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# **The Australian component of the 2004 International Crime Victimisation Survey**

**Graham Challice  
Holly Johnson**

**Technical and Background Paper**

**No. 16**

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Tel: (02) 6260 9221  
Fax: (02) 6260 9201  
Email: [aicpress@aic.gov.au](mailto:aicpress@aic.gov.au)  
Web site: <http://www.aic.gov.au>

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Australian Institute of Criminology

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## Disclaimer

This report does not necessarily reflect the policy position of the Australian Government.

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# 1 Introduction

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This report covers the technical details, data collection and methodology of the Australian component of the 2004 International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). The ICVS is coordinated through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and has involved over 60 countries worldwide since its inception (see van Kesteren et al 2000; Alvazzi del Frate 1998). The Australian component of the ICVS is managed by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). Previous cycles were conducted in 1989, 1992, 1996 and 2000, with Australia participating in all but the 1996 survey. The ICVS is designed to provide estimates of criminal victimisation for selected crimes and public perceptions of crime, and to make international comparisons using a common questionnaire across participating countries. It also provides details about the nature of these crimes and their outcomes, including reporting to the police.

Funding for the ICVS was provided in two parts: the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department provided funding for a random national sample of 6000 respondents, and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) funded a booster sample of 1001 migrants from Vietnam and the Middle East. The sample of 7001 is considerably larger than past samples and typical samples in other countries, which have been in the order of 2000. An exception was the 2000 ICVS in Australia, which included an additional sample of 1000 elderly persons (see Carcach & Makkai 2003). The enhanced sample in the 2004 ICVS is designed to enable more detailed analysis than has been possible in the past, and to address issues of importance to the Australian Government.



## 2 Questionnaire

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Victimisation survey data provide an important complement to official statistical data produced by police and other criminal justice agencies. A major advantage of the ICVS is that it combines a range of detailed questions about experiences with crime, perceptions of crime and actions taken in response to victimisation. These data have many practical uses, including monitoring change in victimisation rates over time, understanding risk, understanding victims' decisions to report to police, examining fear of crime and developing crime prevention strategies. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also conducts a national crime victimisation survey, the Crime and Safety Survey, on a regular basis, most recently in 2002 (ABS 2002). Advantages of the ICVS are that it is broader in scope and each cycle can be adapted to focus on specific policy issues that have been identified by stakeholders.

The 2004 ICVS asked respondents about their experiences of selected types of crimes in the preceding five years (back to 1999). From this, five- and one-year rates for 2003 can be calculated. The standard international questionnaire contains four personal and seven household crimes.

Personal crimes:

- o assaults and threats;
- o sexual assault (rape, attempted rape, indecent assault) and offensive sexual behaviour;
- o robbery (theft of personal property with violence or the threat of violence); and
- o personal theft (theft of personal property without violence).

Household crimes:

- o burglary;
- o attempted burglary;
- o motor vehicle theft (cars, vans or trucks);
- o theft from motor vehicles;
- o damage to motor vehicles;
- o motorcycle theft (including scooters and mopeds); and
- o bicycle theft.

With the 2004 Australian survey, the standard ICVS questionnaire was modified to incorporate additions requested by the Australian Government departments that funded the research. These additions included:

- a module on fraud and cybercrime;
- questions on licensing and safe storage of firearms (to supplement existing questions concerning firearm ownership);
- experience with racially motivated assaults/threats and fear of racially motivated violence;
- demographic questions, including place of birth, parents' place of birth, year of arrival in Australia to live, language(s) other than English spoken at home, religion, Indigenous status; and
- feelings of safety while using or waiting for public transportation.

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The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made the decision to drop the section of the questionnaire dealing with damage to motor vehicles. In addition, the following items were dropped from the Australian component:

- corruption by government or public officials;
- consumer fraud (replaced by fraud and cyber crime); and
- sexual assault and offensive sexual behaviour.

While the omission of sexual assault may appear to jeopardise the comparability of estimates with previous cycles of the ICVS and with other countries, almost all women who reported a sexual assault in the 2000 survey also reported an assault. Thus, the total rate of violent victimisation will likely be affected by no more than one percentage point. It was felt that more reliable estimates of sexual assault are available from the International Violence Against Women Survey (completed by the AIC in 2003; see Mouzos & Makkai 2004) and results from the upcoming Personal Safety Survey (underway in 2005 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

The full Australian questionnaire is included in Appendix A.

### **3 Sample design and selection**

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Interviewing for the ICVS was contracted to the Social Research Centre in Melbourne. It was completed between August and November 2004.

The survey was designed as a stratified random sample. There were 15 geographic strata: seven states and territories stratified by capital/rest of state plus the Australian Capital Territory, which was treated as a single area. The first phase consisted of household selection and the second phase consisted of selecting one respondent from all eligible respondents in the household.

Methods of respondent selection and interviewing procedures differed for the two sample groups: the main community sample and the migrant sample.

### **3.1 Household selection – main community sample**

The in-scope population for the main portion of the 2004 ICVS was persons 16 years of age and older who are residents of private households in Australia. Data were collected by computer assisted telephone interviewing. Residents of institutions, refuges and hospitals were excluded, as were homeless people and households with mobile phones only. The sampling technique for the main community survey was random digit dialling (RDD) which improves the probability of selecting households with unlisted or newly listed numbers. Previous research shows that these groups are disproportionately likely to be single or divorced, are relatively transient and have higher victimisation rates. It was important to ensure these groups were adequately represented in the achieved sample.

A total of 29,676 records were randomly selected from the electronic White Pages and were used as the 'seed' numbers for random number generation. This involved retaining the six-digit exchange prefix of the listed number (for example, 02 6260) and randomly generating the last four digits to create a new randomly generated ten-digit telephone number. The listing of randomly generated numbers was then compared against the White Pages directory to identify which numbers could be matched to the White Pages listings (the matched sample) and which numbers could not be matched (the unmatched sample).

The matched sample was then divided into full matches, where both a full postal address and telephone number were listed, and partial matches, where only a telephone number was listed. A total of 10,409 numbers were matched to a full postal address. An approach letter, addressed to 'the householder', was mailed to each of these fully matched selections one week before the initiation of calls. The approach letter was designed to introduce the survey, encourage response, outline respondent selection procedures and help establish the legitimacy of the survey.

### **3.2 Respondent selection – main community sample**

A disproportionate chance of selection methodology was used to select respondents within selected households, with no substitution permitted. The chance of selection in households with persons under 30 years of age was increased by a factor of 2. The chance of selection for males aged 30 and over was 1.5, while females aged 30 and over had no increased chance of selection. While this approach tends to marginally inflate refusals (as young persons and males tend to have higher refusal rates than older and middle-aged females), the main advantage is that it overcomes biases in the achieved sample age and gender distribution that would otherwise occur. It also eliminates the need to discard households as 'quota full' if specific age and gender quotas are applied.

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A range of strategies were adopted to maximise participation, including:

- an approach letter;
- an extended call regime of up to 15 calls to establish contact with the household (20 per cent of interviews were achieved at the ninth call attempt or later);
- conversions of 'soft' refusals (15 per cent of interviews were from refusal conversions);
- unlimited calls to complete an interview where contact had been established;
- appointments taken to conduct interviews;
- offering to mail, fax or e-mail an approach letter to sample members who refused to participate without having first sighted a letter of introduction;
- a focus on interviewer training and respondent liaison techniques;
- the operation of a 1800 number by both the AIC and the Social Research Centre, set up to respond to queries about the survey; and
- interviewing in seven languages in addition to English (Vietnamese, Arabic, Turkish, Serbo-Croatian, Mandarin, Greek and Italian).

An extended call cycle and the disproportionate chance of selection methodology helped improve the representation of hard-to-reach populations, such as young people, single person households, employed persons, apartment dwellers and those living in large cities. As shown in Table 1, the achieved sample also matched well on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) benchmarks for Indigenous background and speaking a language other than English at home.

**Table 1: Demographic profile of main community sample and ABS benchmarks (per cent)**

	ABS	ICVS achieved
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	49	46
Female	51	54
<b>Age group</b>		
16-29	25	24
30-44	29	30
45-64	30	31
65 plus	16	16
<b>Household size</b>		
1 person	24	22
2 persons	33	38
3 persons	16	15
4+ persons	27	26
<b>Indigenous</b>		
Speaks language other than English at home	16	14
<b>Household income</b>		
Less than \$400 per week	24	21
Between \$400 and \$599 per week	15	20
\$600 or more per week	62	59
<b>Current main activity</b>		
Doing paid work	58	55
Looking for work	5	2
Other	37	42
<b>Marital status</b>		
Single (not married)	32	28
Married/living together as de facto	51	55
Divorced/separated	11	11
Widowed	6	5
<b>Dwelling type</b>		
Separate house	76	82
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse	9	4
Flat, unit or apartment	13	14
Other dwelling	2	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimization Survey, 2004 [computer file]; ABS, Census of the Population and Housing, data on special request

### 3.3 Household selection – migrant sample

The RDD method of sample generation used for the main community component of the ICVS was not cost effective for the immigrant sample due to the relatively small number of persons of Vietnamese or Middle East origin living in Australia, even in areas with high concentrations of these populations. A surname-based approach to the migrant sample generation was therefore used. Initially, this involved sample purchases from Cultural Perspectives, a company specialising in multicultural and Indigenous research. A total of 3100 sample records were provided, including 1200 records of persons with Vietnamese surnames, 1500 with Arabic/Middle Eastern surnames, and 400 with Turkish surnames.

