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**CRIME PERCEPTION, VICTIMISATION AND REPORTING
IN INNER BRISBANE**

JOHN R. MINNERY

**PhD, BSc(Hons), DipTP
MRAPI, MRTPI, MRAIPA**

**Department of Planning and Landscape Architecture
Queensland Institute of Technology
Brisbane, Australia**

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the result of a study which extends an earlier investigation carried out in 1986 (See Minnery, 1986); which itself followed on from a survey carried out in Spring Hill, an inner city Brisbane suburb, in 1980 (See Minnery and Veal, 1981). The 1986 survey sampled resident opinion and experience of crime in Spring Hill and another inner suburb, Paddington. This report adds information for the two new suburbs surveyed in 1987 (the additional inner city suburb of Highgate Hill and a control non-inner suburb, Greenslopes). Data for all four suburbs are used in this report, in some cases with a comparison to the wider Brisbane context.

This current report does not reproduce the introductory material in the 1986 report. Some conclusions are made available from an overview of the total 1197 households surveyed.

The reasons for starting with Spring Hill are included in the 1981 and 1986 reports. The basis for selecting each of the four suburbs are:

- . Spring Hill is an inner city suburb undergoing rapid "gentrification" but under the overview of a detailed Brisbane City Council town planning initiative (the Spring Hill Development Control Plan, now combined with one for Petrie Terrace);
- . Paddington, like Spring Hill, is undergoing "gentrification" but at a slower pace and without direct City Council intervention. Like Spring Hill it is also seen as an

investment opportunity. Spring Hill and Paddington were compared in the 1986 survey (Ministry, 1986).

- . Highgate Hill exhibited comparable socio-economic characteristics to Spring Hill based on the 1981 Census, but by late 1986 showed only minimal land use and demographic changes of the type associated with "gentrification". At the time of writing (March, 1988) some changes connected with the nearby World Expo 88 to take place between April and October, 1988, were beginning to appear.
- . Greenslopes was chosen as a basis for comparison. It is not an inner city suburb, but in 1981 employment characteristics was the non-inner Brisbane suburb which most closely matched Spring Hill.

Although the 1986 Census of Population and Housing took place in June, five months before the additional surveys of Highgate Hill and Greenslopes reported here, the sample suburb selection had to be based on 1981 Census information as the more recent statistics were not then available. By March, 1988, detailed population and housing data were available at suburb level and are used here.

An investigation such as this cannot be carried out in isolation. As was the case with the earlier survey, a number of people and groups helped in different ways. The Department of Planning and Landscape Architecture at the Queensland Institute of Technology, through the Head of Department, Phil Heywood, offered both encouragement and practical help. The project was administered through Q Search, the Institute's research and consulting arm. Considerable use was made also of the Institute's computing

facilities. The interviewers from Field Facts (Queensland) did their work in a thoroughly professional manner, as did the rest of the firm.

The results, of course, depend mainly on the people in Spring Hill, Paddington, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes who agreed to be interviewed. Without their assistance the survey could not have taken place. My thanks to them. My wife, Linda, helped substantially in the analysis and typing and in other ways too numerous to mention.

The project, both in 1986 and 1987, was supported by two grants from the Australian Criminology Research Council. Without them the investigations would not have been possible. The support is acknowledged with gratitude. The views expressed are, however, the responsibility of the author and are not necessarily those of the Council.

John Minnery,
Brisbane,

March, 1988.

SUMMARY AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS:

This report is of a survey of 1197 households in the inner Brisbane suburbs of Spring Hill, Paddington and Highgate Hill as well as the non-inner suburb of Greenslopes, in 1986 and 1987. Private hotels and hostels were excluded from the sample. The survey was of the perception of crime rates, of household victimisation, of crime reporting and awareness of the Queensland Police Department's security advice service. Results were computer analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

Some 35.2% of households had been victims of criminal offenses over the twelve months previous to being surveyed. The rates of victimisation were highest in the inner city suburb of Spring Hill (43.2%) and lowest in the non-inner suburb of Greenslopes (30.6%). The most common crime, in terms of number of incidents, was nuisance calls; the most common in terms of households affected was burglary and breaking and entering. Overall 24.6% of incidents were reported to the police. The reporting rate varied considerably for different types of crime: it was highest for vehicle theft (94%), lowest for nuisance calls (7%). The main reason for not reporting crimes was a perception that the incident was trivial, or not worth worrying about; but responses also indicated a feeling the police could do little, that previous reports had led to an unhappy opinion of the police or that because offenders were thought to be children action by the police was inappropriate. The survey lists verbatim reports from victims in an appendix.

Households thought that in addition to being part of a wider Brisbane trend the most influential factors in increasing or decreasing local crime rates were the changing type of people moving there or the changing social status of the area.

Victimisation influenced some of the opinions households had of the suburb, particularly how it related to other similar suburbs. There seemed to be a clustering of victimisation, such that victims of one of vandalism, burglary, theft or nuisance calls were more likely also to be victims of one of the other three.

Only about one third of respondents were aware of the Queensland Police Department's security advice service, and between 26% and 40% wanted the related inspection. The predominant reason for not wanting an inspection was the feeling that dwelling security was already adequate, but fatalism about being unable to stop criminals who wanted to break in also was important.

The main special actions people felt the police should take were to increase the number of patrols (car as well as by foot) and increase availability of police officers (stations open 24 hours, more policemen and policewomen). But actions by other agencies were also thought important in reducing crime: increasing penalties, increasing employment and recreation opportunities, enhancing community interaction, and greater responsibility by parents for their children. Although not specifically addressed in the survey a high proportion of responses implied that people thought children were responsible for many of certain offenses,

especially nuisance calls, vandalism, theft and burglary. Reluctance to report some crimes reflects this perception. There seems to be a need to change either the way juvenile offenders are handled in the criminal justice system, if crimes are to be reported, or at least to change public awareness of the system.

The report concludes that both crime victimisation and perceptions of crime victimisation are higher in the inner city suburbs and that some of these differences reflect the different socio-economic patterns in inner-city and non-inner suburbs. It is suggested that the police develop a more appropriate strategy for dealing with "minor" or "trivial" offenses (perhaps something like a Small Claims Tribunal, or perhaps staff at each stations trained especially to deal with such events). This would include reporting back on the outcome of the investigations, in addition to both educational activities and specific actions aimed at greater recovery rates for stolen goods.

CHAPTER ONE:
BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

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1.1 BACKGROUND

As explained in the introduction this report is the second of a pair dealing with perceptions of crime and with victimisation in two sets of Brisbane suburbs. The earlier report (Minnery, 1986) dealt with Spring Hill and Paddington; this one extends the coverage to include Highgate Hill and Greenslopes (see Figure 1.1 for the locations of these suburbs in Brisbane). A much earlier study (Minnery and Veal, 1981) was of Spring Hill only.

The prevalence of a social concern with crime was canvassed in the earlier report. Since that report was written three informative additional references have been identified which add to the earlier discussion.

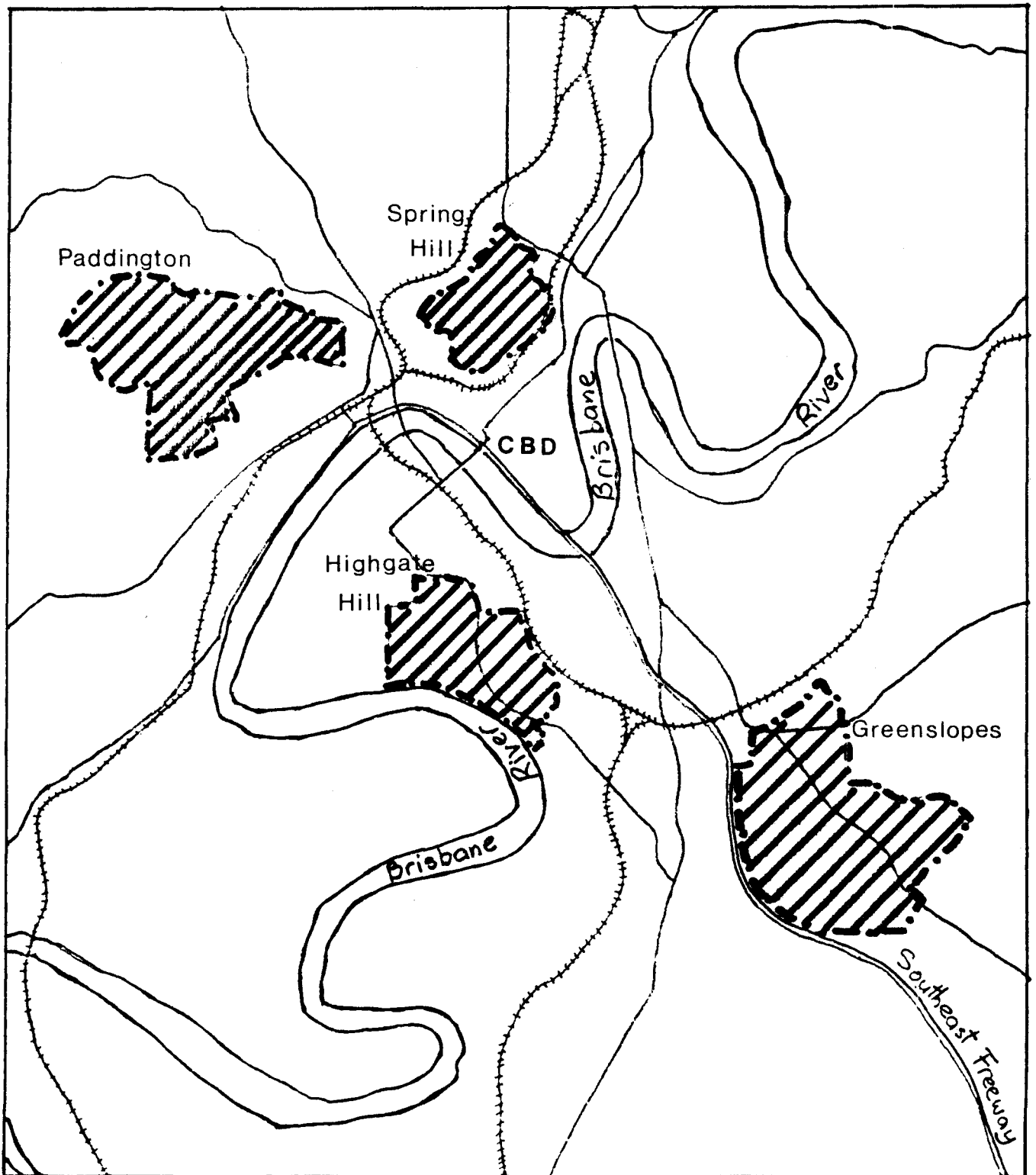
The first is that edited by Reiss and Tonry (1986). The contributors to this collection take an urban ecological approach dealing with "communities" as they change or as they are affected by crime, using the term "communities" in the specialised sense developed by ecologists. But the material in the collection acknowledges the importance of the inter-connections amongst people living in small specific areas.

Westover's (1983) PhD thesis deals with perceptions of crime in urban parks and forests and the impacts of these perceptions on the behaviour of those using them. Her study reinforces the acknowledged influence that the environment has on perceptions of

Survey Suburbs

1.1

Major Roads —



1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Km

crime, and the fact that behavioural changes are made in response to perceptions of crime.

Perhaps the most thorough analysis to date however is that of Smith (1986). Her scholarly analysis looks at the roots of criminological research, including the early contributions made in Britain. It also looks in detail at the problems of identifying crime rates, the difficulties inherent in the various types of survey, and establishes empirical work within a developed theoretical framework. Much of her analysis is based on her own surveys in Britain, particularly in inner Birmingham. She also makes a number of interesting points concerning reporting of crimes and attitudes to police forces which appear consonant with the experience from the surveys reported here. Reference to them is made where appropriate below.

The earlier report noted that differences over time, and in data-gathering and classification procedures, make it difficult to ascertain whether or not there is actually more crime than there used to be. There is also the recognised difficulties in matching official crime statistics with crime occurrences (e.g., Cohen and Land 1984). But crime is increasingly a preoccupation of experts and laymen alike.

The earlier report noted some of the approaches to crime studies of the past, dividing them into social group approaches, spatial approaches, environmental approaches and those which concentrate on perceptions of crime. References should be made to the earlier report for more details of this discussion.

1.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 1980 Spring Hill survey which started this research project was of households in that suburb, a Brisbane inner city residential area subject to considerable development pressures. The extension of the 1980 survey in 1986 and 1987 involved a re-survey in Spring Hill plus additional surveys in Paddington, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes. These suburbs were selected because of their similarity to Spring Hill in terms of employment profile as given in the 1981 Census (the most recent figures then available), and for three of them their inner city location. A simple computer programme was written which ranked Brisbane suburbs according to their likeness to Spring Hill's employment profile then the three comparison suburbs were chosen according to their degree of "gentrification" but from within the rankings close to that of Spring Hill. Spring Hill and Highgate Hill are the most clearly "inner city" in terms of location and characteristics, but Paddington is close to the central city and is undergoing the "gentrification" often found in an inner residential area. Greenslopes is a control non-inner suburb. Originally it was hypothesised that there would be a continuum of crime-related characteristics related to the degree of "gentrification" (a symptom of residential and land use change),

1. The method was (i) to include all suburbs where the percentage in every Census employment category (including "unemployed") was not more than 10% different (greater than or less than) that in Spring Hill, then (ii) rank the suburbs in terms of the sum of the absolute difference between the percentage employment in each category and that in Spring Hill. I.e. ranking in ascending order according to

$$\text{Sum}[(\text{Abs})(X_s - X_n)] \quad \text{where } X_s = \begin{array}{l} \text{percentage in employment} \\ \text{category in Spring Hill;} \end{array}$$
$$X_n = \begin{array}{l} \text{percentage in employment} \\ \text{category in suburb N.} \end{array}$$

ranked Spring Hill-Paddington-Highgate Hill-Greenslopes but the analysis identified an inner pair (Spring Hill, Highgate Hill) and a more "suburban" pair (Paddington, Greenslopes). The similarities and differences appear throughout the report.

Once the suburbs were selected a random sample of dwellings was chosen from the universe of dwellings within each suburb. Obviously the housing situation had changed since the 1981 Census count so the sample was selected after an on-the-ground dwelling count distinguishing houses, units and flats (but excluding private and licensed hotels) was undertaken in each of the four suburbs in the month before each survey. This gave a total of 741 dwellings in Spring Hill, 2832 in Paddington, 1954 in Highgate Hill and 3083 in Greenslopes. The overall sample size was matched to this universe, but was modified by resource considerations. The completed samples contained 118 (17%) dwellings in Spring Hill, 475 (17%) in Paddington, 232 (12%) in Highgate Hill and 372 (12%) in Greenslopes. Non-residential land uses were excluded.

The specific sample was chosen on a city block basis. Blocks in Brisbane are often extremely irregular, varying considerably in both size and shape, particularly in hilly areas. A quota of dwellings was chosen from each block in proportion to the sample size. A point on the block was chosen randomly. Interviewers were instructed to start from that point and then to work anti-clockwise selecting dwellings at random until the block quota had been filled. They were to obtain interviews, as far as was possible, from every fourth or fifth dwelling. Resource

constraints restricted the use of call-backs. As the householders chosen for interview had necessarily to be available on the interview days all interviews took place on consecutive weekends.

The surveys included the four suburbs as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The suburb of Spring Hill covered the same area in 1986 as it did in 1980 and 1981. These suburbs differ considerably from the areas used by the Queensland Police Department for the collection of data on crime. For example, Spring Hill is included as part of both the City Division and the Fortitude Valley Division; most of Paddington comes within the Red Hill Division but some is within Torwood. Direct comparisons using statistics of reported crime were thus, in practical terms, impossible, although a limited comparison is contained in the 1986 report. Additional problems with obtaining crime data at the time of the 1987 survey are mentioned in Chapter Two.

The survey instrument was based loosely on that used in Spring Hill survey in 1980, but with a number of improvements and extensions. In cooperation with the Queensland Police Department a question relating to residents' knowledge of, and desire for, a security inspection by the police, was included (See Chapter Two, Tables 2.32-2.34). The survey results were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) on the Queensland Institute of Technology's DEC-10 computer; the structure of the questionnaire reflects the method of analysis. A copy of the questionnaire is included as Appendix A.

The interviews themselves were conducted, as a first choice, with the senior female of the household -- the person most likely to be the confidant of household victims of crime. Where the senior female could not be interviewed (for example, the suburbs have a high proportion of migrants and many of the older people are unable to speak English) another senior person, preferably female, was chosen. As will be seen from the table of household structures (Table 2.10) there were a high proportion of households consisting of other than the "traditional" couple with children, particularly for the three "inner" suburbs. Interviewers were thus frequently unable to find a "senior female". In such cases the person most likely to know details of the household's experience of crime was chosen.

As interviews were not conducted with the more usual "head of the household" the collection of data on household income and other social indicators would have been difficult. Thus, in a trade-off between gaining information on crime and information on background household data a deliberate choice in favour of crime data was made. Socio-economic data are at suburb rather than household level and from the Census rather than from the surveys.

The interviews were conducted by professional staff from Field Facts (Queensland). They were conducted over two consecutive weekends in 1986 (May 31st and June 1st, and June 7th and 8th, for Spring Hill and Paddington) and in 1987 (November 21st and 22nd, plus 28th and 29th for Highgate Hill and Greenslopes). The break between the two surveys resulted from funding restrictions,

but the two suburbs surveyed in the second round were those undergoing the least rapid change. In each case care was taken to avoid school holidays. Completed questionnaires were checked by supervisors to ensure all questions had been answered, and again by the author before they were forwarded for encoding. The two open-ended questions were also coded at this stage.

The interviews centred around three main areas of interest. The first was that relating to perceptions of crime rates and of changes in these. Questions in this section asked people how they thought crime rates in the suburb had changed over time, how they thought the crime rate in the suburb compared with that in other similar suburbs, and what they thought the influence of a list of factors might have been. The second major part asked about actual victimisation of people in the household and whether the crimes had been reported to the police. And thirdly, at the request of the Queensland Police Department there was a question on people's awareness of, and interest in, the Department's security inspection and advice service. Of course, underlying these were a series of questions requesting relevant background information.

