. These differences are called sampling errors. One measure of the sampling error of an estimate is the standard error per cent (i.e. the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate). Appendix 1 provides estimates of the standard error per cents for data contained in this bulletin, together with an explanation of how to interpret them.

19. In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to the following types of non-sampling errors:

(a) errors in reporting (e.g. because some answers were based on memory, or because of misunderstanding or unwillingness of the respondent to reveal all details). Additionally, although interviews were done on a personal basis, sometimes there were other household members present. Answers to certain questions could therefore have been affected by the presence of other household members. (For example some persons may have been tempted to exaggerate the number of incidents against them to impress or gain sympathy from others. On the other hand some persons may not have revealed details of incidents, especially if other members of the household were not aware of the incident or one was the offender.);

(b) biases caused by differences which may have existed in the characteristics of crime victims between respondent and non-respondent households within the scope of the survey;

(c) errors arising during processing (e.g. coding, data recording).

Considerable effort was made to minimise these types of errors by training and supervision of interviewers and extensive editing and checking of data. In addition an Optical Mark Reader was used to transfer the data into computer readable format thus minimising transcription errors.

Comparison of the survey results and statistics from the selected crime series

20. Tables 26 to 32 summarise information supplied by respondents on whether (and how) offences became known to the police and, where offences were not reported, reasons for not doing so. The ABS made no attempt to verify the data supplied but comparisons may be attempted between aggregates for particular types of offences and other statistics compiled on the number of offences reported as recorded by the police. The latter data, which is a component of a series of selected crime statistics, are published in the Australian Year Book (see, for example, Australian Year Book 1975-76, No. 61 pp 475-479).

21. Differences between the two sets of data can occur for the following reasons:

(a) definition — it is likely that there are differences in interpretation of particular offences between the two series.

(b) coverage — the two collections do not cover the

same population e.g. the General Social Survey (GSS) excluded rural areas, Northern Territory and victims aged under 15 years.

(c) timing — GSS covered offences over a twelve month period from February-May 1974 to February-May 1975 whereas the selected crime series data refers to crimes reported to police during the financial year 1974-75.

(d) sampling variability — because the GSS was a survey based on a sample of households the estimates are subject to sampling variability (see Appendix 1).

(e) scope — GSS covered only offences against private individuals whereas the selected crime series also includes offences against enterprises and organisations. The GSS covered theft, nuisance calls, indecent exposure, peeping, not included in the selected crime series.

(f) non-sampling errors — other differences could occur between the two sets of data because of such factors as persons included in the GSS reporting offences which occurred outside the reference period, forgetting to include some minor offences or inaccurately recalling whether or not offences were reported to police.

— differences may also arise because of possible errors in the complex administrative systems used to compile police statistics.

22. In view of the factors outlined above, care should be taken in drawing conclusions from a comparison of the results of the survey and the selected crime series.

Related publications

23. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

.. not applicable

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. (See Appendix 1).

24. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Discrepancies may also occur between sums of component items and totals in tables relating to number of victims of selected offences (see paragraph 9).

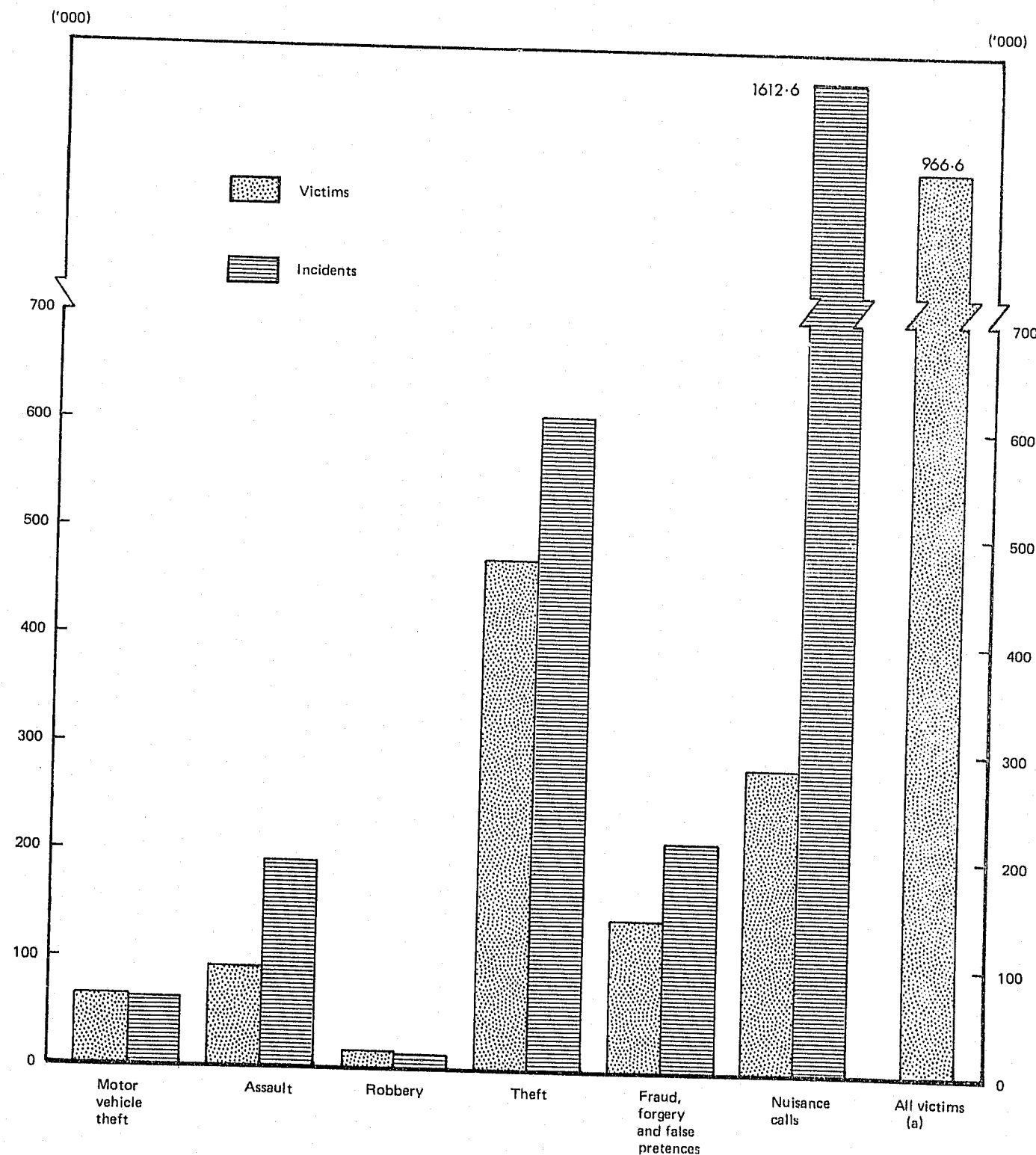
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

25. This section indicates some of the conclusions that can be drawn from the survey results.

Characteristics of crime victims

26. The following characteristics of crime victims relate to crimes against the person (i.e. motor vehicle theft; rape and attempted rape; robbery; nuisance calls; indecent exposure; peeping; and fraud, forgery and false pretences) and do not include break and enter. The bar chart shows the estimated number of persons who had been victims of a particular offence one or more times in the twelve months prior to interview (victims), and the number of incidents of a particular offence in the twelve months prior to interview (incidents).

NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES



27. An estimated 967,000 persons were the victim of one or more of the listed offences in the preceding twelve months. This is 11.7 per cent of the population. Further, 3.4 per cent of heads of households reported being the victims of breaking and entering in the preceding 12 months. It should be noted that since a person can be the victim of more than one offence the number of persons who were victims of one or more offence is less than the sum of the victims for each separate offence.

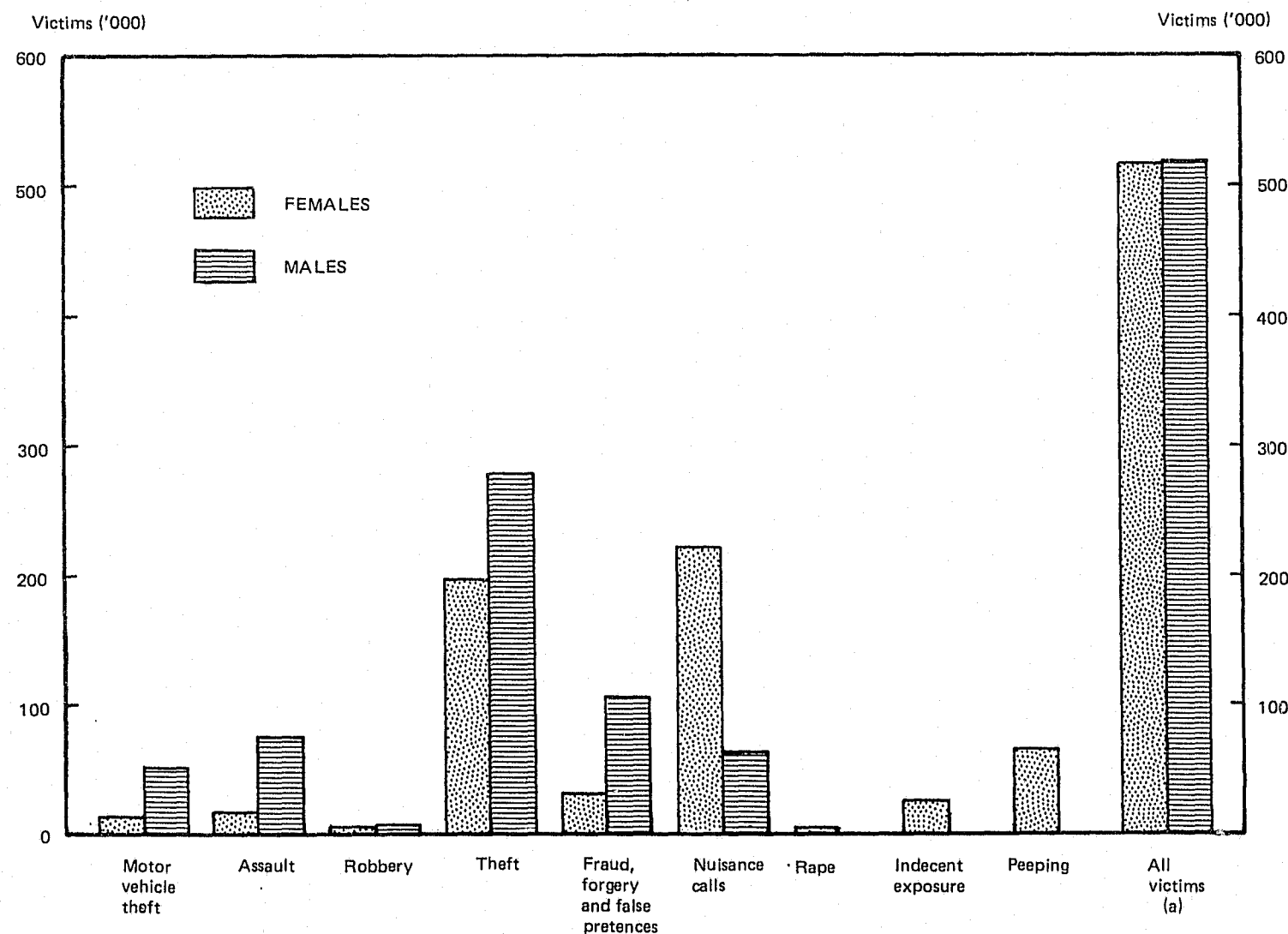
28. Almost half (49.3 per cent) of all victims were victims of theft in the 12 months prior to interview. This represents 5.8 per cent of the population. At the other end of the scale (excluding sex offences against females) 1.6 per cent of all victims were victims of robbery (0.2 per cent of the population).

29. Nuisance calls was the most common offence recorded. Although the number of persons who received nuisance calls was less than the number of theft victims, the average number of nuisance calls per victim was 5.6 while the average number of incidents of theft per victim was 1.3.

Sex of victim

30. The following bar chart shows the estimated number of males and females who reported being victims of selected offences in the 12 months prior to interview.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SELECTED OFFENCES BY SEX OF VICTIM



(a) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed.

31. In total there were the same number of male as female victims, though it should be noted that offences in which information was sought in the survey included sex offences against females but not against males. Sex offences accounted for 102,500 of the total 518,900 offences against females.

32. Men were almost 5 times as likely to report being the victim of motor vehicle theft than were women. This difference may reflect to some extent the tendency for family cars to be registered in the husband's name which would have caused him to be classified as a victim. Men were also more likely to be assaulted than women (4.4 times as many men were victims of assault than were women). The average number of assaults per victim was similar for both men and women (2.0, 2.1 respectively).

33. The highest number of incidents was recorded in respect of nuisance calls. While men recorded more incidents of nuisance calls than for any of the other offences, there were far more male victims of theft than male victims of nuisance calls (279,200 and 65,200 respectively). On the other hand, nuisance calls was the most common offence for women both in terms of incidents and victims. Nuisance calls was the only offence (excluding sex offences) where the number of female victims exceeded the number of male victims. Almost three quarters (73.4 per cent) of incidents of nuisance calls were taken by women.

