

APPENDIX C

**Office of Economic and Statistical Research
Office of the Government Statistician**



Summary Report Safe and Secure Survey

prepared for

**Department of Communities
(on behalf of the Seniors Task Force)**

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Research
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Safe and Secure Survey

Summary Report

1.0 Overview

1.1 Objective

The objective of the survey was to obtain information about public attitudes to crime and fear of crime in Queensland. This survey was conducted on behalf of the Seniors Taskforce and represents a collaborative effort between the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), the Department of Communities, the Crime and Misconduct Commission (CMC) and the Queensland Police Service.

1.2 Data Collection and Processing

The data described in the following report were collected using the Safe and Secure Survey conducted by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research in September 2005. The survey was conducted by telephone and approximately 1,200 interviews of respondents aged 16 years and over, were completed spanning all of ten regions in Queensland (see Figure 1).

A detailed description of the survey methodology, operational outcomes and derivation of estimates is available in the accompanying technical report.

1.3 Survey Output

This report summarises data for the whole of Queensland broken down by demographics and by the ten survey regions.

Results presented in this report represent population estimates calculated from the sample. These figures are benchmarked to an estimated population of Queensland over the age of 16 years in private dwellings of 3,104,733 and an estimated number of households of 1,451,595. The adult population is benchmarked at the age (five categories) by sex by metropolitan versus non-metropolitan level, while households are benchmarked at the level of the 10 regions of the survey.

The population estimate differences discussed in this report are only those that were statistically significant. In general, a difference in survey estimates was considered significant if the 95 per cent confidence intervals for the two estimates did not overlap. This is a conservative test designed to ensure that the probability of incorrectly declaring a difference to be significant is kept to about 1%.

Graphs of estimates also include ‘error bars’ which show the upper and lower 95% confidence intervals associated with each estimate.

Some questions discussed in this report relate primarily to the household unit and hence a demographic breakdown has not been provided. Where demographic detail has been provided, the demographic characteristics are those of persons living in households.

Figure 1: Queensland Household Survey Regions



1.4 Quality Control and Assurance AS / NZS ISO 9001 - 2000

The Office of The Government Statistician is Certified to Australian Standard®
AS / NZS ISO 9001 – 2000 Quality Systems Model for quality assurance in design,
development, production, installation and servicing.

All work undertaken for this project was in accordance with the Quality System

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2.0 Summary of Responses

This section provides a summary of responses to each survey question.

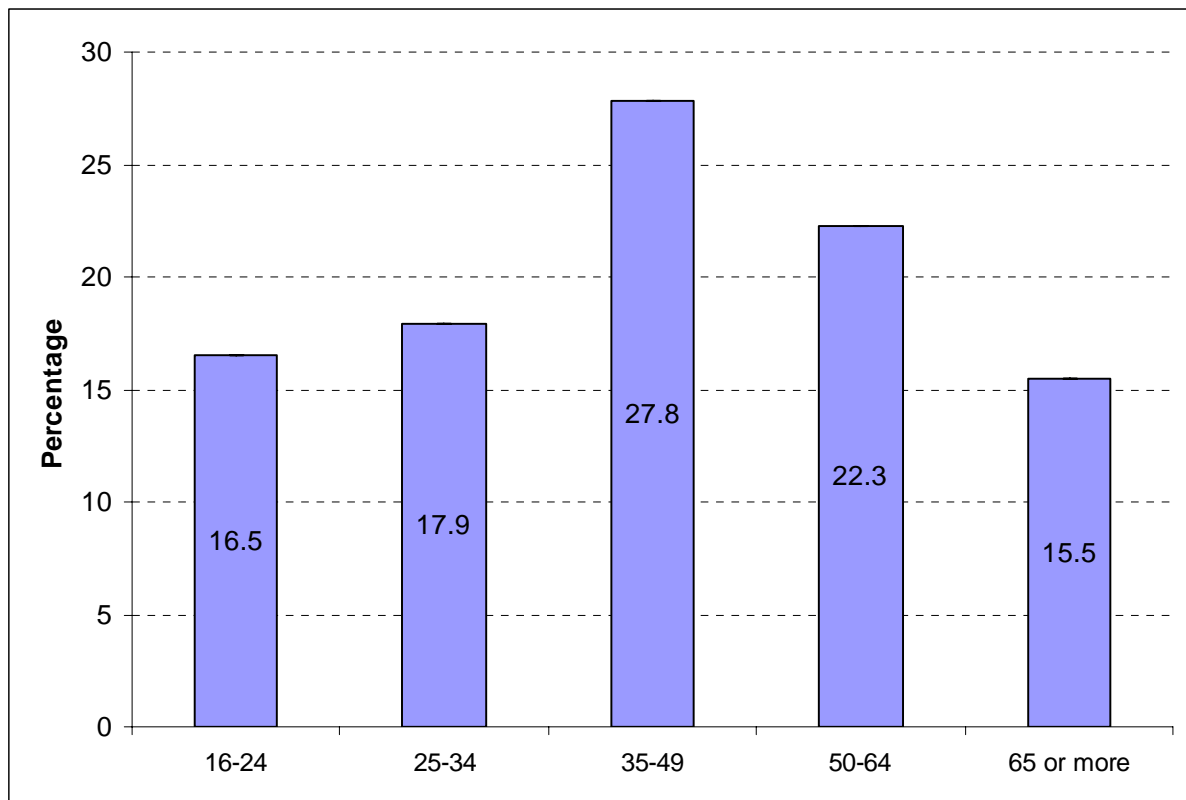
2.1 Age

Respondents were asked: *Could you please tell me your age?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, in Queensland, 16.5% were aged between 16 and 24, 17.9% between 25 and 34, 27.8% between 35 and 49, 22.3% between 50 and 64 and 15.5% were aged 65 or more (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Age



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

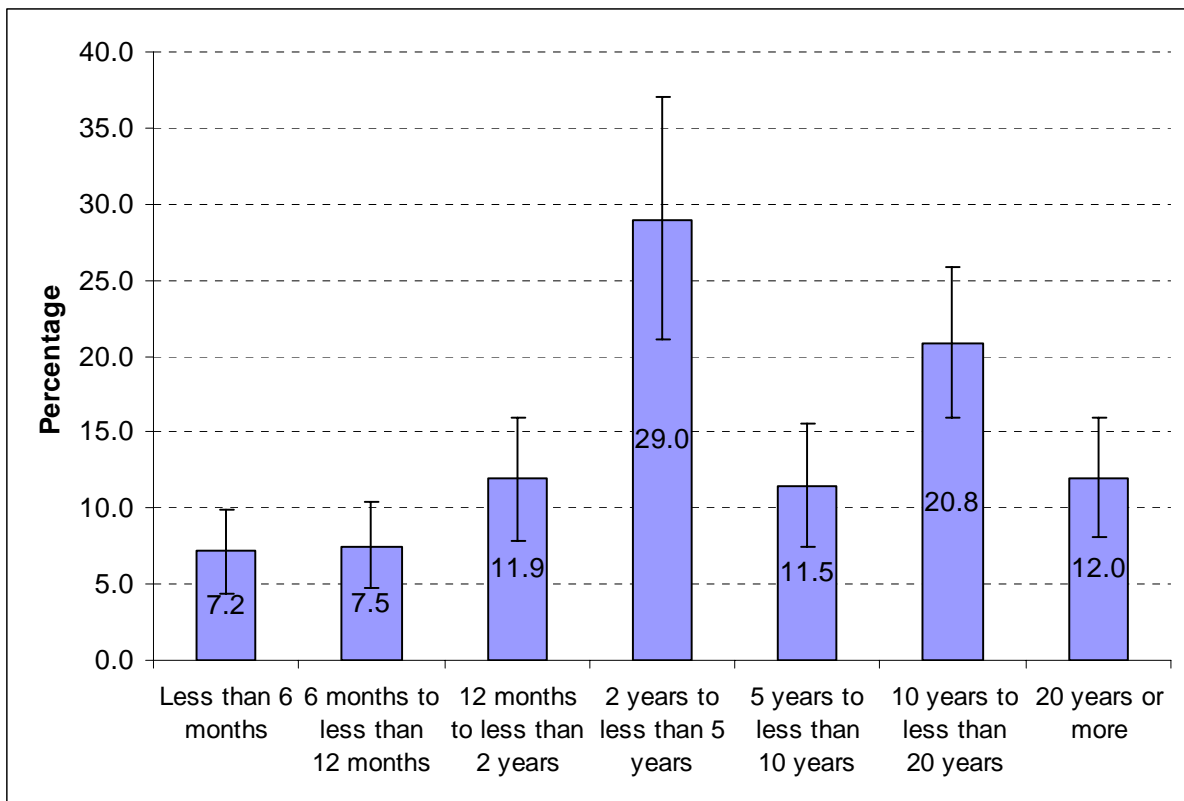
2.2 Length of time at present address

Respondents were asked: *How long have you lived at your present address?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 55.6% have lived at their present address for less than 5 years, 11.5% between 5 and 10 years and 20.8% have lived there between 10 and 20 years. 12.0% have lived there 20 years or more.

Figure 3: Length of time at present address.



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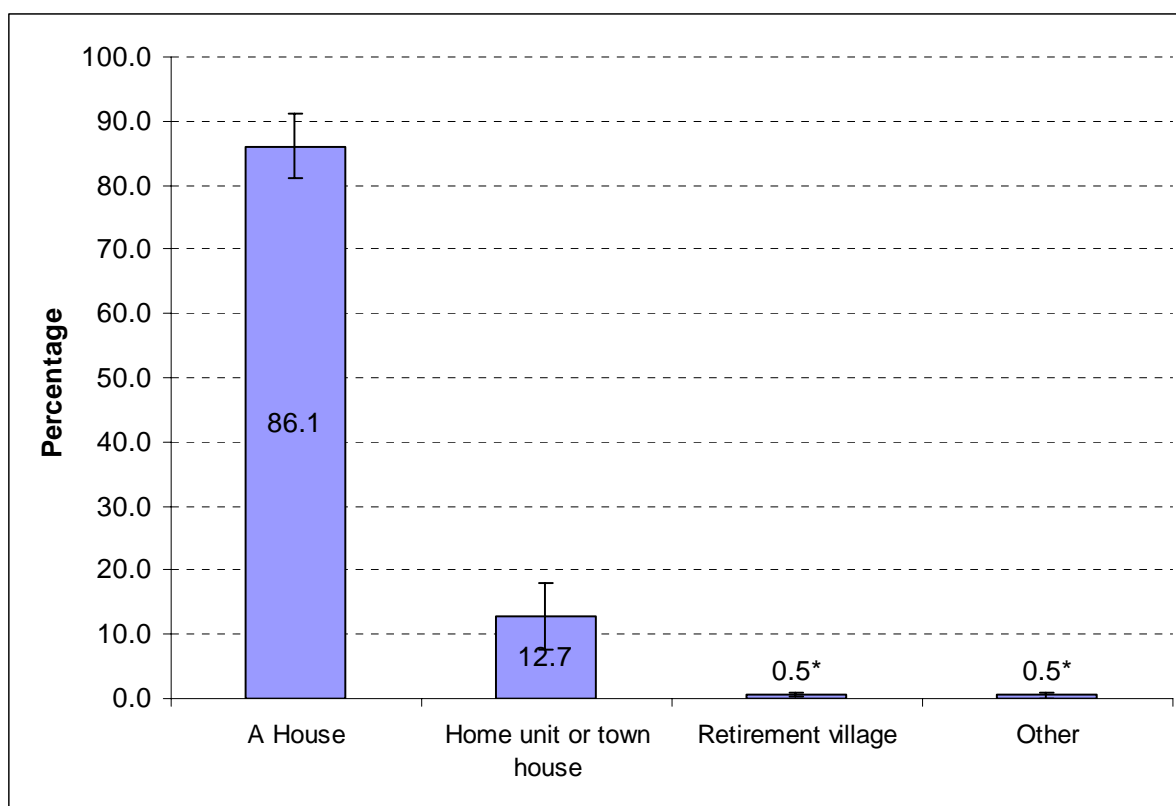
2.3 Type of Accommodation

Respondents were asked: *Do you live in.....?*

Overall

- A vast majority (86.1%) of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over live in a house. 12.7% live in a home unit or town house.

Figure 4: Type of Accommodation



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

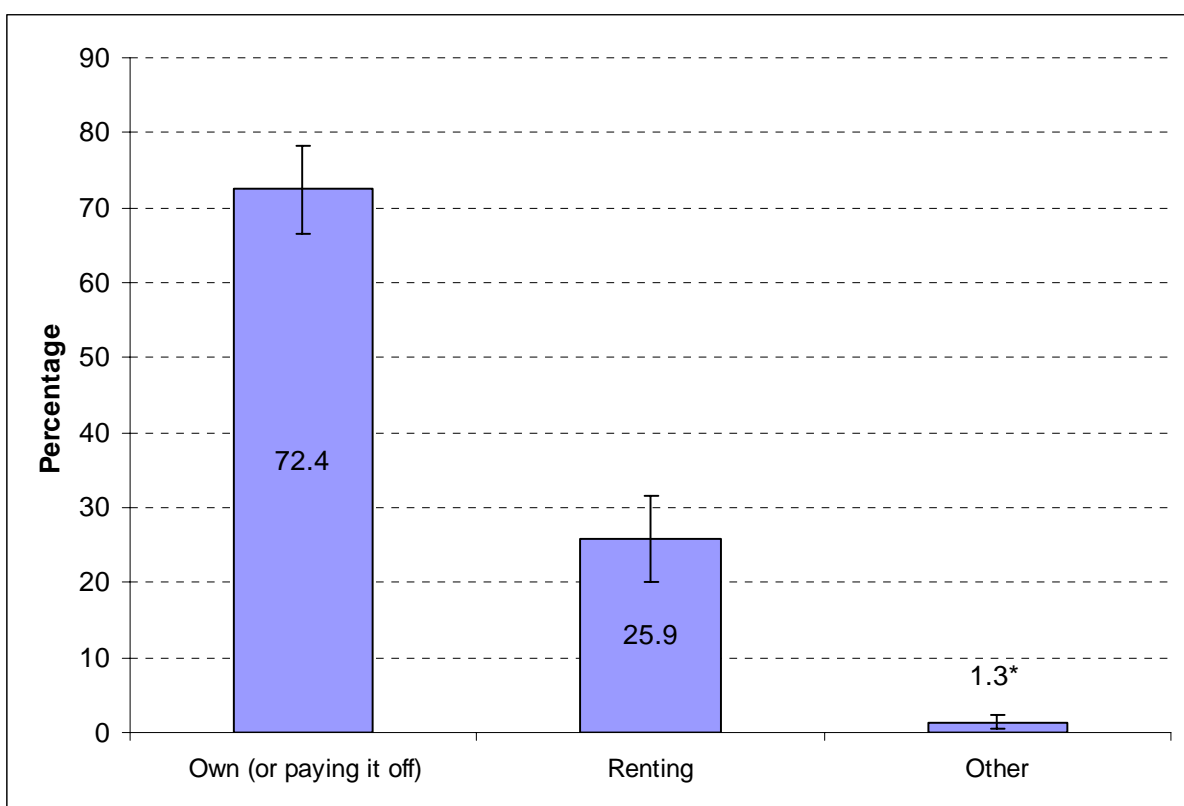
2.4 Ownership of residence

Respondents were asked: *Do you own your residence or are you renting?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the majority (72.4%) own their residence or are paying it off. Approximately one quarter of people reported renting (25.9%).