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Whilst the Vietnamese quota was achieved from the sample provided by Cultural Perspectives, further Middle East and Turkish numbers had to be generated to achieve quota, given lower overall participation rates amongst these two groups and the lower proportion of in-scope contacts for Middle Eastern members, in particular. This involved using the same surnames as the original sample provided by Cultural Perspectives, selecting all records with these surnames from the electronic White Pages, de-duplicating against the sample provided by Cultural Perspectives, and randomly selecting a further 6000 records with Arabic/Middle Eastern surnames and 1030 records with Turkish surnames.

The surname-based approach to sample selection has a number of limitations:

- households with silent telephone numbers will be excluded;
- females in the target groups who married into other ethnic groups (such as a Vietnamese woman marrying a non-Vietnamese man) will not be included in the sampling frame; and
- there was a low level of precision in identifying Middle Eastern surnames.

However, the surname-based approach does have certain advantages:

- a national sample could be selected as opposed to the clustering that targeted geographic sampling would have entailed; and
- being based on the electronic White Pages, address details were available for the mailing of an approach letter to all selected migrant households. Approach letters were sent in bilingual format, containing English and one of Vietnamese, Arabic or Turkish.

### 3.4 Respondent selection – migrant sample

The same age criterion (persons aged 16 or over) was used for the migrant component as for the main community component of the survey. However, respondents self-selected into the survey through the following question:

We are particularly interested in speaking with people who were born overseas. Were you or your parents born in any of the following regions?

1. Vietnam
2. Middle East
3. None of these

If required, the definition of Middle East was given as including: Bahrain, Gaza Strip and West Bank, Israel, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (consistent with the ABS classification). However, if someone from North Africa self-identified as Middle Eastern, they were included. Similarly, anyone who self-identified with the relevant culture (e.g. ethnic Vietnamese who was born in China) progressed through screening. From this point, the respondent selection methodology was similar to the main community component, with the same disproportionate chance of selection based on age and gender.

Once the total number of persons in the household had been established, the number of in-scope persons was confirmed using the following question:

How many of those are aged 16 years or over and were born in (Vietnam/the Middle East/Turkey), or whose parents were born in (Vietnam/the Middle East/Turkey)?



No formal refusal conversions were attempted for the migrant sample. Other refusal avoidance tactics were utilised, such as offering to call back with an interviewer of the same sex as the respondent. Other call procedures were similar to the main community component of the survey, including an extended call regime to households.

As shown in Table 2, the demographic distributions of the migrant samples were less comparable to ABS benchmarks than the main community sample.

<b>Table 2: Demographic profile of migrant sample and ABS benchmarks (per cent)</b>				
	<b>Middle East</b>		<b>Vietnamese</b>	
	<b>ABS</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>ABS</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	53	52	48	50
Female	47	48	52	50
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	11	8	13	11
25-34	23	21	27	25
35-54	46	45	46	52
55 plus	20	26	13	13
<b>Household size</b>				
1 person 16 plus of target origin	14	26	14	19
2 persons 16 plus of target origin	49	45	43	50
3 persons 16 plus of target origin	17	12	21	15
4 persons 16 plus of target origin	19	17	22	17
<b>Geographic location</b>				
Sydney	58	51	37	32
Melbourne	28	29	36	40
Rest of Australia	15	20	27	28

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimization Survey, 2004 [computer file]; ABS, Census of the Population and Housing, data on special request

### 3.5 Call summary and response rate – main community sample

For the purposes of determining the response rate for the ICVS, the following were excluded:

- numbers that were not connected or not residential numbers, and therefore unusable (44.3 per cent of numbers initiated);
- where no contact could be established within the call cycle (14.2%);
- those that resulted in a contact confirming that the selected respondent was out of scope (3.6%), including:
  - a. where there was contact with the household but no interview could be achieved within the call cycle;
  - b. where no one over 16 years of age was resident;
  - c. where the interview couldn't be conducted due to language difficulties; and
  - d. where the selected respondent was too old, frail or incapacitated.

The final overall response rate for the main community sample was 55.4 per cent, where response rate is defined as completed interviews (6000) as a proportion of sample members who could be contacted within the call cycle and were not identified as out of scope (11,244). The average interview length was 17 minutes. Table 3 shows in detail the result of almost 30,000 calls made.

Households that could be matched to a complete mailing address and who were sent approach letters achieved a response rate of 58 per cent compared with a 41 per cent response rate for the unmatched portion of the sample.

<b>Table 3: Call summary and response rate – main community sample</b>			
	<b>Number</b>	<b>As % numbers initiated</b>	<b>As % in-scope contacts</b>
<b>Total numbers initiated</b>	<b>29,676</b>		
Telstra message, number disconnected	10,152	34.2	
Not a residential number	2990	10.1	
<b>Total unusable</b>	<b>13,142</b>	<b>44.3</b>	
<b>Eligible numbers</b>	<b>16,534</b>	<b>55.7</b>	
<b>Unresolved at end of call cycle</b>			
Engaged	114	0.4	
Answering machine	188	0.6	
No answer	1794	6.0	
Appointment made	50	0.2	
Fax/modem	2062	6.9	
<b>Total unresolved at end of call cycle</b>	<b>4208</b>	<b>14.2</b>	
<b>Out of scope contacts</b>			
No one aged 16 plus in household	67	0.2	
Too old/frail to do survey	593	2.0	
Selected respondent away duration	186	0.6	
Selected respondent temporarily unavailable to continue	58	0.2	
Claims to have done survey	55	0.2	
Language difficulty (no follow up)	123	0.4	
<b>Total out of scope contacts</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
<b>In-scope contacts</b>			
<b>Completed interviews</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>
Outright household refusal	704	2.4	6.3
Soft household refusal	181	0.6	1.6
Refused at S4 or S11 (includes mid-survey terminations)	4054	13.7	36.1
Will only do survey if sent letter	9	0.0	0.1
Wrong number/respondent not known	106	0.4	0.9
Language difficulty (follow up)	190	0.6	1.7
<b>Total in-scope contacts</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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### 3.6 Call summary and response rate – migrant sample

Table 4 presents the final call result for all numbers initiated for the migrant portion of the sample. The call summary profile for the migrant sample is somewhat different from that of the main community sample due to the altered sampling frames. There was a lower proportion of unusable sample records for the migrant sample (19.8 per cent compared with 44.3 per cent for the main sample). There was also a lower proportion of unresolved numbers at the end of the call cycle (6.7 per cent compared with 14.2 per cent), and a higher proportion classified as out of scope contacts (35.1 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent), due mainly to the 'no one of target background in household' outcome.

The final overall response rate for the migrant sample was 45.7 per cent, where response rate is defined as completed interviews (1001) as a proportion of sample members who could be contacted within the call cycle and were not identified as out of scope (2188). The average interview length was 19 minutes.

There were significant differences in response rate for the two migrant groups: 75.4 per cent for the 400 Vietnamese respondents, and 36.3 per cent for the 601 respondents from the Middle East. Middle Eastern migrants were more likely to be suspicious of being contacted by a survey research company, having had very little experience with survey research in their countries of origin. Among this group there seemed to be a lack of familiarity with participating in government survey research, the associated privacy and confidentiality issues and knowledge of how data are used. Refusals for Middle Eastern respondents were compounded by the fact that the survey was in the field during Ramadan, where this group tended to be busier, tired or otherwise less positively pre-disposed to participate in the survey than might have otherwise been the case. Among migrants groups in general there may be a general mistrust of authority influenced by experiences in their home country. Coupled with this is the possibility that migrants may be less willing to discuss crimes of a personal nature, as evidenced by the lower victimisation rates for these types of crimes (Johnson 2005). Some migrants may avoid answering questions that reflect badly on their communities.

**Table 4: Call summary and response rate – migrant sample**

	Number	As % numbers initiated	As % in-scope contacts
<b>Total numbers initiated</b>	5698		
Telstra message, number disconnected	890	15.6	
Not a residential number	238	4.2	
<b>Total unusable</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>19.8</b>	
<b>Eligible numbers</b>	4570	80.2	
<b>Unresolved at end of call cycle</b>			
Engaged	9	0.2	
Answering machine	39	0.7	
No answer	196	3.4	
Appointment made	54	0.9	
Fax/modem	86	1.5	
<b>Total unresolved</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
<b>Out of scope contacts</b>			
No one of target background in household	1861	32.7	
Too old/frail to do survey	50	0.9	
Selected respondent away duration	23	0.4	
Selected respondent temporarily unavailable to continue	14	0.2	
Claims to have done survey	17	0.3	
Language difficulty (does not speak target language)	33	0.6	
<b>Total out of scope contacts</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>35.1</b>	
<b>Contacts</b>			
<b>Completed interviews</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Outright household refusal	187	3.3	8.5
Soft household refusal	43	0.8	2.0
Refused at S4 or S11 (includes mid-survey terminations)	937	16.4	42.8
Wrong number/respondent not known	20	0.4	0.9
<b>Total in-scope contacts</b>	<b>2188</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 4 Analysis of the sample

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The importance of random selection of respondents for a survey on crime victimisation is highlighted in the following analysis. First, respondents with telephone numbers that could be matched to the electronic White Pages were compared with numbers that could not be matched, then respondents reached within eight call attempts were compared with those reached at nine attempts or more. The results highlight the importance of random selection and an extended call regime.