Age

34. The following table shows the percentage of victims and non-victims in the various age groups.

	Age (years)							Total
	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and over	
Number of persons ('000)								
Victims	114.6	166.2	145.7	208.5	154.3	95.4	81.8	966.6
Persons	1,015.7	952.6	957.7	1,549.6	1,297.3	1,125.9	1,385.4	8,284.3
Victims per thousand	113	174	152	135	119	85	59	117

35. The table indicates that younger persons were more likely to be victims. Nearly one third (32.3 per cent) of victims were aged between 20 and 30 years, whereas less than one quarter (23.1 per cent) of the population falls in this age range. Older persons were less likely to be victims. Only 8.5 per cent of victims were aged 60 years or over whereas 16.7 per cent of the population were in this age range. Assault was the crime where the victim was most likely to be a younger person (see Tables 2, 12). Over half (52.7 per cent) of assault victims were aged under 25 years and less than one tenth (9.5 per cent) were aged 50 years or over. Thus, persons in the younger age group were more than seven times as likely to be an assault victim than persons in the older age group.

Marital status

36. The following table shows the percentage of victims and non-victims for each marital status.

	Marital status				Total (a)
	Never married	Now married	Widowed	Separated, divorced	
Number of persons ('000)					
Victims	295.4	600.9	39.7	64.0	966.6
Persons	1,872.5	5,372.7	527.6	296.4	8,284.3
Victims per thousand	139	112	75	216	117

(a) Includes persons whose marital status was not stated.

37. Persons who were separated or divorced were more likely to be victims than others. In fact, separated or divorced persons were almost twice as likely to be victims as persons in the other groups. This difference becomes even larger when the number of incidents is considered (see Table 13). Although separated or divorced persons accounted for 12.5 per cent of all incidents, they constituted only 3.6 per cent of the population.

38. If the offences are considered separately (see Tables 3, 13) other differences become apparent. For example, separated or divorced women constituted 4.1 per cent of the female population whereas they were victims of 8.0 per cent of indecent exposure offences and 8.8 per cent of peeping offences. For indecent exposure and

peeping, females who had never married were more likely to be victims than married women. For women who had never married the victimisation rates per thousand female population for peeping and indecent exposure were 22 and 20 respectively compared with 15 and 4 respectively for married women. A similar pattern holds for assault where separated or divorced persons were most at risk for this offence and persons who had never married were more at risk than married persons. The victimisation rates per thousand population for separated or divorced, never married and married persons for assault were 35, 28 and 6 respectively. The number of incidents of assault for persons who were separated or divorced was 65,500, and for persons now married was 48,600. However, taking into account the number of persons in these categories, separated or divorced persons were 24 times more likely to record an incident of assault than were married persons.

Country of birth

39. The following table shows the percentage of victims and non-victims by country of birth.

	Country of birth			
	Australia	Main English speaking countries (a)	Other countries	Total (b)
Number of persons ('000)				
Victims	712.1	133.4	119.8	966.6
Persons	6,038.5	1,044.3	1,176.6	8,284.3
Victims per thousand	118	128	102	117

(a) Includes the United Kingdom, Ireland, United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand. (b) Includes persons whose country of birth was not stated.

40. This table shows that country of birth, at the level of aggregation used above, did not appear to be a significant factor in the victimisation rate.

Highest educational qualification obtained

41. The following table shows the percentage of victims and non-victims for each of the educational qualifications categories.

	Highest educational qualification obtained					
	Still at school	Never attended school or left school under 15 years	Left school 15 years and over	Trade, technical, other qualification (a)	Tertiary (b)	Total (c)
	Number of persons ('000)					
Victims	32.5	165.2	401.1	265.2	93.7	966.6
Persons	356.8	1,994.6	3,017.9	1,990.3	627.0	8,284.3
Victims per thousand	91	83	133	133	149	117

(a) Any post-school qualification other than tertiary qualifications. (b) Bachelor and higher degrees, qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation conferred by institutions and professional associations. (c) Includes persons whose highest educational qualification was not stated.

42. This table shows that those who were still at school and those who never attended school or left school under 15 years of age were less likely to be victims than were other persons. This is consistent with the pattern in the age table. Those still at school would represent a large proportion of the younger age group and the average age of those who never attended school or left school under 15 years of age would be expected to be relatively high. These two groups were less likely to be crime victims.

43. When each of the offences is examined separately in relation to educational qualifications further significant differences become apparent (see Tables 5, 15). For example, persons with post school qualifications were more likely to be victims of fraud, forgery and false pretences and theft. Those who left school aged 15 years and over but had no post-school qualifications were more likely to be victims of assault. Assault victims comprised 1.7 per cent of the population who left school aged 15 years or over having no post school qualifications, but only 0.8 per cent of the rest of the population. Theft victims comprised 8.0 per cent of the population holding tertiary qualifications while 2.3 per cent of this group were victims of fraud, forgery or false pretences. The percentage of victims of the two crimes in the general population was 5.8 and 1.7 respectively.

Labour force status

44. The following table shows the number of victims per thousand persons in each labour force status category.

	Labour force status				
	Not in the labour force (a)	Unemployed (b)	Employed full-time (c)	Employed part-time (d)	Total (e)
Number of persons ('000)					
Victims	256.8	34.5	503.9	158.0	966.6
Persons	2,932.5	173.7	3,620.1	1,223.1	8,284.3
Victims per thousand	88	199	139	129	117

(a) Includes housewives, persons permanently unable to work, retired, voluntarily idle or still at school. (b) Includes persons not working but actively looking for work. (c) Worked for 35 hours or more in all jobs (includes employees and self-employed persons). (d) Worked for less than 35 hours last week in all jobs (includes employees and self-employed persons). (e) Includes persons whose labour force status was not stated.

45. Persons not in the labour force were less likely to be victims than those in the labour force. This is consistent with the findings in other tables as the majority of persons not in the labour force were the young, the old, and/or housewives, all of whom were less likely to be victims. The unemployed persons appear more likely to be victims.

46. Persons not in the labour force received a disproportionately large number of nuisance calls (see Tables 6, 16). 4.1 per cent of those not in the labour force received nuisance calls, while only 3.3 per cent of those in the labour force received nuisance calls. Persons who were employed full-time were most at risk for motor vehicle theft and fraud, forgery and false pretences. The 43.7 per cent of the population who were employed full-time contained over 70 per cent of the victims for both of these crimes (76.2 and 71.2 per cent respectively).

Income

47. The following table presents the number of victims per thousand persons in each income group.

	Gross weekly income						
	Under \$10	\$10 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$80	\$80 and under \$120	\$120 and under \$160	\$160 and under \$200	\$200 or more
Number of persons ('000)							
Victims	118.5	97.0	119.5	172.9	163.9	91.3	87.0
Persons	1,329.1	1,149.6	935.4	1,271.6	1,159.7	570.6	568.0
Victims per thousand	89	84	128	136	141	160	153

(a) Includes persons whose gross weekly income was not stated.

48. For most crimes there is a general tendency for the proportion of persons who become victims to increase as income increases (see also Table 7). This trend is most noticeable for motor vehicle theft and fraud, forgery and false pretences as shown in the following table.

	Gross weekly income						
	Under \$10	\$10 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$80	\$80 and under \$120	\$120 and under \$160	\$160 and under \$200	\$200 and more
Victims per thousand							
Motor vehicle theft	2	2	5	8	15	13	16
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	5	7	17	23	29	28	27

(a) Includes persons whose gross weekly income was not stated.

49. Those in the higher income groups (\$120 or more per week) were about twice as likely to be a victim of motor vehicle theft than persons in other income groups. In addition, those earning more than \$80 per week were about twice as likely to be a victim of fraud, forgery and false pretences than those earning less than \$80 per week.

Location

50. The following table allows comparison of different States and different offences by expressing the data from Table 1 as the number of victims per thousand persons aged 15 years and over.

CRIME VICTIMS PER THOUSAND PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

Type of offence	State (a)						Total
	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
Number of victims per thousand persons							
Motor vehicle theft	9	8	6	6	8	7	8
Assault	10	9	12	18	18	12	11
Robbery	3	1	1	*	3	*	2
Theft	61	49	47	74	72	60	58
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	17	16	14	23	22	7	17
Nuisance calls	39	42	17	33	25	28	35
One or more offences (c)	123	113	88	139	130	105	117
Number of victims per thousand females							
Rape (c)	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Indecent exposure (c)	5	11	2	9	8	7	7
Peeping (c)	17	19	11	15	10	10	16

(a) Capital cities and other urban areas only. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Only females aged 15 years and over were asked whether they were victims of rape, indecent exposure and peeping. Victims of these offences were not included in the total unless they were victims of one or more of the other offences in the list.

51. Differences between States are evident from the above table with South Australia showing the highest number of victims per thousand population for the crimes listed and Queensland showing the lowest. If each of the offences is examined separately other differences become apparent. For example South Australia and Western Australia have higher victim rates for assault, theft and fraud, forgery and false pretences. Queensland has lower victim rates for indecent exposure and nuisance calls and Tasmania has a lower victim rate for fraud, forgery and false pretences.

CRIME VICTIMS PER THOUSAND PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Capital city (a)						Total
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Number of persons ('000)							
Victims	266.1	234.1	69.3	90.7	76.3	15.1	751.7
Persons	2,043.7	1,879.1	637.9	644.1	538.5	115.9	5,859.1
Victims per thousand	130	125	109	141	142	130	128

(a) The six State capital city Statistical Divisions as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

52. While the capitals usually retain the relative position established by State comparisons in number of victims, Perth becomes marginally higher than Adelaide and Sydney drops to be level with Hobart.

CRIME VICTIMS PER THOUSAND PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	City size (a)					Total
	Over 1 million persons (b)	500,000 to 1 million persons (c)	100,000 to 500,000 persons (d)	50,000 to 100,000 persons	500 to 50,000 persons	
	Number of persons ('000)					
Victims	501.6	237.5	79.5	28.5	119.5	966.6
Persons	3,931.0	1,826.6	637.4	397.8	1,491.5	8,284.3
Victims per thousand	128	130	125	72	80	117

(a) Based on total population as enumerated in 1971 Population Census. (b) Sydney and Melbourne. (c) Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. (d) Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong, Hobart and Canberra.

53. The above table shows that cities with populations of more than 100,000 persons have more victims per thousand population than smaller cities. Victimization rates for the three size groups over 100,000 persons are very similar but their collective rate of 128 per thousand is 63.5% higher than the collective rate of 78 per thousand for urban areas under 100,000.

Break and enter

54. The preceding comments relate to crimes against the person and do not include break and enter. The data on breaking and entering compares the characteristics of the household head with whether or not the house had been broken into and entered in the 12 months prior to interview.

55. The likelihood of a break and enter generally decreased as the age of the household head increased as the following table shows:

	Age of household head (years)							Total
	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and over	
Number of households ('000)								
Victims	*	16.5	18.0	33.8	18.3	18.9	16.9	123.5
Households (a)	33.2	244.8	397.2	775.5	671.3	625.2	877.5	3,624.5
Victims per thousand households	*	67	45	44	27	30	19	34

(a) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and Enter" question.

56. Households where the head was unemployed were 2.6 times as likely to be broken into and entered as the average of all households (see Table 6). Over one third (36.5 per cent) of break and enters occurred in households where the head had a weekly income between \$40 and \$120 (see Table 17), whereas this group of household heads represented less than one quarter (24.2 per cent) of all households (see Table 7).

57. A disproportionately large number of break and enters occurred in households where the head was either never married or separated or divorced (see Table 3). Over a quarter (27.4 per cent) of break and enters occurred in these households which comprised 15.1 per cent of all households.

Characteristics of the incident

Time and place

58. All of the offences listed occurred more often during the night (between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) except nuisance calls where slightly more incidents occurred between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. (see Table 20). Most incidents of theft (which excludes thefts in connection with breaking and entering) occurred inside or near the victims' own home (59.2 per cent) while most incidents of assault and robbery occurred in outside public areas (e.g. carpark, playground, street etc.) (31.9 per cent and 45.1 per cent respectively) (see Table 21).

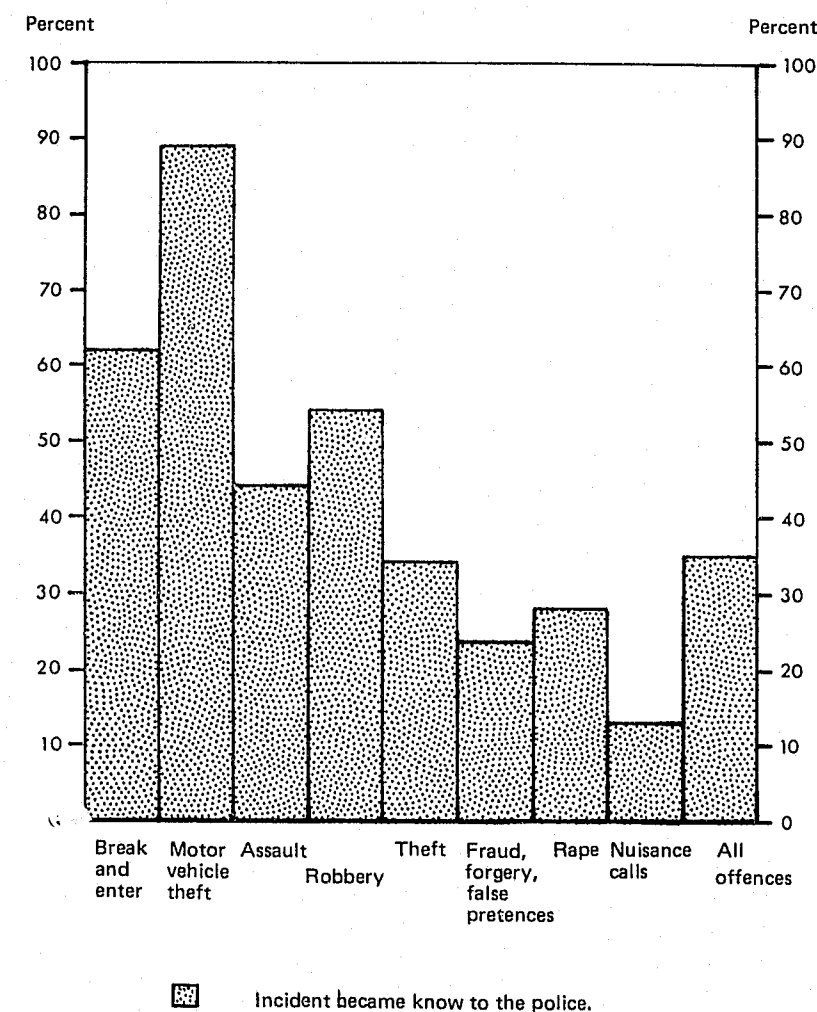
The offender(s)

59. In 67.0 per cent of incidents of breaking and entering, 65.4 per cent of motor vehicle thefts, and 81.6 per cent of thefts the number of offenders was either not known or was not stated. For all other offences, the most common number of offenders was 1 except for robbery where two or more offenders were most often involved (see Table 22).