Figure 5: Ownership of residence



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.5 Fear of crime

Respondents were asked: *At one time or another, most of us have experienced fear about becoming the victim of crime. Some crimes probably frighten you more than others. We are interested in how concerned people are in everyday life of being a victim of different kinds of crimes, including serious crimes.*

(a) On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means you are NOT AFRAID AT ALL and 10 means you are VERY AFRAID, how afraid are you of...?

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, most people responded to this question in the lower scale categories, indicating that people were generally not afraid of crime. A higher percentage of people reported that they were not afraid at all of being murdered (50.7%), raped or sexually assaulted (49.1%), or having their bag snatched (43.4%) than for the other types of crimes (see Table 1 over page).

Table 1: Fear of crime

<i>Type of Crime</i>	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)	6 (%)	7 (%)	8 (%)	9 (%)	10 (%)	Don't Know (%)	Refused (%)
Be cheated or conned out of your money	25.3	10.6	16.3	11.3	15.2	2.2	5.5*	6.6*	1.0*	5.7*	0.0**	0.0**
Have someone break into your home while you were away	19.3	10.7	10.3	6.3*	18.6	7.0	7.7	9.5	4.8*	5.7	0.0**	-
Have someone break into your home while you were there	28.0	13.1	7.9	7.3*	13.6	6.3*	7.1*	7.4*	2.1*	6.7	0.0**	-
Be raped or sexually assaulted	49.1	9.8	5.9*	3.0*	7.3*	3.1**	5.0*	3.0	4.1*	8.8	0.5**	-
Be murdered	50.7	6.6*	6.4*	4.4*	5.7	5.8*	2.5*	5.9*	0.8*	10.5	0.3**	-
Be attacked by someone with a weapon	28.9	12.9	10.6*	7.7*	10.6	5.3	8.1*	6.0*	2.0*	7.4	0.1**	-
Have your car stolen	27.3	13.0	9.7	6.6	18.6	3.2	5.4*	5.9*	4.6*	4.4	0.9*	-
Be robbed or mugged on the street	27.6	14.0	12.3	7.4*	13.4	5.2*	7.9*	4.5	1.2*	6.3	0.0**	-
Have your property damaged by vandals	25.2	12.7	8.7*	10.3*	15.8	6.7*	4.9	10.4*	1.3*	3.6	0.0**	0.0**
Have your bag snatched	43.4	11.0*	8.8*	4.8*	8.8	4.5*	5.0*	6.0*	1.7*	5.1*	0.3**	-

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** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

Being conned or cheated out of money

The percentage of persons who reported in the low fear range (1-3) for being conned or cheated out of their money is greater for those 65 or more (66.8%) than for those aged 35 to 64 (48.5%).

Having someone break into your home

The percentage who reported in the low fear range (1-3) for having someone break into their home while they were there is greater for those aged 65 or more (66.0%) than for those aged 16 to 34 (39.6%).

Being raped or sexually assaulted

The percentage who reported in the low fear range (1-3) for being raped or sexually assaulted is greater for those aged 65 or more (75.2%) than for those aged 16 to 34 (53.5%). In addition, the percentage who reported in the high fear range (7-10) for being raped or sexually assaulted is greater for those aged 16 to 34 (33.0%*) than those aged 65 or more (9.9%*).

The percentage who reported in the low fear range (1-3) for being raped or sexually assaulted is greater for males (89.0%) than for females (41.2%), The percentage who reported in the mid range (4-6) is greater for females (24.3%*) than for males (2.5%*) and the percentage of people who reported in the high range (7-10) is greater for females (33.7%) than for males (8.1%*).

Having your car stolen

The percentage who reported in the low fear range (1-3) for having their car stolen is greater for those aged 16 to 34 (62.8%) than for those age 35 to 64 (42.2%). Further, the percentage who reported in the high fear range for having their car stolen (7-10) is greater for those aged 35 to 64 (27.9%) than for those aged 16 to 34 (13.2%) and those aged 65 or more (12.9%).

The percentage who reported in the high fear range (7-10) for having their car stolen is greater for females (27.6%) than for males (13.3%).

Being murdered

The percentage who reported in the low fear range (1-3) for being murdered is greater for males (76.7%) than for females (51.7%).

Being attacked by someone with a weapon

The percentage who reported in the high fear range (7-10) for being attacked by someone with a weapon is greater for females (34.3%) than for males (12.8%).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

Being robbed or mugged on the street

The percentage who reported in the high fear range (7-10) for being robbed or mugged on the street is higher for females (28.5%) than for males (11.3%).

Having your bag snatched

The percentage who reported in the low range (1-3) for having their bag snatched is greater for males (84.1%) than for females (43.0%). In addition, the percentage who reported in the high fear range (7-10) is greater for females (32.1%) than for males (3.8%*).

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** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.6 Frequency of Fear

Respondents were asked: *At one time or another, most of us have experienced fear about becoming the victim of crime. Some crimes probably frighten you more than others. We are interested in how concerned people are in everyday life of being a victim of different kinds of crimes, including serious crimes.*

*(b) On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means you NEVER WORRY and 10 means you ALWAYS WORRY, how **often** do you WORRY about it?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, most people responded in the lower ranges indicating that they appear not to worry about becoming a victim of crime.
- The majority reported that they never worry about being raped or sexually assaulted (60.9%), or being murdered (63.1%) (see Table 2 over page).

Table 2: Worry about crime

<i>Type of Crime</i>	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)	6 (%)	7 (%)	8 (%)	9 (%)	10 (%)	Don't Know (%)	Refused (%)
Be cheated or conned out of your money	38.9	14.7	16.1	9.6*	7.8	3.0*	2.2*	4.2*	0.5*	2.7*	0.0**	0.0**
Have someone break into your home while you were away	31.6	17.5	13.9	6.3*	8.7	5.7*	4.6*	5.3*	1.7**	4.2	0.1**	-
Have someone break into your home while you were there	39.2	19.2	8.2	4.9*	12.2	4.3**	1.8*	5.5*	0.7*	3.8	0.0**	-
Be raped or sexually assaulted	60.9	14.9	6.8*	1.6*	7.0	1.1*	1.0*	1.4*	0.3*	4.0	0.6*	-
Be murdered	63.1	13.3	8.7	2.1*	5.1*	1.9*	0.7*	1.4*	0.5**	2.4*	0.3**	-
Be attacked by someone with a weapon	47.4	13.9	11.2*	7.4*	8.8*	2.3*	2.8*	1.7*	1.0**	3.2	0.1**	-
Have your car stolen	45.3	16.7	9.9	4.6*	9.3	2.8*	3.1*	3.2*	0.5*	3.4	1.0*	-
Be robbed or mugged on the street	42.2	20.0	9.9	6.1	8.6	3.6*	2.8*	3.4*	0.5*	2.7*	0.0**	-
Have your property damaged by vandals	42.9	16.3	6.8*	6.2*	12.7	4.0*	3.5*	3.6*	1.2**	2.6	0.0**	-
Have your bag snatched	54.9	11.0	10.1	4.6*	5.5*	1.3*	2.2	4.0*	0.7*	5.2*	0.4**	-

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

Being raped or sexually assaulted

The percentage of persons who reported in the low worry range (1-3) for being raped or sexually assaulted is greater for those aged 65 or more (88.8%) than for those aged 16 to 34 (76.2%). In addition the percentage who reported in the high worry range (7-10) is greater for those aged 16 to 34 (9.7%) than for those aged 65 or more (2.8%*).

The percentage who reported in the low worry range (1-3) for being raped or sexually assaulted is greater for males (94.8%) than for females (70.9%). The percentage who reported in the mid range (4-6) is greater for females (17.2%) than for males (2.2%*) and the percentage who reported in the high range (7-10) is greater for females (11.0%) than for males (2.6%*).

Being murdered

The percentage who reported in the high worry range (7-10) for being murdered is greater for females (7.6%) than for males (2.8%*).

Having your bag snatched

The percentage who reported in the low worry range (1-3) for having their bag snatched is greater for males (89.5%) than for females (62.6%). The percentage who reported in the mid range (4-6) is greater for females (16.9%) than for males (5.9%*) and the percentage who reported in the high range (7-10) is greater for females (20.3%) than for males (3.8%*).

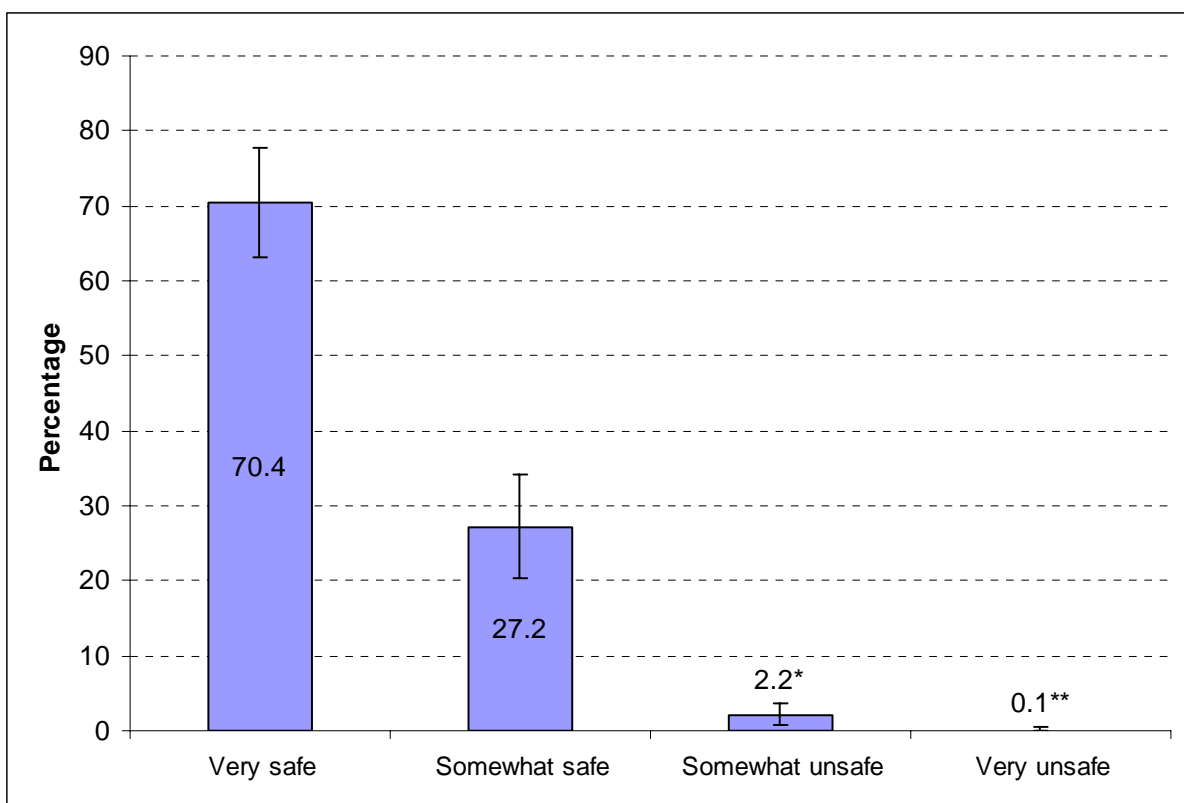
2.7 Perception of safety in neighbourhood in daytime

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel out alone in your neighbourhood during the day. Do you feel....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 residents aged 16 years and over, the majority (70.4%) felt very safe and 27.2% felt somewhat safe. Only 2.2%* felt somewhat unsafe.

Figure 6: Perception of safety in neighbourhood in daytime.