This report includes results from the surveys of the four suburbs. The earlier report (Minnery, 1986) is effectively an interim report based on two of the four suburbs surveyed. Unless fully appropriate the mean and total results for the four suburbs are not normally included in the tables below so as to avoid any tendency to equate the total with a sample of the pattern for Brisbane. Two chapters (Chapters Three and Four) do give results

from the total and compare the "inner" and "non-inner" suburbs in an attempt to identify characteristics which might properly be attributed to inner city as opposed to non-inner areas.

CHAPTER TWO:
SUBURB SURVEY RESULTS

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2.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter shows the results of the surveys of the four suburbs of Spring Hill, Paddington, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes. The location of the four in relation to Brisbane's Central Business District (CBD) is shown in Figure 1.1.

2.2 THE FOUR SUBURBS IN THE 1986 CENSUS

Tables 2.1 to 2.7 and 2.9 below compare the populations of the four suburbs as reported in the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. Two of the suburbs were surveyed at about the same time as the 1986 census, the other two about one year later. Some information is compared with that for the Brisbane Statistical Division, an area wider than the Brisbane City area and including most of the metropolitan urban area.

The 1986 census information in Table 2.1 shows the variations in the population in the four suburbs. Three have an average household size less than that of the average for the Statistical Division; only Spring Hill has a larger household size. Two have a masculinity ratio less than the "average", two are greater (Spring Hill significantly). But all four suburbs have less than the Brisbane average of Australian-born population. A feature which is apparent in the table and which recurs throughout the report is that in significant ways Spring Hill and Highgate Hill together form a pair (a core inner city pair) and are together

somewhat different from Paddington and Greenslopes. The masculinity ratios and proportion of Australian-born populations are cases in point.

Table 2.1: Comparison: Spring Hill, Paddington, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes (1986)

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat.Div.</u>
Total persons	3 361	6 552	4 718	7 261	1 149 401
Total households	910	2 877	2 142	3 137	387 872
Persons/household	3.69	2.28	2.20	2.31	2.96
Males:Females	151:100	95:100	102:100	88:100	97:100
% Australian-born	64.8	76.2	64.6	77.4	80.0

(Source: 1986 Census of Population and Housing)

The single major criterion used to select Paddington, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes from the range of other inner and non-inner city suburbs as suitable for comparison with Spring Hill was their occupational structures, taken as the most satisfactory proxy for full socio-economic data. No suburb can be exactly like another, but the method used of select them (See Chapter One: Background and Method) ensured an acceptable level of similarity. The comparative 1981 occupational structures are shown in Table 2.2 below.

The 1981 employment structures of the suburbs are shown in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.2: Occupational Structures (1981)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat. Div.</u>
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Professional/Tech.	20.3	18.9	14.8	16.7	13.8
Administration, etc	5.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	5.3
Clerical	16.6	20.0	18.9	23.6	20.4
Sales worker	5.8	7.8	8.9	9.4	9.9
Farmers, etc	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.5
Miners, etc	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transport, comm.	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3
Tradesmen	17.5	25.3	27.5	24.1	28.2
Service etc	11.8	13.5	12.1	11.2	8.7
Armed forces	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.6
(Other and N/S)	<u>14.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.9</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: 1981 Census of Population and Housing; Cat. 2405.3)

Table 2.3: Employment Structures (1981)

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat. Div.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Wage/Salary earner	40.8	44.4	40.7	41.4	37.5
Self employed	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8
Employer	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1
Helper, unpaid	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Unemployed	<u>8.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total labour force	52.6	52.9	50.5	49.1	45.2
Not in labour force	<u>47.3</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>49.5</u>	<u>50.9</u>	<u>54.8</u>
	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: 1981 Census of Population and Housing; Cat. 2405.3)

By 1986 the following structures had developed in relation to both occupations and employment (Tables 2.4 and 2.5).

Table 2.4: Occupational Structures, 1986

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd. H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat. D.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Manag., Admin	16.2	7.5	6.5	6.8
Professional	19.5	21.1	19.7	14.9
Para-Profession.	7.5	7.5	6.9	8.5
Tradespersons	8.3	11.8	12.7	13.2
Clerks	16.8	19.2	17.5	21.6
Sales, pers. serv.	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.7
Plant, machine op.	3.9	4.6	5.9	6.0
Labourers, etc	13.7	12.2	17.9	13.3
Other (& N/S)	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.5: Employment Structures, 1986

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd. H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat. D.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Wage/Salary earn.	40.9	51.9	43.3	44.1
Self empl.	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.4
Employer	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.3
Unpaid helper	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Unemployed	<u>9.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Tot. lab. force	56.8	66.0	60.7	55.8
Not in lab. force	<u>43.2</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>44.2</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is some difficulty in interpreting the occupational changes from 1981 to 1986 because of the different categories used in the Census tabulations. However, in both cases the four suburbs have a higher proportion of "white collar" employment and a lower proportion of "blue collar" employment than the average for Brisbane, particularly of the categories including "professionals". It appears that Spring Hill may have been

overtaken by Paddington as the one of the four with the greatest proportion of "professionals" by 1986. In line with the trend throughout Brisbane all four have increased their proportion of unemployed between 1981 and 1986 although Spring Hill's differential from the average has been reduced markedly, consonant with its changing social character. The greatest change between 1981 and 1986 in terms of unemployment seems to be in Highgate Hill. Again all four, as with Brisbane as a whole, have seen an decrease in the percentage not in the work force.

Although they are similar, it cannot be said that the social patterns in the suburbs are the same. Once such difference shows in the dwelling occupancy pattern.

Table 2.6: Nature of Dwelling Occupancy (Households) (1986)

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd. H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat.Div.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Owner	16.1	33.9	29.3	36.2
Purchaser	5.6	19.2	10.3	35.4
Tenant - hous. auth.	1.1	0.5	1.7	4.0
Tenant - other	63.5	41.2	50.8	20.5
Not stated	<u>13.7</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>3.9</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

(Source: 1986 Census of Population and Housing)

Yet the three "inner" suburbs each have a lower proportion of owners than the Brisbane Statistical Division. All four suburbs have a far lower proportion of purchasers and a far higher proportion of tenants than the B.S.D. (Table 2.6). All four have a greater proportion of households with less than \$12,000 per

annum income, and all except Paddington a lower proportion of very high incomes (i.e., over \$40,000 p.a.) (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Household Income (1986)

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Brisbane Stat. Div.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
None	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.6
\$4000 and below	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7
\$4001 - \$12000	28.4	22.8	29.6	28.8	19.6
\$12001 - \$22000	21.8	23.0	24.6	25.6	23.4
\$22001 - \$40000	21.7	27.0	19.4	24.2	29.4
over \$40001	12.7	17.0	11.6	11.2	15.8
N/S	<u>12.9</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>10.3</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: 1986 Census of Population and Housing)

Table 2.8: Population Change, 1976-1986

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>(1976-81)</u>		<u>(1981-86)</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Spring Hill	4122	3583	3361	-539	-13.1	-222	-6.2
Paddington	7852	6901	6552	-951	-12.1	-349	-5.1
Highgate Hill	n/a	5064	4718	---	---	-346	-6.8
Greenslopes	13063	7219	7261	-5844	-44.7	-42	-0.6

(Highgate Hill not available as separate suburb in 1976)

(Source: Derived from 1976, 1981 and 1986 Census data)

As can be seen from Table 2.8 the population all four suburbs is decreasing but the rate of decrease generally appears to be slowing down. The marked change in Greenslopes between 1976 and 1981 was due to exceptional factors related to freeway construction and the Greenslopes Hospital.

The suburbs do show some important differences from one another. Even Spring Hill and Paddington differ more from one another in

1986 than they did in 1981. These differences need to be borne in mind when interpreting the results shown here. A number of possible explanations for the differences exist. One important factor is the unusually tight spatial differentiation which exists within Brisbane's socio-economic pattern. The hilly terrain has led to a diversified pattern of desirable and less desirable locations which can change dramatically over short distances. There tends not to be large areas with uniform socio-economic characteristics. This patchy pattern underlies a somewhat arbitrary set of suburb boundaries. Demographic and land use changes occur in many small locations, possibly coalescing into broader trends rather than affecting one large area uniformly. All four suburbs surveyed (although Greenslopes to the least extent) have been affected in this patchy way. In Spring Hill the differences are formalised as different "precincts" in the Development Control Plan.

Greenslopes' general similarity to the other three suburbs results from the location within it of the large Greenslopes Repatriation Hospital plus the rapid access it offers to the CBD via the Southeast Freeway which borders it to the west.

Table 2.9 shows the 1986 population age structures for the four suburbs, again compared with that for the Brisbane Statistical Division.

All four suburbs have an older population profile than does the BSD and generally have more in the 20 to 39 age groups. Greenslopes has a more aged profile than do the other three.

Table 2.9: Age Structures, 1986

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Bris. Stat.D.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0-4 yrs	2.4	4.7	3.9	4.6	7.5
5-9 yrs	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	7.4
10-14 yrs	2.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	8.4
15-19 yrs	4.6	7.0	8.4	6.5	8.8
20-24 yrs	11.3	14.9	12.1	11.6	8.6
25-29 yrs	9.1	12.7	11.0	10.2	8.3
30-39 yrs	15.9	17.1	15.1	12.8	15.8
40-49 yrs	14.1	8.8	10.6	8.6	11.7
50-59 yrs	14.0	8.5	10.1	8.9	8.7
60-69 yrs	12.1	8.8	9.8	12.4	7.7
70-79 yrs	7.3	6.9	7.6	11.0	4.9
80 & over	4.5	3.0	3.6	5.6	2.1

(Source: 1986 Census data)

Both Paddington and Greenslopes exhibit a child:adult ratio which is closer to that expected with a nuclear family-based population profile.

2.3 SURVEY RESULTS: BACKGROUND

We turn now to the background information on residents and households obtained in the 1986/7 questionnaire surveys. The range of household types is shown in Table 2.10. The suburbs generally demonstrate the kind of populations expected in inner city and similar suburbs: high proportions of single person and single parent households and high proportions of people sharing rented accommodation (peer groups). The "other" category included structures such as brothers or sisters sharing a dwelling, or grandparents with grandchildren.

Table 2.10: Household Structure

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Single person	30.6	18.5	23.5	20.4
Sing. parent family	5.9	7.2	6.1	6.2
Group sing. parent fam's	--	0.2	0.9	0.3
Couple w'out children	16.1	21.7	23.0	31.2
Couple with child/ren	9.3	22.3	23.5	19.4
Extended family	5.1	3.4	3.0	3.5
Peer group	22.0	16.0	14.3	13.2
Other	11.0	10.7	5.7	5.9
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	(N =118)	=475	=230	=372)
Mean household size	2.26	2.63	2.61	2.39
Modal household size	2	2	2	2
Median household size	2.0	2.38	2.26	2.13

Thus, in all four suburbs the average household size was about two persons but skewed towards one and two person households. Spring Hill has a greater proportion of single person households and Greenslopes of couples without children. It must be remembered that hostels and private hotels were deliberately excluded from the survey so these were households in houses, flats or units. Spring Hill's low proportion of couples with children reflects it's core inner city location.

The higher proportion of owner/buyers in Paddington and Greenslopes shown in Table 2.11 reflects the investment potential of Paddington and the long settled nature of Greenslopes.

Table 2.11: Dwelling Ownership

	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Rented	66.9	40.0	51.3	43.1
Owned/buying	33.1	58.7	47.0	56.1
Other	----	1.3	1.7	0.8
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
	(N =118)	=475	=232	=372)

As would be expected the more recent arrivals in both suburbs tend to live in rented accommodation rather than accommodation they own or are buying. This pattern is more pronounced in Spring Hill and Highgate Hill than in Paddington or Greenslopes. Spring Hill and Highgate Hill clearly act more as transient settlement areas than do Paddington or Greenslopes. Nonetheless the proportion of owner/purchaser recent arrivals is significant, although the proportion in Spring Hill is less than half that in Paddington. Similarly, in the two inner-most suburbs there is a greater proportion of longer-term residents who are renting (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Dwelling Ownership and Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Padding.</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u><5yrs</u>	<u>>=5yrs</u>	<u><5yrs</u>	<u>>=5yrs</u>	<u><5yrs</u>	<u>>=5yrs</u>	<u><5yrs</u>	<u>>=5yrs</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Rented	83.1	47.2	60.6	19.7	75.9	29.8	70.9	18.8
Own/buy.	16.9	52.8	38.6	78.7	22.2	68.5	27.3	81.2
Other	---	---	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	---
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 2.13: Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
< 1 year	23.7	21.5	20.3	17.7
1-4 years	31.4	28.2	26.3	28.8
5-9 years	14.4	12.4	16.4	14.7
10 yrs +	<u>30.5</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>38.9</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9
<5yrs:>=5yrs	1.23:1	0.99:1	0.86:1	0.88:1

As Table 2.13 shows, all four have a substantial proportion who have lived in the suburb for over 10 years, but equally all four have a significant proportion of recent arrivals. This is the pattern one would expect in long established residential areas undergoing population change. In descending order of ratio of people resident for less than five years to people resident for more than five years the suburbs are ranked Spring Hill, Paddington, Greenslopes and Highgate Hill. Greenslopes' recent arrivals would include staff of the Greenslopes Repatriation Hospital.

The people who had moved to the suburb within the last five years were asked to identify from a given list the three main reasons they moved there. The results are shown in Table 2.14.

The main first reason given for the three inner city suburbs, as would be expected, is their proximity to the city. The most important second mention is proximity to work, also probably a function of inner city location. Paddington is the most likely

Table 2.14: Reasons for Moving to Suburb

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Paddington</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u>% mentions</u>		<u>% mentions</u>		<u>% mentions</u>		<u>% mentions</u>	
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>
Rec. improve.	--	--	0.2	0.6	--	--	--	--
House invest.	0.8	2.5	6.7	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Close - city	33.1	9.3	21.3	7.8	14.7	10.3	9.4	5.4
Low crime	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	1.1
Close - work	7.6	14.4	8.6	13.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	5.4
Close - school	0.8	1.7	0.6	2.7	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.6
Good pub. trans.	0.8	4.2	0.8	2.9	0.4	1.7	1.1	4.3
This dwell. avail.	2.5	6.8	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	5.9	2.7
Near friend/relat.	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.5	5.6	3.9	3.5	0.8
Rent. accom. av.	--	2.5	1.9	3.2	1.5	2.2	6.7	2.7
Near services	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.4	3.0
Cheap to buy	--	--	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3
Cheap to rent	3.4	4.2	0.8	1.9	4.7	2.2	4.0	4.3
Other reason	5.9	2.5	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.2

to be seen as an investment opportunity. There is a considerable spread of reasons for locating in Greenslopes, many of which relate to specific dwellings or to family or friends' locations, reflecting the non-inner location. Greenslopes is, however, far closer to the city than the newer outer residential developments which would explain the proportion locating there because of proximity to the city. It lies on the Southeast Freeway and is easily accessible to the city. Low crime rates figured only in a very minor way in Paddington and Greenslopes.

Greenslopes, the control non-inner suburb, is seen by residents as marginally more friendly than the three inner suburbs, although very few respondents felt any one of the suburbs was unfriendly (Table 2.15). Highgate Hill and Spring Hill, the "inner pair", are the most unfriendly; but equally they have the highest proportion of "don't knows".

Table 2.15: Opinion of Friendliness of Suburb

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Very friendly	16.9	16.8	13.8	17.2
Friendly	39.8	48.0	41.4	51.3
Average	31.4	33.1	35.3	28.2
Unfriendly	3.4	1.9	5.2	0.5
Very unfriendly	---	---	0.4	0.5
Don't know	8.5	0.2	3.9	2.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>99.9</u>

This opinion is not reinforced by apparent visiting patterns. In all four suburbs, around half of the respondents visited others in the area infrequently ("not often") or not at all. Visiting was most frequent in Highgate Hill Spring Hill (the two core inner suburbs) and least frequent in Greenslopes and Paddington.

Table 2.16: Frequency of Visits in Neighbourhood

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Frequently	20.3]	19.6]	31.4]	19.6]
Sometimes	25.4]45.7	28.4]38.0	23.5]54.9	15.9]35.5
Not often	24.6	27.6	19.1	25.0
Never	<u>29.7</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>39.5</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Stability is often associated in the literature with neighbourliness, and neighbourliness with informal crime control. In an attempt to link stability of residence with other factors the responses for the previous few questions were related to length of residence in the particular suburb. If we distinguish

long term residents (in the suburb for five or more years) from new-comers (less than five years) the following details emerge.

Table 2.17: Friendliness and Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Padd.</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u><5yr</u> (%)	<u>>=5yr</u> (%)	<u><5yr</u> (%)	<u>>=5yr</u> (%)	<u><5yr</u> (%)	<u>>=5yr</u> (%)	<u><5yr</u> (%)	<u>>=5yr</u> (%)
Very friend.	12.3	22.6	12.7	20.9	12.0	15.3	14.4	19.2
Friendly	44.6	34.0	48.3	47.7	40.7	41.9	50.0	52.5
Average	29.2	34.0	36.0	30.1	33.3	37.1	29.9	26.3
Unfriendly	4.6	1.9	2.5	1.3	9.3	1.6	0.6	0.5
V. Unfriendly	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.6	0.5
Don't know	<u>9.2</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0

There is some ambiguity in these results. Longer term residents are more definite about all four suburbs being "very friendly" but fewer of them call it only "friendly" in two suburbs and more in the other two. As would be expected, fewer long term residents felt the suburbs were definitely unfriendly, but here the proportions were small anyway. Overwhelmingly residents felt their suburbs were average or friendly.

The patterns of visiting within the neighbourhood, shown in Table 2.18, demonstrate some ambiguity also. No really clear pattern emerges. This is somewhat different from the pattern expected in either the usual "transitional" suburbs (Davidson 1983) or that in the more settled non-inner suburb. The expectation is of greater cohesion, identified with friendships and visiting patterns, amongst longer-term residents.