60. For cases of fraud, forgery or false pretences the offender (or at least one of the offenders) was more often than not known to the victim (60.6 per cent) (see Table 23). For assault, 41.8 per cent of offenders were known to the victim and for robbery, 12.0 per cent were known.

Reporting to the police

61. The following chart shows, for each offence, the proportion of incidents that the victims indicated became known to the police.



62. The offence with the highest percentage of incidents that the victims indicated became known to the police was motor vehicle theft where 89.3 per cent of incidents became known to the police. At the other extreme were nuisance calls where 13.2 per cent of incidents became known to the police (see Table 26).

63. Men were 1.4 times as likely to report an incident to the police as were women (see Table 27) and persons aged 20 to 59 years were more likely to report an incident to the police than either younger or older persons. Persons aged between 20 and 59 years reported 37.3 per cent of incidents to the police while those aged under 20 and over 59 years reported 24.6 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively (see Table 28).

64. For those cases where the victim did not report the incident to the police the reasons for not notifying the police were asked. The following list ranks responses from the most common to the one given least often, together with the percentage of all responses that each reason represents.

Reasons for not notifying police

	Per cent
1 Too trivial	27.6
2 Police could not do anything about it	14.1
3 Somebody else was notified instead	7.1
4 Police would not bother to do anything about it	6.0
5 Victim would handle situation himself	5.9
6 Thought it was a private, not a criminal matter	4.8
7 Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	3.3
8 Other reasons (a)	31.1
Total	100.0

(a) Includes "Did not want harm or punishment to come to offender", "Did not want to take time (in court, from work etc.)", "Afraid of reprisal", "Not sure the offenders would be caught", "Too confused or upset", "Police discovered the incident" or "Fear of insurance problems" as reasons for not notifying the police of an incident. Relatively few respondents gave these reasons and consequently the standard error associated with the estimates for these responses was too high relative to the size of the estimate for these reasons to be included with any certainty in their correct position in the ranking.

65. Men were much more likely than women to give "police would not bother to do anything about it", or "victim would handle situation himself" as reasons for not notifying the police of an incident. On the other hand women were more likely to give "would not bother, since offenders thought to be children" as a reason for not notifying the police (see Table 30).

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX OF VICTIM, STATE (c)
(⁰⁰⁰)

Type of offence	N.S.W. (d)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
MALES							
Motor vehicle theft	24.4	15.5	5.2	3.6	4.3	1.2	54.2
Assault	26.7	17.6	11.3	10.5	9.5	1.7	77.3
Robbery	2.0	2.5	1.2	*	1.3	*	7.7
Theft	110.6	66.7	31.1	33.4	30.2	7.3	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	39.6	31.8	11.5	13.3	11.8	1.0	109.0
Nuisance calls	24.3	25.6	3.7	6.6	3.8	1.2	65.2
Victims (e)	198.4	141.2	56.9	59.1	51.9	11.8	519.3
Non victims (f)	1,343.9	1,018.7	502.6	318.9	284.0	97.5	3,565.6
Total males	1,542.3	1,159.9	559.5	378.0	335.9	109.3	4,084.9
FEMALES							
Motor vehicle theft	4.5	2.4	2.0	*	*	*	11.0
Assault	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.0	17.4
Robbery	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	80.1	47.0	22.4	23.3	18.2	6.6	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	14.4	5.3	4.0	4.5	2.8	0.7	31.7
Nuisance calls	97.2	72.9	15.6	18.5	12.8	5.3	222.2
Rape	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	7.4	13.0	1.2	3.6	2.8	0.9	28.9
Peeping	26.9	22.0	6.5	5.8	3.5	1.2	65.9
Victims (e)	209.4	152.5	49.6	53.7	39.9	13.9	518.9
Non victims (f)	1,374.4	1,034.0	533.6	333.3	297.1	108.2	3,680.6
Total females	1,583.7	1,186.5	583.2	386.9	337.0	122.1	4,199.4
PERSONS							
Motor vehicle theft	28.8	17.9	7.2	4.4	5.3	1.5	65.2
Assault	31.0	21.1	14.1	13.4	12.3	2.7	94.6
Robbery	7.7	3.1	1.2	*	2.2	*	15.0
Theft	190.6	113.8	53.5	56.7	48.4	13.9	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	54.0	37.1	15.5	17.8	14.6	1.7	140.8
Nuisance calls	121.4	98.5	19.3	25.2	16.5	6.5	287.4
Victims (e)	383.2	265.8	100.1	106.1	87.2	24.2	966.6
Non victims (f)	2,742.8	2,080.5	1,042.6	658.8	585.7	207.3	7,317.8
Total persons	3,126.0	2,346.4	1,142.7	764.9	672.9	231.4	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS							
Households broken into and entered	48.2	32.6	14.6	13.0	12.4	2.8	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	1,337.3	969.0	488.5	327.0	279.5	99.8	3,501.0
Total households (g)	1,385.5	1,001.6	503.1	339.9	291.9	102.6	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Capital city and other urban areas only. (d) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (e) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offence have been excluded. (f) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (g) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM
(⁰⁰⁰)