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

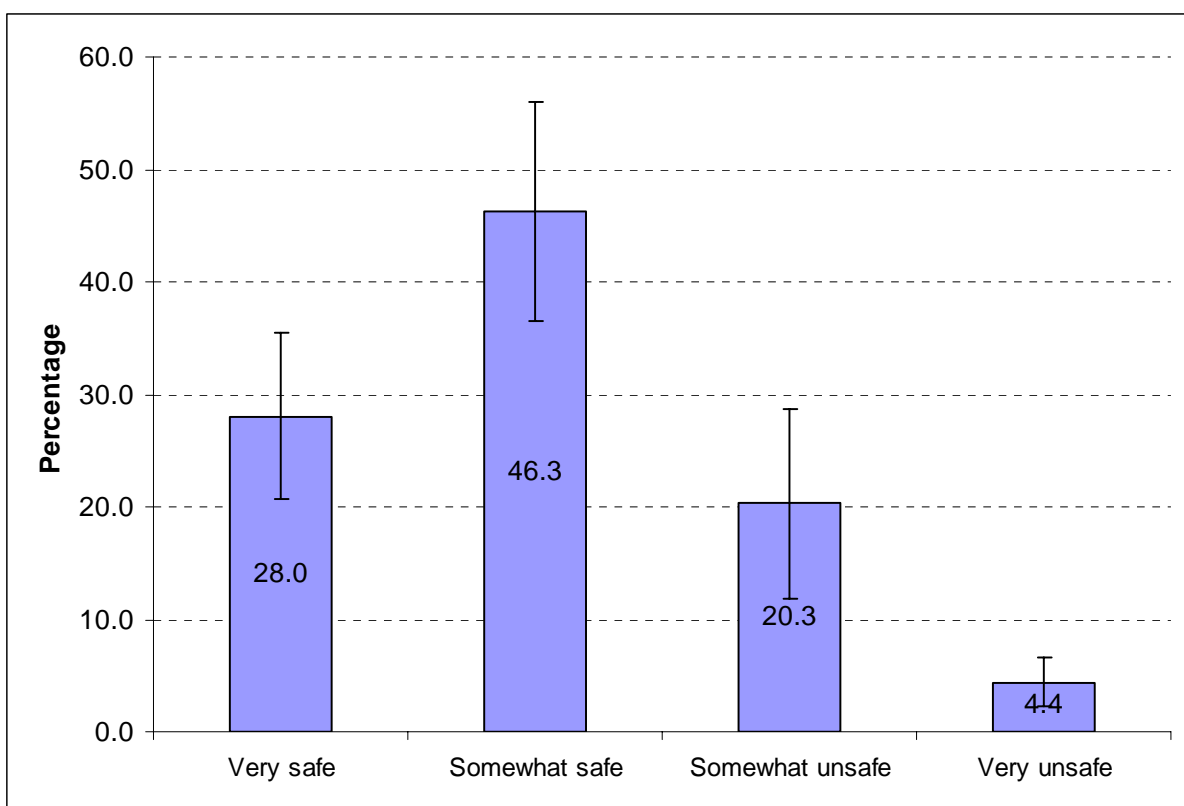
2.8 Perception of safety in neighbourhood at night

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel out alone in your neighbourhood at night. Do you feel....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 28.0% felt very safe, 46.3% felt somewhat safe, 20.3% felt somewhat unsafe and 4.4% felt very unsafe.

Figure 7: Perception of safety in neighbourhood at night



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

The percentage of persons who reported that they felt very safe is greater for males (44.8%) than for females (16.2%). The percentage who reported they felt somewhat unsafe is greater for females (29.3%) than for males (7.6%*) and the percentage who reported they felt very unsafe is greater for females (6.5%*) than it is for males (1.4%*).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

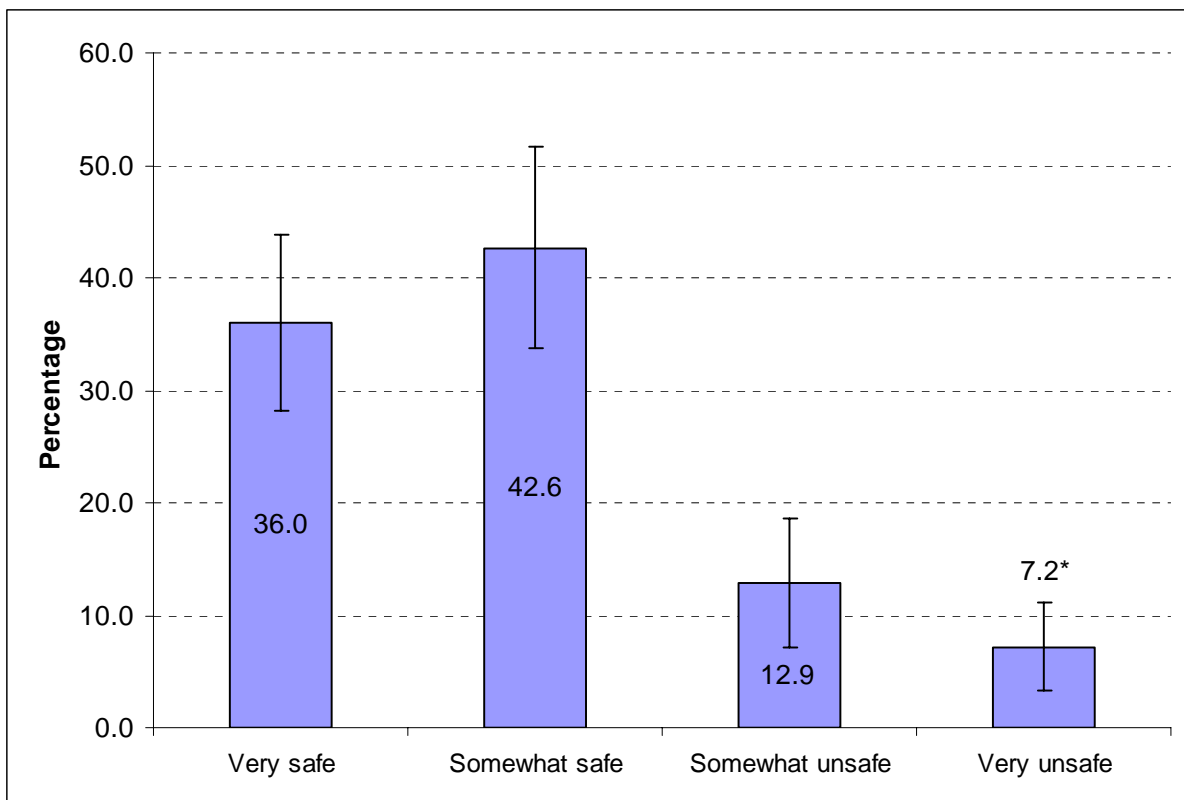
2.9 Perception of safety alone in neighbourhood between sunset and ten o'clock

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel out alone in your neighbourhood at night say between sunset and ten o'clock. Do you feel.....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years old, 36.0% felt very safe, 42.6% felt somewhat safe, 12.9% felt somewhat unsafe and 7.2%* felt very unsafe.

Figure 8: Perception of safety alone in neighbourhood between sunset and ten o'clock



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

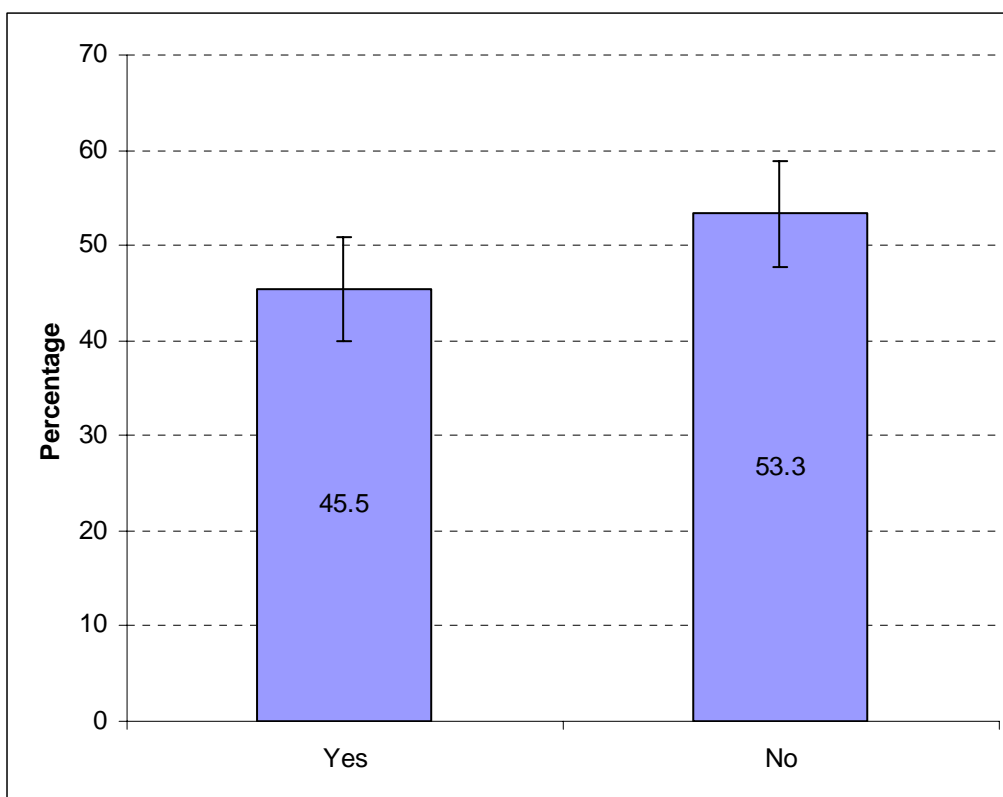
2.10 Fear of walking in areas at night

Respondents were asked: *Is there any area right around where you live – that is within a kilometre – where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 and over, 45.5% said there was an area where they were afraid to walk and 53.3% said there was not.

Figure 9: Fear of walking in areas at night



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

The percentage of persons who reported that there is an area within a kilometre of where they live, where they are afraid to walk alone at night, is greater for females (61.0%) than for males (29.6%).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

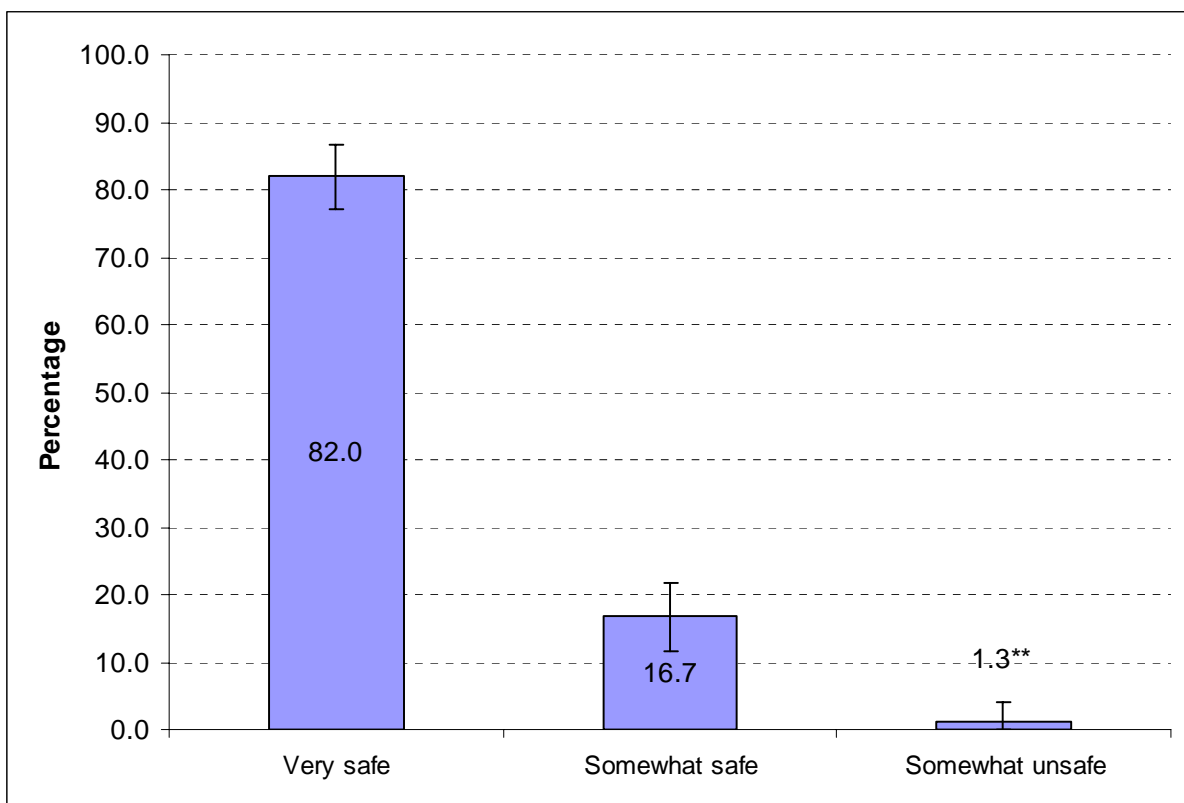
2.11 Perception of safety at home during the day

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel inside your home during the day. Do you feel....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the vast majority (82.0%) felt very safe and 16.7% felt somewhat safe inside their home during the day.