Table 2.18: Frequency of Visits and Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Paddington</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yrs</u>	<u><=5yrs</u>	<u><5yrs</u>	<u><=5yrs</u>
Visit..	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Frequently	21.5	18.9	19.1	20.1	24.1	37.1	13.4	24.9
Sometimes	23.1	28.3	32.6	24.3	27.8	19.4	16.9	14.2
Not often	20.0	30.2	23.2	31.8	16.7	21.0	23.3	26.9
Never	35.4	22.6	24.6	23.8	31.5	22.6	46.5	34.0
	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.0
(No answer			0.5)					

In essence all four suburbs demonstrate the mixture of transience and stability expected in residential areas undergoing change. All four are losing population. Spring Hill and Paddington show greater signs of "gentrification" and investment potential; but Spring Hill and Highgate Hill are together the more obviously inner-city suburbs. Greenslopes is indeed somewhat like the other three, although further from the CBD, but is more like Paddington than like Spring Hill or Highgate Hill.

2.4 OPINIONS ON CRIME:

This section reports the opinions of households on the level and type of crime in their suburbs. There was, in the 1986 report (Minnery, 1986) a limited comparison with data on officially reported crime for the two police Divisions which covered the suburb of Paddington. That information was obtained from the Queensland Police Department after some special work by them. However, at the time of the second (1987) survey staff of the Department were tied up with the Fitzgerald Inquiry into police

corruption. The information was not requested as advice from within the Department was that other priorities were then dominant and data would be difficult to obtain.

The surveys also asked about actual victimisation and resultant reporting of crime. Most of this information is reported in Chapter Three below.

As shown in Table 2.19, only in Spring Hill did a large proportion of households think that general crime rates had decreased to any significant degree in the last five years. Around one third or more of the households in each suburb thought crime rates had increased; but high proportions either thought they had stayed much the same or were unsure of what had happened.

Those in Highgate Hill were the most likely to feel that crime rates in their suburb were higher than in other similar suburbs (Table 2.20). Greenslopes residents were significantly the more likely to feel that crime rates there were lower than in comparable suburbs. These results conform with the notion of "environmental incivility" discussed by Smith (1986, p. 129). Spring Hill has seen considerable "gentrification" and tidying up, as has Paddington (although to a lesser degree). Highgate Hill has not. Smith (1986, p. 129) refers to "environmental 'incivility' - the presence of abandoned buildings, vandalism and other signs of physical decay and neglect [which] influences people's perception of crime. Fear is generated when an

environment looks as if it might attract vandals or shelter undesirables".

Table 2.19: Has There Been a Change to the Level of Crime?

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Increased greatly	5.9	7.8	14.2	11.6
Increased	<u>22.0</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>22.8</u>
Increased..	27.9	35.2	41.8	34.4
Decreased	14.4	5.1	8.6	3.2
Decreased greatly	<u>5.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Decreased..	19.5	5.3	9.9	3.5
Much the same	34.0	35.4	29.7	43.8
Don't know	<u>18.6</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>18.3</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 2.20: Comparison of Crime With Other Similar Suburbs

	<u>Spring Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Here...	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Higher	7.6	3.6	15.5	3.0
Much the same	37.3	34.3	41.8	20.7
Lower	38.2	49.0	25.9	63.2
Don't know	<u>16.9</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>13.2</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 2.21 relates opinion on the level of crime to length of residence in the four suburbs. There was a tendency for longer-term residents to be more pessimistic about the increase in crime rates, particularly in Paddington and Highgate Hill; but conversely in Spring Hill and Highgate Hill there were significant percentages who felt the crime rate had decreased over the last five years or so. One noteworthy result was the

high proportion of more recent arrivals in all four suburbs who were unsure of the crime trend, leading one to suppose that perception of comparative crime rates is not an important factor in choosing a place to live. This confirms the results shown in Table 2.14 on reasons for moving to the suburb. Perceived crime rates appear to be neither a strong negative influence nor, when they are seen to be low, a strong positive influence in residential location.

Table 2.21: Opinion on Level of Crime and Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Paddington</u>		<u>Highgate Hill</u>		<u>Green-slopes</u>	
	<5yr	>=5yr	<5yr	>=5yr	<5yr	>=5yr	<5yr	>=5yr
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Incr. greatly	6.2	5.7	3.0	12.6	7.4	20.2	8.6	14.1
Increased	16.9	28.3	20.3	34.3	22.2	32.2	17.2	26.8
Decreased	12.3	17.0	4.2	5.9	4.6	12.1	4.0	2.5
Decr. greatly	4.6	5.7	---	0.4	0.9	1.6	---	0.5
Much the same	30.8	37.6	30.5	40.1	33.4	26.6	37.9	48.5
Don't know	29.2	5.7	42.0	6.7	31.5	7.3	32.3	7.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.22: Suburb Comparison and Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Paddington</u>		<u>Highgate Hill</u>		<u>Green-slopes</u>	
	<5yr	>5yr	<5yr	>5yr	<5yr	>5yr	<5yr	>5yr
Here...	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Higher	9.2	5.7	2.1	5.0	20.4	11.3	2.3	3.5
Much the same	47.8	24.5	32.6	36.0	43.5	40.3	21.8	19.2
Lower	29.2	49.0	52.6	45.6	22.2	29.8	62.1	62.7
Don't know	13.8	20.8	12.7	13.4	13.9	18.5	13.8	14.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The two particularly noteworthy results from Table 2.22 are the opinion of significantly more of both long term and short term residents of Highgate Hill that their suburb is more prone to crime than are similar suburbs, and the opinion in Greenslopes that it is a less crime-prone suburb. No consistent pattern emerges with length of residence, although many Spring Hill and Highgate Hill longer-terms residents clearly feel the suburbs do not deserve their reputation as crime-prone. One interesting result is the consistency with which long-term residents are less certain than short-term residents as to how their suburb compares. Presumably this is because more recent arrivals have made a decision about residential location recently and considered a variety of ambient factors at the time whilst longer-term residents have not had the need to make such a comparison.

Perceived changes to the level of crime had persuaded some, although not many, people to think seriously about moving elsewhere. Eight people in Spring Hill (7%), 12 in Paddington (3%), 20 (9%) in Highgate Hill and eight (2%) in Greenslopes had thought seriously of moving. The proportion concerned is low, except perhaps in the two core-inner suburbs of Spring Hill and Highgate Hill. This reinforces both the relatively transient nature of the "inner" population (a high proportion without a strong stake in the area) and the relatively high proportion of Highgate Hill respondents who felt that crime levels there were higher than in other similar suburbs.

Respondents who thought there had been a change in the level of crime were asked to say whether or not they thought specific factors from a list presented to them had influenced this change. The results are shown in Table 2.23.

Table 2.23: Perceived Influences on Changes to Level of Crime

% feeling factor leads to...	<u>S. Hill</u>		<u>Padd.</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u>Inc.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Inc.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Inc.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Inc.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
<u>Factor:</u>								
New buildings	30.3	34.8	23.5	36.0	23.9	37.5	20.5	---
Level of maint.	33.3	60.9	38.2	48.0	48.3	60.0	29.8	50.0
Police patrols	54.5	13.0	42.4	44.0	64.0	47.6	52.8	36.4
Low cost housing	42.4	30.4	24.2	20.0	59.6	23.5	19.7	18.2
Brisbane trend	54.5	43.5	78.7	36.0	74.7	27.8	91.1	18.2
Level of traffic	33.3	17.4	24.2	24.0	23.9	28.6	27.9	50.0
Attent. by BCC	15.2	13.0	13.3	12.0	17.0	26.3	9.1	9.1
Chang. soc. status	69.7	73.9	71.5	76.0	66.7	57.1	48.4	63.6
Police ed'n prog.	9.4	17.4	13.3	32.0	21.3	50.0	28.5	23.1
H'hold security	63.6	52.2	40.0	72.0	58.0	95.2	49.6	61.5
Street lighting	21.9	26.1	36.6	48.0	42.4	60.0	27.0	41.7
Type people mov.	59.4	73.9	49.7	84.0	73.3	71.4	43.5	66.7
Other	30.3	39.1	33.9	17.4	75.0	40.0	65.1	40.0

What this table means is that, for example, of the 165 people in Paddington who thought the general level of crime in the suburb had increased or had increased greatly (together shown in the table as having increased) in the last five years or so, 23.5% felt that the quality of new buildings had had an influence on that change, and of the 25 who felt the level of crime had decreased (combining those who felt it had decreased and those who felt it had decreased greatly) over the period, 36.0% felt the quality of new buildings had affected that change.

Thus the factors which those who felt there had been an increase of crime in Paddington most agreed upon as having influenced this increase were the general trend in Brisbane, the changing social status of the suburb and to a lesser extent the type of people moving there. In Spring Hill it was the changing social status, the level of household security (presumably the low level) and the type of people moving into the suburb. Highgate Hill households related increases to the wider Brisbane trends and the type of people moving to the area, as well as the (presumably low) level of police patrols, the suburb's changing social status, and other factors not listed. Greenslopes residents, with a lower level of demographic and land use change in their area, tend to relate increases in crime mainly to the overall Brisbane trend but also to the level of police patrols and "other" factors.

The factors those feeling that the level of crime in Paddington had decreased were most agreed upon as being influential were the type of people moving to the suburb, the level of household security (presumably the high level) and the changing social status of the suburb. In Spring Hill it was the type of people moving in, the changing social status of the suburb and the level of home maintenance. Highgate Hill residents related decreases in the crime rate mainly to (increased) household security, and to a lesser extent to the type of people moving to the suburb. Greenslopes' residents were more ambivalent about factors leading to decreases in crime rates, but mentioned the level of home security, the area's changing social status, and the type of

people moving into the area as well as the level of home maintenance and the level of traffic.

The factors which people felt had little direct influence were the level of Brisbane City Council attention (particularly in Greenslopes) and police educational programmes (although not to the same extent in Highgate Hill). There was also some ambivalence about other factors, including levels of traffic and of street lighting, as well as the influence of low cost housing.

This tabulation has special significance for crime prevention agencies and others interested in obtaining public support for crime prevention activities. The residents of all four suburbs clearly feel that the changing social status of their areas has an impact on the level of crime there. It was seen as both a significant influence in increasing but also in decreasing the level of crime, although generally as a positive factor. A similar pattern emerged concerning the type of people moving to the suburbs. Other factors were seen as having a more direct one-way influence. Similarly the level of household maintenance was seen as an influence in reducing crime. Conversely, the low level of police patrols (commented on in an earlier question) was seen as a factor in the increase in crime in three of the four suburbs. In Spring Hill residents felt that the level of home security there was a factor leading to an increase in crime. In the other three suburbs, on the other hand, residents felt that household security was a factor leading to a decrease.

Respondents were also asked whether they thought there had been a change in the main type of crime in their suburb over the last five years or so, whether or not they felt there had been a change in the level of crime. Table 2.24 shows the results.

Table 2.24: Has There Been a Change in the Main Type of Crime?

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes	39.8	19.4	34.1	14.2
No	39.0	50.5	48.3	65.6
Don't know	<u>21.2</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>20.2</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Clearly Spring Hill, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes residents were more inclined to hold definite views on whether there had been a change in the main type of crime. In Spring Hill there was an even split amongst those who felt the main type of crime had changed and those who thought it had not; in Highgate Hill there were more people who thought it had not, but in Greenslopes there was a definite feeling that it had not. Paddington's residents also generally felt there had been no change, although almost one third did not know whether there had been or not.

There were significant differences between the opinions of those who had lived in the suburb for some time and those who were relatively recent arrivals. Long term residents were generally more inclined to the opinion that there had not been a change in the type of crime (especially in Paddington and Greenslopes), whilst those in Spring Hill were less certain as to whether there had been a change of any significance. Long term residents were

generally more certain as to whether there had been a change or not (i.e., fewer replied "don't know"). However, more longer-term than short-term residents said both there had been and had not been a change. In Paddington, Highgate Hill and Greenslopes the differential expressed by long-term residents was towards an opinion there had been no change; in Spring Hill it was towards there having been a change. The proportion of Greenslopes long-term residents who feel there has not been a change is particularly high.

Table 2.25: Change in Type of Crime, and Length of Residence

	<u>Spring Hill</u>		<u>Paddington</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u><5yrs</u> (%)	<u>>5yrs</u> (%)	<u><5yrs</u> (%)	<u>>5yrs</u> (%)	<u><5yrs</u> (%)	<u>>5yrs</u> (%)	<u><5yrs</u> (%)	<u>>5yrs</u> (%)
Yes	32.3	49.1	15.3	23.4	32.4	36.6	12.6	14.6
No	38.5	39.6	39.8	61.1	41.7	53.6	52.9	76.3
Don't know	<u>29.2</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>9.1</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Respondents who felt there had been a change in the type of crime were asked to identify the type of change they felt had occurred. The results are shown in Table 2.26.

The general feeling expressed in Table 2.26 is that crimes against property are felt to have increased or have increased a lot in the last five years or so and that in some areas crimes against the person have decreased a little.

The strongest impression of a decrease in crimes against the person was in Greenslopes, the non-inner suburb; conversely this suburb had the lowest proportion feeling crimes against the

Table 2.26: What Kind of Change in Type of Crime?
(asked only of those who felt there had been a change)

	This type of crime has...					TOTAL	N
	Incr. a lot (%)	Incr. (%)	Decr. (%)	Decr. a lot (%)	N/A (%)		
<u>Paddington</u>							
Crime against							
Person	6.4	25.5	17.0	6.4	44.7	100.0	88
Property	17.0	46.8	2.1	27.3	41.9	99.9	93
Other	6.4	2.1	2.1	---	89.4	100.0	92
<u>Spring Hill</u>							
Crime against							
Person	11.4	27.3	6.8	1.1	53.4	100.0	47
Property	36.6	41.9	6.5	2.2	12.9	100.0	47
Other	6.5	8.7	---	---	84.8	100.0	47
<u>Highgate Hill</u>							
Crime against							
Person	13.0	33.8	3.9	---	49.4	100.0	77
Property	32.5	46.8	5.2	1.3	14.3	100.0	77
Other	13.0	30.4	---	---	56.5	100.0	23
<u>Greenslopes</u>							
Crime against							
Person	7.4	16.7	11.1	---	64.8	100.0	54
Property	31.5	57.4	---	---	11.1	100.0	54
Other	9.1	27.3	---	---	63.6	100.0	11

person had increased and the highest proportion feeling crimes against property had increased. In both the inner core suburbs, Highgate Hill and Spring Hill, there was a significant feeling that crimes against property had increased.

Obviously people have some source of their opinions about the level and type of crime occurring in the suburb. Table 2.27 below shows the source respondents gave for their opinions on crime.

The main impression from this table is the range of sources of

Table 2.27: Sources of Opinion on Crime
(more than one answer possible)

	<u>S.Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Greens.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Neighbours and friends	34.7	38.3	39.7	40.6
No pers. exper. of crime	31.4	46.3	22.4	45.4
Person/h'hold has suffered	32.2	23.6	38.4	19.4
Others known to suffer.	34.7	31.6	42.2	26.9
Radio, t.v. or newspapers	16.9	32.8	36.2	39.2
Other	7.6	5.3	4.7	7.5

opinions about crime. Personal lack of experience of crime, or conversely personal or known victimisation appear to be important in Spring Hill and Highgate Hill. The news media do not appear as strongly as one would have expected, but nonetheless are important in three of the suburbs. Any campaign aimed at changing opinions on crime would have to take into account this spread of sources of opinion and the importance of personal sources of opinion.

All respondents were asked whether they thought that, whatever the level and type of crime in the suburb, special actions by the police to combat crime were needed. The results are shown in Tables 2.28 to 2.30. There was no significant difference between long term and short term residents. Those who felt some special action was required were asked to identify the type of action (Table 2.30).

Clearly the support for additional police action was stronger in Spring Hill and Highgate Hill (the two inner core suburbs where there is a higher perception of an increase in crimes against the person) than in Paddington and Greenslopes. Those who felt there was a need for extra action generally appeared to favour additional patrols (particularly by car, but also on foot) and neighbourhood watch

Table 2.28: Is Special Police Action Required?

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes	48.3	36.4	53.4	33.1
No	45.8	56.4	41.4	61.3
Don't know	5.9	7.2	5.2	5.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tables 2.29: Police Action Required and Length of Residence

	<u>S. Hill</u>		<u>Padd.</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes	49.2	47.2	35.2	37.7	47.2	58.9	33.9	32.3
No	44.6	47.2	58.1	54.8	48.1	36.3	58.6	62.1
D/K	6.2	5.7	6.8	7.5	4.6	4.8	7.5	5.6
	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.30: What Special Action(s) are Needed?
(more than one answer possible)

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(% answering "yes" to this action...)			
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
More patrols by car	33.1	24.2	37.1	23.9
Patrols by police on foot	21.2	12.8	15.9	12.1
Educational campaigns by police	6.8	11.8	11.2	9.1
Home security advice	13.6	13.7	16.4	10.2
More police stations	5.9	7.2	6.9	7.0
Longer station opening hours	9.3	14.3	22.0	14.2
More policemen/women	10.2	13.3	14.2	14.2
Neighbourhood watch schemes	23.7	21.5	28.0	21.2
Security marking of goods	9.3	8.6	9.1	9.4
Other actions	5.1	5.9	2.6	2.4

schemes - support for more patrolling was higher in the two core inner suburbs. Support for neighbourhood watch schemes was fairly

consistent across the suburbs. Support for home security advice and for more policemen and policewomen was also forthcoming.

Respondents were asked to nominate what they thought was the main crime affecting their suburb (Table 2.31). No criteria were given as to what constituted the "main" crime.

Table 2.31: The Main Crime in the Suburb

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
No problem crimes	11.0	13.3	4.3	12.6
Don't know	5.1	8.0	4.3	7.8
<u>Against the person:</u>				
Assault	6.8	0.6	2.6	0.3
Robbery with violence	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5
Rape, attempted rape	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.3
Nuisance calls	---	0.2	1.3	0.5
Other against person	5.1	2.3	4.3	3.0
<u>Against property:</u>				
Vehicle theft	1.7	0.4	4.7	2.2
Stealing, theft	14.4	11.4	14.7	12.9
Vandalism	2.5	3.6	3.9	4.0
Burglary, break./enter.	50.8	58.1	55.2	54.8
Other against prop.	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Three particularly significant figures emerge from Table 2.31. Firstly, there is an important proportion in three of the suburbs who feel there is no specific type of crime which is especially problematic in their locality (except in Highgate Hill). Secondly, crimes against property were more strongly identified than crimes against the person, reinforcing to some extent the opinion on changes to the type of crime in the suburb (See Table 2.26). And thirdly, the two most notable crimes against property are felt to be "stealing and theft", and "burglary and breaking and entering", but

particularly the latter. This was felt to be the main crime in the suburb by around half of those who felt there was in fact a main crime. The figure is consistently high across the four areas. This opinion is consonant with the victimisation results reported in Chapter Three. Nuisance calls are in fact the most frequently occurring offence in terms of the number of incidents, but burglary and theft affect the greatest number of households.