Type of offence	Age (years)							Total
	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and over	
MALES								
Motor vehicle theft	3.9	11.8	7.8	14.5	9.1	6.0	*	54.2
Assault	23.6	20.6	12.1	9.7	5.4	5.0	*	77.3
Robbery	*	2.4	*	*	1.5	1.6	*	7.7
Theft	30.6	53.6	43.0	59.0	49.6	25.6	17.9	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	5.3	18.6	26.7	27.4	20.2	6.5	4.3	109.0
Nuisance calls	4.9	10.2	6.2	12.7	15.4	10.6	5.2	65.2
Victims (c)	64.7	100.3	76.9	106.3	89.1	52.7	29.3	519.3
Non victims (d)	458.7	377.8	393.7	691.3	575.8	505.5	562.8	3,565.6
Total males	523.4	478.1	470.6	797.6	664.9	558.3	592.1	4,084.9
FEMALES								
Motor vehicle theft	*	1.5	*	3.8	2.7	*	*	11.0
Assault	3.2	2.5	1.8	4.1	2.6	*	2.0	17.4
Robbery	*	2.7	*	2.1	*	*	1.4	7.3
Theft	24.4	36.7	37.9	41.3	23.9	16.0	17.3	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	3.4	6.9	5.1	6.9	4.8	2.1	2.5	31.7
Nuisance calls	20.2	24.8	32.4	55.5	34.2	23.8	31.3	222.2
Rape	1.6	*	2.0	2.3	*	*	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	6.4	7.9	5.6	5.8	*	2.5	*	28.9
Peeping	10.1	10.0	10.9	15.2	9.9	6.0	3.7	65.9
Victims (c)	65.9	78.5	79.7	116.0	71.0	51.1	56.8	518.9
Non victims (d)	426.4	396.1	407.4	636.1	561.4	516.6	736.5	3,680.6
Total females	492.3	474.5	487.2	752.1	632.4	567.7	793.3	4,199.4
PERSONS								
Motor vehicle theft	4.8	13.3	9.0	18.3	11.8	6.4	1.6	65.2
Assault	26.8	23.1	13.9	13.8	8.0	6.3	2.7	94.6
Robbery	*	5.1	*	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	15.0
Theft	55.1	90.3	80.9	100.3	73.5	41.7	35.2	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	8.7	25.5	31.9	34.3	25.0	8.6	6.7	140.8
Nuisance calls	25.1	35.0	38.6	68.1	49.7	34.4	36.5	287.4
Victims (c)	114.6	166.2	145.7	208.5	154.3	95.4	81.8	966.6
Non victims (d)	901.1	786.5	812.0	1,341.1	1,143.0	1,030.5	1,303.6	7,317.8
Total persons	1,015.7	952.6	957.7	1,549.6	1,297.3	1,125.9	1,385.4	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS (f)								
Households broken into and entered	*	16.5	18.0	33.8	18.3	18.9	16.9	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	32.0	228.3	379.2	741.7	653.0	606.3	860.6	3,501.0
Total households (e)	33.2	244.8	397.3	775.5	671.2	625.2	877.5	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offences have been excluded. (d) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (e) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question. (f) Age of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Marital status					Total
	Never married	Now married	Widowed	Separated, divorced	Not stated	
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	14.6	35.9	*	3.1	*	54.2
Assault	46.4	24.9	*	5.9	*	77.3
Robbery	4.2	3.3	*	*	*	7.7
Theft	80.6	180.3	3.8	13.6	*	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	21.2	79.6	*	7.6	*	109.0
Nuisance calls	11.9	50.5	*	2.2	*	65.2
Victims (c)	160.0	325.6	4.4	27.7	1.5	519.2
Non victims (d)	918.8	2,344.9	78.9	96.3	126.8	3,565.6
Total males	1,078.8	2,670.4	83.3	124.0	128.3	4,084.9
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	7.2	*	1.6	*	11.0
Assault	5.8	6.3	*	4.6	*	17.4
Robbery	2.1	3.9	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	53.7	110.2	13.6	19.3	*	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	10.0	16.2	*	4.4	*	31.7
Nuisance calls	36.6	148.9	20.9	14.7	*	222.2
Rape	3.0	2.9	*	*	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	15.7	10.9	*	2.3	*	28.9
Peeping	17.2	39.9	2.9	5.8	*	65.9
Victims (c)	124.6	312.3	38.1	41.4	2.5	518.9
Non victims (d)	669.1	2,390.0	406.1	131.0	84.3	3,680.6
Total females	793.7	2,702.3	444.3	172.4	86.8	4,199.4
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	16.5	43.1	*	4.7	*	65.2
Assault	52.2	31.2	*	10.5	*	94.6
Robbery	6.3	7.2	*	*	*	15.0
Theft	134.3	290.5	17.4	33.0	1.8	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	31.2	95.8	1.8	12.0	*	140.8
Nuisance calls	48.5	199.4	20.9	16.9	1.6	287.4
Victims (c)	259.4	600.0	39.7	64.0	3.4	966.6
Non victims (d)	1,613.0	4,772.7	487.9	232.4	211.7	7,317.8
Total persons	1,872.5	5,372.7	527.6	296.4	215.0	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS (f)						
Households broken into and entered	20.4	76.0	10.7	13.5	3.0	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	312.8	2,541.1	433.8	202.2	11.2	3,501.0
Total households (e)	333.2	2,617.1	444.4	215.7	14.2	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, female, who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offences have been excluded. (d) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (e) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question. (f) Marital status of household of head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Country of birth				Total
	Born overseas				
	Born in Australia	Main English speaking countries (c)	Other countries (d)	Not stated	
MALES					
Motor vehicle theft	39.7	4.2	10.3	*	54.2
Assault	56.9	14.6	5.8	*	77.3
Robbery	4.8	2.0	*	*	7.7
Theft	198.2	40.0	40.4	*	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	76.6	16.1	15.7	*	109.0
Nuisance calls	40.2	11.2	13.8	*	65.2
Victims (e)	367.5	76.1	74.8	*	519.2
Non victims (f)	2,550.2	456.9	545.6	12.9	3,565.6
Total males	2,917.7	533.0	620.4	13.7	4,084.9
FEMALES					
Motor vehicle theft	6.6	2.5	1.9	*	11.0
Assault	12.6	2.8	1.9	*	17.4
Robbery	2.7	1.5	3.1	*	7.3
Theft	154.7	25.4	17.4	*	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	24.2	4.8	2.7	*	31.7
Nuisance calls	171.3	26.9	23.7	*	222.2
Rape	4.9	1.5	1.4	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	21.8	2.1	4.8	*	28.9
Peeping	55.7	4.5	5.5	*	65.9
Victims (e)	403.3	61.5	53.5	*	518.9
Non victims (f)	2,717.5	449.8	502.6	10.7	3,680.6
Total females	3,120.8	511.3	556.1	11.3	4,199.4
PERSONS					
Motor vehicle theft	46.3	6.7	12.2	*	65.2
Assault	69.5	17.4	7.7	*	94.6
Robbery	7.6	3.5	3.9	*	15.0
Theft	352.9	65.3	57.7	*	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	100.8	20.9	18.5	*	140.8
Nuisance calls	211.5	38.1	37.6	*	287.4
Victims (e)	712.1	133.4	119.8	*	966.6
Non victims (f)	5,326.4	910.8	1,056.8	23.7	7,317.8
Total persons	6,038.5	1,044.3	1,176.6	24.9	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS (h)					
Households broken into and entered	84.8	16.1	22.6	*	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	2,469.2	509.8	514.3	7.6	3,501.0
Total households (g)	2,554.0	526.0	536.9	7.6	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand. (d) This grouping does not necessarily indicate no ability to communicate in English. (e) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offence have been excluded. (f) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (g) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question. (h) Country of birth of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX AND HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Highest education qualification obtained						Total
	Still at school	Never attended school or left school under 15 years	Left school 15 years and over	Trade, technical or other qualification (c)	Tertiary (d)	Not stated	
MALES							
Motor vehicle theft	*	6.7	21.2	20.2	5.6	*	54.2
Assault	5.9	7.5	44.6	15.7	2.9	*	77.3
Robbery	*	1.8	3.0	*	1.9	*	7.7
Theft	12.5	43.4	106.3	83.7	31.6	1.8	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	14.8	46.2	34.5	12.3	*	109.0
Nuisance calls	1.7	5.1	25.2	23.9	7.4	1.8	65.2
Victims (e)	18.9	69.6	211.0	158.7	56.3	4.9	519.2
Non victims (f)	171.2	736.5	1,134.6	1,028.3	327.4	167.7	3,565.6
Total males	190.1	806.0	1,345.6	1,186.9	383.7	172.6	4,084.9
FEMALES							
Motor vehicle theft	*	2.0	4.6	4.3	*	*	11.0
Assault	*	5.3	8.2	1.7	1.5	*	17.4
Robbery	*	2.9	3.3	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	5.5	36.0	89.9	46.9	18.5	*	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	5.0	13.4	10.5	2.1	*	31.7
Nuisance calls	7.8	50.9	88.6	53.2	19.3	2.4	222.2
Rape	*	*	2.2	4.1	*	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	3.4	2.5	14.0	3.1	5.7	*	28.9
Peeping	1.8	15.4	27.2	12.9	6.9	1.5	65.9
Victims (e)	18.0	110.4	219.5	120.4	45.2	5.5	518.9
Non victims (f)	148.7	1,078.2	1,452.9	683.0	198.1	119.6	3,680.6
Total females	166.7	1,188.6	1,672.3	803.4	243.3	125.2	4,199.4
PERSONS							
Motor vehicle theft	*	8.6	25.8	24.4	5.6	*	65.2
Assault	6.4	12.8	52.8	17.5	4.4	*	94.6
Robbery	*	4.7	6.3	1.5	2.5	*	15.0
Theft	18.0	79.4	196.2	130.5	50.1	2.7	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	19.8	59.6	45.0	14.4	1.4	140.8
Nuisance calls	9.6	56.0	113.9	77.1	26.6	4.2	287.4
Victims (e)	32.5	165.2	401.1	265.2	93.7	8.9	966.6
Non victims (f)	324.3	1,829.4	2,616.8	1,725.2	533.3	288.8	7,317.8
Total persons	356.8	1,994.6	3,017.9	1,990.3	627.0	297.7	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS (h)							
Households broken into and entered	*	24.1	45.5	36.0	17.1	*	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	7.7	954.9	999.4	1,119.4	370.7	49.0	3,501.0
Total households (g)	7.9	979.0	1,044.9	1,155.3	387.8	49.6	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Any post school qualification other than tertiary qualifications. (d) Bachelor and higher degrees, qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation conferred by institutions and professional associations. (e) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offence have been excluded. (f) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (g) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question. (h) Highest educational qualification of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Labour force status					Total
	Not in the labour force (c)	In the labour force			Not stated	
		Unemployed (d)	Employed full-time (e)	Employed part-time (f)		
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	*	44.6	6.6	*	54.2
Assault	10.6	6.4	49.1	9.4	1.7	77.3
Robbery	*	*	6.8	*	*	7.7
Theft	31.2	8.5	195.0	39.7	4.7	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	5.3	3.9	85.9	13.9	*	109.0
Nuisance calls	8.9	1.9	46.2	5.9	2.4	65.2
Victims (g)	55.6	19.8	370.2	65.8	7.9	519.2
Non victims (h)	612.8	65.0	2,262.9	420.8	204.2	3,565.6
Total males	668.3	84.7	2,633.1	486.7	212.1	4,084.9
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	3.9	*	5.1	2.0	*	11.0
Assault	6.4	*	6.1	3.6	*	17.4
Robbery	2.4	*	3.3	1.5	*	7.3
Theft	83.1	9.8	64.5	37.3	3.0	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	10.5	*	14.3	5.9	*	31.7
Nuisance calls	109.9	5.5	55.7	49.1	1.9	222.2
Rape	3.5	*	2.4	1.8	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	11.7	*	10.6	6.0	*	28.9
Peeping	29.3	2.0	19.5	14.5	*	65.9
Victims (g)	233.5	16.0	153.5	109.7	6.1	518.9
Non victims (h)	2,030.6	72.9	833.6	626.7	116.7	3,680.6
Total females	2,264.2	88.9	987.1	736.5	122.8	4,199.4
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	6.2	*	49.7	8.6	*	65.2
Assault	17.1	7.0	55.2	13.0	2.3	94.6
Robbery	2.4	*	10.1	1.8	*	15.0
Theft	114.4	18.3	259.5	77.0	7.7	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	15.8	5.0	100.2	19.8	*	140.8
Nuisance calls	118.8	7.4	101.9	55.0	4.3	287.4
Victims (g)	256.8	34.5	503.9	158.0	13.5	966.6
Non victims (h)	2,675.7	139.2	3,116.3	1,065.2	321.4	7,317.8
Total persons	2,932.5	173.7	3,620.1	1,223.1	334.9	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS (i)						
Households broken into and entered	23.4	5.0	82.6	12.0	*	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	825.9	46.8	2,186.2	379.2	62.9	3,501.0
Total households (i)	849.2	51.8	2,268.8	391.2	63.3	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Includes housewives, persons permanently unable to work, retired, voluntarily idle or still at school. (d) Includes persons not working but actively looking for work. (e) Worked for 35 hours or more in all jobs (includes employees and self-employed persons). (f) Worked for less than 35 hours last week in all jobs (includes employees and self-employed persons). (g) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offences have been excluded. (h) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (i) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question. (j) Labour force status of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX AND GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (c) OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Gross weekly income								Total
	Under \$10	\$10 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$80	\$80 and under \$120	\$120 and under \$160	\$160 and under \$200	\$200 or more	Not stated	
MALES									
Motor vehicle theft	*	1.9	2.2	8.3	17.2	7.3	9.0	7.5	54.2
Assault	5.1	6.1	14.2	12.0	14.8	12.3	7.8	5.0	77.3
Robbery	*	*	*	*	1.7	1.9	*	*	7.7
Theft	10.9	15.3	21.0	54.6	68.2	34.2	42.9	32.3	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2.1	3.0	11.1	20.7	29.9	14.9	14.8	12.6	109.0
Nuisance calls	3.1	3.0	2.7	9.9	10.5	14.8	15.0	6.2	65.2
Victims (d)	19.7	26.9	45.5	93.8	122.1	76.8	76.6	57.8	519.2
Non victims (e)	184.9	302.6	283.3	566.1	775.1	403.9	440.2	609.6	3,565.6
Total males	204.7	329.5	328.8	659.9	897.2	480.7	516.8	667.3	4,084.9
FEMALES									
Motor vehicle theft	1.6	*	2.8	1.8	*	*	*	3.2	11.0
Assault	2.3	2.1	4.6	3.0	1.6	*	*	3.0	17.4
Robbery	*	1.4	*	2.1	*	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	42.0	26.7	35.4	36.6	24.8	5.1	5.5	21.6	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	4.1	5.2	4.7	9.0	4.0	*	*	3.5	31.7
Nuisance calls	54.1	36.2	33.4	38.5	14.3	8.1	5.5	32.0	222.2
Rape	*	*	2.8	*	*	*	*	2.3	7.7
Indecent exposure	4.2	3.3	3.1	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.4	7.4	28.9
Peeping	15.7	7.7	14.1	10.7	5.5	3.1	*	8.0	65.9
Victims (d)	114.4	80.3	86.6	92.1	46.2	16.9	11.5	70.9	518.9
Non victims (e)	1,010.1	739.8	520.0	519.6	216.4	73.0	39.7	562.0	3,680.6
Total females	1,124.5	820.1	606.7	611.7	262.6	89.9	51.2	632.9	4,199.4
PERSONS									
Motor vehicle theft	2.5	2.7	5.0	10.1	17.8	7.5	9.0	10.7	65.2
Assault	7.4	8.2	18.8	15.0	16.4	12.9	7.8	8.0	94.6
Robbery	*	1.4	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	*	*	15.0
Theft	52.9	42.0	56.3	91.1	93.0	39.2	48.4	53.9	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6.2	8.3	15.8	29.7	33.9	15.8	15.1	16.1	140.8
Nuisance calls	57.3	39.2	36.1	48.5	24.8	22.9	20.5	38.2	287.4
Victims (d)	118.5	97.0	119.5	172.9	163.6	91.3	87.0	116.7	966.6
Non victims (e)	1,210.6	1,052.6	815.9	1,098.7	996.2	479.3	481.0	1,183.5	7,317.8
Total persons	1,329.1	1,149.6	935.4	1,271.6	1,159.7	570.6	568.0	1,300.2	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS (g)									
Households broken into and entered	2.3	6.6	15.6	21.1	30.4	15.0	17.6	15.0	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	50.4	448.0	296.8	542.3	764.5	434.4	488.5	476.1	3,501.0
Total households (f)	52.7	454.6	312.4	563.4	794.9	449.4	506.1	491.0	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) For definition of gross income see paragraph 14. (d) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offence have been excluded. (e) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (f) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question. (g) Gross weekly income of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX OF VICTIM AND CITY SIZE (c) ('000)

Type of offence	City size					Total
	Over 1 million persons (d)	500,000 to 1 million persons (e)	100,000 to 500,000 persons (f)	50,000 to 100,000 persons	500 to 50,000 persons	
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	31.5	11.3	4.8	2.1	4.5	54.2
Assault	34.5	26.0	4.7	1.9	10.2	77.3
Robbery	4.5	2.7	*	*	*	7.7
Theft	129.0	73.5	22.1	11.7	43.0	279.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	48.1	29.4	9.9	3.2	18.4	109.0
Nuisance calls	44.1	12.8	3.3	1.9	3.1	65.2
Victims (g)	255.2	133.8	40.4	18.2	71.6	519.2
Non victims (h)	1,691.1	762.4	264.9	183.3	663.9	3,565.6
Total males	1,946.4	896.2	305.3	201.5	735.5	4,084.9
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	6.2	3.4	*	*	*	11.0
Assault	7.4	7.0	*	*	1.6	17.4
Robbery	5.7	*	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	98.1	51.3	15.5	6.6	26.3	197.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	12.9	8.8	4.0	1.9	4.2	31.7
Nuisance calls	140.5	40.8	20.4	2.2	18.2	222.2
Rape	4.8	1.9	*	*	*	7.7
Indecent exposure	18.7	6.8	2.4	*	*	28.9
Peeping	36.1	10.3	4.5	3.9	11.1	65.9
Victims (g)	287.6	115.5	43.3	14.8	57.6	518.9
Non victims (h)	1,697.1	814.9	288.8	181.5	698.3	3,680.6
Total females	1,984.7	930.4	332.1	196.3	756.0	4,199.4
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	37.7	14.7	5.6	2.3	4.9	65.2
Assault	41.9	32.9	5.4	2.6	11.8	94.6
Robbery	10.2	3.4	*	*	*	15.0
Theft	227.1	124.7	37.5	18.3	69.2	476.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	61.0	38.2	13.8	5.1	22.6	140.8
Nuisance calls	184.6	53.5	23.7	4.2	21.3	287.4
Victims (g)	501.6	237.5	79.5	28.5	119.5	966.6
Non victims (h)	3,429.5	1,589.0	557.9	369.3	1,372.0	7,317.8
Total persons	3,931.0	1,826.6	637.4	397.8	1,491.5	8,284.3
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households broken into and entered	65.3	32.4	6.9	4.7	14.4	123.5
Households not broken into and entered	1,643.8	771.5	273.1	171.9	640.7	3,501.0
Total households (i)	1,709.1	803.8	280.0	176.5	655.1	3,624.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Total estimates of population based on 1976 Population Census. (d) Sydney and Melbourne. (e) Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. (f) Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong, Hobart and Canberra. (g) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offences have been excluded. (h) Persons who did not report being a victim in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (i) Excludes 105.7 thousand households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX OF VICTIM, CAPITAL CITIES (c) ('000)