Figure 10: Perception of safety at home during the day



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

The percentage of persons who reported that they felt very safe inside their home during the day, is greater for males (90.3%) than for females (73.8%) whereas the percentage who reported they felt somewhat safe is greater for females (23.5%) than for males (9.7%).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

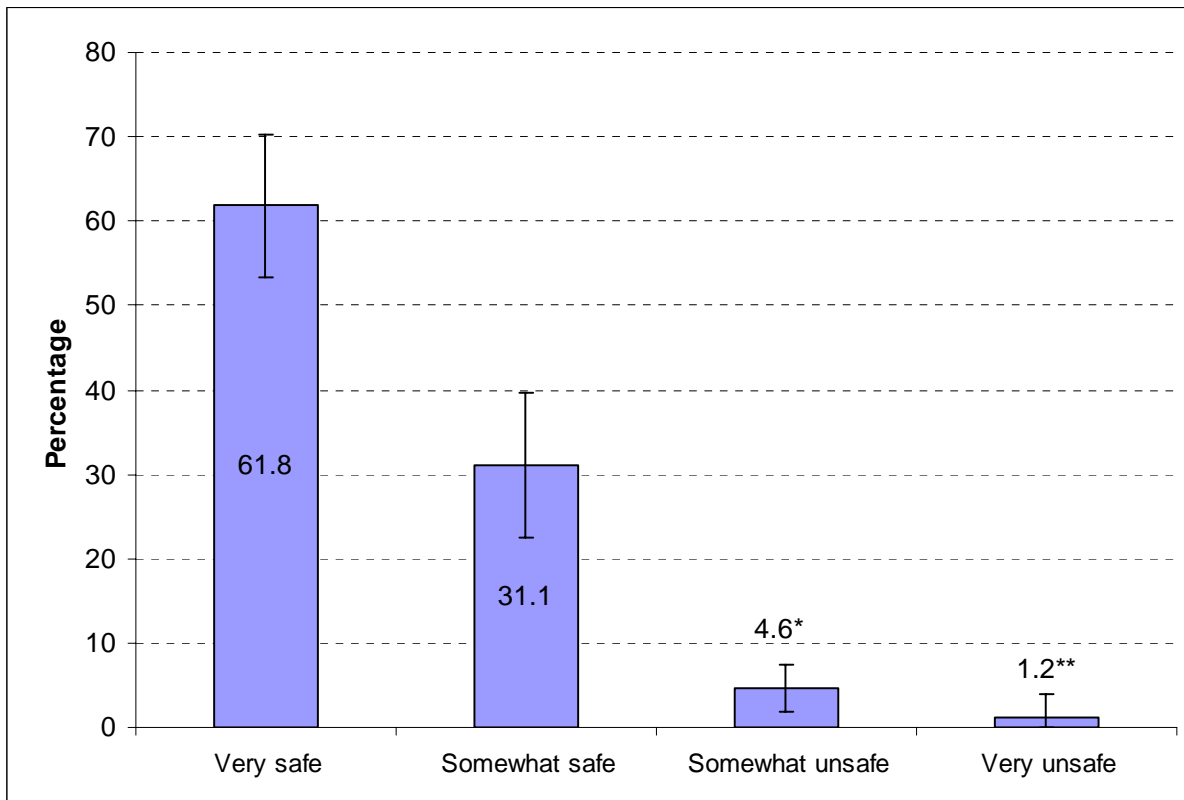
2.12 Perception of safety at home during the night

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel inside your home during the night. Do you feel....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the majority (61.8%) felt very safe, 31.1% very somewhat safe, and 4.6%* felt somewhat unsafe inside their home during the night

Figure 11: Perception of safety at home during the night



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

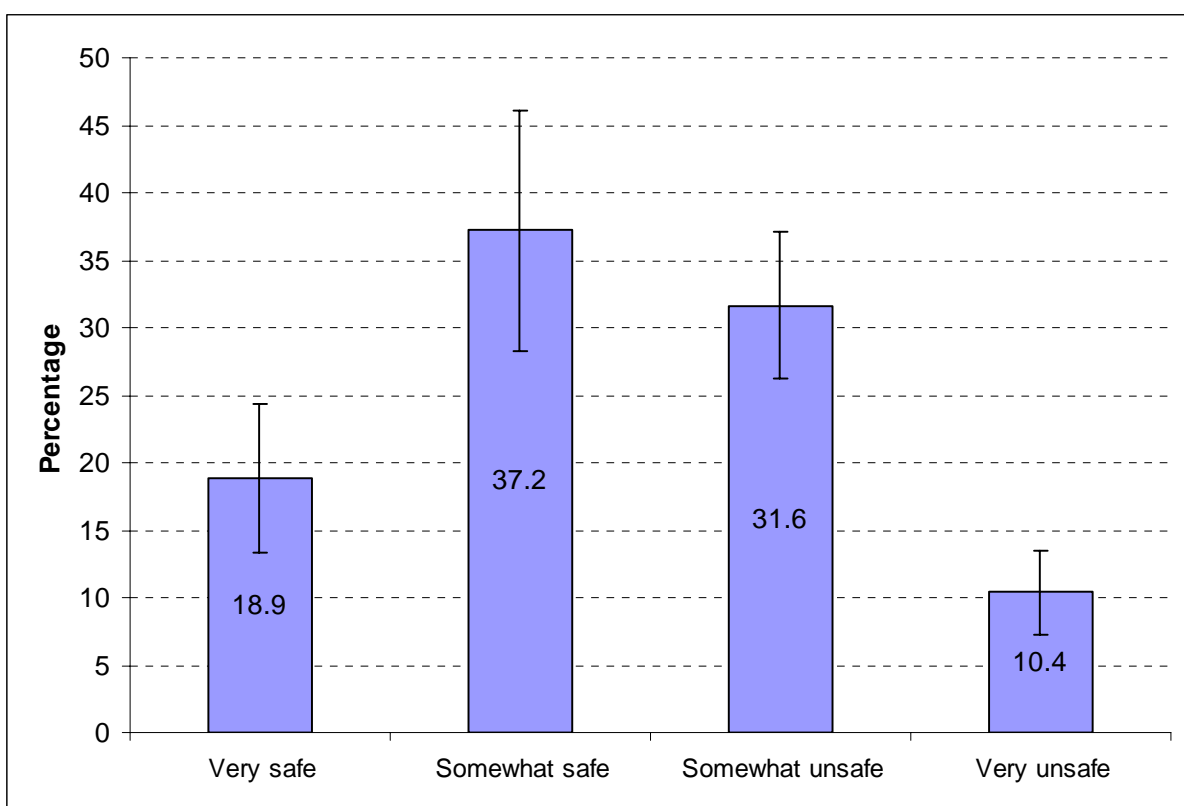
2.13 Perception of safety if approached for money or food.

Respondents were asked: *How safe would you feel if someone on the street approached you and asked for money or food. Would you feel.....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 18.9% felt very safe, 37.2% felt somewhat safe, 31.6% somewhat unsafe and 10.4% very unsafe, if approached for money or food.

Figure 12: How safe feel if approached for money or food



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

The percentage of persons who reported that they felt very safe, if someone on the street approached them and asked for food or money, is greater for males (33.1%) than for females (5.0%). The percentage who reported they felt somewhat unsafe was greater for females (43.1%) than for males (20.0%) and the percentage who reported they felt very unsafe is greater for females (17.7%) than for males (2.8%*).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

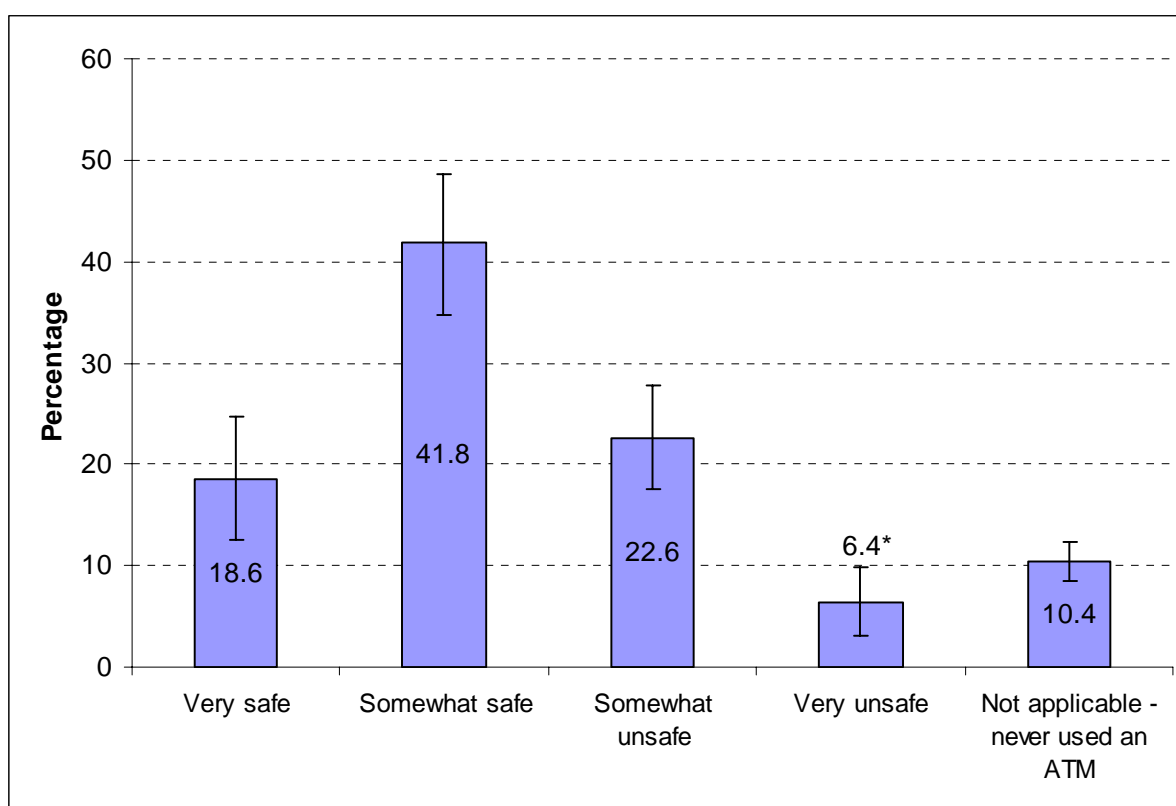
2.14 Perception of safety when using automatic teller machine

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel when you are using an automatic teller machine. Do you feel....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 18.6% felt very safe, 41.8% felt somewhat safe, 22.6% felt somewhat unsafe and 6.4%* felt very unsafe using an automatic teller machine. 10.4% had never used an ATM.

Figure 13: Perception of safety when using an automatic teller machine



The percentage who reported that they have never used an ATM is greater for those aged 65 or more (37.2%) than those aged 35 to 64 (7.2%) and those aged 16 to 34 (2.8%*).

The percentage of persons who reported that they feel very safe when using an automatic teller machine is greater for males (31.3%) than for females (6.2%) and the percentage that feel somewhat unsafe is greater for females (30.3%) than for males (14.7%*).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

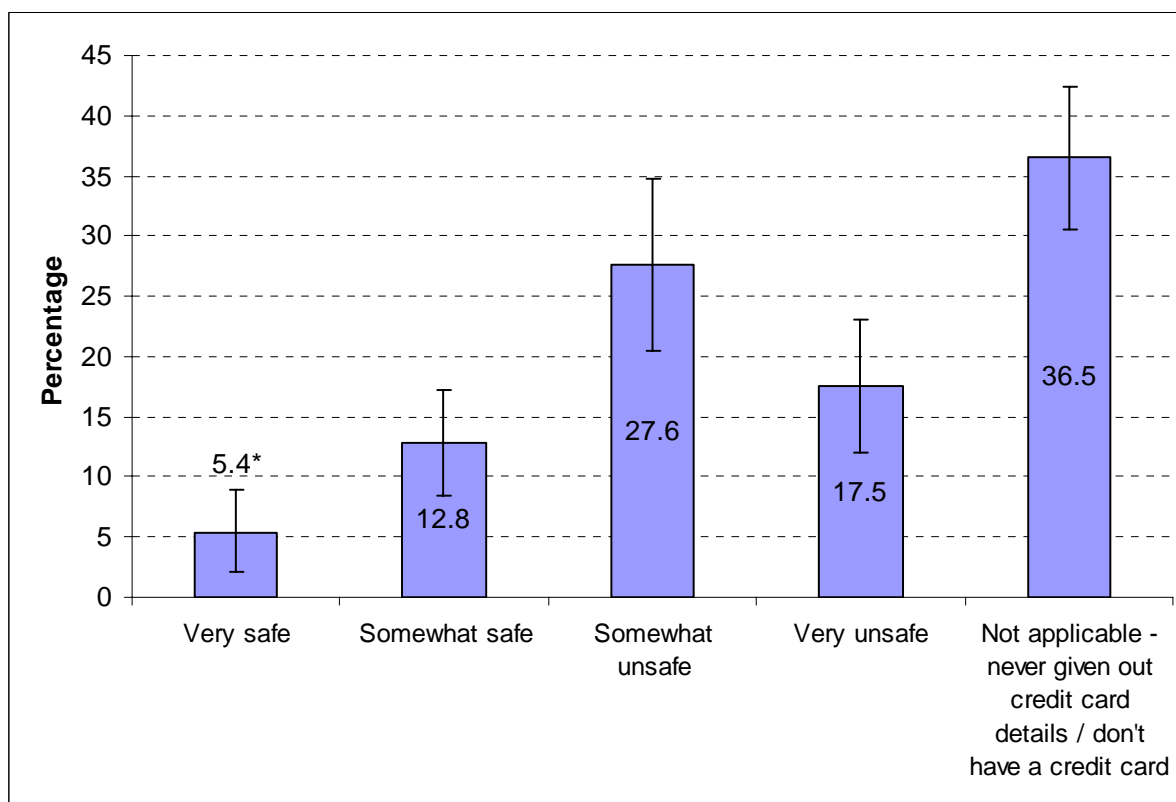
2.15 Perception of safety when giving out credit card details over the phone

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel when you are giving out your credit card details over the phone. Do you feel....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 5.4%* felt very safe, 12.8% felt somewhat safe, 27.6% felt somewhat unsafe and 17.5% felt very unsafe giving out credit card details over the phone. Slightly over a third (36.5%) had never given out credit card details or did not have a credit card.