#### **4.1 Matched and unmatched numbers**

Table 5 outlines differences between respondents with telephone numbers that could be matched back to the electronic White Pages (and were subsequently sent an approach letter) and respondents with unmatched numbers (which includes silent and newly listed numbers). Profiles were compared by selected demographic characteristics and questionnaire items to examine the impact of choosing an RDD sample frame for the ICVS. Respondents from unmatched listings are significantly different from those with a matched status for all selected demographic variables, with the exception of gender. Of particular note is the proportion of interviews achieved from the unmatched sample with persons under 34 years of age, single, divorced/separated persons and persons newly arrived at their current postcode. This is important for the ICVS, since factors such as age, marital status, speaking a language other than English at home and dwelling type have been shown to be related to crime victimisation measures and attitudes to crime.

**Table 5: Analysis of demographic characteristics, by listing status**

Match type	Matched	Unmatched
Number	4730	1270
<b>Demographic characteristics</b>		
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	46.7	45.8
Female	53.3	54.2
<b>Age</b>		
16-24	14.8	17.4*
25-34	16.7	24.0**
35-54	35.6	39.4*
55-64	15.3	10.5**
65 plus	17.6	8.7**
<b>Speaks language other than English at home</b>	13.6	16.6**
<b>Marital status</b>		
Single	27.1	32.3**
Married	50.1	42.3**
Living together as a couple (but not married)	6.4	9.0**
Divorced/separated	10.4	13.4**
Widowed	6.0	3.0**
<b>Main activity</b>		
Doing paid work	55.1	58.2*
Looking for work	1.8	4.7**
Doing home duties	10.2	13.2**
Retired/on a pension	22.7	14.4**
Studying	9.6	9.1
Other	0.5	0.6
<b>Dwelling</b>		
Flat or apartment	12.6	16.8**
A terraced house	3.9	4.1
A freestanding house	83.3	79.0**
Other	0.2	0.1
<b>Length of time lived at postcode</b>		
Less than a year	8.3	17.3**
1 or more years, up to 3 years	18.8	20.4
3 or more years, up to 5 years	11.7	13.6
5 or more years, up to 10 years	16.7	18.0
10 years or more	44.5	30.7**

\* statistically significant  $p < 0.05$

\*\* statistically significant  $p < 0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimization Survey, 2004 [computer file]

There were also some significant differences in crime victimisation and attitudinal questions according to matched status (Table 6). Respondents from unmatched households were significantly more likely to have been a victim of all but one types of crime. They were also significantly less likely to feel safe walking alone in their area after dark, or waiting for or using public transport after dark, and more likely to have seen evidence of drug use in their area.

**Table 6: Analysis of questionnaire items, by listing status**

Match type	Matched	Unmatched
Base	4730	1270
<b>Crime victimisation</b>	%	%
Motor vehicle theft	6.6	8.7*
Theft from motor vehicle	20.6	22.7
Motorcycle theft	5.3	4.0*
Bicycle theft	9.8	12.3*
Burglary	12.2	15.5**
Attempted burglary	9.2	13.0**
Robbery	3.4	5.7**
Personal theft	14.0	16.7*
Assault/threat	17.5	24.4**
Victim of at least one crime	51.3	58.0**
<b>Attitudes to crime</b>		
Feels safe walking alone in area after dark	72.5	69.0*
Feels safe waiting for/using public transport after dark	60.7	55.9**
Likely/very likely that house will be broken into within the next 12 months	38.1	38.4
Very/somewhat worried about being threatened/assaulted due to ethnicity	9.5	11.7*
Often/from time to time – evidence of drug use in area in the last 12 months	26.7	35.0**

\* statistically significant  $p < 0.05$

\*\* statistically significant  $p < 0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimization Survey, 2004 [computer file]

## 4.2 Analysis by call attempt

An extended call regime was used to contact households in the ICVS. As a result, a substantial proportion (one in five respondents) were interviewed on the ninth or more call attempt. An analysis of response was undertaken by the call number on which the interview was achieved to examine whether respondents interviewed late in the ICVS call cycle were different in any way from those interviewed within a standard call cycle. As shown in Table 7, the extended call cycle contributes to the improved representation of persons who are young, single, working, speak a language other than English at home and live in an apartment or flat. Persons interviewed late in the call cycle were also significantly more likely to have been a victim of crime and to reside in an unmatched household.



**Table 7: Analysis of response, by call attempt**

Call attempt on which interview was achieved	1 to 8	9+
Base	4827	1173
<b>Demographic characteristics</b>		
<b>Age</b>		
16-24	14.3	19.4**
25-34	17.1	22.8**
35-54	36.3	37.8
55-64	14.7	12.3**
65 plus	17.6	7.7**
Speaks language other than English at home	13.3	18.3**
Marital status – single	26.5	35.5**
Main activity – doing paid work	53.1	66.8**
Dwelling type – flat or apartment	12.6	17.2**
Length of time lived at postcode – less than three years	28.2	34.1**
Victim of at least one crime	52.1	55.5*
<b>Listing status</b>		
Unmatched sample	20.3	24.9**

\* statistically significant  $p < 0.05$

\*\* statistically significant  $p < 0.01$

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimization Survey, 2004 [computer file]

## 5 Survey weights

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The Social Research Centre provided the AIC with a clean SPSS datafile combining the main community sample and the migrant sample. Survey weights serve two main purposes:

- they enable the survey estimates to be corrected for non-response and coverage problems; and
- they enable the sample to be adjusted to more accurately represent the population of interest, defined in terms of age group, gender and geographic location.

## 5.1 Main community sample

A three-stage approach to person weighting was adopted for the 2004 ICVS, which adjusted for:

- respondent chance of selection within the household, including an adjustment for the disproportionate chance of selection;
- household chance of selection, based on the number of landlines for private use; and
- ABS 2001 census population benchmarks for age (16-19, 20-24, 25-29, five-year breaks to 65-69, and 70 plus), and gender within state capital/rest of state location.

Household weights were calculated using ABS 2001 census population benchmarks for number of households with one, two, three or four plus persons aged 16 or older within state capital/rest of state location.

The final merged data file contains several sets of weights including:

- a person weight and a household weight specific to the main community component (n=6000);
- a person weight and a household weight specific to the immigrant component (n=1001);
- a person weight and a household weight specific to all persons of Vietnamese and Middle Eastern background who were interviewed (n=1119), whether interviewed as part of the migrant sample (n=1001), or interviewed as part of the main community component (n=118); and
- a person weight and a household weight for the total combined sample (n=7001).

The process for deriving merged file person population targets was as follows:

1. identify target national population from 2001 census data, by gender, age group (16-24, 25-34, 35-54, 55 plus) and location (state capital/rest of state);
2. subtract persons born in Vietnam and Middle East by age, gender and location, from information provided by ABS special data run;
3. subtract persons with at least one parent born Vietnam or the Middle East, from information provided by ABS special data run; and
4. the residual is the target population for the non-Vietnamese, non-Middle East sample.

There are two important points to note in relation to final merged data file person weights.

- The adoption of a different age group structure within the person weighting matrix for the final merged data file (n=7001), relative to the original main community component data file (n=6000). A similar structure to the original main community file, with finer breaks in age group, would have resulted in too many empty cells or cells with very small bases within the immigrant sample in the final merged file;

- 
- The target populations for the two components of the migrant sample person weights were slightly different in the merged file (n=7001), compared with the original immigrant file (n=1001) due to differences in the source population data. The special run of ABS data used for Vietnamese- and Middle East-born persons in the final merged data file was based on precise age break information, whereas the target population for the 16-24-year-old group in the original immigrant data file (n=1000) was derived from information provided by DIMIA, specifying the population of interest in terms of 15-24-year-olds.

The process for deriving merged file household population targets was similar to that used for person population targets, with a special ABS run being used to identify the number of households with at least one person born in Vietnam/Middle East, or whose parents were born in Vietnam/Middle East.

## 5.2 Migrant sample

As for the main community component, a three-stage approach to person weighting was adopted for the original migrant component data file (n=1001). The third stage included identifying an appropriate target population for both first generation (Vietnamese- or Middle East-born population) and second generation (Australian-born persons whose parents were born in Vietnam or the Middle East) migrants. The final approach to person weighting adjusted for:

- respondent chance of selection within the household from S6b (see questionnaire, Appendix A), including an adjustment for the disproportionate chance of selection;
- household chance of selection, based on the number of landlines for private use at Q400b (see questionnaire, Appendix A);
- ABS 2001 population benchmarks (as supplied by DIMIA) for age of persons born in Vietnam or the Middle East (15-24, 25-34, 35-54, 55 plus. The 16-24-year-old population was estimated from this information for the purpose of weighting), and gender at the national level (eight cells per language group); and
- ABS 2001 population benchmarks (special run by ABS), for age of persons born in Australia (16-24, 25-34, 35-54, 55 plus) whose parents were born in Vietnam or the Middle East, by gender at the national level (eight cells per language group).

Household population targets for the original immigrant file (n=1001) were based on ABS population benchmarks from the 2001 census (special run), using number of residents aged 16 or older in the household (one, two, three or four plus), where at least one person was born in Vietnam/Middle East, or had a parent born in Vietnam/Middle East, at the national level.

For the final merged data file (n=7001), population targets for the migrant component were based on a special ABS run with a final level of geographic precision (state capital/rest of state compared with national for the original migrant component data file) and the same age ranges, but with accurate counts for the 16-24 age group. Due to the number of empty cells, the final migrant sample geographic stratification within the merged file was Sydney/Melbourne/other, giving 24 cells in total.