Type of offence	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Total
MALES							
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	11.0	4.4	3.0	3.8	0.9	43.6
Assault	19.3	14.5	8.5	9.1	8.4	1.2	61.0
Robbery	2.0	2.5	*	*	*	1.3	6.7
Theft	71.0	58.0	20.1	28.3	24.7	4.8	206.8
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	21.7	25.8	8.0	11.1	10.3	0.7	77.6
Nuisance calls	20.3	23.8	2.9	6.1	3.8	0.9	57.7
Victims (d)	132.5	121.4	38.7	50.1	44.1	7.7	394.6
Non victims (e)	879.5	807.8	270.9	266.9	222.2	45.0	2,492.2
Total males	1,012.0	929.2	309.6	317.0	266.3	52.7	2,886.8
FEMALES							
Motor vehicle theft	3.8	2.4	1.6	*	*	*	9.8
Assault	3.8	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	*	14.5
Robbery	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	6.5
Theft	55.9	42.2	15.7	19.2	16.4	3.9	153.3
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	8.2	4.7	2.4	4.2	1.8	*	21.8
Nuisance calls	74.0	66.5	11.6	16.9	12.3	3.3	184.6
Rape	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.7
Indecent exposure	6.3	12.4	1.2	2.8	2.8	0.7	26.1
Peeping	19.2	16.9	2.8	4.7	2.8	*	46.9
Victims (d)	151.6	136.1	33.3	45.5	36.3	8.3	411.0
Non victims (e)	880.1	813.8	295.0	281.5	235.9	54.9	2,561.2
Total females	1,031.7	949.9	328.3	327.0	272.2	63.2	2,972.3
PERSONS							
Motor vehicle theft	24.3	13.4	6.0	3.9	4.8	1.1	53.5
Assault	23.1	18.1	10.1	11.6	11.2	1.4	75.5
Robbery	7.2	3.1	*	*	2.0	*	13.2
Theft	126.9	100.2	35.8	47.4	41.1	8.6	360.1
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	29.8	30.5	10.4	15.3	12.0	1.2	99.3
Nuisance calls	94.3	90.3	14.5	23.0	16.1	4.2	242.4
Victims (d)	266.1	234.1	69.3	90.7	76.3	15.1	751.7
Non victims (e)	1,777.5	1,644.9	568.6	553.4	462.2	100.8	5,107.4
Total persons	2,043.7	1,879.1	637.9	644.1	538.5	115.9	5,859.1
HOUSEHOLDS							
Households broken into and entered	36.8	28.5	9.6	11.9	10.9	1.8	99.4
Households not broken into and entered	857.4	779.3	274.8	271.6	222.2	49.6	2,455.0
Total households (f)	894.2	807.8	284.4	283.5	233.1	51.4	2,554.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) The six State Capital City Statistical Divisions as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing. (d) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed. In tables relating to total persons, females who were victims of one or more of the offences rape, indecent exposure and peeping and were not also victims of any other offences have been excluded. (e) Persons who did not report being victims in the last 12 months of any offence listed. (f) Excludes 69.1 thousand capital city households which did not respond to the "Break and enter" question.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (a) OF SELECTED OFFENCES (b) BY SEX OF VICTIM AND NUMBER OF TIMES THE OFFENCE HAS OCCURRED IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS ('000)

(500)						
	Number of times the offence has occurred in the previous 12 months					
Type of offence	Once	Twice	Three times	More than three times	Total victims (c)	Total incidents
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	48.0	1.8	*	*	49.9	51.7
Assault	57.7	12.5	2.2	4.3	76.7	154.2
Robbery	6.9	*	*	*	6.9	6.9
Theft	231.3	34.3	8.3	4.6	278.4	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	84.6	12.6	3.7	7.8	108.7	169.3
Nuisance calls	22.5	10.7	5.9	25.9	65.0	429.6
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	11.0	*	*	*	11.0	11.0
Assault	13.4	*	*	*	16.2	36.7
Robbery	7.3	*	*	*	7.3	7.3
Theft	162.0	23.4	5.7	3.9	195.0	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	27.9	1.7	*	*	31.7	44.7
Nuisance calls	99.9	37.8	21.1	62.2	221.0	1,183.0
Rape	6.3	*	*	*	7.1	7.8
Indecent exposure	20.1	3.1	*	*	23.2	26.4
Peeping	21.7	4.5	4.1	5.4	35.7	127.9
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	59.0	1.8	*	*	60.9	62.7
Assault	71.0	13.4	3.0	5.4	92.9	191.0
Robbery	14.2	*	*	*	14.2	14.2
Theft	393.2	57.7	14.0	8.5	473.4	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	112.5	14.3	4.6	8.9	140.4	214.1
Nuisance calls	122.5	48.5	26.9	88.0	285.9	1,612.6
HOUSEHOLDS						
Breaking and entering	105.5	9.1	2.7	2.4	119.7	146.5

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (c) Persons who reported being victims in the last 12 months of one or more of the offences listed.

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX OF VICTIM, STATE (b)
(000)

Type of offence	N.S.W. (c)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
MALES							
Motor vehicle theft	25.0	12.7	5.2	3.3	4.3	1.2	51.7
Assault	71.5	26.9	26.2	16.6	11.0	*	154.2
Robbery	2.0	2.5	*	*	1.3	*	6.9
Theft	142.4	78.5	37.5	55.4	37.2	10.7	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	72.4	36.5	21.3	20.5	17.3	*	169.3
Nuisance calls	182.3	136.3	*	45.1	40.7	*	429.6
Total	495.5	293.3	107.8	141.4	111.7	23.6	1,173.4
FEMALES							
Motor vehicle theft	4.5	2.4	2.0	*	*	*	11.0
Assault	*	*	*	*	14.2	*	36.7
Robbery	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	99.9	55.2	29.9	33.6	22.2	7.3	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	23.2	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	593.8	268.9	127.0	92.3	70.0	31.0	1,183.0
Rape	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	7.4	10.1	1.2	3.6	3.1	1.1	26.4
Peeping	*	51.0	*	35.0	*	*	127.9
Total	763.8	399.9	176.4	178.8	130.3	43.8	1,693.0
PERSONS							
Motor vehicle theft	29.5	15.1	7.2	4.1	5.3	1.5	62.7
Assault	77.7	30.4	29.8	23.5	25.2	4.3	191.0
Robbery	7.7	3.1	*	*	2.2	*	14.2
Theft	242.3	133.6	67.4	89.0	59.4	18.0	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	95.6	41.8	26.1	25.6	23.0	2.1	214.1
Nuisance calls	776.1	405.2	144.2	137.4	110.7	39.0	1,612.6
Total	1,228.9	629.2	275.1	280.2	225.8	65.1	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS							
Breaking and entering	52.9	44.6	16.6	14.7	14.7	2.9	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Capital city and other urban areas only. (c) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM
(000)

Type of offence	Age (years)							Total
	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and over	
MALES								
Motor vehicle theft	3.3	11.8	7.5	15.7	8.5	4.5	*	51.7
Assault	33.5	51.4	14.8	40.9	*	*	*	154.2
Robbery	*	2.4	*	*	1.5	1.6	*	6.9
Theft	34.6	72.5	56.1	90.5	57.5	30.5	19.9	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	5.3	26.6	38.6	48.3	33.3	9.5	7.7	169.3
Nuisance calls	*	55.5	67.8	83.1	65.2	118.1	*	429.6
Total	91.3	220.2	185.4	278.8	173.3	169.8	54.5	1,173.4
FEMALES								
Motor vehicle theft	*	1.5	*	3.8	2.7	*	*	11.0
Assault	*	*	*	*	*	13.6	*	36.7
Robbery	*	2.7	*	2.1	*	*	1.4	7.3
Theft	29.4	47.5	54.5	51.3	27.1	19.3	19.1	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	6.9	7.5	14.0	8.4	*	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	73.5	120.8	225.9	343.7	215.5	101.5	102.2	1,183.0
Rape	1.8	*	*	2.9	*	*	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	6.3	6.7	5.2	5.0	*	2.5	*	26.4
Peeping	*	*	*	*	48.2	*	*	127.9
Total	131.7	215.6	307.0	449.6	305.1	155.7	128.5	1,693.0
PERSONS								
Motor vehicle theft	4.3	13.3	8.7	19.6	11.2	4.9	*	62.7
Assault	37.3	55.2	17.3	49.7	*	19.2	*	191.0
Robbery	*	5.1	*	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.4	14.2
Theft	64.0	120.1	110.6	141.8	84.6	49.8	39.0	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	8.7	33.4	46.1	62.2	41.7	11.6	10.1	214.1
Nuisance calls	87.5	176.3	293.7	426.7	280.7	219.6	128.1	1,612.6
Total	202.6	403.4	476.9	702.5	430.2	306.9	181.8	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS (b)								
Breaking and entering	*	22.8	20.7	39.1	23.1	19.7	19.5	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Age of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Marital status					Total
	Never married	Now married	Widowed	Separated, divorced	Not stated	
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	14.7	34.2	*	2.8	*	51.7
Assault	67.6	41.7	*	44.9	*	154.2
Robbery	4.2	2.5	*	*	*	6.9
Theft	94.8	243.9	4.4	17.1	*	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	24.4	134.2	*	10.1	*	169.3
Nuisance calls	48.9	332.3	*	47.8	*	429.6
Total	254.5	788.8	*	123.0	*	1,173.4
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	7.2	*	1.6	*	11.0
Assault	*	*	*	20.6	*	36.7
Robbery	2.1	3.9	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	66.2	137.0	15.4	28.6	*	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	10.0	27.6	*	6.0	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	100.7	814.6	105.8	157.3	*	1,183.0
Rape	2.5	3.5	*	*	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	14.0	10.9	*	*	*	26.4
Peeping	*	70.5	*	*	*	127.9
Total	226.9	1,082.1	139.7	236.6	*	1,693.0
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	16.5	41.5	*	4.4	*	62.7
Assault	75.0	48.6	*	65.5	*	191.0
Robbery	6.3	6.3	*	*	*	14.2
Theft	161.0	380.9	19.8	45.7	*	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	34.4	161.8	*	16.1	*	214.1
Nuisance calls	149.5	1,147.0	105.8	205.1	*	1,612.6
Total	442.7	1,786.0	128.6	337.8	*	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS (b)						
Breaking and entering	25.6	89.3	10.4	18.3	3.0	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Marital status of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF VICTIM ('000)

(c)					
Country of birth					
Type of offence	Born in Australia	Born overseas			Total
		Main English speaking countries (b)	Other countries (c)	Not stated	
MALES					
Motor vehicle theft	37.6	3.4	10.8	*	51.7
Assault	121.1	23.2	*	*	154.2
Robbery	4.4	1.6	*	*	6.9
Theft	267.6	46.3	46.4	*	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	120.7	22.3	25.7	*	169.3
Nuisance calls	243.8	77.9	107.8	*	429.6
Total	795.2	174.6	201.6	*	1,173.4
FEMALES					
Motor vehicle theft	6.6	2.5	1.9	*	11.0
Assault	19.8	14.7	2.3	*	36.7
Robbery	2.7	1.5	3.1	*	7.3
Theft	194.5	30.6	22.9	*	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	35.3	6.7	*	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	908.2	125.0	149.1	*	1,183.0
Rape	4.2	*	2.1	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	19.9	*	4.8	*	26.4
Peeping	116.5	*	*	*	127.9
Total	1,307.8	192.9	191.0	*	1,693.0
PERSONS					
Motor vehicle theft	44.2	5.9	12.7	*	62.7
Assault	140.9	37.9	12.2	*	191.0
Robbery	7.1	3.1	3.9	*	14.2
Theft	462.1	76.9	69.3	*	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	156.1	28.9	28.5	*	214.1
Nuisance calls	1,152.0	203.0	256.9	*	1,612.6
Total	1,962.3	355.7	383.5	*	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS (d)					
Breaking and entering	105.6	17.9	23.0	*	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand. (c) This grouping does not necessarily indicate no ability to communicate in English. (d) Country of birth of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX AND HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF VICTIM ('000)