Figure 14: Perception of safety when giving out credit card details over phone



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

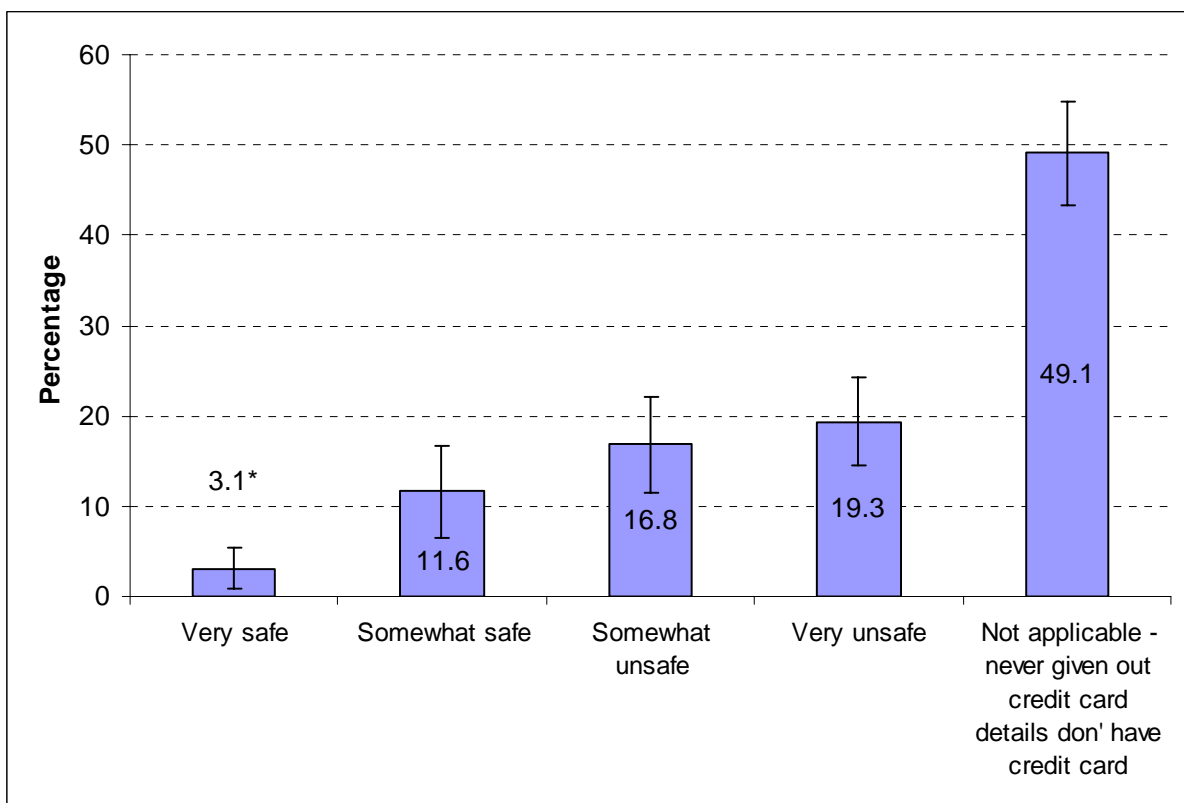
2.16 Perception of safety when giving out credit card details over the internet

Respondents were asked: *How safe from crime do you feel when you are giving out your credit card details over the internet. Do you feel.....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 3.1%* felt very safe, 11.6% felt somewhat safe, 16.8% felt somewhat unsafe and 19.3% felt very unsafe giving out credit card details over the internet. Nearly half (49.1%) had never given out credit card details or did not have a credit card.

Figure 15: Perception of safety when giving out credit card details over internet



The percentage of persons who reported that they had never given out credit card details over the internet or that they don't have a credit card is greater for those aged 65 or more (77.0%) than for those aged 35 to 64 (50.0%) and those aged 16 to 34 (35.1%).

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.17 Perception of likelihood of crime occurrence

Respondents were asked: *You have already rated your fear of different kinds of crimes, including serious crimes, now I want you to rate **THE CHANCE THAT A SPECIFIC THING WILL HAPPEN TO YOU DURING THE COMING YEAR.** On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means it's not at all likely and 10 means it's very likely?*

*How **likely** do you think it is that you will....?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, most responded in the lower ranges indicating they thought that most events provided were unlikely to occur.
- The majority of people reported that it was not at all likely that they would be raped or sexually assaulted (65.5%) or murdered (69.8%) (see Table 3 over page).

Table 3: Perception of likelihood of crime occurrence

<i>Type of Crime</i>	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)	6 (%)	7 (%)	8 (%)	9 (%)	10 (%)	Don't know (%)	Refused (%)
Be cheated or conned out of your money	52.8	15.3	11.0	5.2*	8.1*	1.0*	2.1**	1.9*	0.6**	1.3*	0.4*	-
Have someone break into your home while you were away	28.4	16.0	14.9	6.0*	17.7	3.4*	5.1*	3.3	0.9*	3.6*	0.5*	-
Have someone break into your home while you were there	49.5	16.7	12.5	5.4*	8.7	2.9**	0.7*	1.5*	0.6*	0.9*	0.4*	-
Be raped or sexually assaulted	65.5	11.0	7.2*	2.8*	4.7	3.0**	1.0*	1.0*	0.6**	1.2*	1.4**	-
Be murdered	69.8	12.7	4.3*	1.5*	5.6	0.3*	1.2**	1.1*	0.7**	0.9**	1.6*	-
Be attacked by someone with a weapon	50.3	17.6	12.2	4.5*	6.1	2.3*	2.8*	1.4*	0.6**	1.6*	0.3**	-
Have your car stolen	29.9	18.2	13.8	8.4*	14.0	4.3*	4.8*	2.4*	0.8**	2.3*	0.9*	-
Be robbed or mugged on the street	36.3	19.6	10.6	8.0*	11.9	6.1*	1.5*	2.7*	0.1**	2.4*	0.3**	0.0**
Have your property damaged by vandals	30.1	16.9	13.3	6.2*	14.0	3.8	6.0*	2.7*	2.6**	4.1*	0.1**	0.0**
Have your bag snatched	42.8	15.3	11.0	8.0*	8.9*	5.1*	2.8*	2.8*	0.3*	2.2*	0.3**	0.0**

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

Being raped or sexually assaulted

The percentage who reported in the low likelihood range (1-3) for being raped or sexually assaulted is greater for males (91.4%) than for females (76.4%).

Being robbed or mugged on the street

The percentage who reported in the low likelihood range (1-3) for being robbed or mugged on the street is greater for males (77.5%) than for females (55.8%). The percentage who reported in the high likelihood range (7-10) is greater for females (10.9%) than it is for males (3.0%*).

Having your bag snatched

The percentage who reported in the low likelihood range (1-3) for having their bag snatched is greater for males (85.2%) than for females (53.3%). The percentage who reported in the mid range (4-6) is greater for females (32.2%) than it is for males (12.0%*) and the percentage who reported in the high range (7-10) is greater for females (14.4%) than it is for males (2.1%*).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

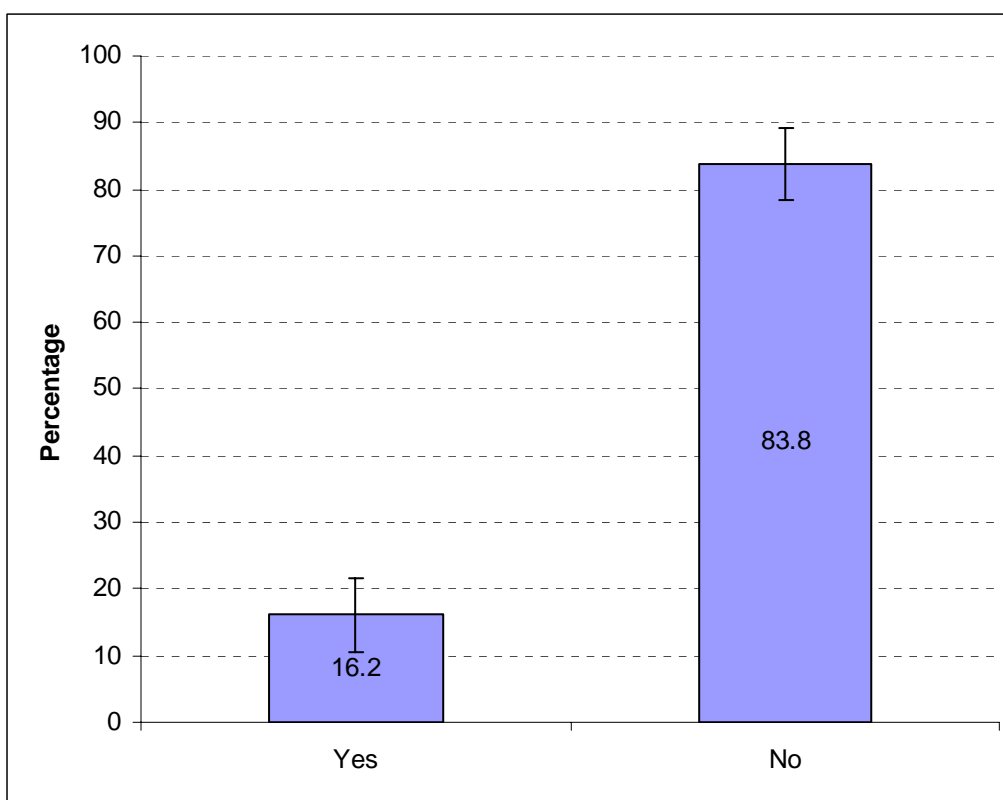
2.18 Victim of crime in the past year

Respondents were asked: *In the past year have you been the victim of crime?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the vast majority (83.8%) had not been a victim of crime in the past year.

Figure 16: Victim of crime in past year



The percentage of persons who reported they had been a victim of crime in the past year was greater for those aged 16 to 34 (30.2%) than for those aged 35 to 64 (10.0%*) and 65 or more (4.9%*).

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.19 Nature of crime experience in past year

Respondents were asked: *Please tell me what crime or crimes you were the victim of in the past year?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 502,811 people aged 16 years and over, who had been the victim of crime in the past year, 32.4%* had been the victim of unlawful entry, 25.8%* other property damage, 16.7%* other theft, 14.0%* unlawful use of a motor vehicle, 8.4%* assault and 5.2%* other personal offences.

Table 4: Nature of crime experience in past year

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>
<u>Property offences</u>		
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	14.0*	70,809*
Unlawful entry	32.4*	163,399*
Other property damage	25.8*	129,769*
Arson	-	-
Other theft	16.7*	84,145*
Fraud	10.3**	52,173**
Handling stolen goods	1.2**	6,399**
<u>Personal offences</u>		
Assault	8.4*	42,597*
Sexual offences	1.0**	5,101**
Robbery	2.3**	11,872**
Extortion	0.4**	2,245**
Kidnapping and abduction	-	-
Other offences	2.7**	13,836*
Other	5.2*	26,157*
Don't know	0.7**	3,524**
Not stated	-	-

Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% as multiple responses were allowed

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

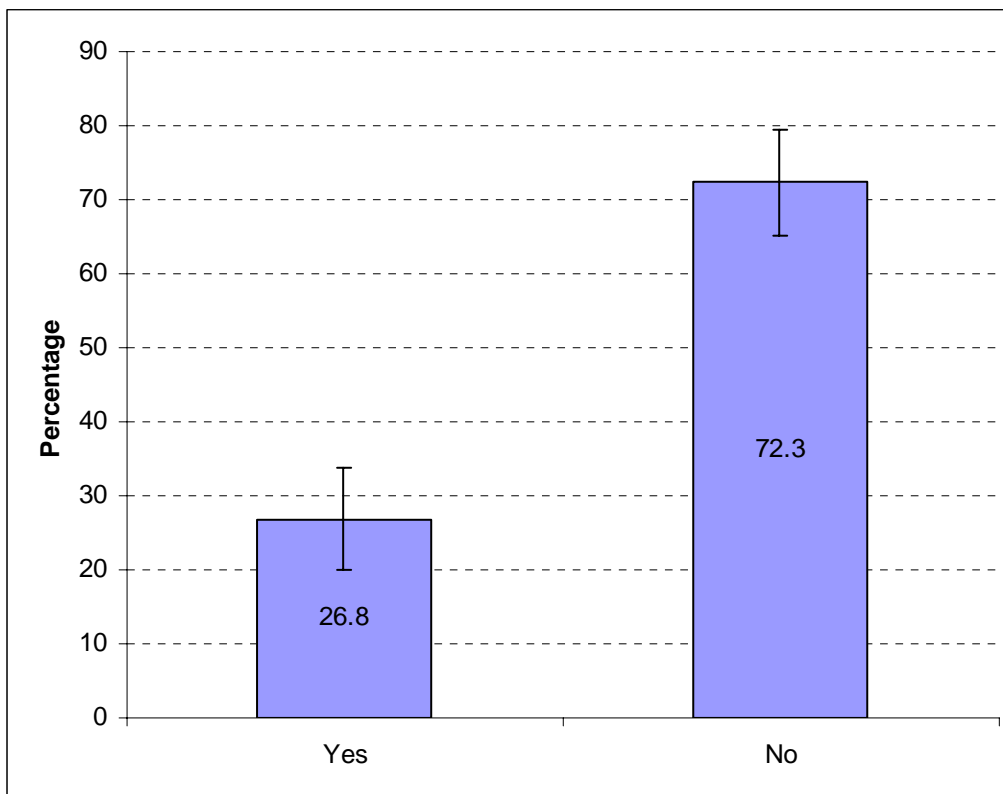
2.20 Crime victim experience of friend or relative

Respondents were asked: *In the past year, has a close friend or relative of yours been the victim of crime?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the majority (72.3%) had not had a close friend or relative who had been a victim of crime. Slightly over a quarter (26.8%) did have a close friend or relative who had been a victim of crime.