## 6 Comparison with the 2000 ICVS

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Direct comparisons with the previous cycle of the ICVS in 2000 should be made with caution due to the methodological differences between the two surveys. For example, the approach taken in 2000 involved the White Pages Plus One method of sample selection, which involves selecting residential telephone numbers at random from the telephone directory and altering the last digit. Both the number selected from the directory and the altered number were used. The 2004 survey used the RDD method, which involves retaining the six-digit prefix of known telephone numbers and randomly generating the last four digits. Both methods are designed to increase the chance of selecting unlisted or not yet listed numbers. In addition, the maximum number of telephone calls made to make contact with a household was six in the 2000 survey compared with 15 in 2004. This extended call regime in 2004 was designed to enhance the representation of young people, single-person households and employed people. These differences in approach may have affected comparability in rates of victimisation between the two survey cycles, producing higher rates in the 2004 survey than might have otherwise been produced.

Adjustments were made to totals to include only those types of crime included in both the 2000 and 2004 surveys. As shown in Table 8, the five-year rate of overall victimisation showed a small but statistically significant decline over the two time points, from 55 per cent of persons in 2000 to 52 per cent in 2004. However, the only crime to decline significantly was personal theft not involving burglary or violence. This is a relatively minor but high volume crime. One-year rates are more indicative of current crime conditions and the overall percentage of persons in each sample who reported at least one victimisation in the 12-month period prior to the survey declined from 24 per cent to 17 per cent, a statistically significant drop. Crimes showing significant declines were personal theft, burglary and theft from motor vehicles.

**Table 8: Comparative rates of victimisation, 2000 and 2004 (per cent)**

	One-year rates		Five-year rates	
	2000	2004	2000	2004
Total victims	24	17*	55	52*
Assault/threats	6	5	19	18
Robbery	1	1	4	3
Personal theft	7	4*	18	14*
Burglary	4	3*	14	13
Attempted burglary	3	2	11	10
Motor vehicle theft	2	1	7	7
Theft from motor vehicle	7	5*	19	19
Motorcycle theft	0.1	0.1	1	1
Bicycle theft	2	1	7	6

\* difference is significant p<0.05

Totals for 2000 have been adjusted to include only those crimes included in the 2004 survey. Due to other adjustments made to the 2000 datafile to ensure compatibility with the 2004 survey, figures differ from those published in Carcach and Makkai 2003.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, International Crime Victimization Survey, 2000 and 2004 [computer files]

## References

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## Appendix A

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PRES1 IF SAMPLE TYPE 2 (HAD APPROACH LETTER) GO TO S1 INTRO A. OTHERS (HAVE NOT BEEN SENT APPROACH LETTER) GO TO S1 INTRO B.

S1 INTRO A Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (...) calling on behalf of the United Nations from the Social Research Centre. We're conducting an important study about crime and community safety in your area

I'm calling to follow up a letter that was sent to your household, which explains the study. Do you remember receiving the letter?

INTRO B Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (...) calling on behalf of the United Nations from the Social Research Centre. We're conducting an important study about crime and community safety in your area, it's being conducted in over 60 countries, and the results will be used by the Australian Institute of Criminology to better understand the kinds of crimes that might go unreported.

IF NECESSARY It will take just a couple of minutes of your time.

1. Yes/continue (GO TO S3)
2. No
3. Not sure

S2 I'll just read out what's in the letter. (READ FROM LETTER AS NECESSARY.)

1. Continue

S3 First of all, I want to assure you that your answers will be strictly confidential and will only be grouped together with the responses of other people. You and your individual answers will not be identified.

May I ask you a few quick questions for the survey?

IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL If you want to verify that the survey is legitimate, or if you would like more information, you can call our 1800 number (1800 023 040), the Institute of Criminology during business hours on 1800 000 089, or you can check the Institute of Criminology's website at [www.aic.gov.au/research](http://www.aic.gov.au/research).

1. Yes, now (GO TO PRES5)
2. Yes, later (MAKE APPOINTMENT)
3. No, refused

S4 OK, that's fine, no problem, but could you just tell me the main reason you do not want to participate? Because that's important information for us.

1. No comment/just hung up
2. Too busy
3. Not interested
4. Too personal/intrusive
5. Don't like subject matter
6. Letter put me off
7. Don't believe surveys are confidential/privacy concerns
8. Silent number
9. Don't trust surveys/government
10. Never do surveys
11. 15 minutes is too long

- 
12. Get too many calls for surveys/telemarketing
  13. Other (SPECIFY)
  14. Too old/frail/deaf/unable to do survey
  15. Not a residential number (business, etc.)
  16. Will only do survey if send letter

PRES4b IF S4=16 (WILL ONLY DO SURVEY IF SEND LETTER) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO TERMINATION SCRIPT 1.

S4b Would you like us to mail, fax or e-mail you a copy of the letter?

1. Mail (VERIFY ADDRESS DETAILS FROM SAMPLE/COLLECT ADDRESS DETAILS)
2. Fax (COLLECT FAX NUMBER)
3. E-mail (COLLECT AND CHECK E-MAIL ADDRESS)

S5a LOTE interview required? (CODE BY OBSERVATION)

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO S6)

S5b Record language and call outcome as language difficulty.

1. Vietnamese
2. Chinese
3. Italian
4. Serbo-Croatian
5. Turkish
6. Greek
7. Hindi
8. Arabic
9. Other (SPECIFY)
10. Language not established

S6a We need to speak to one person in each household and it is very important that we randomly select that person.

So firstly, how many people usually live in your household, including yourself and any children?

1. Number given (SPECIFY) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 20)
2. Don't know/refused

PRES6b IF S6a CODE 1 = 1 (SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD), GO TO S10 INTROB.

S6b And how many of those are aged 16 years or over?

1. One (GO TO S10 INTRO B)
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five
6. Six
7. Seven

- 
8. Eight
  9. Nine
  10. Ten or more

S7a To help me select the person for this interview, could you please tell me the age, gender and initial or name of each of those <insert number from S6b> people, starting with the youngest.

IF NECESSARY We only ask for an initial or name for reference purposes, so you and I can be clear about who has been randomly selected from your household for the survey. I can assure you that names or initials are NOT stored in the computer.

COLLECT AGE (16-29, 30 OR OLDER) AND GENDER M/F FOR EACH.

S7b DISPROPORTIONATE CHANCE OF SELECTION ROUTINE: YOUNG PERSONS 16-29, 2.00 TIMES CHANCE OF SELECTION. MALES 30-65 PLUS, 1.35 TIMES CHANCE OF SELECTION. FEMALES 30-65 PLUS, 1.00 TIMES CHANCE OF SELECTION.

STORE AGE AND GENDER OF SELECTED PERSON.

S8 The person I need to speak to is (DISPLAY INITIAL/NAME, AGE AND GENDER). Is (he/she) available to come to the phone?

IF NOT AVAILABLE When would be a good time to call back to catch him/her?

1. Phone answerer selected – continue (GO TO S10 INTRO A)
2. Phone answerer selected – refuses to continue (GO TO S11)
3. Phone answerer/selected person not available to continue now (MAKE APPOINTMENT – SPECIFY WHO HAS BEEN SELECTED IN APPOINTMENT NOTE AND IF SPOKEN TO OR NOT)
4. Selected person available now (NOT phone answerer) (CONTINUE)
5. Phone answerer refuses to pass you to selected person (TERMINATE)

S9 RE-INTRODUCE TO SELECTED PERSON (OTHER THAN PHONE ANSWERER)

Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is (...) on behalf of the United Nations from the Social Research Centre calling.

We're conducting an important study about crime and community safety in your area, it's being conducted in over 60 countries, and the results will be used by the Australian Institute of Criminology to better understand the kinds of crimes that might go unreported.

ASSURE AS NECESSARY

I want to assure you that you and your individual answers will not be identified. Your answers are strictly confidential and will be grouped together with the responses of other people.

IF RESPONDENT IS SUSPICIOUS OR DOUBTFUL If you want to verify that the survey is legitimate, or if you would like more information, you can call our 1800 number (1800 023 040), the Institute of Criminology during business hours on 1800 000 089, or you can check the Institute of Criminology's website at [www.aic.gov.au/research](http://www.aic.gov.au/research).

NOW GO TO S10 INTRO B

S10 INTRO A May I ask you some more questions for the main part of the survey?

INTRO B May I ask you some questions for the survey?

---

IF NECESSARY The survey will take 15 minutes or so, depending on your answers.

1. Yes, now (GO TO S12)
2. Yes, later (MAKE APPOINTMENT)
3. No, refused

S11 OK, that's fine, no problem, but could you just tell me the main reason you do not want to participate. Because that's important information for us.

1. No comment/just hung up
2. Too busy
3. Not interested
4. Too personal/intrusive
5. Don't like subject matter
6. Letter put me off
7. Don't believe surveys are confidential/privacy concerns
8. Silent number
9. Don't trust surveys/government
10. Never do surveys
11. 15 minutes is too long
12. Get too many calls for surveys/telemarketing
13. Other (SPECIFY)
14. Too old/frail/deaf/unable to do survey
15. Not a residential number (business, etc.)
16. Will only do survey if send letter

PRES11b IF S11=16 (WILL ONLY DO SURVEY IF SEND LETTER) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO TERMINATION SCRIPT 1.

S11b Would you like us to mail, fax or e-mail you a copy of the letter?