Highest educational qualification obtained							
Type of offence	Still at school	Never attended school or left school under 15 yrs	Left school 15 years and over	Trade, technical or other qualification (b)	Tertiary (c)	Not stated	Total
MALES							
Motor vehicle theft	*	6.2	19.9	20.0	5.2	*	51.7
Assault	*	*	113.9	20.1	*	*	154.2
Robbery	*	1.4	3.0	*	1.5	*	6.9
Theft	13.7	47.7	146.6	110.6	40.9	*	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	29.7	64.8	50.7	22.9	*	169.3
Nuisance calls	*	*	213.8	144.0	*	*	429.6
Total	24.7	112.7	562.0	346.3	100.9	26.9	1,173.4
FEMALES							
Motor vehicle theft	*	2.0	4.6	4.3	*	*	11.0
Assault	*	*	26.1	*	*	*	36.7
Robbery	*	2.9	3.3	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	6.4	41.3	108.7	66.0	25.0	*	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	6.2	15.0	17.6	5.2	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	20.7	281.5	479.5	299.4	81.3	20.6	1,183.0
Rape	*	*	1.5	4.9	*	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	2.1	2.2	12.8	2.9	6.3	*	26.4
Peeping	*	*	45.7	47.8	*	*	127.9
Total	33.7	365.4	697.2	445.1	128.4	23.2	1,693.0
PERSONS							
Motor vehicle theft	*	8.1	24.5	24.2	5.2	*	62.7
Assault	*	15.3	140.0	21.8	*	*	191.0
Robbery	*	4.3	6.3	1.5	2.1	*	14.2
Theft	20.1	89.0	255.3	176.6	65.9	3.0	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	*	35.9	79.8	68.3	28.1	1.4	214.1
Nuisance calls	*	300.0	693.2	443.4	108.8	44.1	1,612.6
Total	52.3	452.7	1,199.2	735.8	215.2	49.3	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS (d)							
Breaking and entering	*	26.7	54.7	39.6	24.6	*	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Any post-school qualification other than tertiary qualifications. (c) Bachelor and higher degrees, qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation conferred by institutions and professional associations. (d) Highest educational qualifications of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Labour force status					Total
	Not in the labour force (b)	In the labour force			Not stated	
		Unemployed (c)	Employed full-time (d)	Employed part-time (e)		
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	*	42.6	6.6	*	51.7
Assault	12.8	14.0	110.3	13.8	*	154.2
Robbery	*	*	6.0	*	*	6.9
Theft	34.8	10.7	263.2	48.0	5.0	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6.5	*	139.3	19.6	*	169.3
Nuisance calls	43.7	*	329.6	*	*	429.6
Total	99.5	42.3	891.0	124.8	15.8	1,173.4
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	3.9	*	5.1	2.0	*	11.0
Assault	22.8	*	*	*	*	36.7
Robbery	2.4	*	3.3	1.5	*	7.3
Theft	106.0	11.7	79.0	46.7	4.8	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	12.1	*	18.7	12.9	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	555.8	14.1	316.0	291.7	5.4	1,183.0
Rape	3.4	*	2.6	1.8	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	10.9	*	10.4	4.6	*	26.4
Peeping	45.0	*	50.3	*	*	127.9
Total	762.3	47.8	493.9	378.2	*	1,693.0
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	5.7	*	47.7	8.6	*	62.7
Assault	35.5	14.5	118.8	18.0	*	191.0
Robbery	2.4	*	9.3	1.8	*	14.2
Theft	140.8	22.5	342.2	94.7	9.8	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	18.6	5.0	158.0	32.5	*	214.1
Nuisance calls	599.5	26.5	645.6	328.2	*	1,612.6
Total	802.5	69.8	1,321.7	483.8	26.6	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS (f)						
Breaking and entering	26.9	5.5	99.5	14.1	*	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Includes housewives, persons permanently unable to work, retired, voluntarily idle or still at school. (c) Includes persons not working but actively looking for work. (d) Worked for 35 hours or more in all jobs (including employees and self-employed persons). (e) Worked for less than 35 hours last week in all jobs (includes employees and self-employed persons). (f) Labour force status of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX AND GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (b) OF VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Gross weekly income								Total
	Under \$10	\$10 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$80	\$80 and under \$120	\$120 and under \$160	\$160 and under \$200	\$200 or more	Not stated	
MALES									
Motor vehicle theft	*	2.7	5.8	8.9	19.0	5.5	8.9	*	51.7
Assault	*	10.9	30.3	27.6	16.6	5.5	*	*	154.2
Robbery	*	*	1.8	*	*	1.9	*	*	6.9
Theft	11.6	34.7	38.8	75.8	106.2	34.4	58.0	*	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	11.1	13.9	19.6	39.9	38.1	16.4	30.4	*	169.3
Nuisance calls	*	*	*	47.0	91.5	113.7	119.6	*	429.6
Total	36.9	84.7	122.8	200.1	272.7	227.6	225.4	3.3	1,173.4
FEMALES									
Motor vehicle theft	*	*	3.3	2.8	*	*	*	*	11.0
Assault	*	19.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.7
Robbery	*	1.4	*	2.8	*	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	44.3	38.3	54.7	52.5	32.6	10.4	7.0	8.4	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	9.5	5.8	10.8	11.8	4.2	*	*	*	44.7
Nuisance calls	207.5	202.9	289.8	184.1	171.1	49.9	*	42.2	1,183.0
Rape	*	*	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	5.2	3.9	2.4	7.5	2.3	3.1	2.0	*	26.4
Peeping	44.9	*	39.5	*	*	*	*	*	127.9
Total	314.2	282.1	408.8	283.4	222.3	73.6	51.9	56.7	1,693.0
PERSONS									
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	3.5	9.1	11.7	20.2	6.7	8.9	*	62.7
Assault	*	30.2	35.2	33.5	20.0	56.5	*	*	191.0
Robbery	*	1.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.4	*	*	14.2
Theft	55.9	73.1	93.5	128.4	138.8	44.8	65.1	10.5	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	20.6	19.6	30.3	51.7	42.4	18.0	30.9	*	214.1
Nuisance calls	216.3	225.4	316.2	231.1	262.6	163.7	155.1	42.2	1,612.6
Total	300.9	353.1	487.3	460.0	486.1	292.0	268.5	56.3	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS (c)									
Breaking and entering	3.5	14.9	19.0	34.5	39.0	16.6	17.5	*	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) For definition of gross income see paragraph 14. (c) Gross weekly income of household head (see paragraph 13).

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX OF VICTIM AND CITY SIZE ('000)

Type of offence	City size (b)					Total
	Over 1 million persons (c)	500,000 to 1 million persons (d)	100,000 to 500,000 persons (e)	50,000 to 100,000 persons	500 to 50,000 persons	
MALES						
Motor vehicle theft	32.1	11.0	3.6	2.1	2.9	51.7
Assault	78.9	46.8	*	*	21.0	154.2
Robbery	4.5	1.8	*	*	*	6.9
Theft	165.3	105.5	25.9	14.7	50.4	361.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	65.0	47.3	15.1	6.4	35.4	169.3
Nuisance calls	299.8	97.4	*	*	*	429.6
Total	645.6	309.8	61.6	34.6	121.8	1,173.4
FEMALES						
Motor vehicle theft	6.2	3.4	*	*	*	11.0
Assault	*	23.6	*	*	2.0	36.7
Robbery	5.7	*	*	*	*	7.3
Theft	122.1	65.9	18.6	8.7	32.8	248.2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	13.5	13.0	11.6	*	4.7	44.7
Nuisance calls	725.3	236.9	107.1	*	90.4	1,183.0
Rape	4.7	1.9	*	*	*	7.8
Indecent exposure	16.3	7.0	2.0	*	*	26.4
Peeping	61.4	32.1	*	*	*	127.9
Total	964.6	384.6	144.2	43.1	156.5	1,693.0
PERSONS						
Motor vehicle theft	38.3	14.4	4.4	2.3	3.3	62.7
Assault	88.2	70.4	*	*	22.9	191.0
Robbery	10.2	2.6	*	*	*	14.2
Theft	287.4	171.4	44.5	23.4	83.2	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	78.5	60.3	26.8	8.3	40.2	214.1
Nuisance calls	1,025.1	334.3	118.5	*	102.0	1,612.6
Total	1,527.7	653.4	201.0	69.8	252.3	2,704.4
HOUSEHOLDS						
Breaking and entering	75.7	36.0	6.7	9.3	18.7	146.5

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Total estimates of population based on 1976 Population Census. (c) Sydney and Melbourne. (d) Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. (e) Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong, Hobart and Canberra.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX OF VICTIM, CAPITAL CITIES (b) ('000)

Type of offence	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Total
MALES							
Motor vehicle theft	21.7	10.4	4.4	2.8	3.8	0.9	43.9
Assault	55.7	22.6	23.1	13.8	9.9	*	126.7
Robbery	2.0	2.5	*	*	1.3	*	6.3
Theft	96.7	68.5	24.6	50.0	30.5	5.6	276.0
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	34.5	29.8	17.8	14.8	14.8	*	112.6
Nuisance calls	171.9	127.9	*	44.3	40.7	*	400.3
Total	382.6	261.7	82.3	126.2	100.9	12.1	965.8
FEMALES							
Motor vehicle theft	3.8	2.4	1.6	*	*	*	9.8
Assault	*	*	*	*	14.2	*	33.1
Robbery	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	6.5
Theft	72.4	49.7	20.5	25.6	19.9	4.2	192.3
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	8.8	*	3.2	4.7	4.6	*	26.6
Nuisance calls	471.8	253.5	78.8	89.3	68.8	19.4	981.6
Rape	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.7
Indecent exposure	6.3	10.1	1.2	2.8	3.1	0.9	24.2
Peeping	*	43.4	*	*	*	*	93.5
Total	593.7	370.9	110.4	150.8	123.0	25.4	1,374.2
PERSONS							
Motor vehicle theft	25.5	12.8	6.0	3.6	4.8	1.1	53.8
Assault	61.4	26.2	25.9	20.4	24.1	*	159.7
Robbery	7.2	3.1	*	*	2.0	*	12.8
Theft	169.1	118.3	45.0	75.6	50.4	9.9	468.3
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	43.3	34.5	21.0	19.5	19.4	*	139.1
Nuisance calls	643.7	381.4	91.2	133.6	109.5	22.6	1,382.0
Total	950.2	576.2	189.2	253.3	210.1	36.6	2,215.7
HOUSEHOLDS							
Breaking and entering	41.5	34.2	9.2	13.6	13.2	*	113.3

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) The six State Capital City Statistical Divisions as delimited for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY TIME AT WHICH THE OFFENCE OCCURRED ('000)

Type of offence	Time at which the offence occurred				Total
	During the day (b)	During the night (c)	Don't know	Not stated	
Break and enter (d)	54.6	64.7	15.0	12.3	146.5
Motor vehicle theft	10.9	48.9	1.8	*	62.7
Assault	47.9	111.5	*	31.6	191.0
Robbery	2.1	10.6	*	1.4	14.2
Theft	214.5	307.6	76.1	11.7	609.9
Rape (e)	2.2	3.3	*	2.4	7.8
Nuisance calls	141.4	129.6	*	*	285.9
Total (f)	473.5	676.1	95.3	73.0	1,318.0

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) From 6.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. (c) From 6.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. (d) Estimates relate to households. (e) Estimates relate to females. (f) Information about time of offence was not collected for fraud, forgery and false pretences.

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY LOCATION AT WHICH THE OFFENCE OCCURRED ('000)

Type of offence	Location at which the offence occurred							Total
	Inside or near own home	At work	Indoor public areas (b)	Outdoor public areas (c)	In a motor vehicle	Other (d)	Not stated	
Assault	31.6	24.4	25.3	61.0	*	24.9	19.8	191.0
Robbery	2.0	*	*	6.4	1.9	*	1.4	14.2
Theft	361.1	45.9	29.1	72.4	52.6	38.7	10.1	609.9
Rape (e)	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	2.4	7.8
Total (f)	397.1	71.7	55.0	140.9	58.6	65.8	33.7	822.8

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Includes shop, bank, public transport etc. (c) Includes carpark, playground, park, street etc. (d) Includes don't know. (e) Estimates relate to females. (f) Information about location at which offence occurred was collected for break and enter, motor vehicle theft, fraud, forgery and false pretences and nuisance calls.

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY NUMBER OF OFFENDERS INVOLVED ('000)

Type of offence	Number of offenders involved					Total
	1 only	2 only	3 or more	Don't know	Not stated	
Break and enter (b)	28.5	14.2	5.6	86.7	11.4	146.5
Motor vehicle theft	5.4	8.9	6.8	41.0	*	62.7
Assault	85.0	35.7	49.2	11.6	*	191.0
Robbery	3.7	5.4	3.0	*	1.4	14.2
Theft	61.2	30.8	20.2	488.5	9.3	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	150.4	23.7	7.9	29.3	*	214.1
Rape (c)	5.1	*	*	*	2.4	7.8
Nuisance calls	200.1	*	*	52.7	*	285.9
Total	539.4	132.8	100.4	710.3	49.1	1,532.0

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Estimates relate to households. (c) Estimates relate to females.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY WHETHER THE OFFENDERS WERE KNOWN TO THE VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	Whether offenders known to the victim				Total
	Knew at least one	All were strangers	Don't know	Not stated	
Break and enter (b)	14.4	24.1	96.3	11.7	146.5
Motor vehicle theft	6.4	13.3	41.4	1.6	62.7
Assault	79.8	84.3	*	20.0	191.0
Robbery	1.7	9.0	2.1	1.4	14.2
Theft	56.8	44.9	496.4	11.8	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	129.8	58.1	21.9	4.2	214.1
Rape (c)	2.8	2.1	*	2.4	7.8
Nuisance calls	*	96.5	150.8	*	285.9
Total	317.9	332.3	816.3	65.6	1,532.0

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definitions of offences. (b) Estimates relate to households. (c) Estimates relate to females.

TABLE 24. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY HOW WELL THE OFFENDERS WERE KNOWN TO THE VICTIM ('000)

Type of offence	How well the offenders were known to the victim						Total
	Family member or other relative	Close friend	Acquaintance	Knew by sight only	Not known	Not stated	
Break and enter (b)	*	*	9.3	2.9	120.5	11.7	146.5
Motor vehicle theft	*	1.8	2.9	*	54.7	1.6	62.7
Assault	35.1	*	20.4	18.6	91.2	20.0	191.0
Robbery	*	*	*	*	11.1	1.4	14.2
Theft	*	9.9	32.3	13.0	541.2	11.8	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	8.0	10.8	90.6	19.5	80.1	5.1	214.1
Rape (c)	*	*	2.0	*	2.7	2.4	7.8
Nuisance calls	*	*	*	*	247.2	*	285.9
Total	53.2	31.2	171.3	61.3	1,148.6	66.5	1,532.0

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Estimates relate to households. (c) Estimates relates to females.