Attention should be drawn to the high relative proportion of Spring Hill and Highgate Hill residents who mentioned assault and other crimes against the person as the "major crime". This is an area which requires special attention.

2.5 SECURITY ADVICE SERVICE

At the request of officers of the Queensland Police Department a series of questions relating to the security inspection and advice service they offer as a free community service were included in the survey. The three tables below show the responses.

Table 2.32: Awareness of QPD Security Advice Service

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Aware of the service	35.6	36.8	36.2	42.2
Not aware of the service	64.4	59.8	62.1	55.9
Not sure	---	3.4	1.7	1.9
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

This is clearly an area where better publicity is needed. Except in

Greenslopes, where awareness was much higher, between half and two-thirds of those asked were not aware of the service.

Table 2.33: Did Respondent Want Such an Inspection?

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes	31.4	28.4	40.1	25.5
No	65.2	66.3	56.0	71.0
Not sure	<u>3.4</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.5</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A significant proportion (between 28% and 40%) of the people asked would like a security inspection carried out. On the other hand, about double that number (and up to 71% in Greenslopes) specifically did not want a security inspection. The reasons given varied considerably, as shown in Table 2.34 below.

Table 2.34: Reasons For Not Wanting an Inspection
(Of those answering "no" or "not sure")

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Could not afford suggestions	4.9	7.9	5.9	4.4
Criminals will break in anyway	13.6	9.1	8.1	14.2
Have already had such an inspection	3.7	4.4	5.9	5.5
Landlord would not allow changes	4.9	2.1	5.2	4.4
Satisfied with exist. secur. level	49.5	49.1	45.9	50.9
Not interested	8.6	11.2	20.7	8.7
Other	<u>14.8</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>12.0</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(N= 81	342	135	275)

The three tables identify three major problems faced by the Police Department in gaining public acceptance for their service. The first is that many people in the areas investigated do not feel the service is necessary or required. The second is the

fatalism implied in the high response to the suggestion that no matter what action the householder or the police take, determined criminals would break into their dwelling anyway. The third is that in all four areas about half of those who did not want a security inspection thought the present level of security of their dwelling was satisfactory. The dilemma for the Police Department is that to change this opinion a campaign indicating houses could be unsafe because of inadequate security would be necessary -- an approach which is unlikely to gain the Department a great deal of community support. Of course, it may be that security levels are in fact totally satisfactory in those dwellings. Previous questions identified the level of home security and the level of home maintenance as factors which potentially may reduce the level of crime. The most satisfactory approach would appear to be a campaign emphasising the problems of "spontaneous" or non-professional house-breaking, emphasising the means of overcoming this through increased home security, a campaign which would also emphasise matters such as marking and identification of goods - i.e., emphasising retrieval of stolen goods rather than prevention of housebreaking. Emphasis on the psychological comfort resulting from good home security would also seem appropriate. To a lesser extent some objections could be overcome by dealing with the costs of security improvements as a proportion feel the costs would be too great.

2.6 VICTIMISATION

Most of the information relating to actual victimisation is contained in the next chapter, but here some simple comparisons are made between those households which contained members who had been victims of crime in the twelve months preceding the survey and households which did not contain people affected by crime over that period. It was felt that there would be some relationship between victimisation and other opinions. As is explained more fully in Chapter Three, however, victimisation included being affected by incidents the victims themselves may have felt to be "trivial".

As would be expected those who had not been victims of crime in the last twelve months tended to be more certain that they did not see the need for any special actions by police. Victims, except in Paddington, were more certain of a need for special police actions (Table 2.35). The effect of being a victim appears strongest in the non-inner suburb of Greenslopes. There was a tendency for victims to support the need for a security inspection, but the tendency was, surprisingly, not very strong.

Analysis of those who wanted or did not want a police inspection of their dwelling produced interesting results. Table 2.36 below links desire for an inspection with other characteristics for the whole survey sample from all four suburbs.

Table 2.35: Victimization and Desire for Police Action

	<u>Sp. Hill</u>		<u>Padding. (*)</u>		<u>H. Hill (*)</u>		<u>Greenslopes</u>	
	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Not vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Not vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Not vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Not vict.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Special police action:</u>								
needed	54.4	45.6	46.8	53.2	62.8	47.9	44.7	27.9
not needed	33.3	66.7	29.5	70.1	36.0	44.4	50.9	65.5
don't know	28.6	71.4	26.5	73.5	1.2	7.6	4.4	6.6
<u>Police Dept inspection:</u>								
wanted	48.6	51.4	34.5	65.2	41.9	38.2	31.6	22.9
not wanted	40.3	59.7	36.5	63.5	55.8	56.9	62.3	74.8
not sure	50.0	50.0	28.0	68.0	2.3	4.9	6.1	2.3
Overall	43.2	56.8	35.6	64.2	37.2	62.3	30.6	69.4

(*) Paddington and Highgate Hill figures do not total 100% because of "don't know" responses.

Perhaps the most noteworthy result to be derived from this table is the consistency with which the households with the various characteristics do or do not want an inspection. From amongst those groups which make up a reasonable proportion of the total sample there are slightly higher proportions wanting an inspection from households which (i) have been in the suburb for 1-4 years, (ii) which feel crime rates in the suburb have increased in the last five years, (iii) which think crime rates in their suburb are higher than those in similar suburbs and (iv) which live in flats. Those who did not want an inspection tended to be those who felt crime rates in the suburb were much the same as in other similar suburbs and those in town houses and units (presumably newer and with inbuilt security arrangements).

Table 2.36: Whether Inspection Wanted, and Other Characteristics

	<u>Those who.....</u>			<u>(% of sample)</u>
	<u>Want inspection</u>	<u>Do not want inspection</u>	<u>Not sure</u>	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Dwelling:</u>				
owned/buying	30.9	63.9	5.2	53.1
rented	29.0	67.9	3.1	45.9
other	38.5	61.5	---	1.1
<u>In suburb for:</u>				
< 1 yr	30.2	64.9	5.0	20.3
1-4 yrs	31.4	65.4	3.3	28.3
5-9 yrs	32.1	64.9	3.0	14.1
10+ yrs	28.5	66.5	4.9	37.3
<u>Opinion of crime rate:</u>				
incr. greatly	31.7	65.0	3.3	10.0
increased	35.2	58.2	6.6	25.4
decreased	41.1	54.8	4.1	6.1
decr. greatly	27.3	63.6	9.1	0.9
much the same	23.8	73.9	2.3	36.9
don't know	31.2	64.0	4.9	20.7
<u>Comparison with other suburbs:</u>				
here higher	43.8	53.4	2.7	6.1
here the same	28.3	67.7	3.9	31.9
here lower	29.4	67.1	3.5	47.8
don't know	30.6	61.8	7.6	14.2
<u>Type of dwelling:</u>				
ordinary house	27.9	66.5	5.5	39.2
renovated house	31.0	65.0	4.0	27.5
new house	29.7	59.5	10.8	3.1
town house	26.7	73.3	---	1.3
unit	28.4	69.6	2.0	17.1
flat	38.8	59.0	2.2	11.2
other	28.6	71.4	---	0.6
	30.1	65.7	4.2	100.0

2.7 RESPONDENT SUGGESTIONS

The survey also asked, in an open-ended question, what actions could be taken by the police, other authorities or the community to reduce the level of crime in the suburb. A summary of the results is presented in Table 2.37 below. Where no action was suggested there were three main types of response: (i) people could not think of any relevant actions; (ii) they felt there was no problem at all needing additional actions; or (iii) they felt there was nothing much that could be done because that was the way society was.

Table 2.37: Suggested Actions to Reduce Crime

	<u>S. Hill</u> (%)	<u>Padd.</u> (%)	<u>H. Hill</u> (%)	<u>Green.</u> (%)	<u>Total</u> (%)
Action by authorities other than the police	15.4	16.5	25.5	15.2	17.8
Specific action by police and/or justice	42.6	34.3	35.3	33.3	34.9
Actions by community &/or parents	19.9	29.7	26.8	33.5	29.4
Actions by indiv. households	14.0	15.7	12.1	17.5	15.5
Other action	8.1	3.8	0.3	0.5	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In all four suburbs the major suggested area of action was that within the jurisdiction of the police and justice agencies. The suggestions included more severe penalties, greater police presence in the suburbs, police educational campaigns and "getting to know you" activities, and greater availability of police. Many respondents (particularly in Greenslopes) felt that police patrols in cars missed far too much of what was happening, that foot patrols were more satisfactory, although presumably patrols on motor-cycles would be a satisfactory compromise. There was strong support for

police stations being open 24 hours a day. Here as in other responses there seemed to be a feeling that an additional police presence in the neighbourhood was needed both to help reduce crime as well as to increase the resident's feeling of security.

There was also a strong feeling that the reduction of crime rates needed actions by the community, and specifically parents. Suggestions here included greater parental control of children (which was in fact a very strong response), greater community interaction and contact, neighbours keeping an eye on neighbours' houses and a general need for greater concern for fellow humans. In some cases a specific locality was seen as the focus for criminal activity - for example the Greenslopes Bowling Club as a source of vandalism. Action by other authorities included actions to improve the environment, such as improving streets, and the need for better education in schools in areas relating to crime; but an exceptionally common response was the need to provide jobs (and to a lesser extent recreational opportunities) for unemployed youths. Some suggested compulsory military training along with other actions to increase community discipline. Actions by individual householders related mainly to suggestions for improving household security or target hardening: locking all doors, leaving a light and radio on when out, locking possessions away, leaving keys with neighbours when away, and keeping a dog.

The next chapter deals with actual victimisation and the reporting of incidents to the police rather than with opinions.

CHAPTER THREE:
VICTIMISATION AND REPORTING

CHAPTER THREE: VICTIMISATION AND REPORTING

3.1 CRIME VICTIMISATION

A central part of the survey was the question on whether any members of the household had been victims of crime in the twelve months previous to the survey. In overall terms, some 421 (35.2%) of all respondent households had been victimised. The proportion was highest in Spring Hill with 51 households (43.2%), then in Highgate Hill with 87 (37.5%), Paddington 169 (35.6%) and Greenslopes with 114 (30.6%). A note of caution should be sounded at this stage. Necessarily the interviewers asked a single person about the experience of crime of the whole household. Related opinion questions were asked of this person on behalf of the household. There may be a discrepancy between the respondents' recall of crime and actual household experience. The "victims" below are victimised households rather than individuals. But nonetheless the proportion victimised is high, at between about one third and almost one half of households interviewed.

Table 3.1: Household Victimization Rates (Over Previous 12 Months)

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Yes: had been victim	43.2	35.6	37.5	30.6	35.2
No: hadn't been victim	56.8	64.2	61.7	69.4	64.6
Don't know	---	0.2	0.8	---	0.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Some rather puzzling relationships emerged from the cross-tabulation of the structure of the households which had and those which had not been affected by crime over the last twelve months (See Table 3.2). Some categories, particularly groups of single parent families and extended families are too small to be really meaningful. It appears that in Spring Hill those least likely to be affected were couples without children. In Paddington, the least affected households were those consisting of single persons and couples without children; in Highgate Hill single parent families and in Greenslopes single person households and couples without children. It is highly unlikely that these structures themselves explain the difference. It is more likely to be the result of related factors which were not investigated (such as, possibly, security arrangements on dwellings occupied by professional couples, or the poverty of possessions often associated with elderly single people).

Table 3.2: Crime and Household Type

	<u>S. Hill</u>	<u>Padd.</u>	<u>H.Hill</u>	<u>Green.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(%)</u>
	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>Vict.</u>	<u>sample</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Single person	38.9	21.6	29.6	25.0	26.8	21.3
Single parent fam.	71.4	38.2	14.3	34.8	35.9	6.5
Grp sing. p. fam.	---	---	100.0	---	50.0	0.3
Couple w'out child.	31.6	33.0	34.0	25.9	30.2	24.4
Couple with child.	54.5	42.5	33.3	31.9	37.9	20.4
Extended family	16.7	37.5	85.7	15.4	35.7	3.5
Peer group	57.7	49.3	57.6	44.9	50.8	15.3
Other	30.8	29.4	46.2	45.5	35.4	8.3
Overall(*)	43.2	35.7	37.8	30.6	35.3	
(*) Excludes "no response"						

There were significant differences according to the length of residence in the suburb, as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Victimization and Length of Residence

	<u>S. Hill</u>		<u>Padding.</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>	<u><5yr</u>	<u>>=5yr</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Victim	47.7	37.7	44.3	27.2	44.4	32.0	37.8	24.4
Not vict.	52.3	62.3	55.7	72.8	55.6	68.0	62.2	75.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Overall(*)	55.1	44.9	49.6	50.4	47.0	53.0	46.6	53.4
(*) Excludes "don't know"								

Thus, there are proportionately greater numbers of victims of crime amongst more recent arrivals than amongst older residents in all four suburbs, but particularly in Paddington and Greenslopes. These two are increasingly identified throughout the report as more like each other than they are like the other two core inner suburbs. Chapter Two showed that people resident for less than five years in the suburb tended to be renters rather than owner/buyers. A link between recent arrival in the suburb, renting accommodation and victimisation appears likely.

The second part of this link is shown in Table 3.4. Households renting accommodation were more likely to be victimised. There were differences amongst the four suburbs. In general, renters were 3.9% more likely to be victims, and owner/buyers 3.4% less likely to the victims than the overall victimisation rate. The difference between the two categories was greatest in Greenslopes.

Table 3.4: Victimization and Dwelling Ownership

	<u>S. Hill</u> <u>Vict.</u>	<u>Padding.</u> <u>Vict.</u>	<u>H. Hill</u> <u>Vict.</u>	<u>Green.</u> <u>Vict.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Vict.</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Dwell. rented	45.6	38.6	39.8	36.3	39.2
Dwell. own./buy.	38.5	33.7	35.2	26.4	31.9
Overall(*)	43.2	35.7	37.8	30.7	35.3
(*) excludes "non response"					

As would be expected those who had been affected by crime tended to be the same as those who felt the suburb was less than friendly.

Table 3.5: Victimization and Opinion of Friendliness

	<u>S. Hill</u>		<u>Padding.</u>		<u>H. Hill</u>		<u>Green.</u>	
	<u>Vict</u>	<u>Not Vict</u>	<u>Vict</u>	<u>Not Vict</u>	<u>Vict</u>	<u>Not Vict</u>	<u>Vict</u>	<u>Not Vict</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
V. friend.	45.0	55.0	30.0	70.0	25.0	75.0	29.7	70.3
Friendly	38.3	61.7	34.6	65.4	34.7	65.3	31.8	68.2
Average	45.9	54.1	39.1	60.9	42.0	58.0	28.6	71.4
Unfriendly	75.0	25.0	55.6	44.4	58.3	41.7	50.0	50.0
V.unfriend.	---	---	---	---	100.0	---	50.0	50.0
Overall(*)	43.5	56.5	35.7	64.3	37.6	62.4	30.7	69.3
(*) Excludes "don't know"								

Victims of crime appeared not to transpose their individual or household experience onto their opinion on crime in the suburb as a whole, at least in terms of a change to the level of crime. The pattern shown in Table 3.6 is thus rather ambiguous. This should be compared with the stated sources of opinions on crime as reported in Table 2.27.

Table 3.6: Victimization and Opinion of Change in Crime Level

	<u>S. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>Padd.</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>H. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>Green.</u> <u>Vict</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Level increased(*)	57.6	76.5	42.7	44.9
Level decreased(*)	34.8	42.9	30.4	53.8
Much the same	45.0	30.6	43.5	19.5
Overall	46.9	37.4	41.5	31.6

(*) Includes "increased greatly"/"increased"
and "decreased greatly"/"decreased"

Crime victims were more likely to feel that there had been a change in the type of crime in the suburb over the last five years or so, as shown in Table 3.7. The difference is great in two suburbs (Highgate Hill and Greenslopes) but less so in the other two.

Table 3.7: Victimization and Opinion on Change in Type of Crime

	<u>S. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>Padd.</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>H. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>Green.</u> <u>Vict</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Change in type of crime...				
Yes	48.9	48.9	75.0	62.5
No	43.5	35.8	35.6	43.7
Don't know	32.0	26.6	33.0	26.6
Overall	43.2	35.6	37.8	30.6

Victims were also much more likely to feel that the level of crime in their suburb was higher than that in other similar suburbs than were those not affected. As Table 3.8 shows the difference was quite large. Thus, becoming a crime victim is unlikely to make a person think that local crime is increasing,

but they may feel it is changing in type, and it is likely to affect the way the victim looks at his suburb in comparison with other suburbs. The difference was most marked in Spring Hill and Paddington.

Table 3.8: Suburban Crime Comparison and Victimization

	<u>S. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>Padd.</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>H. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u>	<u>Green.</u> <u>Vict</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
This suburb higher	66.7	76.5	50.0	45.5
Here much the same	40.9	42.9	40.6	45.5
This suburb lower	42.2	30.6	28.3	28.2
Overall(*)	43.9	37.4	38.5	32.9
(*) Excludes "Don't know"				

This difference is reflected in the proportions of those who had thought seriously of moving out of the suburb. As Table 3.9 below shows, a far greater proportion of those who have considered moving have been victims of crime over the last twelve months. It should be noted that the numbers considering moving were relatively small (8 in Spring Hill, 12 in Paddington, 8 in Greenslopes and 20 in Highgate Hill) so the percentages should be treated with some caution. Nevertheless the results tend to support rather than refute the hypothesis that there is a link between crime victimisation and consideration of moving from the suburb. In overall urban terms, however, the tendency becomes significant only when households both actually move as a result of criminal behaviour and the number is larger.