1. Mail (VERIFY ADDRESS DETAILS FROM SAMPLE/COLLECT ADDRESS DETAILS)
2. Fax (COLLECT FAX NUMBER)
3. E-mail (COLLECT AND CHECK E-MAIL ADDRESS)

PRIVACY PREAMBLE

S12 Just to confirm, participation in this survey is entirely voluntary, and while we hope you'll answer all the questions, if there are any you don't want to answer just tell me so I can skip over them. Any information you provide is protected by strict privacy and confidentiality rules.

1. Continue

MONITORING PREAMBLE

S13 As part of our quality control procedures, parts of this interview may be monitored by my supervisor. Is that ok with you?

1. Monitor
2. Do not monitor

PRES15 IF S6b=1 (ONE PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD 16 PLUS) OR S6a=1 CODE 1 (SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO S16.

---

S15 RECORD GENDER

1. Male
2. Female

PROGRAMMER NOTE: GEOGRAPHIC QUOTA ONLY (NO AGE/GENDER QUOTA WITHIN LOCATION)

**CAR OWNERSHIP**

Q20 I'm going to start with some questions about crimes involving cars, so I first need to ask you about car ownership.

At any time in the past five years, that is, since 1999, has anyone in your household had a car, van or truck for private use?

INTERVIEWER NOTE Includes respondent's current household and any other household they may have lived in over the past five years.

INTERVIEWER NOTE Includes unregistered vehicles

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO Q25)

Q21 How many vehicles has your household had use of for most of that time?

IF NECESSARY So, for most of that time, have you been a one car household, a two car household, etc.

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five or more
6. Don't know

**MOTORCYCLE OWNERSHIP**

Q25 At any time in the past five years, has anyone in your household owned a moped, scooter or motorcycle?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO Q30)

Q26 And how many motorcycles/mopeds/scooters has your household had use of for most of the time?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five or more
6. Don't know

---

## **BICYCLE OWNERSHIP**

Q30 Has anyone in your household owned a bicycle over the past five years?

INTERVIEWER NOTE Includes children's bicycles.

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO Q32)

Q31 And how many bicycles has your household had use of for most of the time?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four
5. Five or more

Q32 I now want to ask you about crimes you or your household may have experienced during the past five years, which is since 1999 (PAUSE). Please take your time to try and remember any incident that might have happened over that time.

IF NECESSARY This is really important as we're trying to better understand the types of crime that might go unreported (as well as crime that gets reported).

1. Continue

## **THEFT OF CARS SCREENER**

PREQ35 IF Q20=1 (HAD VEHICLE FOR PRIVATE USE) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO PREQ50.

Q35 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their cars/vans/trucks stolen?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

## **THEFT FROM CARS SCREENER**

Q40 (Apart from this) Over the past five years have you or members of your household had something stolen from your car, for example a car stereo, or something that was left in your car? This includes theft of a part of the car, such as a car mirror or wheel.

INTERVIEWER NOTE Exclude thefts from car when car was stolen, and vandalism (e.g. bent aerial, deliberate scratches or graffiti).

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

## **THEFT OF MOTORCYCLE SCREENER**

PREQ50 IF Q25=1 (OWNED MOTORCYCLE) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO PREQ55.

Q50 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their mopeds/scooters/motorcycles stolen?

- 
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know

#### **THEFT OF BICYCLE SCREENER**

PREQ55 IF Q30=1 (OWNED BICYCLE) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO Q60.

Q55 Over the past five years have you or other members of your household had any of their bicycles stolen?

INTERVIEWER NOTE Includes children's bicycles.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

#### **BURGLARY/HOUSEBREAKING SCREENER**

Q60 Over the past five years, did anyone actually get into your home without permission, and steal or try to steal something? That's excluding thefts from garages, sheds or lock-ups.

INTERVIEWER NOTE Includes cellars. Do not count burglaries in second houses. Exclude unsuccessful attempts, i.e. damage to locks, doors or windows or scratches around the lock.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

#### **ATTEMPTED BURGLARY/HOUSEBREAKING SCREENER**

Q65 Apart from this, over the past five years, do you have any evidence that someone tried to get into your home unsuccessfully? For example, damage to locks, doors or windows or scratches around the lock.

INTERVIEWER NOTE Need STRONG evidence that someone actually tried to get in (e.g. came home and door was open), rather than e.g. 'kept getting phone calls' or 'thought someone was watching the place'.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q66 Next, I want to ask you some questions about what may have happened to you PERSONALLY. Please exclude things that you have mentioned already, or which happened to other members of your household.

1. Continue

#### **ROBBERY SCREENER**

Q70 Over the past five years has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you, or did anybody TRY to steal something from you by using force or threatening force?



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INTERVIEWER NOTE Pick-pocketing to be reported under the next question.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

#### **THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY SCREENER**

Q75 (READ SLOWLY)

Apart from theft involving force, there are many other types of theft of personal property, such as pick-pocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery or sports equipment. Over the past five years, have you personally been the victim of any of these thefts?

PROMPT AS NECESSARY Take your time, it's not always easy to remember these kinds of things. It could have been in the street, at work, on public transport (in a pub, at school, or on the beach, etc.).

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

#### **ASSAULTS/THREATS SCREENER**

Q85 I would now like to ask you some questions about violent crimes that you might have experienced.

(Apart from the incidents just covered) Over the past five years, have you been personally attacked (PAUSE) or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you? Just to explain what we're including...

PROMPT 1 This could have been at home or elsewhere, such at your workplace, in the street, on public transport (in a pub, at school, or on the beach, etc.).

PROMPT 2 And it could have been by someone you know; a close friend, a family member or your partner.

INTERVIEWER NOTE Include domestic assaults, road rage, violent bullying, going to aid of someone else and getting attacked/threatened, attacks/threats as part of job.

1. Yes (immediate)
2. Yes at Prompt 1
3. Yes at Prompt 2
4. No
5. Don't know
6. Refused

PREQ86 IF Q35=1 OR Q40=1 OR Q50=1 OR Q55=1 OR Q60=1 OR Q65=1 OR Q70=1 OR Q75=1 OR Q85=1, 2 OR 3 (BEEN VICTIM OF CRIME) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO Q280.

Q86 I'm now going to go back to ask you about the crimes you said had happened to you or your household.

- 
1. Continue

### **THEFT OF CAR – DETAILS**

PREQ100 IF Q35=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ110.

Q100 First of all, you mentioned the theft of a car. When did this happen? Was this:  
(READ OUT)

(IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONCE IN 2003: CODE 2)

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q102)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q102)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q102)

Q101 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q102 (The last time) did this theft happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC. AS CODE 1.

1. AT your own home/residence
2. NEAR your own home/residence
3. Elsewhere in city or local area
4. At work
5. Elsewhere in Australia
6. Overseas
7. Don't know

Q103 (The last time this happened) was the car/van/truck ever recovered?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q104 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q105 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

- 
1. Very serious
  2. Fairly serious
  3. Not very serious
  4. Don't know/refused

#### **THEFT FROM CARS – DETAILS**

PREQ110 IF Q40=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ140.

Q110 The theft FROM your car that you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it:  
(READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q112)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q112)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q112)

Q111 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q112 (The last time) did this theft happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC. AS CODE 1.

1. AT your own home/residence
2. NEAR your own home/residence
3. Elsewhere in city or local area
4. At work
5. Elsewhere in Australia
6. Overseas
7. Don't know

Q113 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO Q119)
3. Don't know (GO TO Q119)

Q115 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

1. Yes, satisfied (GO TO Q119)
2. No, dissatisfied
3. Don't know/neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (GO TO Q119)

---

Q116 Why were you dissatisfied? PROBE Are there any other reasons why you were dissatisfied?

(ACCEPT MULTIPLES)

1. Didn't do enough
2. Were not interested
3. Didn't find or apprehend the offender
4. Didn't recover my property/goods
5. Didn't keep me properly informed
6. Didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
7. Were slow to arrive
8. Other reasons
9. Don't know

Q119 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

#### **THEFT OF MOTORCYCLES – DETAILS**

PREQ140 IF Q50=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ150.

Q140 The theft of your moped/scooter/motorcycle that you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q142)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q142)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q142)

Q141 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q142 (The last time) did this theft happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC. AS CODE 1.

1. AT your own home/residence

- 
2. NEAR your own home/residence
  3. Elsewhere in city or local area
  4. At work
  5. Elsewhere in Australia
  6. Overseas
  7. Don't know

Q143 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report it to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q144 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

#### **BICYCLE THEFT – DETAILS**

PRE Q150 IF Q55=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ160.

Q150 The bicycle theft you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003)

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q152)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q152)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q152)

Q151 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q152 (The last time) did this theft happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC. AS CODE 1.

1. AT your own home/residence
2. NEAR your own home/residence
3. Elsewhere in city or local area
4. At work

- 
5. Elsewhere in Australia
  6. Overseas
  7. Don't know

Q153 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report it to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q154 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

#### **BURGLARY/HOUSEBREAKING – DETAILS**

PREQ160 IF Q60=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ180.