Figure 17: Crime victim experience of friend or relative



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

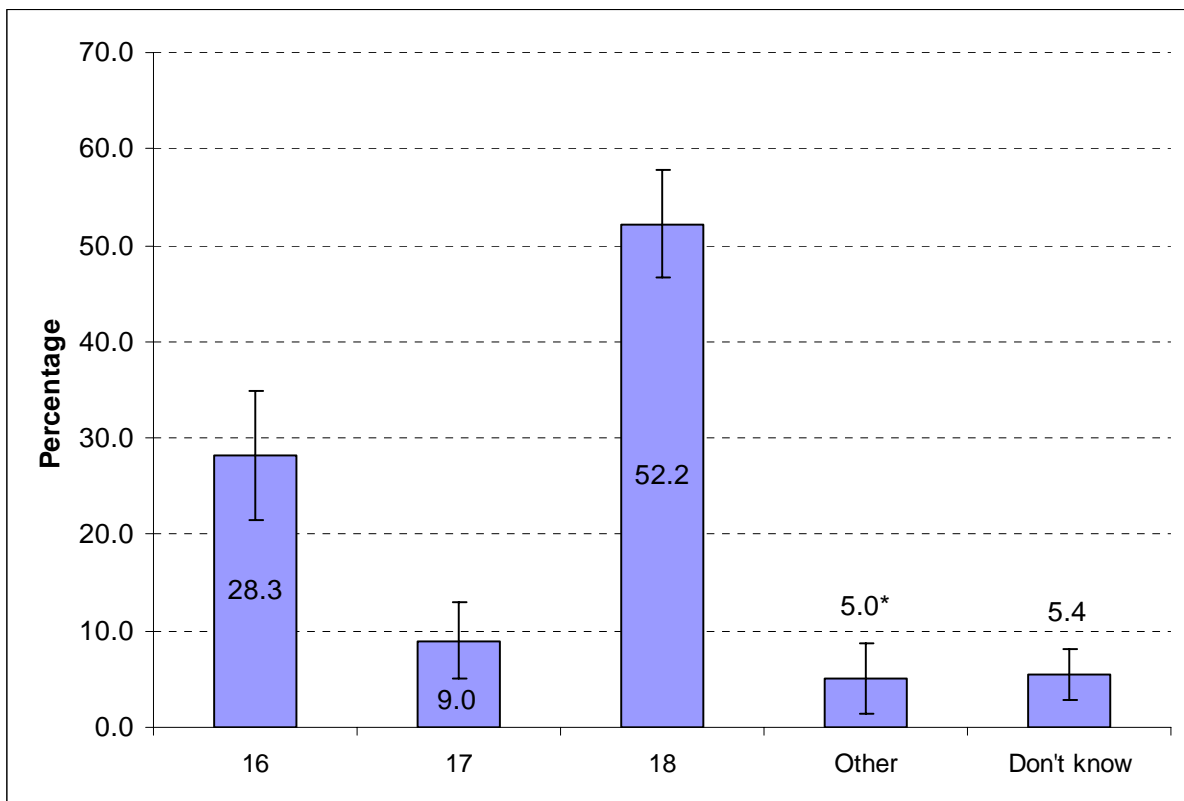
2.21 Knowledge of court definition of adult

Respondents were asked: *Under Queensland law, at what age are you considered to be an adult by criminal courts?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 28.3% considered age 16 to be an adult, 9.0% thought 17 years of age and 52.2% thought age 18. A small proportion of respondents (5.0%*) thought some other age.

Figure 18: Knowledge of court definition of adult



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.22 Problems in the local neighbourhood

Respondents were asked: *Now I will mention a few things that people sometimes consider to be problems in their local neighbourhood. After I read each item, please tell me **HOW SERIOUS** a problem it is in **YOUR** neighbourhood by indicating whether it's not a problem, somewhat of a problem, or a very serious problem. How great a problem is?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years old or over, the majority did not consider the issues identified by the survey as a problem in their neighbourhood.

Table 5: Problems in the local neighbourhood

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Not a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a Problem</i>	<i>Very Serious Problem</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>
Rubbish and litter lying around your neighbourhood	66.6	27.5	5.8*	-
Neighbourhood dogs running loose	71.7	21.9	6.0*	0.3**
Inconsiderate or disruptive neighbours	74.3	20.3	5.4*	-
Graffiti on footpaths or walls	75.8	20.7	3.5*	0.0**
Vacant blocks or unkempt blocks	84.2	12.3	3.3*	0.1**
Unsupervised youths	59.5	32.5	7.6*	0.3**
Too much noise	77.5	17.8	4.5*	0.1**
People drunk or high on drugs in public	76.0	14.6	8.0*	1.3**
Abandoned cars or car parts lying around	88.6	9.9	1.4*	0.0**
Paint sniffing, petrol sniffing (chroming) in public	88.9	6.8*	2.7*	1.5*

There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses to the following issues:

- Rubbish and litter lying around your neighbourhood;
- Neighbourhood dogs running loose;
- Inconsiderate or disruptive neighbours;

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

- Graffiti on footpaths or walls;
- Vacant blocks or unkempt blocks;
- Too much noise;
- Abandoned cars or car parts lying around; and
- Paint sniffing, petrol sniffing (chroming) in public.

Age was significantly associated with the responses to:

- Unsupervised youths. The percentage of persons who reported that unsupervised youths was not a problem was greater for those aged 65 or more (77.9%) than for those aged 35 to 64 (58.2%) and those aged 16 to 34 (53.0%).
- People drunk or high on drugs in public. The percentage of persons who reported that people drunk or high on drugs in public was not a problem was greater for those aged 65 or more (89.1%) than for those aged 35 to 64 (71.8%).

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses to the following issues:

- Rubbish and litter lying around your neighbourhood;
- Neighbourhood dogs running loose;
- Inconsiderate or disruptive neighbours;
- Vacant blocks or unkempt blocks;
- Unsupervised youths;
- Too much noise;
- People drunk or high on drugs in public;
- Abandoned cars or car parts lying around; and
- Paint sniffing, petrol sniffing (chroming) in public.

Gender was significantly associated with the responses to:

- Graffiti on footpaths or walls. The percentage of persons who reported that graffiti on footpaths or walls was not a problem was greater for females (84.4%) than for males (67.0%).

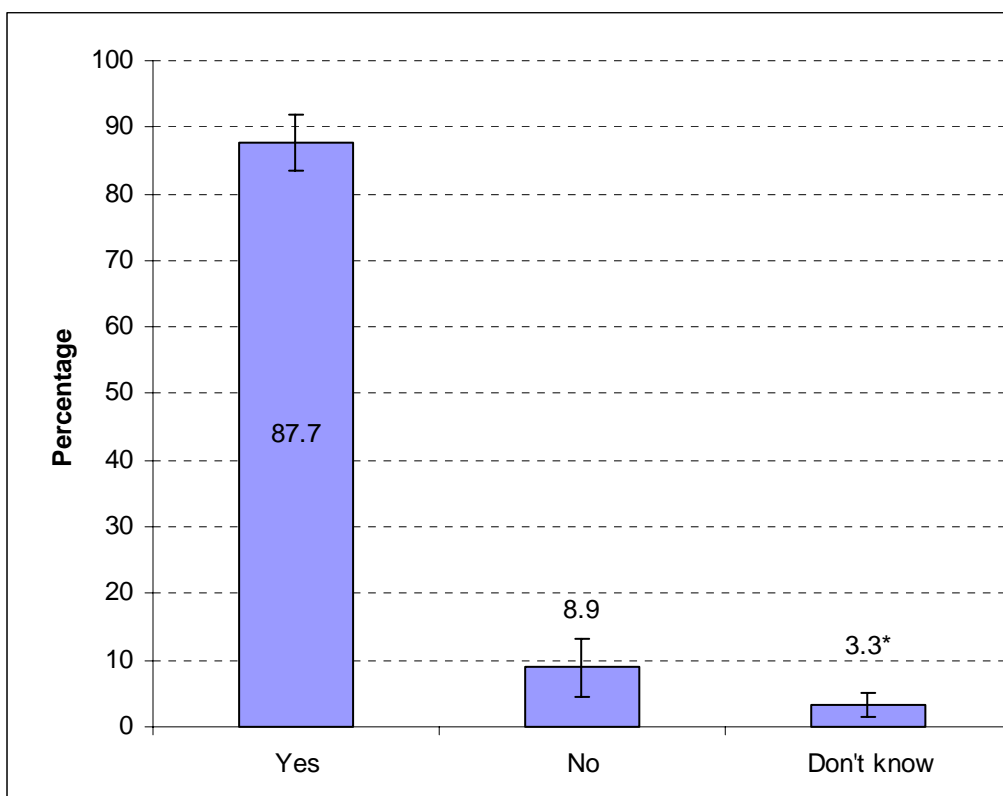
2.23 Reliance on nearby neighbours for help

Respondents were asked: *If you had a problem, could you rely on your nearby neighbours for help?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the vast majority (87.7%) said they could rely on nearby neighbours for help. Slightly less than 10% of respondents could not (8.9%).

Figure 19: Reliance on nearby neighbours for help



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

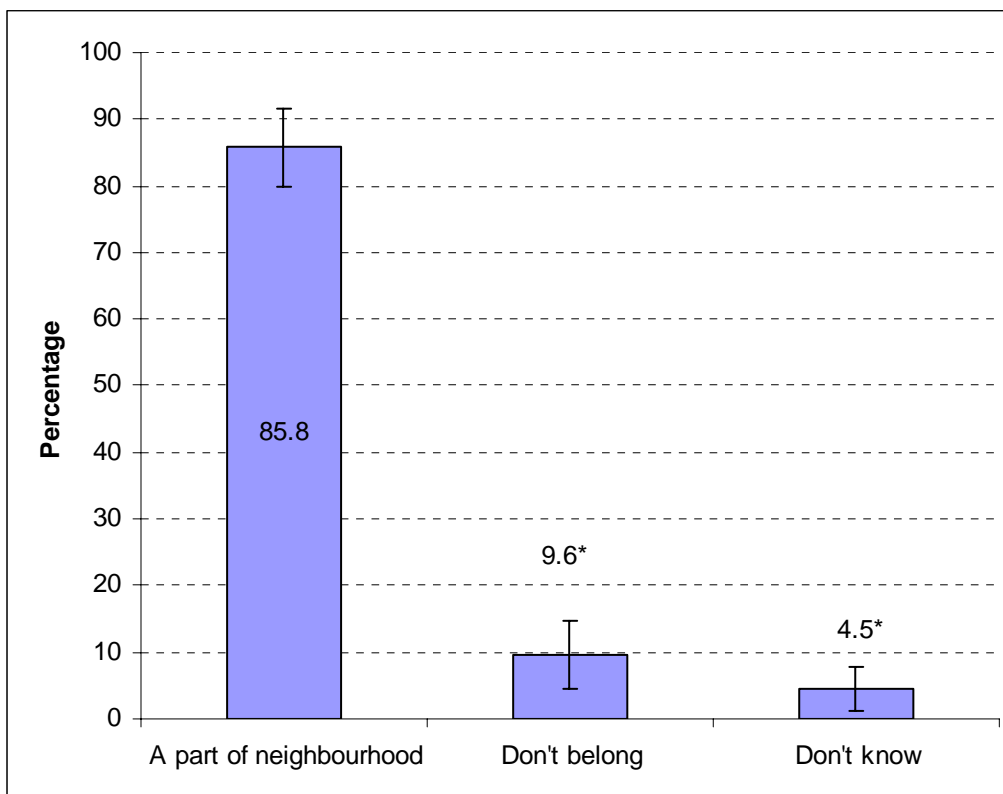
2.24 Perception of belonging to neighbourhood

Respondents were asked: *Do you feel like you are a part of your neighbourhood, or do you feel like you don't belong?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, the vast majority 85.8% felt they were part of the neighbourhood. 9.6%* felt they did not belong.

Figure 20: Perception of belonging to neighbourhood



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

It is unclear whether females differ significantly from males on whether they feel part of the neighbourhood since the proportions of females (15.6%*) reporting they do not belong is significantly greater than males (3.5%*), however the proportion of females (80.3%) reporting they feel part of the neighbourhood does not differ significantly from males (91.3%).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

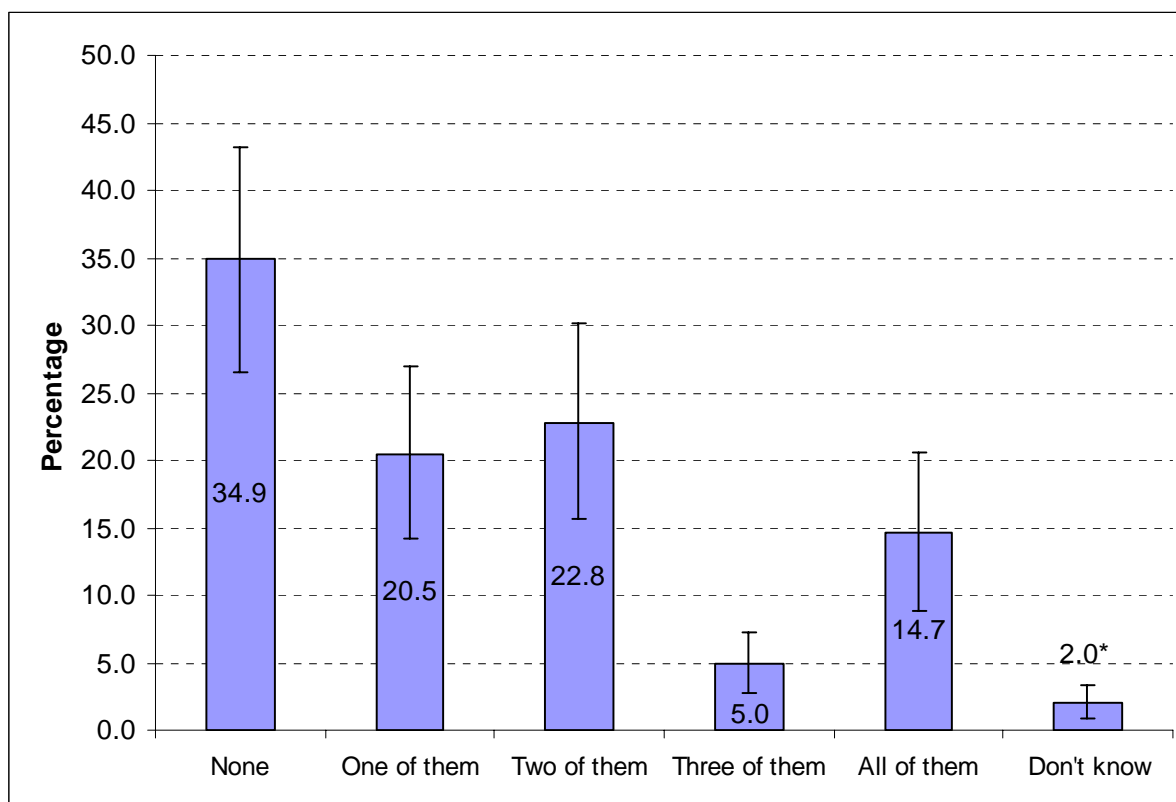
2.25 Perception of missing neighbours who moved away

Respondents were asked: *Think of the people who live in the four residences nearest you. If they were all to move away in the next year, how many of them would you really miss?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 34.9% felt they would miss none of their neighbours, 20.5% felt they would miss one of them, 22.8% would miss two of them, 5.0% three of them and 14.7% felt they would miss all of them.