Table 3.9: Considered Moving, and Victimization

	<u>S. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)	<u>Padd.</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)	<u>H Hill</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)	<u>Greens.</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)
Have considered moving	87.5	83.3	75.0	62.5
Have not consid. moving	37.2	43.3	35.6	43.7
Overall	43.2	35.6	37.8	30.6

Table 3.10: Victimization and Type of Dwelling

	<u>S. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)	<u>Padd.</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)	<u>H. Hill</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)	<u>Green.</u> <u>Vict</u> (%)
Unrenovated old house	45.6	32.9	30.0	29.7
Renovated old house	42.9	45.6	43.2	31.7
New house	50.0	33.3	60.0	14.3
Town house	16.7	71.4	100.0	0.0
Unit	42.1	30.8	26.1	32.7
Flat	41.2	36.0	38.6	28.6
Other	66.7	----	100.0	0.0
Overall	43.2	35.6	37.8	30.7

No really clear picture emerged from comparing victims and dwelling type (Table 3.10). Proportionately more people in town houses and renovated dwellings were affected in Paddington and in town houses, "other" and new houses in Highgate Hill. More people in new houses and "other" dwellings in Spring Hill were victims. In Paddington and Highgate Hill, units were the least likely to be affected, and in Spring Hill and Greenslopes, town houses.

Although the questionnaire had been developed before Smith's (1986) publication became available her chapter on "The victims of crime" (Chapter 4) contains many helpful insights which can usefully be linked to this present survey. The results conform to her expectation that inner city residents are more vulnerable to crime (p. 86). She argues "that much of the risk of victimisation is related to lifestyle, and that such risk is inevitable, and acceptable, in so far as it is contingent on generally desirable social processes that work to increase the range and availability of opportunities for social interaction" (1986, pp. 86-87). As she notes, several victim surveys in the USA and the UK "confirm the impression conveyed in official statistics of a higher incidence of crime in central urban areas than in suburban or rural areas" (p. 96). There is a tendency towards higher victimisation rates in lower socio-economic status areas.

A matter which was not pursued in this study but which Smith reference to is the growing realization in criminological literature of the potential artificiality of the distinction between victims and offenders. "It seems the factors most associated with victimisation ... are also closely associated with offending" (p. 98). The links amongst victimisation, offending and social context are implied in some of the replies quoted in Appendix C.

3.2 CRIME INFORMATION:

An important part of the questionnaire followed up in detail the household's experience of crime over the last twelve months. In each case an attempt was made to find who in the household had been affected and their age and sex, how many occurrences of the crime there had been and how often the events were reported to the police. If any of the incidents had not been reported the respondent was questioned on the reasons for non-reporting. Two notes of caution need to be sounded over the results. Both relate to the fact that one person, usually the senior female, was being asked about the whole household's experience of crime. Firstly, some incidents may not have been reported by the victim to the respondent (assuming the respondent was not the victim). And secondly, the reasons for non-reporting would be those understood by the respondent. In general it is felt that a considerable degree of confidence can be placed in the results but they are likely to be subject to some degree of uncertainty, over and above the usual problems of asking direct questions about experience of crime.

In this section the separation of the four suburbs' results is collapsed. The number of incidents of some kinds of crime is small. Greater reliability is given to the results if the totals for the four suburbs are combined.

Overall, some 421 out of the total of 1197 households in the two suburbs (i.e., 35.2%) had individually or collectively been

victims of crime in the last twelve months. Two household respondents were unable to say whether there had been occurrences of crime over that period or not.

Responses to the question about non-reporting are summarised in Table 3.17 at the end of this chapter; but Appendix C gives the interviewer's direct recording of the response for each incident and type of non-reported crime. The reason for the non-reporting of crimes is a significant question in criminological research, as is the question of reporting rates. The information is given here as an aid to further research. No claim is made for its universal applicability; but the responses are felt to be reliable representations of the opinions and responses of the populations in the four surveyed suburbs.

Assault:

No attempt was made to distinguish major from minor assault. Over the twelve months, in the four suburbs, there had been 30 cases of assault on 24 victims. Eighteen of these had been single occurrences, but there were six reports of double occurrences. The majority (16) of the victims were males, 6 females, and 2 were where more than one person was involved.

This appears to be a crime which affects all age groups. There is a slight preponderance of young and middle-aged victims as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Age Profile - Assault Victims

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Number of victims</u>
0-19	5
20-29	8
30-39	4
40-49	2
50-59	1
60+	2
> 1 per.	<u>2</u>
	24

Although there were 30 cases of assault, only 13 (43%) were reported to the police. Six of these reports were from three of the "double victims", so only seven of those affected by single assaults (out of 18) reported the incident to the police.

Reasons for not reporting assault included that the victim felt the assault was not serious enough, or that they felt nothing could be done anyway, particularly if there were no witnesses to the assault, or where the assailant would have disappeared by the time the police arrived. Where the assailant was known personally likely future relationships were considered before incidents were reported. Two responses appear, at face value, to reflect badly on the Queensland police force (one said the assault had been carried out by the police -- but the nature of the incident was not investigated in the survey).

Robbery

Only four cases of robbery with violence were spoken of. Two victims were aged 20-29, one 50-59 and the other's age was not recorded. Two were males and two females. However, only one report was made to the police. A reason for non-reporting was the difficulty of contacting the police at night if there was no telephone nearby.

Rape and attempted rape:

There were ten recorded rapes or attempted rapes, of which five were single attempts against different women, and five were attempts against the one respondent. The five individual incidents were not reported, but three of the five attempts on the one woman were (i.e., three reports from ten incidents, or 30%). Three of the victims were 0-19 years, and three were 20-29. On the face of it the reasons given for not reporting the incidents do not reflect well on the image of the police force. There is room for a serious educational campaign aimed at all sections of the community, as well as making serious efforts to identify current police attitudes to different racial and social groups to see whether there is in fact a need to change police officers' perceptions as well as community perceptions of police.

Nuisance calls:

These were amongst the most frequently occurring incidents, but also amongst the least often reported. From reasons given for not reporting the offenses it appeared that the term "nuisance call" was understood by respondents to include a wide variety of events, ranging from apparent continuing wrong numbers to pranks by children to calls with more sinister overtones. A total of over 1200 (1202) incidents were mentioned over the twelve month period. The single case of 204 calls over the twelve months is unusually large. That victim was a male aged over 60 years. It seems that there is considerable "bunching" of this type of offence. Most victims were affected more than once, as Table 3.12 shows. The very high incidence of very high numbers of calls (14 households were affected 20 or more times, for instance) is puzzling. The incidence of nuisance calls would seem to be a fruitful field for further investigation.

Obviously the larger numbers are estimates. But it is certainly significant that of the 121 households affected, 108 were affected more than once. By the very nature of this activity it is difficult to characterise the person affected - it may depend merely upon who picks up the telephone at the time. Many respondents did specify personal characteristics for those affected, however. The results are shown in Tables 3.13 and 3.14 below. From these figures it seems to be something which affects mainly females and predominantly those between 20 and 49 years of age.

Table 3.12: Incidents of Nuisance Calls

<u>Number over 12 months</u>	<u>Number of occurrences</u>
1	13
2	24
3	15
4	6
5	10
6	14
7	5
8	3
9	3
10	7
12	6
15	1
20	4
25	1
26	1
30	4
80	1
100	2
204	<u>1</u>
	1202

Table 3.13: Sex and Nuisance Calls

<u>Sex</u>	<u>No. affected</u>
Male	22
Female	67
More than one person	20
Whole household	<u>12</u>
	121

But although there were 1202 incidents mentioned there were only 83 recorded reports to the police, a rate of 6.9% (8.3% if the single case of 204 calls -- none of which were reported -- is excluded). There were multiple reportings, as there were multiple incidents, but the highest number of reportings from the

Table 3.14: Age and Nuisance Calls

<u>Age group</u>	<u>No. affected</u>
0-19	5
20-29	34
30-39	16
40-49	14
50-59	9
60+	10
More than one person	22
Whole household	<u>11</u>
	121

one household was nine compared with the highest number of calls being 204. The response figures are given in Table 3.15 below.

Table 3.15: Reporting of Nuisance Calls

<u>No of Occurrences</u>	<u>No of Reports</u>
1	11
2	6
3	3
5	6
6	2
9	1

The reasons given for not reporting nuisance calls covered practically the whole gamut of responses, but the predominant reasons were that nothing could be done about them and/or that the calls were not serious (this was often linked to a suspicion that the calls were from children). Some people had contacted Telecom rather than the police, and some took action of their own (some of these after advice from Telecom). This included the

keeping of a whistle near the telephone, or merely putting the telephone down when called. Some had changed their telephone number or were contemplating doing so.

Motor Vehicle Theft:

A total of 29 households had been affected by motor vehicle theft in the twelve months prior to the survey. Overall, 26 of the households indicated one theft, two households identified two cases, and one household four thefts, making a total of 34 thefts. There is thus a bunching towards one-off occurrences. All but two thefts were reported to the police (i.e., 94% were reported). Sixteen of those affected were males, ten females and three incidents affected the whole household. Sixteen of the individuals were aged 20-29, the remainder 30-39 (6), 40-49 (3) and 60+ (1). So most people affected were in the lower middle-aged group. There were no reports of thefts from people aged 0-19. Motor vehicle theft has one of the highest reporting rates.

Fraud and False Pretenses:

Only one incident was mentioned. This affected more than one person in the household concerned. It was reported to the police.

Stealing and Theft:

This was a much more common occurrence. Some 206 incidents were mentioned by 137 households. One additional household, associated with a restaurant, mentioned "over 100" cases in the last year of petty theft of restaurant cutlery etc. But 94 of the households had been affected once, 25 twice, 12 three times, four four times and two five times (in addition to the "over 100" example). Excluding the restaurant case, 95 of the incidents were reported (46%). Of these reports, 54 reported once, 13 reported twice, two reported three times, and one each reported four and five times.

It was possible for respondents to identify the sex and age of some of those affected. The results are shown in Table 3.16 below.

Table 3.16: Sex and Age of Victims of Stealing/Theft

<u>Sex</u>	(%)	<u>Age</u>	(%)
Male	27.5	0-19	3.7
Female	37.8	20-29	33.8
>1 person	10.1	30-39	14.0
Whole h'hold	<u>24.6</u>	40-49	3.7
	100.0	50-59	5.1
		60+	4.4
		>1 person	12.5
		Whole h'hold	<u>22.8</u>
			100.0

Almost 35% of the incidents affected multiple members of the household, particularly households as a whole. Where individual

victims could be identified, there was a predominance of female victims. Victims were predominantly in their twenties and to a lesser extent in their thirties.

Reasons for non-reporting again included a large proportion relating to the trivial nature, or small scale, of the theft. Many also felt that there was little chance of the stolen goods being recovered so that the effort of reporting the incident to the police was not worth while. Money, especially, was felt to be almost untraceable and so theft of it not worth reporting. But some responses were from people who felt themselves in some way to blame -- they had left their car or door unlocked, or they would be unable to identify the goods even if the goods were recovered. Some responses reflect unkindly on the police especially those based on previous unhappy experience of reporting (see Appendix C).

Vandalism:

In all 57 households were affected by 87 incidents over the twelve months. Only 36 (41%) of the incidents were reported. Of the 57, 38 households were affected but once and 14 households were affected twice. The greatest number of occurrences reported by one household was eight. There were 23 single reports to the police, three double reports and one report of seven incidents (from the household affected eight times).

Again, a common reason for not reporting the incidents was their perceived trivial nature. It was apparent also that many victims felt the vandalism was the work of local children and so were reluctant to report the matter. A general theme which began to emerge throughout the responses was the frequency with which children were thought to be involved in crimes like nuisance calls and vandalism and the reluctance of respondents to report children to the police. People feel greater efforts by the participants in the criminal justice system to counsel children and divert them from the "hard core" of punishment avenues appears needed, as well as greater efforts by the police to show the community their sympathy for special non-criminalising treatment of children. Two responses were particularly noteworthy. One implies insurance companies advise clients the police are unable to do anything about vandalism. The other reports it was the police who found the vandalised car in the street and reported it to the victim - a comment made with approval.

Burglary, and Breaking and Entering

147 households had been affected, 36 of these more than once (22 twice, 6 three times, 4 four times, 3 five times and 1 nine times). In total there were 213 incidents, of which 161 (75.6%) were reported to the police.

Non-reported incidents were felt to be minor, or involving non-identifiable goods (particularly money). Once again, some people

felt children were involved and this led to a reluctance to call in the police. There were a number of people who were in fact unsure whether anything had been taken at all. One household had reported previous incidents and were very unhappy with methods used by police to search for fingerprints, feeling their house had been messed up and made practically impossible to clean (see Appendix C). It appears this is an area where methods with less disruptive impact on the household are to be encouraged. One comment implies a perception of racism on the part of the police. However in response to this question, as in response to other questions, a number of people express sympathy with the police force's work load and appreciate that the force cannot do everything at once. They feel their problem may be "small beer" compared with the other serious work the police have to content with and so do not take action to bring the offence to the notice of the police.

Other crimes:

A great range of types of incident were included under this heading. In some cases they were unsuccessful attempts at crimes listed above (e.g., attempted theft). Forty households claimed to have been affected by these other crimes, there being a total of 96 incidents. Thirtyone of the incidents were reported (32.3%).

The reasons for not reporting were as varied as the incidents.

No clear pattern emerged except that responses reflect the range of reasons for non-reporting already canvassed above.

3.3 FREQUENCY

Clearly there are differences between the frequency of incidents of specific crimes and the frequency of household victimisation, as shown in Table 3.17 below which summarises the information given in Section 3.2 above.

Table 3.17 Frequency of Crime Occurrence

	<u>Number of Households Affected (*)</u>	<u>Number of Crime Occurrences</u>	<u>Average Incidents per victim. household</u>
Assault	24	30	1.3
Robbery with violence	4	4	1.0
Rape, attempted rape	6	10	1.7
Nuisance calls	121	1202	9.9
Motor vehicle theft	29	34	1.2
Fraud, false pretenses	1	1	1.0
Stealing, theft	137	206	1.5
Vandalism	57	87	1.5
Burglary, break./enter.	147	213	1.4
Other crimes	40	96	2.4

(*) Households reporting a member affected in the 12 months previous to the survey. Households could be affected by more than one crime.

Thus, although there were far more occurrences of nuisance calls than of any other single crime listed more households were affected by burglary and breaking and entering than any other single crime, second only to stealing and theft. The "average" per affected household ranges from one up to almost 10 depending

on how much the particular crime is bunched in its victimisation pattern.

3.4 NON-REPORTING

Table 3.18 below summarises the overall incidence and reporting rate of crimes in the four suburbs.

Table 3.18: Incidents of Crime, and Reporting Rates

	<u>Households Affected</u>	<u>Number of Incidents</u>	<u>Incidents Reported to Police</u>	<u>Percentage Reported to Police</u>
Assault	24	30	13	43%
Robbery w. viol.	4	4	1	25%
Rape, att.rape	6	10	3	30%
Nuis. calls	121	1202	83	7%
Mot.veh.theft	29	34	32	94%
Fraud	1	1	1	100%
Stealing, theft	137	206	95	46%
Vandalism	57	87	36	41%
Burg., B/Enter	147	213	161	76%
Other	<u>40</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>32%</u>
	566	1883	464	24.6%

(Out of 1197 households surveyed -- multiple responses are possible)

As can be seen the rate of reporting of crime varied considerably according to the type of crime involved. The numbers of some crimes, such as rape, fraud and robbery were small so that reporting rates need to be treated with caution. Apart from these three crimes, nuisance calls were the least frequently reported, followed by "other" crimes and vandalism. Motor vehicle theft had the highest reporting rate, reflecting the value of the things stolen and presumably the ease of identifying

the vehicle. Breaking and entering had the next highest reporting rate. Assault was generally poorly reported, as was stealing and theft.

As mentioned above, there were many different reasons given for not reporting of crimes. It should perhaps be emphasised that often more than one reason for not reporting the incident(s) was given by the single respondent. The discussion on reasons for non-reporting below relates to each single identifiable reason, so that some answers by the one respondent for the one crime are split into two or more "reasons". Appendix C lists the answers as they were given to the interviewers, related to the crime to which they refer.

The single most common reason given for not reporting the crime to the police was that the crime was too trivial, too minor, or not important enough (See Table 3.19). The second most common was a perception that the police were unable to do anything about the crime.

By looking at the reasons people give for not reporting crimes, one can derive the main reasons that crimes are in fact reported to the police. One is the hope of recovery of stolen goods; but conversely if the value of the goods is low or no particular significance is attached to them this then becomes a reason for not reporting. For example, reporting rates for stolen vehicles were high, but the rates of reporting for articles or money taken through stealing and theft was far smaller. A second reason is

the hope of punishment of the wrong-doer. This reason is more complex. It could include revenge motives or motives related to punishment-based rehabilitation of the wrong-doer. Some respondents clearly felt that punishment would lead to better future behaviour by offenders. For some of the crimes listed, punishment was apparently considered relevant only for major occurrences. There was often a marked reluctance to report incidents where children were thought to be involved (for example, vandalism or nuisance calls). A third reason is that of a general sense of duty, that crimes should be reported as part of a civic responsibility. Where they were not reported then some form of individual rationalization was necessary: statements that the police were already busy enough with more important things, that in some way the crime was the victim's fault (as when doors were left unlocked), or that nothing could be done anyway. A fourth was that crimes should be reported to a relevant authority, although this was not necessarily the police. The reporting of nuisance calls to Telecom was the main example of this.

One gains the impression from the listing of reasons for non-reporting that (a) the police department is seen as already heavily loaded dealing with serious crimes, that (b) the local police station is not a place to be approached lightly, that (c) there are some people who have been to the police to report a past incident and have come away unhappy with their treatment, and that (d) there is a small number of people who do not trust

the Queensland Police Department either through their own direct experience or through reported experiences of others.

Both these reasons for reporting and non-reporting are consonant with the material presented by Smith (1986) for Britain. It seems there are commonalities between crime victims in the survey reported here and those in Britain (See Table 3.21 below). Particularly relevant is the fact that some respondents have previously approached the police and as a result have formed a bad opinion of the police. Smith notes:

"There is, however, some evidence that one consequence of people initiating contact with the police (because of having been victimised) can be to lower their opinion of the service. [Three UK surveys] find that victims are more likely than non-victims to be unfavourably disposed towards the police, or dissatisfied with their services" (1986, p. 165).

Smith notes that this dissatisfaction arises from the way the victim is treated by the officer concerned, from the polices' inaction or failure to help, or from a failure to communicate with the victim the outcome of enquiries.

A summary of the kinds of reasons given for not reporting crimes as given in the present survey is given in Table 3.19.