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY SEX OF THE OFFENDER(S) ('000)

Type of offence	Sex of the offender(s)					Total
	Male	Female	Both male and female	Don't know	Not stated	
Break and enter (b)	40.4	*	4.3	87.2	12.8	146.5
Motor vehicle theft	23.4	*	1.5	36.9	*	62.7
Assault	134.0	17.9	17.7	*	20.3	191.0
Robbery	10.7	*	*	*	1.4	14.2
Theft	107.4	18.7	9.2	462.5	12.1	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	147.6	24.6	16.6	19.2	6.1	214.1
Nuisance calls	204.9	*	*	39.2	*	285.9
Total	668.4	87.9	54.7	647.2	73.8	1,524.2

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Estimates relate to households.

TABLE 26. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES (a) BY HOW OFFENCE BECAME KNOWN TO THE POLICE ('000)

Type of offence	Incident became known to the police					Incident did not become known to the police	Not stated	Total
	Respondent informed the police	Someone else informed the police	Police discovered the incident	Other (b)	Total (c)			
Break and enter (d)	73.7	14.3	*	*	91.0	44.4	11.2	146.5
Motor vehicle theft	46.1	4.0	4.6	*	56.0	6.7	*	62.7
Assault	37.6	11.8	*	32.3	84.0	100.3	*	191.0
Robbery	7.7	*	*	*	7.7	5.7	*	14.2
Theft	179.1	27.8	*	*	211.7	390.7	7.4	609.9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	30.4	14.9	*	*	51.1	161.5	*	214.1
Rape (e)	*	*	*	*	2.2	5.1	*	7.8
Nuisance calls	*	*	*	*	37.7	240.9	*	285.9
Total	404.0	81.3	12.5	36.0	541.4	955.3	35.4	1,532.0

(a) In the 12 months prior to interview. See paragraphs 8 and 11 for definition of offences. (b) Includes persons who did not know how the incident became known to the police. (c) Includes incidents which became known to the police but respondent did not say how the incident became known to the police. (d) Estimates relate to households. (e) Estimates relate to females.

TABLE 27. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES BY WHETHER THE OFFENCE BECAME KNOWN TO THE POLICE BY SEX OF VICTIM ('000)

Whether the offence became known to the police	Sex of victim (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Became known	369.1	172.3	541.4
Did not become known (b)	530.3	424.9	955.3
Not stated	25.8	*	35.4
Total	925.3	606.8	1,532.0

(a) For offences of break and enter the sex of the victim is that of the head of the household. (b) Excludes 129.7 thousand incidents which became known to the police but the victim did not report the incident himself (e.g. police discovered the incident, someone else informed the police). These are included in the "became known" category.

TABLE 28. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES BY WHETHER THE OFFENCE BECAME KNOWN TO THE POLICE BY AGE OF VICTIM ('000)

Whether the offence became known to the police	Age of victim (years) (a)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Became known	35.3	104.8	79.1	162.3	81.5	50.0	28.4	541.4
Did not become known (b)	103.5	169.7	162.2	218.1	132.3	90.7	76.7	955.3
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.4
Total	143.3	286.4	243.3	385.9	221.4	142.1	109.7	1,532.0

(a) For offences of break and enter the age of the victim is that of the head of the household. (b) Excludes 129.7 thousand incidents which became known to the police but the victim did not report the incident himself (e.g. police discovered the incident, someone else informed the police). These are included in the "became known" category.

TABLE 29. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES BY WHETHER THE OFFENCE BECAME KNOWN TO THE POLICE BY MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM ('000)

Whether the offence became known to the police	Marital status of victim (a)					Total
	Never married	Now married	Widowed	Separated, divorced	Not stated	
Became known	120.6	321.9	*	73.8	*	541.4
Did not become known (b)	238.9	584.0	34.0	94.4	*	955.3
Not stated	*	24.4	*	*	*	35.4
Total	369.2	930.3	54.5	168.8	*	1,532.0

(a) For offences of break and enter the marital status of the victim is that of the head of the household. (b) Excludes 129.7 thousand incidents which became known to the police but the victim did not report the incident himself (e.g. police discovered the incident, someone else informed the police). These are included in the "became known" category.

TABLE 30. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES NOT REPORTED BY THE VICTIM TO THE POLICE BY REASON(S) FOR NOT NOTIFYING THE POLICE BY SEX OF VICTIM ('000)

Reason for not notifying the police	All reasons (a)			Main reason (a)		
	Males	Females (b)	Persons (c)	Males	Females (b)	Persons (c)
Somebody else was notified instead	52.8	36.7	91.5	48.0	30.3	80.3
Thought it was a private not a criminal matter	37.2	23.5	62.2	27.4	18.4	46.5
Police could not do anything about it	83.3	90.2	180.8	74.6	82.9	163.5
Police would not bother to do anything about it	48.6	23.2	77.3	37.5	17.1	57.4
Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	11.2	29.4	43.0	7.9	19.9	29.2
Victim would handle situation himself	54.1	20.1	75.7	47.6	15.4	63.6
Too trivial	179.7	154.7	354.5	161.2	139.7	318.8
Police discovered the incident	59.8	37.5	102.2	48.8	29.4	81.6
Did not want to take the time (in court, from work etc.)						
Did not want harm or punishment to come to offender						
Afraid of reprisal						
Too confused or upset to notify the police						
Not sure the offenders would be caught	107.4	74.0	201.6	72.8	59.3	151.0
Fear of insurance problems						
Other reasons						
No main reason	..	..	..	*	*	*
Not stated	57.9	32.6	95.7	55.0	30.1	90.3
Total	692.1	521.8	1,284.5	582.4	443.6	1,085.0

(a) Victims were asked to provide all reasons for not notifying the police and then indicate the main reason. (b) Includes estimates relating to rape. (c) Includes estimates relating to break and enter for households.

TABLE 31. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES NOT REPORTED BY THE VICTIM TO THE POLICE BY REASON(S) FOR NOT NOTIFYING THE POLICE BY AGE OF VICTIM ('000)

Reason for not notifying the police (a)	Age of victim (years)			Total
	15-24	25-49	50 and over	
Somebody else was notified instead	26.0	55.5	*	91.5
Thought it was a private not a criminal matter	*	46.6	*	62.2
Police could not do anything about it	51.6	93.9	35.2	180.8
Police would not bother to do anything about it	30.6	36.2	*	77.3
Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	*	27.6	*	43.0
Victim would handle situation himself	25.6	43.0	*	75.7
Too trivial	99.2	195.9	59.5	354.5
Police discovered the incident	40.5	49.2	*	102.2
Did not want to take the time (in court, from work etc.)				
Did not want harm or punishment to come to offender				
Afraid of reprisal				
Too confused or upset to notify the police				
Not sure the offenders would be caught	67.3	97.1	37.2	201.6
Fear of insurance problems				
Other reasons				
Not stated	*	56.8	22.7	95.7
Total	372.6	701.8	210.7	1,284.5

(a) Victims were asked to provide all reasons for not notifying the police.

TABLE 32. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF SELECTED OFFENCES NOT REPORTED BY THE VICTIM TO THE POLICE BY REASON(S) FOR NOT NOTIFYING THE POLICE BY MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM ('000)

Reason for not notifying the police (a)	Marital status of victim				Total
	Never married	Now married	Separated, widowed, divorced	Not stated	
Somebody else was notified instead	22.3	59.6	*	*	91.5
Thought it was a private not a criminal matter	*	39.1	*	*	62.2
Police could not do anything about it	43.5	113.9	22.8	*	180.8
Police would not bother to do anything about it	23.0	43.5	*	*	77.3
Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	*	33.2	*	*	43.0
Victim would handle situation himself	24.0	42.2	*	*	75.7
Too trivial	92.3	230.8	30.3	*	354.5
Police discovered the incident	40.3	49.4	*	*	102.2
Did not want to take the time (in court, from work etc.)					
Did not want harm or punishment to come to offender					
Afraid of reprisal					
Too confused or upset to notify the police					
Not sure the offenders would be caught	55.3	115.4	30.8	*	201.6
Fear of insurance problems					
Other reasons					
Not stated	*	30.8	49.6	*	95.7
Total	328.3	757.8	192.9	*	1,284.5

(a) Victims were asked to provide all reasons for not notifying the police.

TABLE 33. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY LOCATION OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE AT THE TIME IT WAS TAKEN BY WHETHER THE VEHICLE WAS RECOVERED ('000)

Whether the motor vehicle was recovered	Location of the motor vehicle at the time it was taken						Total
	In own garage	In private driveway, carport	On a street	In a carpark	Other	Not stated	
Vehicle recovered	2.7	9.7	32.5	8.1	3.0	*	56.0
Vehicle not recovered	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	5.0
Not stated	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.7
Total	2.7	10.9	36.5	8.7	3.4	*	62.7

TABLE 34. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY CONDITION OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN FOUND BY LENGTH OF TIME THE MOTOR VEHICLE WAS MISSING ('000)

Condition of the motor vehicle when found	Length of time the vehicle was missing		Total
	Less than one week	More than one week	
Same as before	18.8	3.1	21.9
Worse than before	24.0	10.1	34.1
Total	42.8	13.2	56.0

TABLE 35. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY VALUE OF MOTOR VEHICLE BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN BY VALUE OF DAMAGE DONE TO THE VEHICLE ('000)

Value of the motor vehicle before it was taken	Value of the damage done to the vehicle									Total
	No damage	Less than \$50	\$50 and under \$100	\$100 and under \$500	\$500 and under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$2,000	\$2,000 and over	Don't know	Not stated	
Less than \$500	6.7	1.8	*	2.3	..	..	..	*	2.3	13.9
\$500 and under \$1,000	4.5	2.9	*	4.0	*	..	..	*	*	13.4
\$1,000 and under \$2,000	4.4	*	*	4.3	1.7	2.2	..	*	2.3	16.4
\$2,000 and over	4.9	*	3.0	3.3	2.2	*	*	*	*	15.7
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.9
Total	21.9	6.7	4.4	13.8	4.4	2.4	*	1.5	5.6	61.6

TABLE 36. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF THEFT BY VALUE OF GOODS TAKEN ('000)

	Value of the goods taken						Total
	Less than \$50	\$50 and under \$100	\$100 and under \$500	\$500 and under \$1,000	\$1,000 and over	Don't know	
Theft	412.2	88.2	77.4	10.0	3.2	8.7	609.9

TABLE 37. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF BREAKING AND ENTERING BY AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE DURING BREAK-IN ('000)

	Value of the damage done						Total
	No damage	Less than \$50	\$50 and under \$100	\$100 and under \$500	\$500 or more	Don't know	
Break and enter	69.7	45.9	7.6	7.0	*	4.0	146.5

TABLE 38. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ASSAULT/ROBBERY BY CONDITION AFTER INCIDENT ('000)

	Condition after incident				Total
	Serious or very serious	Not serious	No medical treatment received	Not stated	
Assault/robbery	*	17.1	156.7	22.3	205.1

TABLE 39. NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ASSAULT/ROBBERY BY MEDICAL TREATMENT RECEIVED ('000)

	Medical treatment received			Total
	Treatment received	No treatment received	Not stated	
Assault/robbery	26.0	156.7	22.3	205.1

APPENDIX 1

STANDARD ERRORS

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates in this statement are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two changes in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard error of all estimates in this statement. For this reason a table of standard errors for general application to the estimates of number of persons is given below (Table A). Although these figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate they will indicate the order of magnitude. An example of the use of Table A is : if the estimate obtained from a sample for N.S.W. is 100,000 persons, the standard error is 8.9 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 8,900; this means that there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 91,100 to 108,900 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 82,200 and 117,800.

3. The standard error on an estimate of number of incidents of a particular crime is generally higher than the standard error on an estimate of the same size for number of persons. Table B contains factors indicating the extent of this difference for various types of crime. These factors are applied to the standard errors on similar size estimates for number of persons to give standard error for incidents. An example of the use of

Table B in conjunction with Table A is as follows. An estimate of 10,000 incidents of theft for Australia has a standard error of 1.3 (from Table B) x 2,100 (from Table A) = 2,730. This means that there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 7,270 to 12,730 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 4,540 and 15,460.

4. Standard errors as a percentage of the estimates are shown for Australia in Table A below. The percentages show that, the smaller the estimate, the higher is the relative standard error. Relatively small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this statement, estimates with relative standard error greater than 50 per cent have not been shown. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on the reliability of both the numerator and denominator of the percentage. In general, however, any percentage shown in this publication will be subject to a per cent standard error lower than that for the corresponding estimate (numerator).

5. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents, and in office coding and processing. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only 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.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES – PERSONS

Size of estimate (persons)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Number	Per cent of estimate (a)
Per cent of estimate								
500	..	..	60	..	..	54	..	..
1,000	..	..	45	52	55	40	590	59.0
1,500	54.7	56.0	38.0	43.3	45.3	33.3	730	48.7
2,000	48.0	49.0	34.0	37.5	39.5	29.0	860	43.0
3,000	40.0	40.0	28.7	31.0	32.3	24.3	1,100	36.7
4,000	35.0	35.0	25.0	27.5	27.5	21.3	1,300	32.5
5,000	32.0	32.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	19.2	1,400	28.0
10,000	24.0	23.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	14.0	2,100	21.0
20,000	18.0	17.0	13.0	12.5	13.0	10.0	3,100	15.5
30,000	15.0	14.3	11.3	10.3	10.3	8.7	3,800	12.7
50,000	12.0	11.2	9.0	8.0	8.2	6.8	5,100	10.2
100,000	8.9	8.2	6.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	7,400	7.4
200,000	6.5	6.0	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.6	11,000	5.5
300,000	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	14,000	4.7
500,000	4.4	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	18,000	3.6
1,000,000	3.3	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.9	..	27,000	2.7
2,000,000	2.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	39,000	2.0
5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,000	1.3

(a) In this publication, estimates with a standard error of more than 50 per cent have not been published.