Q160 You said that someone got into your home without permission and stole or tried to steal something in the last five years. When did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q161i)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q161i)
4. Don't know (GO TO Q161i)

Q161 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q161i The last time this happened, was any member of your household at home?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO Q162)
3. Don't know (GO TO Q162)

Q161ii Was any member of your household aware of the presence of the burglars?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

- 
- Q162 (The last time this happened) was anything actually stolen?
- IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q166)
- Q163 What do you estimate roughly was the value of the property stolen, including the value of any property damage?
- ENCOURAGE BEST GUESS
- IF RESPONDENT UNCLEAR, ASK FOR REPLACEMENT VALUE OR REPAIR COSTS
1. Amount given (SPECIFY). RECORD WHOLE DOLLARS, NO DECIMAL POINT. ALLOWABLE RANGE 1-999,999. DISPLAY RESPONSE TO INTERVIEWER AND ASK INTERVIEWER TO CONFIRM VALUE.
  2. Don't know (AVOID)
  3. Refused
- Q166 Did you or anyone else report the last burglary/housebreaking to the police?
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q170)
  3. Don't know (GO TO 172)
- Q168 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?
1. Yes, satisfied (GO TO Q172)
  2. No, dissatisfied
  3. Don't know/neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (GO TO Q172)
- Q169 Why were you dissatisfied? PROBE Are there any other reasons why you were dissatisfied?
- (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)
1. Didn't do enough
  2. Were not interested
  3. Didn't find or apprehend the offender
  4. Didn't recover my property (goods)
  5. Didn't keep me properly informed
  6. Didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
  7. Were slow to arrive
  8. Other reasons
  9. Don't know
- (NOW GO TO Q172)
- Q170 Can you tell me why you didn't report it? IF NO CLEAR ANSWER Can you tell me a little more?
- (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)
1. Not serious enough/no loss/kid's stuff

- 
2. Solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
  3. Inappropriate for police/police not necessary
  4. Reported to other authorities instead
  5. My family resolved it
  6. No insurance
  7. Police could do nothing/lack of proof
  8. Police won't do anything about it
  9. Fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
  10. Didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
  11. Other reasons
  12. Don't know

Q172 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you and your household? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

Q173 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of this type of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?

1. Yes (GO TO PREQ180)
2. No
3. Don't know

Q174 Do you feel the services of a SPECIALISED agency to help victims of this type of crime would have been useful for you or anyone else in your household after this incident?

1. No, not useful
2. Yes useful
3. Don't know

#### **ATTEMPTED BURGLARY/HOUSEBREAKING – DETAILS**

PREQ180 IF Q65=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ190.

Q180 You mentioned an incident when someone tried to get into your home but didn't succeed. When did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q182)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q182)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q182)

Q181 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times



- 
5. Five times or more
  6. Don't know

Q182 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report the attempted burglary/ housebreaking to the police?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q183 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you or your household? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

#### **ROBBERY – DETAILS**

PREQ190 IF Q70=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO Q210.

Q190 You mentioned an incident when someone stole something from you or tried to steal something from you using force or threatening to use force. When did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q192)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q192)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q192)

Q191 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q192 (The last time) did this theft with force happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC. AS CODE 1.

1. AT your own home/residence

- 
2. NEAR your own home/residence
  3. Elsewhere in city or local area
  4. At work
  5. Elsewhere in Australia
  6. Overseas
  7. Don't know
- Q205 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?
1. Very serious
  2. Fairly serious
  3. Not very serious
  4. Don't know
- Q195 Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q198)
  3. Don't know (GO TO Q198)
- Q196 What was it? (MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)
1. Knife (GO TO Q197)
  2. Gun
  3. Other weapon/stick (GO TO Q197)
  4. Something used as a weapon (GO TO Q197)
  5. Don't know (GO TO Q197)
- Q196a Was it a handgun or a long gun?
- NOTE: LONG GUNS INCLUDE SHOTGUNS, RIFLES OR MACHINEGUNS.
1. Handgun
  2. Long gun (rifle, machinegun)
  3. Don't know
- Q197 (Was the weapon/Were any of the weapons) actually used?
- COUNT WEAPON AS USED:
- KNIFE/OTHER WEAPON/STICK: THREATENED WITH IT, OR VICTIM IN PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE WEAPON.
- GUN: THREATENED WITH IT OR BULLET FIRED.
1. Yes
  2. No
- Q198 Did the offender actually steal something from you?
1. Yes
  2. No

---

Q199 (The last time this happened) did you or anyone else report the robbery to the police?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO PREQ210)
3. Don't know (GO TO PREQ2105)

Q201 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

1. Yes, satisfied (GO TO PREQ210)
2. No, dissatisfied
3. Don't know/neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (GO TO PREQ210)

Q202 For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason.

(ACCEPT MULTIPLES)

1. Didn't do enough
2. Were not interested
3. Didn't find or apprehend the offender
4. Didn't recover my property (goods)
5. Didn't keep me properly informed
6. Didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
7. Were slow to arrive
8. Other reasons
9. Don't know

Q206 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of this type of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?

1. Yes (GO TO PREQ210)
2. No
3. Don't know

Q207 Do you feel the services of a SPECIALISED agency to help victims of this type of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?

1. No, not useful
2. Yes, useful
3. Don't know

#### **THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY – DETAILS**

PREQ210 IF Q75=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO PREQ250.

Q210 You mentioned earlier that you'd been the victim of some other theft of personal property, like pick-pocketing, or the theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, sports equipment, etc. When did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN A VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, ASK IF THIS HAPPENED AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q212)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q212)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q212)

---

Q211 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q212 (The last time) did this theft happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

INCLUDE INCIDENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN GARAGES, DRIVES ETC. AS CODE 1.

1. AT your own home/residence
2. NEAR your own home/residence
3. Elsewhere in city or local area
4. At work
5. Elsewhere in Australia
6. Overseas
7. Don't know

Q213 (The last time this happened) When the theft occurred, had you put the stolen item down or stored it somewhere, or did you have it with you?

1. Had put it down/stored it when stolen
2. Had it with me when stolen
3. Don't know

Q214 (The last time) did you or anyone else report that incident to the police?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q215 Taking everything into account, how serious was the incident for you? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

#### **ASSAULTS AND THREATS – DETAILS**

PREQ250 IF Q85=1, 2 OR 3 (HAS BEEN VICTIM OF ASSAULT OR THREAT) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO Q280a.

Q250 The attack or threat that you mentioned, when did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)

IF NECESSARY We are talking about the time you mentioned earlier when you were personally attacked, or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you.

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IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).

1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q252)
2. Last calendar year, in 2003
3. Before then (GO TO Q252)
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q252)

Q251 How often did it happen in 2003?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
6. Don't know

Q252 (The last time) did this incident happen AT your own home, NEAR your own home, elsewhere in your city or local area, at work, elsewhere in Australia, or did it happen overseas?

IF VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, ASK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED.

1. AT your own home/residence
2. NEAR your own home/residence
3. Elsewhere in city or local area
4. At work
5. Elsewhere in Australia
6. Overseas
7. Don't know

Q268 Taking every thing into account, how serious was the incident for you? Was it very serious, fairly serious, or not very serious?

1. Very serious
2. Fairly serious
3. Not very serious
4. Don't know

Q253 How many people were involved in committing the offence?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three or more people
4. Don't know

Q254 (About the last incident) did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight at the time of the offence?

IF MORE THAN ONE OFFENDER, COUNT AS KNOWN IF AT LEAST ONE KNOWN.

IF KNOWN BY SIGHT AND KNOWN BY NAME, RECORD KNOWN BY NAME.

1. Did not know offender (GO TO Q256)
2. (At least one) known by sight (GO TO Q256)
3. (At least one) known by name

- 
4. Did not see offender (GO TO Q256)
- Q255 (Was the offender/Were any of them) your spouse, ex-spouse, partner, boyfriend, girlfriend, a relative or a close friend, or someone you work with?
- MEANS RELATIONSHIP AT TIME OF THE OFFENCES.
- IF UNCLEAR, PROBE WHETHER EX-SPOUSE, EX-PARTNER, EX-BOYFRIEND AT TIME OF THE OFFENCE.
- (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)
1. Spouse, partner (at the time)
  2. Ex-spouse, ex-partner (at the time)
  3. Boyfriend/girlfriend (at the time)
  4. Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend (at the time)
  5. Relative
  6. Close friend
  7. Someone he/she works/worked with
  8. Other (SPECIFY)
  9. Refuses to say
- Q256 Can you tell me, were you threatened, or was force actually used?
1. Threatened only
  2. Force used
  3. Don't know (GO TO Q262)
- Q257 Did (any of) the offender(s) have a knife, a gun, another weapon or something used as a weapon?
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q260)
  3. Don't know (GO TO Q260)
- Q258 What was it? MULTIPLES ACCEPTED
1. Knife
  2. Gun
  3. Other weapon/stick
  4. Something used as a weapon
  5. Don't know
- Q259 (Was the weapon/Were any of the weapons) actually used?
- COUNT WEAPON AS USED IF:
- FOR KNIFE/OTHER WEAPON/STICK: THREATENED WITH IT, OR VICTIM IN PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE WEAPON.
- FOR GUN: THREATENED WITH IT OR BULLET FIRED.
1. Yes
  2. No