For comparison, the results of a survey by Biles and Braithwaite (1979) are shown in Table 3.20. Their categories are re-grouped where appropriate so that a direct comparison can be made.

Table 3.19: Reasons for Non-reporting

	<u>Spring Hill</u> (%)	<u>Padd.</u> (%)	<u>High. Hill</u> (%)	<u>Green.</u> (%)	<u>Total</u> (%)
Too trivial or minor	30.4	37.4	32.9	40.0	36.3
Pol. couldn't do anything	23.9	20.0	27.4	16.0	20.9
Reported by others	---	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.8
Own action taken	10.9	9.7	11.0	13.0	11.0
Bad exper. with/don't trust, police	4.3	7.1	4.1	5.0	5.6
Afraid of reprisals	---	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.9
Prob. children, don't want to punish	6.5	4.5	13.7	11.0	8.3
Too confused or upset	---	1.3	---	3.0	1.3
Other	<u>23.9</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>13.9</u>
	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.20: Comparison of Reasons for Non-reporting

	<u>B & B</u> (*) (%)	<u>Total</u> (this surv.) (%)
Did not want to take the time	1.7	
Too trivial	<u>29.8</u>	
	31.5	36.3
Police couldn't do anything	15.2	
Not sure offenders would be caught	<u>1.3</u>	
	16.5	20.9
Reported by others	7.7	
Police discovered incident	<u>0.9</u>	
	8.6	0.8
Police would not bother and bad exper. with police	6.5	11.0
Did not want to harm/punish	2.6	
Offenders probably children	<u>3.6</u>	
	6.2	5.6
Too confused or upset	0.9	1.9
Could handle it him/herself; own action	6.3	8.3
Afraid of reprisals	1.3	1.3
Thought it was private matter	5.2	---
Fear of insurance problems	0.0	---
Other	<u>16.9</u>	<u>13.9</u>
	99.9	100.0

(*) From Biles and Braithwaite (1979), Table 3, p. 349.

In broad terms there is general agreement between the two sets of data. The most common response was that the offence was too trivial, or not worth the time, followed by an uncertainty that the police could actually do anything or catch the offender. The degree of reporting by others, or of the police themselves discovering the incident, is much smaller in the current survey. The proportion of people who took their own action is also higher in the survey (many of these were people affected by nuisance calls). The responses of "did not want to harm/punish" and "offenders were probably children" are combined in the table as they were often combined in responses to the survey.

Smith's reference also gives a table of reporting rates for various crimes, but the categories are not directly comparable with those used in this survey. However there is broad similarity. Smith's results are presented in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Rates of reporting for different types of crime (North central Birmingham)

	<u>Reported to police</u>		<u>Not reported to police</u>		<u>Total crimes experienced</u>	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Theft from dwelling	11	33.3	22	66.7	33	100.0
Burglary in dwelling	35	74.5	12	25.5	47	100.0
Damage	18	23.4	59	76.6	77	100.0
Theft of/from vehicle	30	58.8	21	41.2	51	100.0
Fraud/deception	3	9.7	28	90.3	31	100.0
Personal theft	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100.0
Personal violence	9	27.3	24	72.7	33	100.0

Source: Table 7.2, p. 163, in Smith (1986)

The point needs to be made, as it is made by Smith (1986, pp. 101-2) that the harmful effects of crimes on victims is rarely apparent from the statistics. In this case victims may feel crimes are "trivial" in comparison with what they think the police normally deal with, or compared with other serious crimes (like, for example, murder) they know about, but to them the incidents may represent severe mental or social disruption. Some comments pointing in this direction are quoted in Appendix C (for example, for burglary, and for "other crimes").

CHAPTER FOUR
OVERALL RESULTS

CHAPTER FOUR: OVERALL RESULTS

Although it would be totally misleading to consider the results from all the questionnaires as representative of opinions in Brisbane as a whole there is some utility in identifying the opinions and experiences of the total of 1197 households surveyed.

Firstly some background information. Some 45.8% of the sample were living in rented accommodation, 53.1% were buying or owned their dwelling and 1.1% lived under other conditions (for example, in company housing).

Of those who had developed an opinion of the friendliness or otherwise of their suburb (N = 1167), 16.7% felt it was "very friendly", and 48.2% that it was "friendly", whilst a third (32.6%) thought it was of "average" friendliness. A mere 2.6% thought the suburb was unfriendly or very unfriendly. In other words amongst the three inner city suburbs and one control suburb peoples' attitudes to their area was either neutral or positive. This is reflected in the fact that only 30.1% said they "never" visited within the neighbourhood -- the remainder visited frequently (21.9%), sometimes (23.1%) or not often (24.9%).

About one half the total of households surveyed were either uncertain as to whether the crime rate in the suburb had changed in the last five or so years (20.7%) or felt it had not changed (36.7%). The majority of those who felt there had been a change

saw a change for the worse: 10.0% thought the rate had "increased greatly" while 25.3% thought it had "increased".

Again people had a generally favourable impression of their suburb's crime rate in comparison with other similar suburbs, although 14.2% did not have an opinion on how their suburb compared. Just under half (47.7%) felt their suburb had a lower crime rate, whilst 31.8% felt it was much the same. Only 6.1% felt it's crime rate was higher than other similar suburbs. This is as one would expect. If people felt their suburb was seriously crime prone this would be one of the factors which would lead them to consider moving elsewhere. In fact only 4.0% had actually seriously considered moving as a result of crime trends. Given that 35.2% of the households surveyed had been victims of crimes over the last twelve months this would lead one to suppose that there is a gap between experience and the transfer of that experience into a comparison of one's living environment with other living environments, at least to the extent of considering moving. As one of the main reasons for not reporting criminal activities affecting members of the households was that it was considered "too trivial" or "not serious enough" at least part of the gap can be explained by householder's perceptions of the crimes as not warranting any special action.

Some 39.9% of the respondents felt that special action by the Police Department was required in their suburb. Almost one third (30.1%) wanted an inspection of their dwelling by the Queensland Police Department Security Inspection Advice Service; but on the other hand two thirds (65.5%) specifically did not want such an

inspection. Only 4.4% were not sure whether they wanted an inspection or not.

Table 5.1 below shows the influence of various factors the full sample felt had some impact on changing the crime rate in their suburbs.

Table 4.1: Factors Thought to Influence Crime Rates

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
	(%)	(%)
New buildings	24.1	32.9
Level of home maintenance	38.6	58.0
Police patrols	54.0	38.4
Low cost housing	33.1	25.4
Part of a Brisbane trend	81.5	35.6
Traffic levels	26.8	28.6
BCC actions	13.7	16.0
Changing social status	64.5	70.5
Police educational prog.	21.3	32.8
Levels of h'hold security	50.6	72.5
Level of street lighting	34.4	45.5
Type of people moving there	55.4	77.2
Other factors	47.3	32.7

Table 4.1 points to a number of factors the respondents interviewed felt led to an increase or decrease in the occurrence of crime in their suburb. The connection between trends in the suburb and those in the city as a whole is the clearest connection made; but the two social indicators, the type of people moving into the suburb and the changing social status of the suburb, are felt to be the most influential in leading to an increase in local crime. Again the level of police patrols (presumably the low level of patrolling) is thought to have a

significant impact on increases in the local crime rate, followed by the (low) levels of home security and "other" factors.

Socio-economic factors (the type of people moving there, and the changing social status of the area) are given the greatest credence as factors leading to a decrease in the local crime rate; but the levels of home security and the levels of home maintenance are also felt to be important. Police patrols and police educational programmes are felt to have less impact than the level of street lighting. Of course responses to this question depended upon the type of crime the respondent had in mind.

In Table 4.2 household victimisation is related to type of crime. The most readily apparent result is that although nuisance calls were by far the most common in terms of number of incidents both burglary and breaking and entering as well as stealing and theft are more common in terms of the number of households affected. For these two crimes there were far more households affected the once only, whereas for nuisance calls a pattern of multiple occurrences was far more frequent. The category "other crimes" also affected many households, as would be expected from the range of other types of crime which could be included within this category.

Given that 35.2% of households had been affected by a crime of some sort over the twelve months previous to the survey, but that only 22.3% of households had been affected by the most frequently occurring crime-event (burglary, breaking and entering) an

Table 4.2 Household Victimization by Crime Type

	<u>Household Not Victimised</u>	<u>Household Victimised Once</u>	<u>Household Victimised > Once</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Assault	98.0	1.5	0.5
Robbery	99.7	0.2	0.1
Rape, Attempt. Rape	99.5	0.4	0.1
Nuisance Calls	90.0	1.1	8.9
Vehicle Theft	97.6	2.2	0.3
Fraud, False Pret.	99.9	0.1	0.0
Stealing, Theft	88.5	7.9	3.7
Vandalism	95.2	3.2	1.6
Burglary, Break. & Ent.	87.7	9.3	3.0
Other Crimes	96.7	1.8	1.5

(N = 1197)

implication is that households tend to be targets for multiple criminal activities. Various writers, including Smith (1986), have noted that those vulnerable to one form of crime are often vulnerable to other crimes and other household disasters. An attempt was made to compare victimization by one form of crime to victimisation by other forms. The results are shown in Table 4.3 below.

It is clear from this table that for at least four of the crimes listed (nuisance calls, stealing and theft, vandalism, and burglary and breaking and entering) victimisation is associated with victimisation for other crimes. The association seems to be within this group of four: e.g., victims of nuisance calls tend also to be more likely to be victims of one of the other three crimes listed. This is highly unlikely to be a directly causal relationship; it is more likely to be an association of other

Table 4.3: Multiple Victimization

Households which were victims of.....

(*) Ass. Rob. Ra. Nui. Mot. Fra. Ste. Van. Bur. Oth. N-V:V.

<u>Assault</u>											
Not V.	--	3	4	114	29	1	134	54	145	36	
Vict.	--	0	2	7	0	0	4	3	2	4	24:1
<u>Robbery with Violence</u>											
Not V.	24	--	6	121	29	1	138	56	147	40	
Vict.	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	562:1
<u>Rape, Attempt. Rape</u>											
Not V.	22	3	--	119	29	1	137	56	145	40	
Vict.	2	0	--	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	69:1
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>											
Not V.	18	3	4	--	25	1	113	43	124	33	
Vict.	6	0	2	--	4	0	25	14	23	7	5:1
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>											
Not V.	24	3	6	117	--	1	132	55	140	40	
Vict.	0	0	0	4	--	0	6	2	7	0	27:1
<u>Fraud, False Pretenses</u>											
Not V.	24	3	6	121	29	--	138	57	147	40	
Vict.	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	---
<u>Stealing, Theft</u>											
Not V.	20	3	5	96	23	1	--	40	120	34	
Vict.	4	0	1	25	6	0	--	17	27	6	4:1
<u>Vandalism</u>											
Not V.	21	2	5	107	27	1	121	--	133	36	
Vict.	3	1	1	14	2	0	17	--	14	4	8:1
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>											
Not V.	22	3	4	98	22	1	111	43	--	35	
Vict.	2	0	2	23	7	0	27	14	--	5	4:1
<u>Other Crimes</u>											
Not V.	20	3	6	114	29	1	132	53	142	--	
Vict.	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	4	5	--	19:1

(* The headings are "Assault", "Robbery with Violence", "Rape, Attempted Rape", "Nuisance Calls", "Motor Vehicle Theft", "Fraud, False Pretenses", "Stealing and Theft", "Vandalism", "Burglary and Breaking and Entering", "Other Crimes" and "Ratio of Non-victimised households to Victimised households".

causal factors, such as socio-economic status, social or physical vulnerability, and so on. Perhaps more serious is the way that

victimisation of two of the less frequent crimes (but which are against the person rather than against property - rape and assault) also seem to be associated with higher victimisation probability for other crimes. This is a relationship which gains some support from the data presented here but which needs further investigation.

4.2 TYPE OF CRIME AND VARIOUS OPINIONS

An attempt was made to explore whether or not some of the types of crime investigated had more of an effect on householders' opinions than did others. The tabulations of the results are shown in Appendix B but are discussed in this section.

The opinion of the friendliness of the suburb tended to be influenced most when respondents were affected by assault, and to a lesser extent by vehicle theft. The other crimes asked about seemed to have no clear influence on that opinion.

But strangely enough all crimes except assault seemed to make victims feel there had been an increase in the general level of crime in the suburb, particularly if they had been victimised more than once. Proportionately more households affected by assault felt there had been a decrease in the level of crime or that the level had remained much the same. Proportionately fewer victimised households than non-victimised households did not know whether there had been a change in the level of crime. The general pattern was for households victimised once to feel there had been an increase in the level of crime and for even more,

proportionately, of those who had been victimised more than once to feel there had been an increase.

However, assault victims were the most likely to feel that there had been a change in the type of crime in the area in the last five years. Nuisance call victims appeared the least likely to transfer their experience into an opinion of a change in the type of crime, but for all other crimes victimisation, and even more so multiple victimisation, this tended to lead people to the view that the type of crime had changed. This tendency is not very strong, however.

In terms of a comparison of the level of crime in the suburb in which they live as opposed to other similar suburbs, in almost all cases fewer victims felt their suburb's level was lower than elsewhere. They tended to feel it was either higher or much the same. But only assault, single cases of stealing and theft and vandalism, and multiple cases of burglary and "other crimes" tended to make people think their particular area was more crime prone.

Without exception, however, all forms of crime victimisation seemed to make people affected more likely to consider moving from the suburb. This question was only asked of people who felt the level of crime in their suburb was the same as or higher than that in other similar suburbs.

Again without exception victimisation, and particularly multiple victimisation, tended to make people more sympathetic to the need

for special police action. This was particularly the case for victims of assault, vehicle theft and stealing and theft. Nuisance calls were the least likely to be associated with this opinion, but nonetheless were still actually associated with it. But a desire for a Queensland Police Department security advice inspection was far less strongly associated with victimisation. Crimes against property (particularly vandalism and burglary) are most strongly connected with a desire for the security inspection. Multiple victimisation by "other crimes" also is so associated. But on the other hand victimisation by a number of types of crime (assault, nuisance calls, vehicle theft, stealing and theft, and "other crimes") is in some cases associated with a desire for no security inspection.

The last analysis in this series was an attempt to relate type of dwelling with type of crime. In only a few cases did anything like a clear pattern emerge - and because of the low numbers in some categories the patterns should be treated as hypotheses rather than as hard evidence. Occupancy of a flat (a sub-divided house) seems associated with higher levels of victimisation for assault, and with single incidents of "other crimes", vandalism and vehicle theft. It is associated with lower levels of nuisance calls, stealing and burglary. Units are associated with lower levels of all types of crime except stealing, multiple vandalism and multiple cases of "other crimes". Living in a renovated house (or one being renovated) - something associated with "gentrification" - as compared with an ordinary older house is associated with higher levels of vehicle theft, vandalism and burglary, but lower levels of assault and stealing. For other

crimes there is often a different sort of pattern for single as opposed to multiple occurrences, making the overall picture somewhat unclear.

But overall it is clear that experience of different types of crime does have a differential effect on household opinions, and there may be some differences in vulnerability in relation to types of dwelling. This latter differential is more likely to be a result of the different socio-economic characteristics of those living in different types of dwelling rather than directly related to the type of dwelling itself.

CHAPTER FIVE
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STRUCTURE

Three main aspects of criminological research were approached in this report: 1) the behavioural and perceptual matters which affect victims and potential victims of crime, including attempts at relating these perceptions and opinions to the environment within which people live; 2) actual victimisation as it occurs in specific residential areas and the reporting of incidents to the police; and 3) opinion about a specific police initiative. This chapter will summarise the main findings of the survey in each of these three areas and make recommendations where appropriate. However, the first section draws attention to what are considered the overall main conclusions.

5.2 MAIN FINDINGS

Overall about one-third (35.2%) of the households interviewed contained people who had been victims of crime over the twelve months preceding the surveys. The rate varied from suburb to suburb being highest in Spring Hill (43.2%) and lowest in Greenslopes (30.6%). It appears that inner city suburbs are in fact more prone to crime than non-inner suburbs. However there appears not to be a direct relationship between crime experience and impression of crime rates as Spring Hill households were the most likely to feel that the rate of crime in the suburb had decreased over the previous five years. On the other hand the

other core inner city suburb, Highgate Hill, had a high rate of both victimisation and perception of a high crime rate. Generally socio-economic factors were felt to have the greatest impact on either increasing or decreasing crime rates in the suburbs, although target hardening was also felt to reduce the level of crime. People in the inner city suburbs tended to feel that there had been an increase in crimes against property there in the last five years or so, but there was a disturbingly high proportion who were concerned about crimes against the person (higher than outside the inner city).

The crime type with the greatest number of incidents was nuisance calls, but burglary and breaking and entering affected the most households, followed by stealing and theft. Generally crimes against the person (assault, robbery with violence, rape) were less frequent than crimes against property.

The rate of reporting of crime to the police varied considerably with type of crime. It was highest for motor vehicle theft and lowest for nuisance calls. This reflects the variety of reasons given for not reporting: many felt the matter was either too trivial or that the police would be unable to do anything about it; some that the goods stolen would be untraceable; some have had gained a negative impression from previous experience in reporting a crime; others felt that reporting crimes they thought were committed by children was an inappropriate action.

There was a good deal of ignorance of the Queensland Police Department's security inspection and advice service, as between one half and two thirds of the respondents were not aware of the service. Feelings about whether or not such an inspection is wanted are very mixed: between one quarter and 40% would want an inspection; but between 56% and 71% did not want one. Around half of those not wanting the service felt the level of their existing security was already high enough.

5.3 PERCEPTIONS, ENVIRONMENT AND CRIME

It was expected that three of the four suburbs surveyed - Spring Hill, Paddington and Highgate Hill - would fit within Davidson's (1981) "transitional" model. All three are undergoing change, so that one would expect there to be environmental "cues" for residents and non-residents which would lead to expectations of high crime rates. In fact residents' opinions, although affected by these clues, were not of high crime rates, at least not as compared with other similar residential areas. It is felt that at least some of this difference results from Brisbane's peculiarly mixed social structures within most older residential suburbs. There was some support for the hypothesis that changes in environmental "cues" over the last five years or so in Spring Hill have led to changing perceptions of crime rates. This is consonant with Smith's (1986) idea of "environmental incivility" and the lowering of the "incivility" which is occurring in Spring Hill.