TABLE B. STANDARD ERROR FACTORS – INCIDENTS
(see paragraph 3)

Type of offence	Motor vehicle theft, robbery	Assault	Theft, breaking and entering	Fraud, forgery and false pretences	Nuisance calls	Rape, indecent exposure	Peeping	All offences combined
Factor	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.6	4.5	1.1	4.0	3.3

APPENDIX 2. CRIME VICTIMISATION QUESTIONS

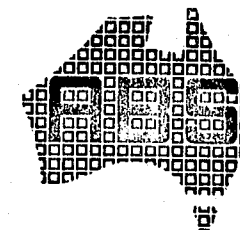
The questions relating to crime victimisation were presented in two sections. Firstly there were questions to establish whether the respondent had been a victim during the previous 12 months of any of the crimes included in the survey, and if so, how many times. These questions are reproduced below.

281. AS YOU KNOW, CRIME IS A PROBLEM. WHILE WE KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO COMMIT CRIMES WE KNOW VERY LITTLE ABOUT THE VICTIMS. SO I AM GOING TO ASK WHETHER YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CRIMES WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.	286. WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS DID ANYONE TAKE YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE WITHOUT PERMISSION EVEN IF IT WAS RECOVERED? <u>Interviewer:</u> Exclude vehicles taken by family members. Yes 1 No (go to 288) 2	291. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times
282. <u>Sequence Guide</u> If Head of Household's Schedule, continue 1 Otherwise, go to 285..... 2	287. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times	292. <u>Fraud, Forgery, False Pretences</u> IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU BEEN THE VICTIM OF FRAUD, FORGERY OR FALSE PRETENCES? FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE YOU BEEN GIVEN A BAD CHEQUE, CHEATED OUT OF MONEY OR PROPERTY OR HAS YOUR SIGNATURE BEEN FORGED? Yes 1 No (go to 294) 2
283. <u>Break and Enter</u> WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS DID ANYONE BREAK INTO YOUR HOME OR ATTEMPT TO BREAK IN? Yes 1 No (go to 285) 2	288. <u>Robbery with Violence</u> WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU BEEN ROBBED? THAT IS, DID ANYONE USE VIOLENCE OR THREATEN VIOLENCE TO TAKE ANYTHING FROM YOU? Yes 1 No (go to 290) 2	293. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times
284. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times	289. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times	294. <u>Sequence Guide</u> If respondent is male, go to 301..... 1 Otherwise, continue 2
285. <u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u> DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU OWNED A MOTOR VEHICLE AT ANY TIME SUCH AS A CAR, TRUCK, MOTORCYCLE, ETC.? 1 Yes 1 No (go to 288) 2	290. <u>Theft</u> IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU HAD ANYTHING ELSE STOLEN SUCH AS SOMETHING FROM YOUR CAR, HOUSE OR BACKYARD? Yes 1	295. <u>Sex Offences</u> IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU BEEN THE VICTIM OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SEX OFFENCES: - PEEPING? 1 Yes 1 No (go to 297) 2

296. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times	301. <u>Nuisance Calls</u> WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY THREATS, ABUSES, OR INDECENT SUGGESTIONS ON THE TELEPHONE? Yes 1 No (go to 303) 2
297. -INDECENT EXPOSURE? Yes 1 No (go to 299) 2	302. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times
298. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times	303. <u>Assault</u> IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU BEEN ATTACKED IN ANY WAY EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT A WEAPON? <u>Interviewer:</u> Exclude offences already mentioned. Yes 1 No (go to 304 (b)) 2
299. -RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE? Yes 1 No (go to 301) 2	304 (a) HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times
300. HOW OFTEN HAS THIS HAPPENED? Number of times	304 (b) Now ask Crime Incident Form(s), if applicable

Secondly there was the crime incident form, which sought more details of the incident itself. One of these forms was completed for every incident (except incidents of peeping and indecent exposure and all but the most recent nuisance call). The crime incident form is reproduced below.

CONFIDENTIAL



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

1975

CRIME INCIDENT FORM

DOCUMENT
No.

Q1

4

P.S.U.

BLOCK

DWELLING

SAMPLE
TYPE

HOUSEHOLD

DWELLING
TYPE

PERSON

Q2

Q3

Q4

Q5

Q6

Q7

Q8

Interviewer:

- A. Do not complete a form for 'peeping' or 'indecent exposure'.
- B. If respondent has been a victim of one type of incident more than once, complete a form for each incident.
- C. For 'nuisance calls', however, only complete a form for the most recent call.

9. Incident Number:

Q9

☐ 0 ☐ 1
☐ 2 ☐ 3
☐ 4 ☐ 5
☐ 6 ☐ 7
☐ 8 ☐ 9

10. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS RELATE TO THE INCIDENT WHICH YOU HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT.

Motor Vehicle Theft (go to 11) ☐ 1

Robbery (go to 18) ☐ 2

Theft (go to 18) ☐ 3

Breaking and Entering (go to 19) ☐ 4

Rape / Attempted Rape (go to 23) ☐ 5

Assault (go to 23) ☐ 6

Nuisance Calls (go to 27) ☐ 7

Fraud, Forgery or False Pretences (go to 28) ☐ 8

11. WHERE WAS THE VEHICLE AT THE TIME IT WAS TAKEN?

In own garage. ☐ 1

In private driveway / carport ☐ 2

On a street ☐ 3

In a carpark ☐ 4

Other ☐ 5

12. WAS THE VEHICLE RECOVERED?

Yes ☐ 1

No (go to 16) ☐ 2

13. HOW LONG AFTER IT WAS TAKEN WAS IT FOUND?

Less than one week ☐ 1

One week to less than four weeks ☐ 2

Four weeks or more ☐ 3

14. WHAT CONDITION WAS THE VEHICLE IN WHEN IT WAS FOUND?

Same as before (go to 16) ☐ 1

Worse than before ☐ 2

15. WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF THE DAMAGE DONE?

\$1 - \$49 ☐ 1

\$50 - \$99 ☐ 2

\$100 - \$499 ☐ 3

\$500 - \$999 ☐ 4

\$1,000 - \$1,999 ☐ 5

\$2,000 - \$4,999 ☐ 6

\$5,000 and over ☐ 7

Don't know ☐ 8

16. WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF THE VEHICLE BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN?

\$1 - \$499 ☐ 1

\$500 - \$999 ☐ 2

\$1,000 - \$1,999 ☐ 3

\$2,000 - \$4,999 ☐ 4

\$5,000 and over ☐ 5

Don't know (go to 27) ☐ 6

17. WAS THIS THE INSURANCE VALUE, THE PRICE YOU PAID FOR THE VEHICLE, THE COST OF REPLACING THE VEHICLE, OR SOME OTHER VALUE?

Insurance value ☐ 1

Price paid for the vehicle ☐ 2

Cost of replacing the vehicle ☐ 3

Some other value ☐ 4

Now go to 27

18. WHERE DID THIS INCIDENT HAPPEN?

Inside own home ☐ 1

Near home (yard, footpath, garage, etc.) ☐ 2

At work (office, etc.) ☐ 3

Inside public areas (shop, bank, public transport, etc.) ☐ 4

Outside public areas (car-park, playground, street, etc.) ☐ 5

In a motor vehicle ☐ 6

Other ☐ 7

Don't know ☐ 8

19. WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF ANY GOODS TAKEN?

Nothing taken (go to 21) ☐ 1

\$1 - \$49 ☐ 2

\$50 - \$99 ☐ 3

\$100 - \$499 ☐ 4

\$500 - \$999 ☐ 5

\$1,000 and over ☐ 6

Don't know (go to 21) ☐ 7

20. (If money taken, go to 21) WAS THIS THE INSURANCE VALUE, THE PRICE YOU PAID FOR THE GOODS, THE COST OF REPLACING THE GOODS, OR SOME OTHER VALUE?

Insurance value ☐ 1

Price paid for goods ☐ 2

Cost of replacing goods ☐ 3

Some other value ☐ 4

21. Sequence Guide

Incident is Robbery (go to 25) ☐ 1

Incident is Theft (go to 27) ☐ 2

Incident is Breaking and Entering, continue ☐ 3

22. WHAT WAS THE VALUE OF ANY DAMAGE DONE AT THE BREAK-IN?

No damage ☐ 1

\$1 - \$49 ☐ 2

\$50 - \$99 ☐ 3

\$100 - \$499 ☐ 4

\$500 and over ☐ 5

Don't know ☐ 6

Now go to 27

23. WHERE DID THIS INCIDENT HAPPEN?

Inside own home ☐ 1

Near home (yard, footpath, garage, etc.) ☐ 2

At work (office, etc.) ☐ 3

Inside public areas (shop, bank, public transport, etc.) ☐ 4

Outside public areas (carpark, playground, street, etc.) ☐ 5

In a motor vehicle ☐ 6

Other ☐ 7

Don't know ☐ 8

24. Sequence Guide

Incident is Rape/Attempted Rape (go to 27) ☐ 1

Incident is Assault, continue ☐ 2

25. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY MEDICAL TREATMENT FROM DOCTORS, NURSES OR AMBULANCEMEN BECAUSE OF THIS INCIDENT?

Yes ☐ 1

No (go to 27) ☐ 2

26. WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR CONDITION AFTER THE INCIDENT AS VERY SERIOUS, SERIOUS, OR NOT SERIOUS?

Very serious ☐ 1

Serious ☐ 2

Not serious ☐ 3

27. WHAT TIME OF DAY DID THIS INCIDENT HAPPEN?

During the day: ☐ 1

After 6 a.m. - noon ☐ 2

After noon - 6 p.m. ☐ 3

Don't know ☐ 4

During the night: ☐ 5

After 6 p.m. - midnight ☐ 6

After midnight - 6 a.m. ☐ 7

Don't know ☐ 8

Don't know at all ☐ 9

28. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID THE INCIDENT OCCUR?

1974 March ☐ 1

April ☐ 2

May ☐ 3

June ☐ 4

July ☐ 5

August ☐ 6

September ☐ 7

October ☐ 8

November ☐ 9

December ☐ 10

1975 January ☐ 11

February ☐ 12

March ☐ 13

April ☐ 14

May ☐ 15

29. HOW MANY OFFENDERS WERE INVOLVED IN THE INCIDENT?

1 only ☐ 1

2 ☐ 2

3, 4 or 5 ☐ 3

6 or more ☐ 4

Don't know ☐ 5

30. Sequence Guide

Incident is Rape or Attempted Rape (go to 32) ☐ 1

Otherwise, continue ☐ 2

31. WAS / WERE THE OFFENDER(S) MALE OR FEMALE?

Male ☐ 1

Female ☐ 2

Both Male and Female ☐ 3

Don't know (go to 34) ☐ 4

32. WAS / WERE THE OFFENDER(S) SOMEONE YOU KNEW?

Knew at least one ☐ 1

All were strangers (go to 34) ☐ 2

Don't Know (go to 34) ☐ 3

33. HOW WELL DID YOU KNOW THE OFFENDER(S)?

Family member ☐ 1

Other relative ☐ 2

Close friend ☐ 3

Acquaintance (knew well enough to speak to) ☐ 4

Knew by sight only ☐ 5

34. AS FAR AS YOU KNOW DID THE INCIDENT EVER BECOME KNOWN TO THE POLICE?

Yes ☐ 1

No (go to 36) ☐ 2

Don't know (go to 36) ☐ 3

35. HOW DID THIS INCIDENT BECOME KNOWN TO THE POLICE?

Respondent informed the police (go to 38) ☐ 1

Someone else informed the police ☐ 2

Police discovered the incident ☐ 3

Other ☐ 4

Don't know ☐ 5

36. WHAT WERE YOUR REASONS FOR NOT NOTIFYING THE POLICE?

.....

.....

.....

.....

37. (If more than one reason mentioned above, ask)

WHAT WAS YOUR MAIN REASON FOR NOT NOTIFYING THE POLICE?

.....

.....

Codes for 36 and 37 (Do not code during the interview)

	Q36	Q37
Police discovered the incident	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 1
Somebody else was notified instead	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 2
Did not want to take the time (in court, from work, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 3
Did not want harm or punishment to come to the offender	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4
Afraid of reprisal	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5
Thought it was a private, not a criminal, matter	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6
Police could not do anything about it	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 7
Police would not bother to do anything about it	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 8
Too confused or upset to notify the police	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 9
Not sure the true offenders would be caught	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 10
Fear of insurance problems	<input type="radio"/> 11	<input type="radio"/> 11
Would not bother since offenders thought to be children	<input type="radio"/> 12	<input type="radio"/> 12
Victim would handle situation himself	<input type="radio"/> 13	<input type="radio"/> 13
Too trivial	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 14	<input type="radio"/> 14
Other reason	<input type="radio"/> 15	<input type="radio"/> 15
No main reason		<input type="radio"/> 16

38. Information on this Incident Form obtained:

	Q38
Entirely from victim	<input type="radio"/> 1
Partly from victim,	
partly from another Adult	<input type="radio"/> 2
Entirely from another Adult	<input type="radio"/> 3

END