- 
- Q260 (Just to check) Did you suffer a physical injury?
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q262)
- Q261 Did you see a doctor or any other medical person as a result?
1. Yes
  2. No
- Q262 Did you or anyone else report that last incident to the police?
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q266)
  3. Don't know (GO TO Q266)
- Q264 On the whole, were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?
1. Yes, satisfied (GO TO Q269)
  2. No, dissatisfied
  3. Don't know/neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (GO TO Q269)
- Q265 Why were you dissatisfied? PROBE Are there any other reasons why you were dissatisfied?
- (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)
1. Didn't do enough
  2. Were not interested
  3. Didn't find or apprehend the offender
  4. Didn't recover my property (goods)
  5. Didn't keep me properly informed
  6. Didn't treat me correctly/were impolite
  7. Were slow to arrive
  8. Other reasons
  9. Don't know
- (NOW GO TO Q269)
- Q266 Can you tell me why you didn't report it? IF NO CLEAR ANSWER Can you tell me a little more?
- (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)
1. Not serious enough
  2. Solved it myself/perpetrator known to me
  3. Inappropriate for police/police not necessary
  4. Reported to other authorities instead
  5. Didn't know who to report to
  6. Inability to communicate/speak English
  7. Embarrassed or ashamed (for myself or my community)
  8. Police could do nothing/lack of proof
  9. Police won't do anything about it
  10. Fear/dislike of the police/no involvement wanted with police
  11. Didn't dare (for fear of reprisal)
  12. Other reasons

- 
13. Don't know
- Q269 Do you regard the incident as a crime?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
- Q269a Do you feel you were assaulted or threatened because of your skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion?
- INTERVIEWER NOTE The assault or threat must be specifically because of race. Record 'reverse racism' as 'yes'. Record assaults or threats because of e.g. age or sexuality as 'no'.
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
- Q270 In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of this type of crime by giving information, or practical or emotional support. Did you or anyone else in your household have any contact with such a specialised agency after this incident?
1. Yes (GO TO Q280a)
  2. No
  3. Don't know
- Q271 Do you feel the services of a SPECIALISED agency to help victims of this type of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?
1. No, not useful
  2. Yes, useful
  3. Don't know
- FRAUD AND CYBER CRIME**
- Q280a Now I have a few questions about the internet.
- In the past five years, have you or anyone in your household had access to a HOME computer with an internet connection?
1. Yes
  2. No (GO TO Q286)
  3. Don't know (GO TO Q286)
- Q280b In the past five years, have you or anyone in your household purchased anything over the Internet by giving your credit card or bank account details on line?
- INTERVIEWER NOTE Purchases include investment, buying tickets.
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know/can't remember
- Q280c And in the past five years, have you purchased anything over the Internet where you paid in some other way, such as by paying an invoice when you received the goods or services?  
PROBE FOR METHOD OF PAYMENT.



- 
1. Yes, by credit card
  2. Yes, by cheque or money order
  3. Yes, by paying cash
  4. Yes, by transferring money directly to someone else's bank account
  5. No
  6. Don't know/can't remember
- PREQ281 IF Q280b=2 AND Q280c=5 (HAS HOME INTERNET CONNECTION, BUT NOT MADE ANY INTERNET PURCHASES) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO PREQ283.
- Q281 Can you tell me why you haven't you made any purchases over the internet? (MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)
1. Worried about security of giving credit card details over the internet
  2. Haven't seen anything I want to buy
  3. Prefer to buy elsewhere/deal in person
  4. Not good on computer/not confident with technology
  5. Don't have credit card/means of paying over the internet
  6. Other (SPECIFY)
  7. Don't know/refused
- (NOW GO TO Q286)
- PREQ283 IF Q280b=1 AND Q280c NOT 1, (GAVE BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS / CREDIT CARD DETAILS ON LINE ONLY) CONTINUE. OTHERS GO TO Q286.
- Q283 When you or someone else in the household bought something over the internet by giving credit card or bank account details on line, did you experience any of the following problems? (READ OUT) (MULTIPLES ACCEPTED)
1. The goods or services were not provided at all
  2. The goods or services did not match what was advertised (in terms of quantity or quality)
  3. More money was taken from your account than you agreed to
  4. Money was taken at another time that you didn't agreed to
  5. Other (SPECIFY)
  6. None of the above (GO TO Q286)
- Q283a When did this happen? Was it: (READ OUT)
- (We're talking about the time DISPLAY RESPONSE(S) TO Q283)
- IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).
1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q284)
  2. Last calendar year, in 2003
  3. Before then (GO TO Q28)
  4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q284)
- Q283b How often did it happen in 2003?
1. Once
  2. Twice
  3. Three times

- 
4. Four times  
5. Five times or more  
6. Don't know
- Q284 (The last time this happened) What is your best estimate of how much money you lost as a result? (Before any repayment by your insurance, the bank or legal action.)
1. None  
2. Amount given (SPECIFY)  
3. Don't know/can't remember  
4. Refused
- Q285 (The last time this happened) Did you report this to the police or other agency? (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)
1. Police  
2. Bank  
3. Other agency (SPECIFY)  
4. Don't know/can't remember  
5. Not reported
- Q286 (Excluding anything you have already mentioned) in the last five years, has anyone illegally used any of your credit or bank cards, or your card details, to buy things or withdraw cash?
1. Yes  
2. No (GO TO PREQ289)  
3. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO PREQ289)
- Q286a Was that: (READ OUT)
- IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN VICTIM MORE THAN ONCE, AND AT LEAST ONE TIME IN 2003: TYPE IN 2, LAST YEAR (2003).
1. This year, i.e. since 1 January 2004 (GO TO Q287)  
2. Last calendar year, in 2003  
3. Before then (GO TO Q287)  
4. Don't know/can't remember (GO TO Q287)
- Q286b How often did it happen in 2003?
1. Once  
2. Twice  
3. Three times  
4. Four times  
5. Five times or more  
6. Don't know
- Q287 (For the last time this happened) What is your best estimate of how much money you lost as a result? (Before any repayment by your insurance, the bank or legal action.)
1. None  
2. Amount given (SPECIFY)  
3. Don't know/can't remember  
4. Refused

---

Q288 (The last time this happened) Did you report this to the police or other agency? (ACCEPT MULTIPLES)

1. Police
2. Bank
3. Other agency (SPECIFY)
4. Don't know/can't remember
5. Not reported

PREQ289 IF Q280a=2 OR 3, DON'T HAVE HOME COMPUTER WITH INTERNET ACCESS, GO TO Q291a. OTHERS CONTINUE.

Q289 I'm going to read out a list of things that you may have experienced when using a home computer. At any time in the past five years, have you or anyone else in your household experienced: (READ OUT) ROTATE

STATEMENTS

1. Pop-ups or advertising
2. Spam or unsolicited mass mailings
3. Attacks on your computer, including viruses or hacking
4. Internet scams
5. False websites, for example, false bank websites asking you to verify banking information
6. Harassing email messages

RESPONSE FRAME

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q290 Does your home computer have regularly updated virus protection software installed on it?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Q291a Do you have access to a WORKPLACE computer with an internet connection?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Includes school/TAFE/university computer.

1. Yes (i.e. a different computer to home computer)
2. Workplace computer is same as home computer (GO TO Q300)
3. No (GO TO Q300)
4. Don't know (GO TO Q300)

Q291b I'm going to read out a list of things that you may have experienced when using a WORKPLACE computer. At any time in the last five years, when using a workplace computer, have you experienced: (READ OUT) ROTATE

INTERVIEWER NOTE May include previous workplace if within the last five years.

STATEMENTS

1. Pop-ups or advertising

- 
2. Spam or unsolicited mass mailings
  3. Attacks on your computer, including viruses or hacking
  4. Internet scams
  5. False websites, for example, false bank websites asking you to verify banking information
  6. Harassing email messages

#### RESPONSE FRAME

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

#### ATTITUDES TO CRIME

Q300 Now I would like to ask some questions about your area and your opinion of crime in your area.

How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel: (READ OUT CODES 1 TO 4)

IF RESPONDENT 'NEVER GOES OUT', STRESS Would you feel: (READ OUT CODES 1 TO 4)

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. (Cannot walk)
6. (Don't know/refused)

Q301 And how safe do you feel while waiting for or using public transport after dark? Do you feel: (READ OUT CODES 1 TO 4)

IF 'DON'T USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT AFTER DARK', CLARIFY AND CODE TO 5 OR 6.

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. (Never use public transportation/never use it after dark)
6. (No public transport in area)
7. Don't know/refused

Q344 How often do you personally go out in the evening for recreational purposes, for instance to go to a pub, restaurant, cinema or to see friends? Is this almost every day, at least once a week, at least once a month or less?

1. Almost every day
2. At least once a week
3. At least once a month
4. Less often
5. Never
6. Don't know

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Q302 What would you say are the chances that over the next 12 months, someone could try to break into your home? Do you think this it is: (READ OUT)

1. Very likely
2. Likely
3. Not likely
4. (Don't know)

Q303 How worried are you about being assaulted or threatened by anybody because of your skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion? Are you: (READ OUT)

1. Very worried
2. Somewhat worried
3. Not at all worried
4. (Don't know)
5. (Refused)

Q304 Over the last 12 months, how often have you seen evidence of drug use in the area where you live? For example, by finding used syringes, seeing people taking or using drugs, seeing people under the influence of drugs, or seeing people dealing in drugs. Was this: (READ OUT)

1. Often
2. From time to time
3. Rarely
4. Never
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

#### **POLICING QUESTIONS**

Q310 Taking everything into account, how good are the police in your area at controlling crime? Do you think they do: (READ OUT)

1. A very good job
2. A good job
3. A poor job
4. A very poor job
5. (Don't know)

#### **SENTENCING**

Q320 People have different ideas about the sentences that should be given to offenders.

Take for instance, the case of a 21-year-old man who is found guilty of housebreaking for the second time. This time he has taken a colour TV. Which ONE of the following do you consider the MOST appropriate for such a case? (READ OUT, REPEAT IF NECESSARY) (SINGLE RESPONSE)

IF MULTIPLE RESPONSE If you had to pick one, which one would it be?