Crime does not appear to be a major factor influencing people's decisions on where to live, however, either in a positive sense of looking for low crime areas or a negative sense of avoiding high crime areas. This can be linked to two other factors, one mentioned in the study, one not. The study found that the news media were given by about one third as a source of opinions about crime (personal or friend's experience or lack of experience count most). Secondly there is little actual information available in Brisbane from official statistical sources on crime rates at suburban level. Some newspaper reports deal with particular crimes (particularly burglary) using statistics given by the Police Department but it is not general departmental policy to make data available at that scale. Thus, Brisbane people have little real knowledge of actual crime rates in the various suburbs.

5.4 VICTIMISATION AND REPORTING

Victims of crime tended to support the need for additional police actions in the area, but victimisation had only a small effect on whether or not people wanted a security inspection service.

Crime victims often were later arrivals to the suburb rather than longer term residents and renters rather than owners of dwellings. They are also more likely to seriously consider moving from the suburb.

There also seemed to be an association amongst victimisation by nuisance calls, stealing and theft, burglary and breaking and entering, and vandalism.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

A large proportion of crime is not reported to the police because it is felt by victims to be too trivial or such that no effective action can be taken. Yet numerous studies have shown that the impact of crime on victims is not necessarily related to its seriousness. Vulnerable sections of the community (including the aged, women, young people, single parent families, minority ethnic and racial groups) are more severely affected than others. Thus, there seems to be a need for the criminal justice system to develop a means for dealing more satisfactorily with "trivial" offenses. The most satisfactory means would seem to be something like a Small Claims Tribunal. The Tribunal makes special efforts to de-mystify the procedures of the law as well as to develop procedures for dealing with small civil claims.

Any means of dealing with a larger number of "small" incidents needs to come to grips with the Police Department's obvious shortage of resources. In addition, setting up a single central Tribunal would effectively destroy the concept of reporting "trivial" offenses - victims are unlikely to make special efforts to travel to a single central agency.

So the solution lies at least partly in the training of existing and potential police officers to deal more sympathetically with small incidents -- a kind of decentralised Small Crimes Tribunal, if you will. Given that a number of people do not report crimes to the police because of unhappy previous contact there is a need to make the first contact more supportive. There is also a need to develop procedures for reporting back to victims the outcomes of investigations.

Public support for neighbourhood watch schemes seems strong. The support is apparently for two separate objectives: one to reduce crime, the other to enhance community interaction and support. Perhaps there could be developed better ways of utilising the support of community groups (churches, community agencies, the police, welfare agencies, etc) to act together in crime reporting and deterrence. Why, for example, should not local priests or community workers be trained to record details of incidents for transmittal to the police?

Of course, better reporting back on the outcomes of investigations is unlikely to be very effective unless there is a better chance of having something positive to report. Campaigns aimed at security marking of goods and for people to keep records of credit cards, electric appliances and other items likely to be taken in a housebreaking would be helpful. Where such identification is impossible (as with money and like items) the training of sympathetic counter staff who would help victims prevent future incidents would be advantageous.

The results of the survey, in general, support the development of a preventative community based model of policing rather than a "fire-fighting" approach. But although there was some support for the Police Department's security advice inspections support was not unanimous. Apparently, at the moment, there is more support for community-based police actions than there is for police actions involving visits to individual homes. In Britain, Smith (1986) notes that in inner city areas there is community resistance to community policing approaches at least partly because of a concern with the accountability of police to people or agencies outside the police themselves (p. 142). One could hypothesise that in Queensland there is a similar concern, although this is wider than just in inner city areas. Some people seemed to feel that the costs of living with small scale crimes may be less than the costs of preventing crime.

The degree of response that the reporting of crimes thought to have been committed by children was inappropriate would lead one to propose further changes to the system for dealing with juvenile offenders (or at the least to the current public of the system).

There was strong support for greater police visibility and access, in terms of more police patrols (in cars or on foot, and particularly outside normal hours), longer opening hours for police stations and more policemen and policewomen. But recommendations for action were also directed at agencies other

than the police -- at increasing employment and recreational opportunities for youths, at parents so as to maintain better control over their children, and at communities themselves in terms of closer support and interaction. Respondents were well aware of the community context of crime.

Specifically in terms of the Security Advice Service it appears that greater publicity is needed but that strategies need to be developed which take into account the high proportion of people who appear not to want the related inspection. The two most significant reasons for not wanting the inspection and advice were that the level of security was already adequate, and that criminals would break in anyway. Appropriate strategies would emphasise the dangers from "non-professional" or spontaneous housebreaking, the recovery of stolen goods and possibly the avoidance of psychological trauma through preventing entry (or conversely the comfort afforded by security).

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE USED

CRIME PERCEPTION SURVEY

Highgate Hill 3
 Greenslopes 4

[1]

Quest. No. _____

[2][3][4]
 Crd 1:[5.1]

Introduction: We would like to find your opinion about crime in this suburb, and to find ways of helping to reduce any crime there is. Your responses are totally anonymous and all answers are treated as confidential. The survey is being carried out by the Queensland Institute of Technology and the Australian Institute of Criminology. Your assistance would be greatly appreciated.
 (Interviewer: seek responses from the senior female in the household, or the person most likely to know about the experience of crime of all members of the household)

Question 1: Firstly, as background information, could you please tell me the approximate ages and the sex of all the people who normally are part of this household (Interviewer: use the codes on Card A).

Person Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	[7.0]	[6]
Age Group	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[7.1]	
Male/Female	[17]	[18]	[19]	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]		
Respondent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		[26]

Question 2: Which term best describes the structure of this household?
 (Interviewer: Show Card B).

- single person only 1
 - single person with child/children 2
 - group of single parent families 3
 - couple without children 4
 - couple with child/children 5
 - family plus older relations 6
 - unrelated peer group 7
 - other(specify)..... 8
- [27]

Question 3: Is this dwelling rented by those living here, or owned or being bought by them?

- rented 1
 - owned/buying 2
 - other 3
- [28]

Question 4: How long have you lived in this suburb? (Ask of respondent only)

less than 1 year	1
1 to 4 years	2
5 to 9 years	3 Go to
10 years and over	4 Question 6(a)

[29]

Question 5: (If in suburb less than 5 years) What were the three (3) main reasons for your moving to this suburb? (Show Card C, and record first three mentions).

Mention 1 Mention 2 Mention 3

recent improvements in the suburb.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[30]
investment value of the housing.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[31]
close to the city.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[32]
low crime rate.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[33]
close to work.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[34]
close to children's school.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[35]
good public transport.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[36]
this specific dwelling available.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[37]
friends/relations live here.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[38]
rented accomodation available.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[39]
close to services.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[40]
cheap to buy.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[41]
cheap to rent.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[42]
other (Specify).....	1	.....	2	.....	3	[43]
.....						
.....						
(No second or third mention....)			8		9	[44]

Question 6(a): (Ask all) How would you describe the general attitude of the people in this area: very friendly, friendly, average, unfriendly, or very unfriendly?

very friendly	1
friendly	2
average	3
unfriendly	4
very unfriendly	5
don't know	9

[45]

Question 6(b): (Ask all) How often do you usually visit other households in the area (including those in this block)?

frequently	1
sometimes	2
not often	3
never	4
other	5
don't know	9

[46]

Question 7(a): (Ask all) Thinking now about the general level of crime in the suburb do you think the level of crime has changed at all over the last five years or so? If so, in what way?

increased greatly 1
 increased 2
 decreased 3
 decreased greatly 4

much the same
 don't know

5	Go to
9	Question
	8(a)

[47]

Question 7(b): (If a change noted) We would like to find whether you think each of the things listed on the card (Show Card D) have influenced this change in the general level of crime here: (Response required for every point)

	yes	no	don't know	
the style of new buildings.....	1	2	9	[48]
quality of home maintenance.....	1	2	9	[49]
level of police patrols.....	1	2	9	[50]
amount of low-cost housing.....	1	2	9	[51]
just part of a general Brisbane trend...	1	2	9	[52]
volume of traffic.....	1	2	9	[53]
attention paid by City Council.....	1	2	9	[54]
changing social status of area.....	1	2	9	[55]
education programmes by police.....	1	2	9	[56]
security actions by householders.....	1	2	9	[57]
street lighting.....	1	2	9	[58]
the type of people who move here.....	1	2	9	[59]
other (Specify).....	1	2	9	[60]
.....				
.....				

Question 8(a): (Ask all) Do you think there has been any change in the type of crime here, as distinct from any changes in the general level of crime here, over the last five years or so?

yes 1

no	2	Go to
don't know	9	Question 9(a)

[61]

Question 8(b): (If change noted) What types of crime do you think have increased or decreased? Do you think they have changed a lot or not very much?

	increased a lot	increased	decreased	decreased a lot	d/k or n/a	
Crime against the person (e.g., assault, rape)	1	2	3	4	9	[62]
Crime against property (e.g. vandalism, burglary)	1	2	3	4	9	[63]
Other (Specify).....						
.....	1	2	3	4	9	[64]

Question 9(a): (Ask all) Thinking now of the present general level of crime in the suburb, do you think it is more serious than, less serious than, or much the same as the rate in other similar suburbs (e.g., Petrie Terrace, New Farm, Spring Hill, Paddington).

higher then 1
much the same as 2

lower than 3 Go to
don't know 9 Question 10

[65]

Question 9(b): (If level higher or same) Has the recent level of crime in the suburb caused you to think seriously of moving to another suburb?

yes 1
no 2
don't know 9

[66]

Question 10: (Ask all) On what do you base your opinions of the general level of crime in this suburb? (Show Card E; more than one answer possible).

neighbourhood/friends' opinion.....	1	[67]
no personal expericnce of crime.....	1	[68]
have suffered personally/ household has suffered....	1	[69]
others in area known to be affected.....	1	[70]
opinions in newspapers/radio/T.V.	1	[71]
other (Specify).....	1	[72]

Question 11(a): (Ask all) Whatever your opinion of the level of crime in the suburb, do you think it is sufficient of a problem to warrant special action by the police?

yes 1

no 2 Go to
don't know 9 Question 12

[73]

Question 11(b): (If yes) What kind of special action would you like to see? (Show Card F; More than one answer possible)

more car patrols.....	1	[6]
patrols by police on foot.....	1	[7]
educational campaigns.....	1	[8]
advice on home security.....	1	[9]
more police stations.....	1	[10]
police available longer hours...	1	[11]
more policemen/women.....	1	[12]
neighbourhood watch scheme.....	1	[13]
security marking of goods.....	1	[14]
other (Specify).....	1	[15]

Card 2
Rpt Sub'b[1]
Rpt Q:[2-4]
Crd 2:[5.2]

Question 12: (Ask all) Thinking now in general of the crimes which sometimes do occur in this suburb, which one type do you think is most of a special problem here, if any? (One response only)

	[16]
no problem crimes	1
don't know	9

	[17]		[18]
assault.....	1	motor vehicle theft	1
robbery with violence.....	2	fraud, forgery, false pretences.	2
rape, attempted rape.....	3	stealing, theft.....	3
nuisance calls.....	4	vandalism	4
		burglary, breaking & entering...	5
other crime against person (Specify).....	9	other crime against property (Specify).....	9
.....		

Question 13(a): (Ask all) Are you aware of the Queensland Police Department's Crime Prevention Advice Service?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

[19]

Question 13(b): (Ask all) Would you like a police department crime prevention officer to carry out a free inspection of your dwelling and give you security advice?

Yes	1	Go to Question 14(a)
No	2	
Not sure	3	

[20]

Question 13(c): (If no, or not sure) Could you please tell me the one main reason why you would not like, or are unsure about, a crime prevention inspection (Show Card G; one answer only).

I may not be able to afford what he/she recommends.....1
 criminals will break in whatever I do2
 I have already had such an inspection and have fitted
 the devices recommended.....3
 my landlord will not allow me to change/fit locks.....4
 I am satisfied with the existing level of security of
 my dwelling.....5
 I am not interested (try to find why not).....6

 other (Specify).....9

[21]

Question 14(a): (Ask all) Have you or other members of this household been victims of any of the kinds of criminal activities listed on the card (Show Card H) in the last twelve months (i.e., since September, 1986)?

yes 1

no
dont' know

2	Go to
9	Question 16

[22]

Question 14(b):

(If yes): Could you please tell me:

- (a) what type of crime was involved,
- (b) who in the household was affected
- (c) how many times they were affected over the twelve months, and
- (d) whether the events were reported to the police.....

(a) <u>Type of crime</u>	(b) Age & sex of person (see card H)		(c) No. of times affected	(d) No. of times reported
	Age	Sex	Number	Number
assault	[6]	[7]	[8][9]	[10][11]
robbery with violence	[12]	[13]	[14][15]	[16][17]
rape, attempted rape	[18]	[19]	[20][21]	[22][23]
nuisance calls	[24]	[25]	[26][27]	[28][29]
motor vehicle theft	[30]	[31]	[32][33]	[34][35]
fraud, forgery, etc	[36]	[37]	[38][39]	[40][41]
stealing, theft	[42]	[43]	[44][45]	[46][47]
vandalism	[48]	[49]	[50][51]	[52][53]
burglary/break.& enter.	[54]	[55]	[56][57]	[58][59]
other (Specify).....	[60]	[61]	[62][63]	[64][65]
.....				
.....				

Card 3
Rpt Sub'b[1]
Rpt Q:[2-4]
Crd 3:[5.3]

Question 15: (Ask only if any of the crimes in Question 14 were not reported to the police; and try to link to each incident...) Could you please tell me why some of these crimes were not reported to the police?

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[66]
[67]
[68]
[69]
[70]
[71]
[72]
[73]

Question 16: What suggestions do you have for actions by the authorities, residents, the police or other concerned people which you feel would help to reduce the incidence of crime in the suburb?

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[74]
[75]
[76]
[77]
[78]
[79]

Thank you very much for your time and assistance.

Interviewer: note information on next page:

Type of dwelling: detached house: unrenovated 1
detached house: renovated/being renovated 2
detached house: new construction 3
town house (attached, with private garden) 4
unit (attached, no private garden) 5
flat (divided house) 6
other 7

[80]

Interviewer name:.....

Date of interview:.....

Supervisor name:.....

(Any other relevant information given during interview....)

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APPENDIX B
CRIME TYPE AND VARIOUS REPSONSES

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APPENDIX B: CRIME TYPE AND VARIOUS RESPONSES

Tables B.1 to B.8 below form the basis for the discussion and analysis in the latter part of Chapter Four.

They are based on cross-tabulations of victimisation by type of crime with a number of other factors identified in the survey. In each case the whole survey sample of 1197 households is used, and in each case victimisation responses are grouped into (a) those who were not affected by crime in the previous twelve months, (b) those who were affected once and (c) those who were affected more than once. In some cases the number of responses are too small to be significant - in cases where less than 20 households were affected once or more than once over the twelve month period no cross-tabulation is shown. The crimes thus excluded are robbery with violence (3 incidents), rape and attempted rape (6 incidents), and fraud and false pretences (1 incident).

The analysis attempted to identify whether there were any marked differences amongst respondents directly related to the type of crime by which the household had been victimised.

Table B.1: Friendliness of Suburb

	<u>Very</u> <u>Friend.</u>	<u>Friend-</u> <u>ly</u>	<u>Aver-</u> <u>age</u>	<u>Unfrien-</u> <u>dly</u>	<u>Very</u> <u>Unfr.</u>	<u>D/K</u>	<u>Of</u> <u>Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>							
Not vict.	16.7	47.1	31.6	2.0	0.3	2.2	98.0
Vict.	0.0	44.4	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Vict >1	0.0	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>							
Not Vict.	16.5	47.1	31.9	1.9	0.2	2.3	90.0
Vict.	15.4	61.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Vict >1	15.0	44.9	31.8	5.6	0.9	1.9	8.9
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>							
Not Vict.	16.7	46.8	32.0	2.1	0.3	2.1	97.6
Vict.	3.8	57.7	23.1	7.7	0.0	7.7	2.2
Vict. >1	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>							
Not Vict.	16.6	47.8	31.3	2.1	0.1	2.2	88.5
Vict.	16.0	37.2	9.4	4.3	2.1	2.1	7.9
Vict >1	11.4	50.0	31.8	2.3	0.0	4.5	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>							
Not Vict.	16.4	47.2	31.8	2.2	0.3	2.2	95.2
Vict.	18.4	42.1	34.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	3.2
Vict. >1	10.5	47.4	31.6	5.3	0.0	5.3	1.6
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>							
Not Vict.	16.4	48.0	31.3	1.7	0.3	2.3	87.7
Vict.	15.3	38.7	38.7	6.3	0.0	0.9	9.3
Vict. >1	19.4	44.4	25.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	3.0
<u>Other Crimes</u>							
Not Vict.	16.2	47.1	32.1	2.2	0.3	2.2	96.7
Vict.	18.2	45.5	27.3	4.5	0.0	4.5	1.8
Vict. >1	22.2	44.4	22.2	5.6	0.0	5.6	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	16.4	47.0	31.8	2.3	0.3	2.3	100.0
(Number =	196	563	381	27	3	27	1197

Table E.2: Change in Level of Crime in Last Five Years

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>D/K</u>	<u>Of Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>					
Not Vict.	35.4	6.8	36.9	20.9	98.0
Vict.	38.9	16.7	27.8	16.7	1.5
Vict. >1	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>					
Not Vict.	34.7	7.1	37.0	21.3	90.0
Vict.	53.8	7.7	30.8	7.7	1.1
Vict >1	40.2	6.5	36.4	16.8	8.9
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>					
Not Vict.	34.8	7.0	37.0	21.1	97.6
Vict.	53.8	7.7	34.6	3.8	2.2
Vict. >1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>					
Not Vict.	33.3	7.0	38.3	21.3	88.5
Vict.	45.7	9.6	25.5	19.1	7.9
Vict. >1	63.6	2.3	25.0	9.1	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>					
Not Vict.	35.0	6.8	37.4	20.8	95.2
Vict.	39.5	10.5	28.9	21.1	3.2
Vict. >1	52.6	10.5	21.1	15.8	1.6
<u>Burqlary, Breaking and Entering</u>					
Not Vict.	32.2	7.0	38.9	21.9	87.7
Vict.	57.7	7.2	21.6	13.5	9.3
Vict. >1	61.1	5.6	25.0	8.3	3.0
<u>Other Crimes</u>					
Not Vict.	35.1	7.0	36.7	21.2	96.7
Vict.	31.8	9.1	50.0	9.1	1.8
Vict. >1	61.1	5.6	27.8	5.6	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	35.4	7.0	36.8	20.7	100.0
(Number =	424	84	441	248	1197)