Figure 21: Perception of missing neighbours who moved away



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

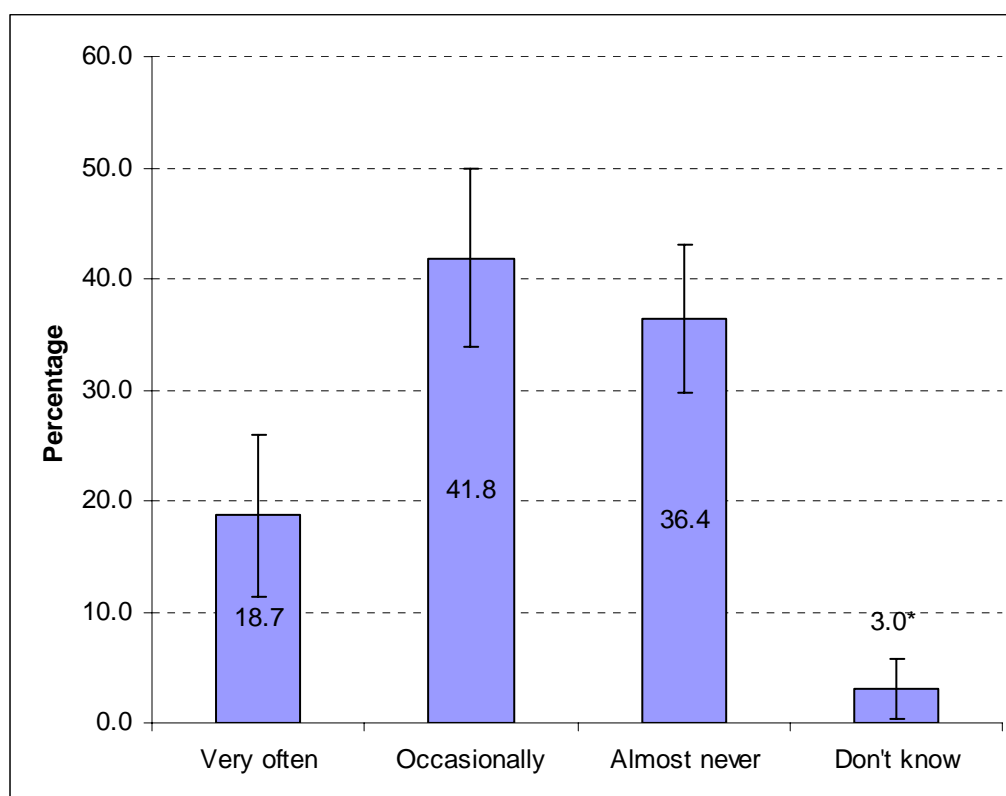
2.26 Frequency of strangers in the neighbourhood

Respondents were asked: *Do you see strangers in your neighbourhood?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 18.7% see strangers in their neighbourhood very often, 41.8% see strangers occasionally and 36.4% almost never see strangers in their neighbourhood.

Figure 22: Frequency of strangers in the neighbourhood



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

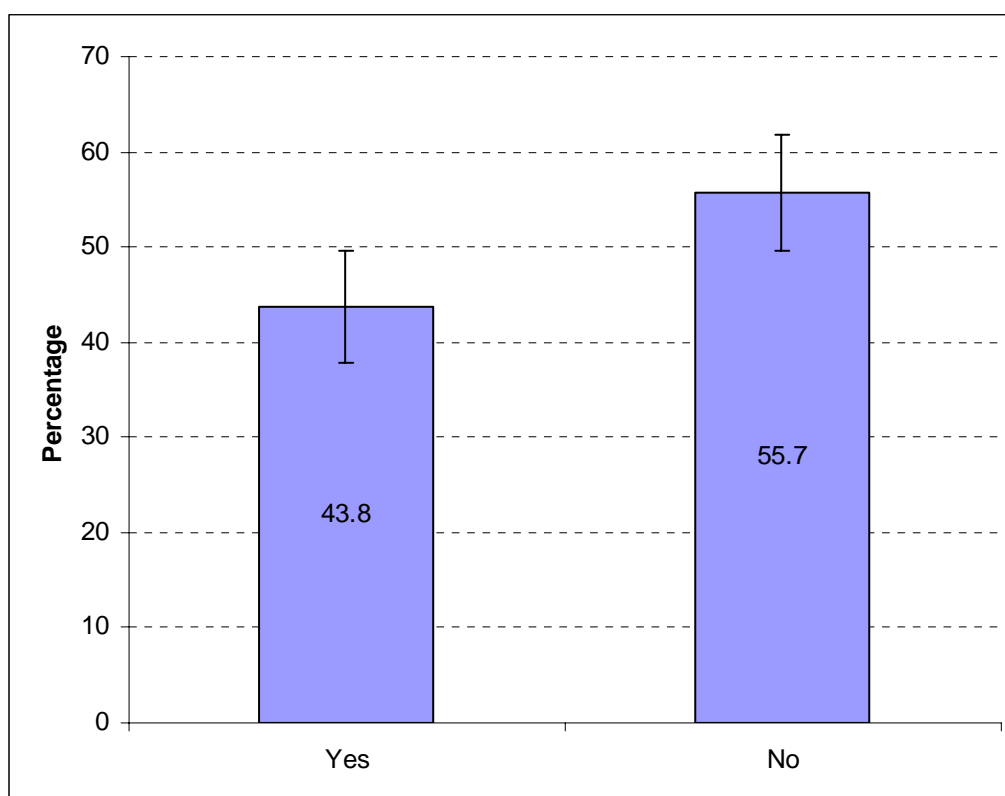
2.27 Crimes committed in neighbourhood in past year

Respondents were asked: *Are you aware of any crimes committed in your neighbourhood in the past year?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 43.8% were aware of a crime committed in their neighbourhood in the past year and 55.7% were not.

Figure 23: Crimes committed in neighbourhood in past year



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

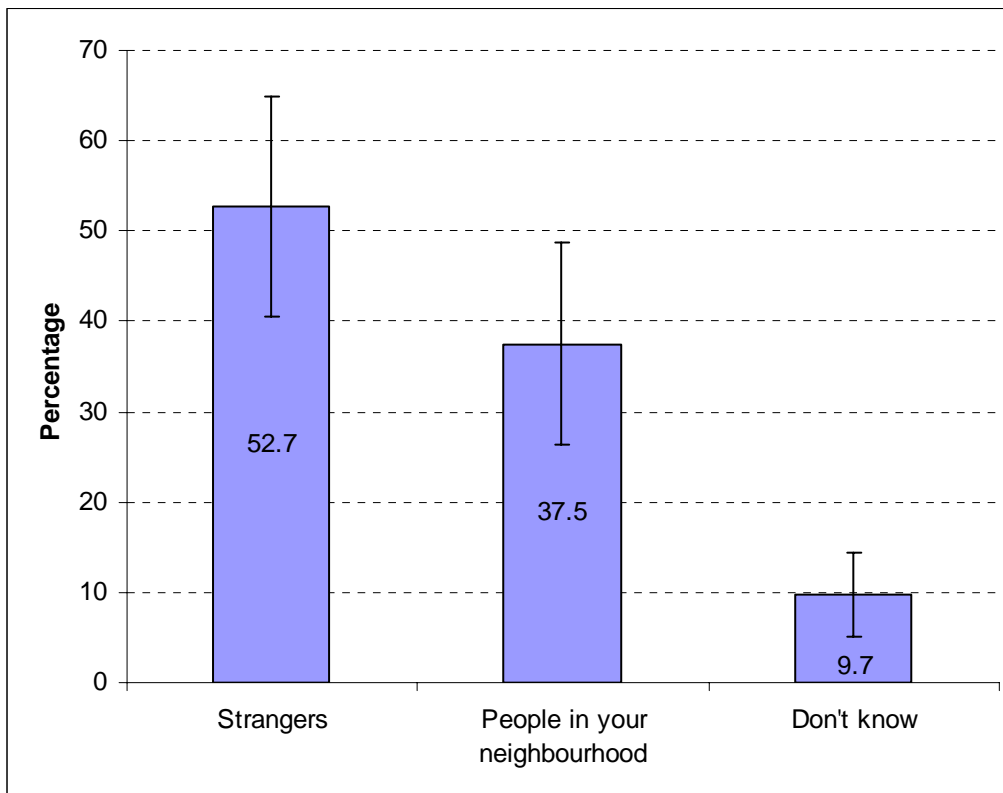
2.28 Perception of perpetrators of crime

Respondents were asked: *Do you think most of the crime was committed by people in your neighbourhood or by strangers?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 1,357,109 people aged 16 years and over, who were aware of crime committed in their neighbourhood, 52.7% thought it was committed by strangers, 37.5% thought most of the crime was committed by people in their neighbourhood, and 9.7% didn't know.

Figure 24: Perception of perpetrators of crime



There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.29 Activities to reduce risk of crime

Respondents were asked: *Now I'd like to read to you a list of activities some people do to reduce their risk of crime. For each one, please tell me if you have done it. Have you?*

Overall

➤ Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, in Queensland who reported undertaking activities to reduce crime, the highest percentage of people undertook the following activities:

- avoiding unsafe areas during the night because of crime (71.9%);
- installed security doors and/or security grills on windows (54.6%);
- added outside lighting for security reasons (53.7%);
- installed extra locks on windows or doors (49.3%); and
- avoiding unsafe areas during the day because of crime (41.2%).

Table 6: Activities to reduce risk of crime

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't Know</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>
Engraved ID numbers on your possessions	38.0	61.8	0.1**	0.0**
Installed extra locks on windows or doors	49.3	50.7	-	0.0**
Installed security doors and/or security grills on windows	54.6	45.3	-	0.0**
Bought a dog for security reasons	28.7	71.3	-	-
Kept a weapon in your home for protection	16.0	83.6	0.3**	0.0**
Added outside lighting for security reasons	53.7	46.3	0.0**	-
Learned more about self defence	24.2	75.8	0.0**	-
Started carrying something to defend yourself	7.4	92.6	0.0**	-
Do you avoid unsafe areas during the day because of crime	41.2	58.5	0.2**	-
Do you avoid unsafe areas during the night because of crime	71.9	27.3	0.8*	-
Within the past year have you limited or changed your daily activities because of crime	7.0*	93.0	0.0**	-

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses to the following issues:

- Installed extra locks on windows or doors;
- Bought a dog for security reasons;
- Kept a weapon in your home for protection;
- Added outside lighting for security reasons;
- Started carrying something to defend yourself;
- Avoid unsafe areas during the day because of crime;
- Avoid unsafe areas during the night because of crime; and
- Limited or changed your daily activities because of crime.

Age was significantly associated with the responses to:

- Engraved ID numbers on your possessions. The percentage of persons who reported that they had engraved ID numbers on their possessions was greater for those aged 65 or more (46.8%) than for those aged 16 to 34 (26.1%).
- Installed security doors and/or security grills on windows. The percentage of persons who reported that they had installed security doors and/or security grills on windows was greater for those aged 65 or more (71.4%) than for those aged 16 to 34 (45.6%).
- Learned more about self defence. The percentage of persons who reported that they had learned more about self defence was greater for those aged 16 to 34 (34.8%) than those aged 65 or more (10.3%).

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses to the following issues:

- Engraved ID numbers on your possessions;
- Installed extra locks on windows or doors;
- Installed security doors and/or security grills on windows;
- Bought a dog for security reasons;
- Added outside lighting for security reasons;
- Learned more about self defence;
- Started carrying something to defend yourself; and
- Within past year, limited or changed daily activities because of crime.

Gender was significantly associated with the responses to:

- Kept a weapon in your home for protection. It is unclear whether females differ significantly from males on whether they kept a weapon in their home for protection since the proportions of females (89.9%) reporting they did not keep a weapon is significantly greater than males (77.2%), however the proportion of females reporting they did keep a weapon (10.0%*) just fails to be significantly different from males (22.1%).
- Avoid unsafe areas during the day because of crime. The percentage of persons who reported that they avoid unsafe areas during the day because of crime was greater for females (56.5%) than for males (25.7%).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

- Avoid unsafe areas during the night because of crime. The percentage of persons who reported that they avoid unsafe areas during the night because of crime was greater for females (87.2%) than for males (56.3%).

2.30 Recreational activity in the last four weeks

Respondents were asked: *In the last 4 weeks have you...?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, in Queensland who reported undertaking recreational activities in the last four weeks, the highest percentages undertook the following activities:
 - physical activity (80.5%);
 - movie, theatre or to meals at restaurants, cafes or clubs (79.7%); and
 - other outings or activities (75.2%).

Table 7: Activity in the last four weeks

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Yes (%)</i>	<i>No (%)</i>
Participated in any sporting activity	38.2	61.8
Undertaken any physical activity	80.5	19.5
Gone to a movie, theatre or to meals at restaurants, cafes or clubs	79.7	20.3
Engaged in any other outings or activities	75.2	24.8

There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses to the following activities:

- Undertaken any physical activity; and
- Engaged in any other outings or activities.

Age was significantly associated with the responses to:

- Participated in any sporting activity. The percentage of persons who reported that they had participated in any sporting activity was greater for those aged 16 to 34 (50.4%) than for those aged 65 or more (19.0%).
- Gone to a movie, theatre or to meals at restaurants, cafes or clubs. The percentage of persons who reported that they had gone to a movie, theatre or to meals at restaurants, cafes or clubs is greater for those aged 16 to 34 (89.6%) than those aged 35 to 64 (77.4%) and those aged 65 or more (65.0%).

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses to the following activities:

- Participated in any sporting activity;
- Undertaken any physical activity;
- Gone to a movie, theatre or to meals at restaurants, cafes or clubs; and
- Engaged in any other outings or activities.

2.31 Highest level of education

Respondents were asked: *Which of the following best describes the highest level of education you have completed?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years old or over, 24.3% have completed a tertiary certificate, diploma or degree, 20.8% have completed high school (grade 12) and 19.0% have completed high school (grade 10).