1. A fine (GO TO Q330)
2. A prison sentence
3. Community service (includes any type of compensation or restitution/paying back the victim) (GO TO Q330)

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4. A suspended sentence (includes probation, good behaviour bond or peace bond) (GO TO Q330)
  5. Some other sentence (specify) (GO TO Q330)
  6. (Don't know) (GO TO Q330)
  7. Refused (GO TO Q330)

Q321 For how long do you think he should go to prison?

'6-12 MONTHS' MEANS: MORE THAN SIX BUT LESS THAN 12 MONTHS.

1. 1 month or less
2. 2-6 months
3. 6 months up to a year
4. 1 year
5. 2 years
6. 3 years
7. 4 years
8. 5 years
9. 6-10 years
10. 11-15 years
11. 16-20 years
12. 21-25 years
13. More than 25 years
14. Life sentence
15. Don't know

#### **PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION**

Q330 To analyse the results of this survey, we want to look at different types of households. To help us, can you please give me a little information about yourself and your household?

First, could you please tell me the year in which you were born?

1. Year given (SPECIFY) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1900 TO 1988)
2. Can't say
3. Refused

Q360 Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

1. No
2. Yes, Aboriginal (GO TO Q365)
3. Yes, Torres Strait Islander (GO TO Q365)
4. Refused

Q361 In which country were you born?

1. Australia (GO TO Q363)
2. Pacific Islands
3. United Kingdom/Ireland
4. New Zealand
5. North America
6. South and Central America or the Caribbean
7. Italy
8. Greece

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9. Turkey
  10. Other Europe
  11. Lebanon
  12. Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)
  13. North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)
  14. Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)
  15. Other Africa
  16. Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)
  17. South Asia (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)
  18. China
  19. Vietnam
  20. Other East or Southeast Asia
  21. Other (SPECIFY)
  22. Don't know
  23. Refused

Q362 In what year did you first arrive in Australia to live?

1. Year given (SPECIFY) (ALLOWABLE RANGE: 1900 TO 2004)
2. Don't know
3. Refused

Q363 In which country was your mother born?

1. Australia
2. Pacific Islands
3. United Kingdom/Ireland
4. New Zealand
5. North America
6. South and Central America or the Caribbean
7. Italy
8. Greece
9. Turkey
10. Other Europe
11. Lebanon
12. Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)
13. North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)
14. Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)
15. Other Africa
16. Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)
17. South Asia (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)
18. China
19. Vietnam
20. Other East or Southeast Asia
21. Other (SPECIFY)
22. Don't know
23. Refused

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Q364 In which country was your father born?

1. Australia
2. Pacific Islands
3. United Kingdom/Ireland
4. New Zealand
5. North America
6. South and Central America or the Caribbean
7. Italy
8. Greece
9. Turkey
10. Other Europe
11. Lebanon
12. Other Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia)
13. North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya)
14. Horn of Africa (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea)
15. Other Africa
16. Central Asia (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan)
17. South Asia (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh)
18. China
19. Vietnam
20. Other East or Southeast Asia
21. Other (SPECIFY)
22. Don't know
23. Refused

Q365 Do you speak a language other than English at home?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

Q366 Would you mind telling me your religion?

IF NECESSARY There's an option for 'none', 'don't know'

1. Christian (including Catholic, Protestant, Anglican)
2. Jewish
3. Islam
4. Buddhism
5. Hinduism
6. Sikhism
7. Other (SPECIFY)
8. None/atheist/agnostic
9. Don't know
10. Refused

Q356 What is your marital status?

1. Single (not married)
2. Married
3. Living together as a couple (but not married)



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4. Divorced/separated  
5. Widowed  
6. Refused
- Q350 What is your current main activity? Are you mainly:
1. Doing paid work  
2. Looking for work (unemployed)  
3. Doing home duties  
4. Retired/on a pension  
5. Studying (GO TO Q331)  
6. Doing something else (SPECIFY)  
7. Refused
- Q351 How many years of formal education or training did you have?
- COUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL, SECONDARY SCHOOL, APPRENTICESHIPS, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND UNIVERSITY COURSES – COUNT FULL TIME EQUIVALENT YEARS.
- INTERVIEWER NOTE Prep to Year 12 inclusive is usually 13 years.
1. None  
2. Years given (SPECIFY) (ALLOWABLE RANGE 1 TO 30)  
3. Don't know (AVOID)  
4. Refused
- Q331 Is the place you are living in now a: (READ OUT)
1. Flat or apartment (includes unit or villa)  
2. A terraced or row house  
3. A freestanding or semi-detached house  
4. Something else (SPECIFY)  
5. Refused
- Q331a Could I just confirm your postcode?
- DISPLAY FROM SAMPLE
1. Correct  
2. Edit/not provided in sample (SPECIFY) (ALLOWABLE RANGE: 0800 TO 8999)  
3. Don't know postcode (Specify suburb, town or locality)  
4. Can't say/refused
- Q358a How long have you lived at this postcode? Would it be: (READ OUT)
1. Less than 1 year  
2. 1 or more years, up to 3 years  
3. 3 or more years up to 5 years  
4. 5 or more years up to 10 years  
5. 10 years or more  
6. Don't know
- PREQ312 IF MARKET=1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14 (STATE CAPITAL LOCATION) GO TO Q352. OTHERS CONTINUE.

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Q312 (Just to confirm) Is that: (READ OUT)

1. A regional centre
2. A country town
3. A rural or remote area
4. (Don't know)

Q352 In which of the following broad categories is your household's combined weekly income AFTER deductions for tax? Is it: (READ OUT)

1. Less than \$400 per week (\$800 per fortnight, \$20,800 per year)
2. Between \$400 and \$599 (between \$20,801 and \$31,199 per year)
3. Between \$600 and \$899 (between \$31,200 and \$46,799 per year)
4. \$900 or more (\$1,800 per fortnight, \$46,800 per year)
5. Don't know
6. Refused

Q332 In order to help us understand why some homes are more at risk of crime than others, I'd like to ask you a few questions about the security of your home. Is your own home protected by any of the following: (READ OUT)

(ACCEPT MULTIPLES) (ROTATE 1 TO 8)

IF NECESSARY Assure respondent that data will be treated confidentially and anonymously

1. A burglar alarm (including 'back to base' alarm systems)
2. Special door locks, such as deadlocks (includes intercom/'buzzer' systems)
3. Special window locks, window grilles or door grilles
4. A dog that would detect a burglar
5. A high fence
6. A caretaker or security guard
7. A formal neighbourhood watch scheme
8. Friendly arrangements with neighbours to watch each other houses
9. Not protected by any of these
10. Respondent refuses to answer

Q341 Do you or anyone else in your household own a handgun, shotgun, rifle, or air rifle?

1. Yes
2. No (GO TO Q400a)
3. Refused (GO TO Q400a)
4. Don't know (GO TO Q400a)

Q342 Could you tell me which sort of gun or guns you own? (READ OUT)

(ACCEPT MULTIPLES)

1. Handgun
2. Shotgun
3. Rifle
4. Air rifle
5. Something else (SPECIFY)
6. Refused
7. Don't know

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Q343 For what reason do you own the gun(s)?

(ACCEPT MULTIPLES)

1. For hunting
2. Target shooting (sports)
3. As part of a collection (collector's item)
4. For crime prevention/protection
5. In armed forces or the police
6. Because it has always been in our family/home
7. Farm use (pest control/putting down animals/culling)
8. Other (SPECIFY)
9. Refused

PREQ367 IF Q341=1 CONTINUE ELSE GO TO Q400a.

Q367 Does the owner of the gun(s) in your home have a firearm licence?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

Q368 (Is this gun/Are these guns) registered?

1. Yes, all of them
2. Yes, some of them
3. No, none of them
4. Don't know
5. Refused

Q369 (Is it/Are they) stored in a locked cabinet?

1. Yes, all of them
2. Yes, some of them
3. No, none of them
4. Don't know
5. Refused

Q400a (Just to confirm) Is the number I have called you on a silent number, or is it a number listed in the White Pages?

1. Yes, it is a silent number
2. No, it is listed in the White Pages
3. Not sure (AVOID)
4. Refused

Q400b And finally, excluding mobile phone numbers, dedicated faxes, modems or business phone numbers, how many phone numbers do you have in your household? IF NECESSARY This may include the one I've called you on.

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

- 
5. Five
  6. Six or more
  7. Don't know (AVOID)
  8. Refused
- Q400 I would like to thank you very much on behalf of the Institute of Criminology and the Social Research Centre for your co-operation in this survey. We realise that we have been asking you some difficult questions.
- IF NECESSARY CLARIFY The Institute of Criminology is managing the Australian component of the study on behalf of the United Nations.
- If you have any queries or concerns about the survey, I have a number I can give you if you like.
- I can give our 1800 number (1800 023 040) or you could call the Institute of Criminology during business hours on 1800 000 089, or you could check the Institute of Criminology's website at [www.aic.gov.au/research](http://www.aic.gov.au/research).
- The results of the survey will be published on the AIC website in about a year's time ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)).
- Q401 RECORD LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW
1. English
  2. Vietnamese
  3. Arabic
  4. Other (SPECIFY)
- Q402 RECORD INTERVIEWER ID IN DATA (FOR ANALYSIS BY MALE/FEMALE INTERVIEWER).
- Q403 TYPE OF INTERVIEW
1. Normal interview
  2. Refusal conversion