Table 8: Highest level of education

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>
No formal schooling	0.3**	10,704
Primary school – grades 1 – 7	4.2	130,805
High school – grades 8-9	6.0	187,772
High school – grade 10	19.0	591,203
High school – grade 11	8.3*	259,285
High school – grade 12	20.8	647,029
Special school – primary	-	-
Special school – high school	0.3**	11,947
TAFE/College	13.9	430,014
Tertiary Certificate/Diploma/Degree	24.3	753,808
Other	2.1*	67,040
Don't know	-	-
Not stated	0.4**	15,173**

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

2.32 Household composition

Respondents were asked: *Which of the following best describes this household?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 1,451,595 households with a person aged 16 years old or over, 34.6% were married or de facto couple only, 26.2% were one person households and 20.4% were married or de facto couple with dependent children only.

Table 9: Household composition

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>
One person household	26.2	380,561
Married or de facto couple only	34.6	502,381
Married or de facto couple with dependent children only, that is children less than 15 years of age or full-time students aged 15-24	20.4	296,199
Married or de facto couple with dependent children and other people	3.1*	45,005*
Married or de facto couple with other people	1.3	18,216
One parent with dependent children only, that is children less than 15 years of age or full-time students aged 15-24	2.3	32,622
One parent with dependent children and other people	1.9*	28,688
One parent with other people	1.4*	20,761*
Some other group of related people	5.4	77,994
Two or more unrelated people	3.3*	48,249
Not stated	0.0**	917**

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

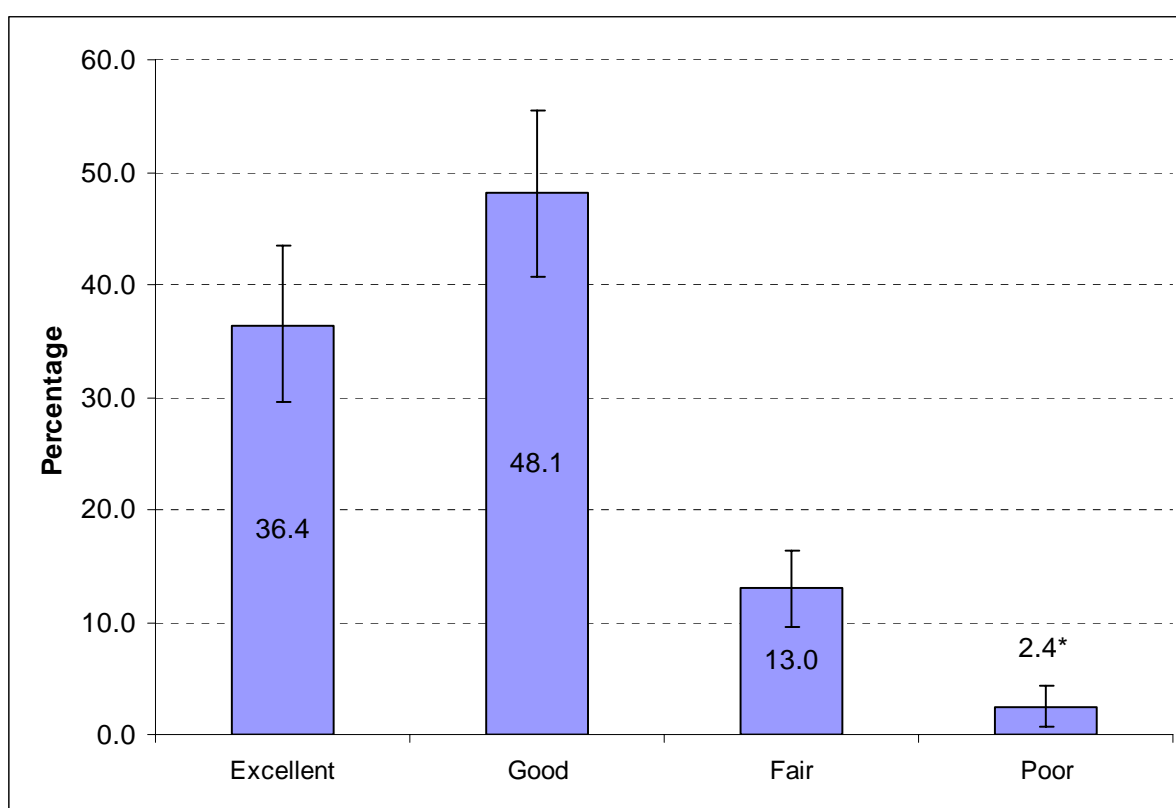
2.33 Present health

Respondents were asked: *Generally speaking, would you describe your present health as?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over,, 36.4% described their health as excellent, 48.1% as good, 13.0% as fair and 2.4%* as poor.

Figure 25: Present health



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

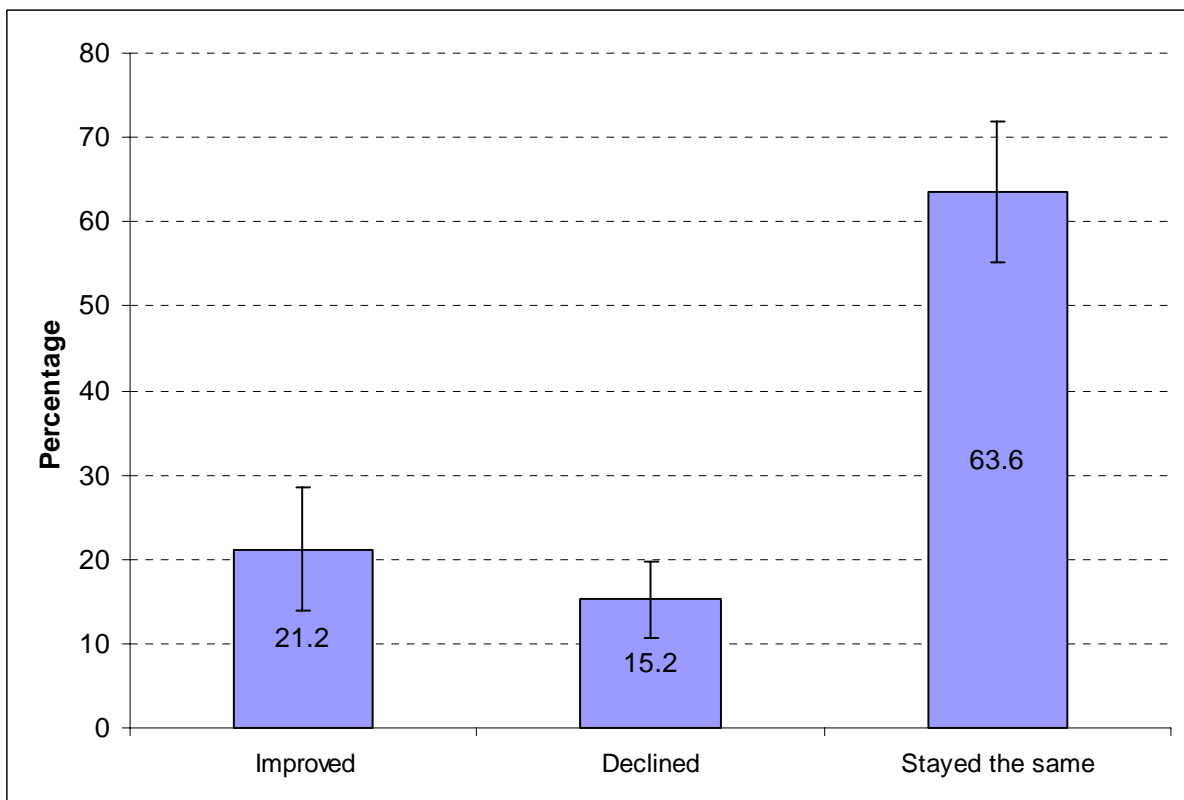
2.34 Health over the last three years

Respondents were asked: *In the last three years has your health...?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 21.2% said their health had improved, 15.2% said it had declined and 63.6% said it had stayed the same.

Figure 26: Health over the last three years



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

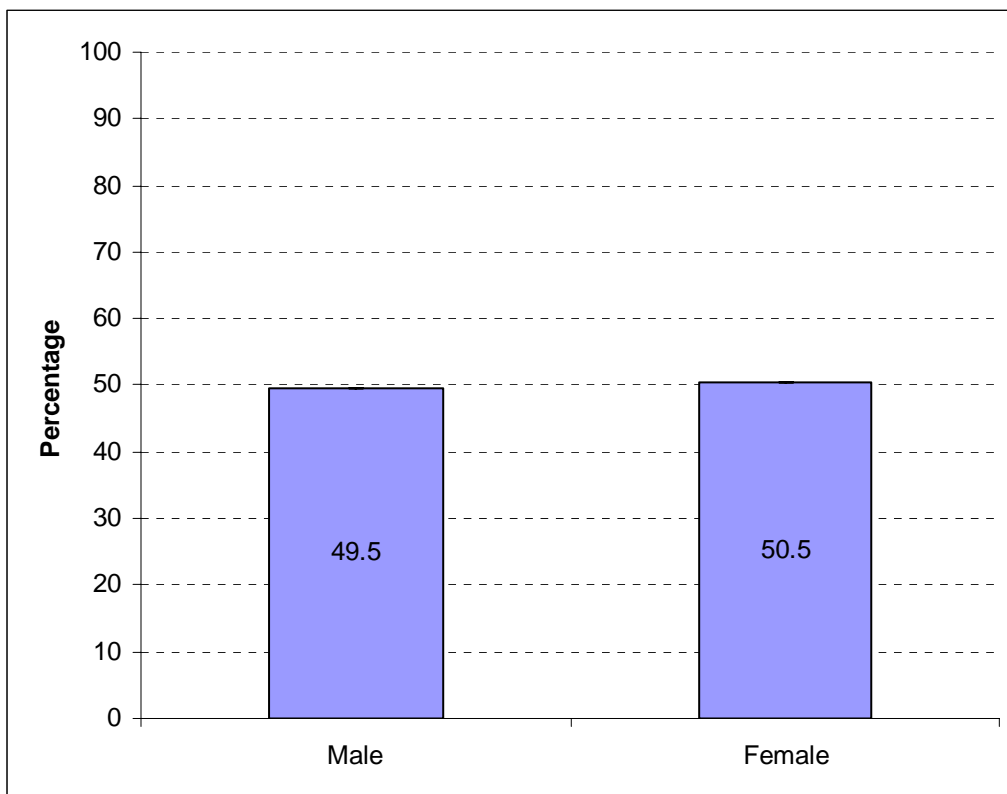
2.35 Gender

Respondents were asked: *Are you male or female?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 49.5% were male and 50.5% were female.

Figure 27: Gender



* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates
** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates

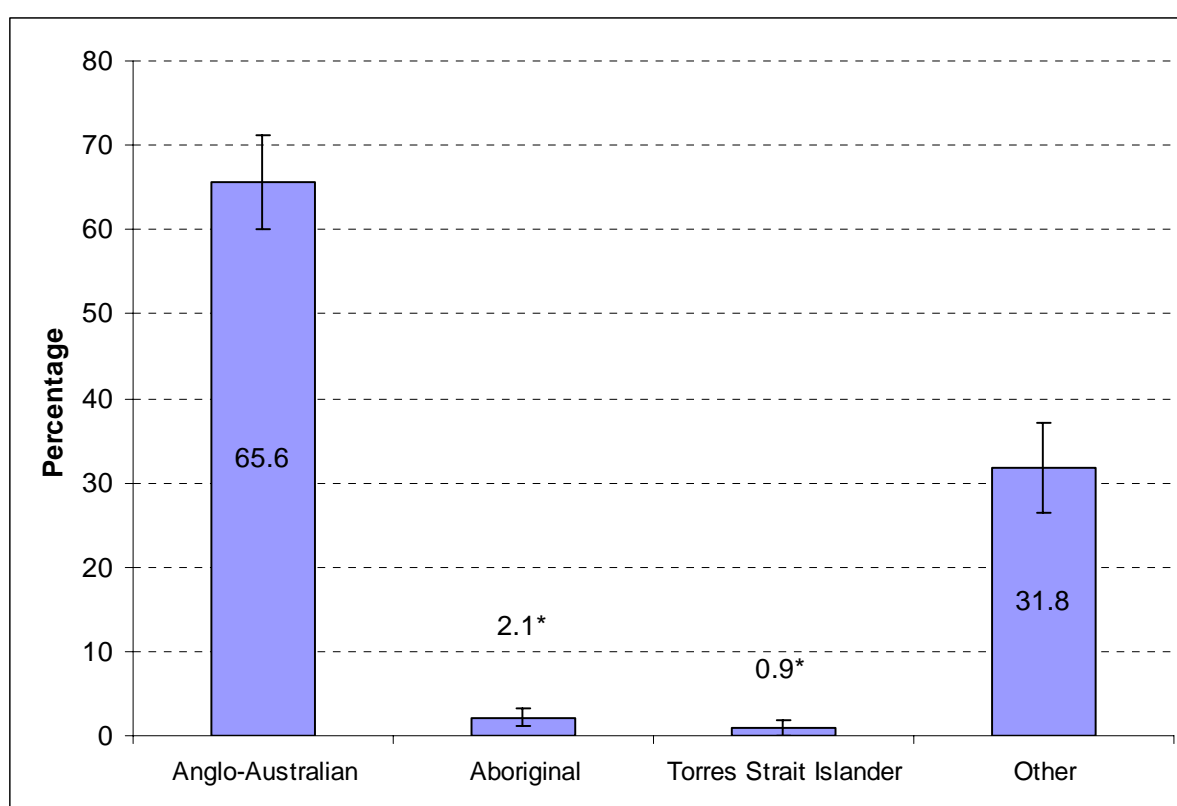
2.36 Cultural or ethnic group

Respondents were asked: *What cultural or ethnic group do you identify with?*

Overall

- Of the estimated 3,104,733 people aged 16 years and over, 65.6% identified as Anglo-Australian, 2.1%* as Aboriginal and 0.9%* as Torres Strait Islander. 31.8% identified as 'Other'.

Figure 28: Cultural or ethnic group



Note: Percentages may add to more than 100% as multiple responses were allowed

There was no evidence from the sample that age was significantly associated with the responses.

There was no evidence from the sample that gender was significantly associated with the responses.

* Relative standard error >25%: observe caution in using conclusions based on these estimates

** Relative standard error > 50%: no reliance should be placed on these estimates