Table B.3: Change in Type of Crime in Last Five Years

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>D/K</u>	<u>Of Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>				
Not Vict.	21.8	54.4	23.8	98.0
Vict.	66.7	22.2	11.1	1.5
Vict. >1	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>				
Not Vict.	22.7	53.0	24.3	90.0
Vict.	7.7	69.2	23.1	1.1
Vict. >1	24.3	58.9	16.8	9.0
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	22.4	53.8	23.8	97.6
Vict.	34.6	50.0	15.4	2.2
Vict. >1	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	21.9	54.1	24.0	88.5
Vict.	28.7	48.9	22.3	7.9
Vict. >1	29.5	54.5	15.9	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>				
Not Vict.	22.1	53.9	24.1	95.2
Vict.	31.6	50.0	18.4	3.2
Vict. >1	42.1	52.6	5.3	1.6
<u>Burglary, Breaking & Entering</u>				
Not Vict.	21.0	54.2	24.8	87.7
Vict.	30.6	54.1	15.3	9.3
Vict. >1	47.2	38.9	13.9	3.0
<u>Other Crimes</u>				
Not Vict.	22.0	54.0	24.0	96.7
Vict.	27.3	50.0	22.7	1.8
Vict. >1	61.1	38.9	0.0	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	22.7	53.7	23.6	100.0
(Number =	271	642	282	1197)

Table E.4 Crime Comparison of Suburb

	<u>Here</u> <u>Higher</u>	<u>Here</u> <u>Much the</u> <u>Same</u>	<u>Here</u> <u>Lower</u>	<u>D/K</u>	<u>Of</u> <u>Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>					
Not Vict.	5.9	31.8	48.1	14.2	98.0
Vict.	11.1	33.3	38.9	16.7	1.5
Vict. >1	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>					
Not Vict.	5.9	31.1	48.0	14.9	90.0
Vict.	0.0	61.5	30.8	7.7	1.1
Vict. >1	8.4	35.5	48.6	7.5	8.9
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>					
Not Vict.	6.2	31.6	48.1	14.1	97.6
Vict.	3.8	34.6	42.3	19.2	2.2
Vict. >1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>					
Not Vict.	5.7	30.5	49.0	14.8	88.5
Vict.	10.6	37.2	43.6	8.5	7.9
Vict. >1	6.8	52.3	29.5	11.4	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>					
Not Vict.	5.6	31.8	48.4	14.2	95.2
Vict.	21.1	23.7	47.4	7.9	3.2
Vict. >1	5.3	52.6	15.8	26.3	1.6
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>					
Not Vict.	4.7	29.9	50.0	15.4	87.7
Vict.	10.8	49.5	33.3	6.3	9.3
Vict. >1	33.3	33.3	30.6	2.8	3.0
<u>Other Crime</u>					
Not Vict.	5.9	31.7	48.1	14.3	96.7
Vict.	9.1	27.3	45.5	18.2	1.8
Vict. >1	16.7	44.4	33.3	5.6	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	6.1	31.8	47.9	14.2	100.0
(Number =	73	381	573	170	1197)

Table B.5: Whether Have Considered Moving
 (Asked of those who felt crime level same as or higher then in
 other similar suburbs [N = 432])

	<u>Yes, Have</u> <u>Considered</u> <u>Moving</u>	<u>No, Have</u> <u>Not Considered</u> <u>Moving</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Of Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u> (12 vict. h'holds)				
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>				
Not Vict.	8.7	91.1	0.3	88.0
Vict.	28.6	71.4	0.0	1.6
Vict. >1	28.6	71.1	0.0	10.4
<u>Vehicle Theft</u> (12 vict. h'holds)				
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	9.9	89.8	0.3	84.3
Vict.	16.3	83.7	0.0	10.0
Vict. >1	20.0	80.0	0.0	5.8
<u>Vandalism</u>				
Not Vict.	10.4	89.4	0.2	93.8
Vict.	23.5	76.5	0.0	3.9
Vict. >1	20.0	80.0	0.0	2.3
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>				
Not Vict.	8.7	91.0	0.3	80.1
Vict.	17.2	82.8	0.0	14.8
Vict. >1	31.8	68.2	0.0	5.1
<u>Other Crimes</u>				
Not Vict.	10.3	89.4	0.2	96.3
Vict.	33.3	66.7	0.0	1.4
Vict. >1	30.0	70.0	0.0	2.3
<u>OVERALL</u>	11.1	88.7	0.2	100.0
(Number =	48	383	1	432)

Table B.6: Is Special Police Action Needed

	<u>Is Special Police Action Needed.....</u>			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Of Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>				
Not Vict.	39.5	54.3	6.2	98.0
Vict.	44.4	50.0	5.6	1.5
Vict. >1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>				
Not Vict.	38.9	54.5	6.6	90.0
Vict.	46.2	53.8	0.0	1.1
Vict. >1	48.6	48.6	2.8	8.9
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	39.5	54.3	6.3	97.6
Vict.	50.0	46.2	3.8	2.2
Vict. >1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	38.1	55.6	6.3	88.5
Vict.	44.7	48.9	6.4	7.9
Vict. >1	72.7	25.0	2.3	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>				
Not Vict.	39.5	54.2	6.3	95.2
Vict.	39.5	60.5	0.0	3.2
Vict. >1	63.2	26.3	10.5	1.6
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>				
Not Vict.	37.0	56.2	6.9	87.7
Vict.	59.5	36.9	0.9	9.3
Vict. >1	63.9	33.3	2.8	3.0
<u>Other Crimes</u>				
Not Vict.	39.2	54.5	6.3	96.7
Vict.	54.5	45.5	0.0	1.8
Vict. >1	61.1	33.3	5.6	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	39.8	54.0	6.2	100.0
(Number =	477	646	74	1197)

Table B.7 Is QPD Security Advice Inspection Wanted

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>	<u>Of Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>				
Not Vict.	30.0	65.7	4.3	98.0
Vict.	33.3	66.7	0.0	1.5
Vict. >1	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>				
Not Vict.	29.9	65.8	4.3	90.1
Vict.	30.8	69.2	0.0	1.1
Vict. >1	32.1	64.2	3.8	8.9
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	30.0	65.9	4.1	97.6
Vict.	38.5	53.8	7.7	2.2
Vict. >1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>				
Not Vict.	30.3	65.3	4.3	88.5
Vict.	28.0	67.7	4.3	7.8
Vict. >1	29.5	70.5	0.0	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>				
Not Vict.	29.5	66.4	4.1	95.2
Vict.	42.1	57.9	0.0	3.2
Vict >1	42.1	42.1	15.8	1.6
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>				
Not Vict.	29.3	66.2	4.6	87.7
Vict.	35.1	63.1	1.8	9.3
Vict. >1	38.9	61.1	0.0	3.0
<u>Other Crimes</u>				
Not Vict.	30.1	65.8	4.1	96.7
Vict.	18.2	72.7	9.1	1.8
Vict. >1	44.4	50.0	5.6	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	30.1	65.7	4.2	100.0
(Number =	360	786	50	1197)

Table B.8 Type of Dwelling

	<u>Ordin.</u> <u>House</u>	<u>Renov.</u> <u>House</u>	<u>New</u> <u>House</u>	<u>Town</u> <u>House</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Flat</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Of</u> <u>Total</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<u>Assault</u>								
Not Vict.	39.3	27.5	3.2	1.2	17.2	11.0	0.6	98.0
Vict.	27.8	27.8	0.0	5.6	11.1	27.8	0.0	1.5
Vict. >1	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
<u>Nuisance Calls</u>								
Not Vict.	39.1	27.4	3.2	1.1	17.3	11.3	0.6	90.0
Vict.	38.5	46.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	1.1
Vict. >1	40.2	26.2	2.8	2.8	16.8	10.3	0.9	8.9
<u>Vehicle Theft</u>								
Not Vict.	39.5	27.2	3.0	1.3	17.4	11.1	0.5	97.6
Vict.	30.8	34.6	7.7	0.0	7.7	15.4	3.8	2.2
Vict. >1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Stealing and Theft</u>								
Not Vict.	39.7	28.0	2.9	1.2	16.0	11.6	0.6	88.5
Vict.	36.2	23.4	4.3	2.1	27.7	6.4	0.0	7.9
Vict. >1	34.1	25.0	4.5	0.0	27.7	11.4	2.3	3.7
<u>Vandalism</u>								
Not Vict.	39.3	27.2	3.1	1.3	17.4	11.1	0.6	95.2
Vict.	39.5	28.9	5.3	0.0	7.9	18.4	0.0	3.2
Vict. >1	31.6	42.1	0.0	0.0	21.1	5.3	0.0	1.6
<u>Burglary, Breaking and Entering</u>								
Not Vict.	39.3	26.0	3.0	1.2	18.3	11.5	0.7	87.7
Vict.	43.2	31.5	2.7	1.8	10.8	9.9	0.0	9.3
Vict. >1	25.0	58.3	8.3	0.0	2.8	5.6	0.0	3.0
<u>Other Crimes</u>								
Not Vict.	39.6	27.7	3.0	1.3	17.0	10.9	0.4	96.7
Vict.	36.4	13.6	4.5	0.0	13.6	27.3	4.5	1.8
Vict. >1	16.7	33.3	5.6	0.0	27.8	11.1	5.6	1.5
<u>OVERALL</u>	39.2	27.5	3.1	1.3	17.1	11.2	0.6	100.0
(Number =	469	329	37	15	205	134	7	1196)

APPENDIX C
REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING CRIME

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APPENDIX C:

REASONS FOR NON-REPORTING:

[(*) - those not reporting, but victims of, more than one type of crime]

C.1 ASSAULT:

Spring Hill:

- . Too many of them and they could have said I did or said anything and I had no witnesses
- . I didn't feel they could do anything. I didn't think that it was a major crime
- . No use (*)
- . Police wouldn't have done anything. Gone before reported (*)
- . Aimed at one person in household (along with stealing) - household seem to know who it is and they think they can deal with it themselves (*) [comment by interviewer]

Paddington:

- . You can't trust Queensland police - you have no comeback on them - they don't have a proper police complaints tribunal - they don't set a good example (*)
- . (assault on handicapped son) Not reported as I didn't want to make a fuss as they will do more to him. When son pushed down in Rosalie shopping centre people shouted at those people. I only heard about it afterwards.
- . (attempted) I managed to talk him out of it and running away (*)
- . Not that serious (*)
- . Harassed by drunk aborigines on Given Terrace while jogging and felt not serious enough to report to police
- . Was carried out by a police officer

Highgate Hill

- . Crime consisted of being sprayed with acid on way home from laundromat. Victim was with girlfriend and didn't have a telephone - police station was not open. Girls did not want to go out of flat alone after getting home.
- . We were inside a house late at night (we were visiting). An argument started. The two girls were slapped about, hit by a bottle and threatened with a gun. One girl ran off, the other girl was left. The fellow protected the girl. Another house was involved. The police went there; no-one was charged. The person with the gun talked her way out of it and was not charged.
- . Have been in the position of being assaulted and left in a worse condition before and they took no action. There is a low opinion of police in this household and we don't thin they do anything unless it's worth their while (*).

- . Didn't feel it would do any good - I was outside a pub, it would have been hard to prove who did it - I was drunk at the time anyway.

Greenslopes:

- . Young boys. No grounds for reporting. The assailant could not be identified and we felt our son had not been adversely affected. In the case of our daughter the matter was reported.
- . No-one was seriously hurt; and it was decided not to antagonise a difficult neighbour, on first occasion of assault (second occasion reported).

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE

Highgate Hill

- . It happened at night-time and we haven't got a telephone.
There is no local police at that time and for \$120 it was not worth the effort.

Greenslopes:

- . (Attempted assault) Didn't think it was warranted and (assault) didn't occur.

C.2 RAPE, ATTEMPTED RAPE:

Paddington:

- . Not that serious - there were people at home - handled it ourselves (*)

Highgate Hill:

- . Police aren't very good about rape. Police tend to blame the aboriginal community and crime and pick up anybody, not the person responsible for the crime. Although this has happened a feel this is a safe area as people will help you when you're in trouble.
- . Have been in the position of being assaulted and left in a worse condition before and they took no action. There is a low opinion of police in this household and we don't think they do anything unless it's worth their while (*).

Greenslopes:

- . Had no way of identifying the assailant so felt there was no need to report. Victim experienced martial arts student and felt she could cope with the situation.
- . Could be work related - works in psychiatric hospital.
- . It wasn't here in this suburb and I was very frightened and had heard other girls' stories that did report it and that deterred me from telling the police.

C.3 NUISANCE CALLS:

Spring Hill:

- . I just hang up in their ear
- . They weren't to an extent that they caused any great stress to the family. Had the calls disrupted my family I would have called the police
- . They weren't calls of a shocking or hostile nature. More a case of children playing games so I didn't report them.
- . Contacted Telecom and they also just thought it was kids as no-one spoke.
- . Didn't think there was any need, just thought these were practical jokes by some kids
- . Didn't report them as they always hang up - make "stupids of themselves". Police wouldn't do anything.
- . No use (*)
- . Know who does it (*)
- . Didn't believe they could do anything to help (*)
- . Just put it down to stupid kids (*)
- . I didn't feel that the police would be able to assist me at the time of the obscene call but after the vandalism [reported] and break and enter [reported] I decided to report the incident
- . Not much they can do - police have other more important things to do (*)
- . Calls probably my age [60+]. I just took it as a matter of course, as they come and go. A lot of calls are to see if you are in or out [12 calls noted]

Paddington:

- . I felt they couldn't trace the calls - what was the use? (*)
- . It only happened twice and I told them where to go and its never happened again (*)
- . Had checked the radio station the caller claimed to represent - he was therefore a nuisance caller. Police have enough to do (*)
- . I reported the first to Telecom. I took their advice and just hung up the second time (*)
- . Not really a big thing (*)
- . Only got one, didn't bother - couldn't trace it, what could they do - if it had happened more than once I would have reported it (*)
- . I didn't really think they would be interested. They would think you were a bit neurotic I think (*)
- . Some of the phone calls were not reported because the police did not act the first time. I do not blame the police - it is only when they are persistent that they will tell you to contact Telecom to have the phone monitored.
- . Nothing was said - they just hang up as soon as we answer (*)
- . Thought they weren't important - a common occurrence (*)

- . They don't do anything about it - I don't think they can do anything about it (*)
- . Not worth it
- . The police can't do anything about them
- . Only happened on two isolated occasions - had they been more frequent would have reported them
- . Nothing seems to come of it when we do report it so we just keep a whistle by the phone
- . I'm sure they were just children or young teenagers - they were just stupid calls, not offensive
- . It hadn't happened before
- . Because they don't worry me - I just say I'm a police officer and they hang up quickly
- . They sounded just like young kids
- . I didn't think it important enough to report them - I was not really sure whether they were wrong numbers or not
- . It didn't really worry me - they weren't obscene - probably kids, and if it had gone on longer I would have reported or been threatening
- . Once reported felt the police couldn't do anything more. Nothing was ever said so was told it could be a technical problem, but got about 4 to 5 calls a day. Problem stopped now.
- . Husband at sea - changed telephone number and solved problem
- . Nothing happened - what could they do - I think they may have been checking to see if anyone was home
- . Own number is similar to the Red Seal Chip Factory - other callers have hung up when you answered - we're not worried as the house is fully alarmed
- . After 3 times we decided we'd report it next time which has not occurred again
- . Only bothersome in a minor way - I ignore such calls
- . We only had a couple - we didn't worry about it
- . One nuisance call in four years was not significant
- . I didn't think they would happen again
- . Because it was only one call - I don't think it does any good reporting nuisance calls anyway
- . But the police were here one day - they told us to change our number - if that is all you can do what is the use of reporting it to the police
- . I don't believe anything could be done about nuisance calls
- . The only measure Telecom could take was phone tapping and I didn't want that
- . The calls did not persist - they were calling the wrong number
- . I thought it could be someone with wrong numbers
- . Because I handled the situation myself
- . We rang the police once to enquire whether there had been any other complaints about this guy, but there had been none - we decided it was not worth going into further
- . Did not think there was anything we could do
- . Considered them as a minor incident, and they didn't persist so that was that
- . Thought it was somebody ringing for someone who used to live here - like an irate caller
- . Reported it to Telecom - advised to whistle into phone and hang up - difficult to do anything about it - never thought of

reporting it to the police -just thought of Telecom - police would have told me to contact Telecom

Highgate Hill

- . Didn't think the calls were threatening - didn't think it warranted police help - nothing police could do anyway.
- . Don't believe the police can do anything about nuisance calls.
- . Because they don't do anything about it.
- . Didn't call police because calls were just telephone ringing and when they were answered receiver was hung up [note: over 99 calls]. Feels person was checking to see if anyone was home - so stepped up home security.
- . What could they do about it?
- . No use reporting them. Police have enough to do.
- . No threat. Just calls late at night. Feel may be connection to people who lived here before.
- . Nothing was done about it until I said I'd have my phone disconnected [30 calls]. Telecom had a trace put on it. They found a young child was making the calls.
- . They're only minor, not worth reporting. They wouldn't be acted upon anyway.
- . Reported to work. I didn't think it was the type of thing to report to police as it was a one-off. If it had kept up I would have.
- . Because I knew who it was and knew it wouldn't happen again.
- . Because nothing would be done about it anyway and police couldn't do anything [7 calls].
- . Didn't worry about it - just kids seeing if anybody is home. Not worth worrying about.
- . Reported to Telecom. We thought Telecom was the correct authority to contact - we were not threatened [20 calls].
- . What can the police do about nuisance calls?
- . Reported to Telecom. I suppose I thought I had done the right thing when I had Telecom monitor my calls on three occasions [30 calls].
- . Probably because I thought it was someone we know just checking if we were home.
- . Just people doing silly things, just to waste their time - wasting the police's time. It was nothing really worth worrying about.

Greenslopes

- . The caller did not speak and after a number of times the calls were reported.
- . I felt I could cope with the calls [female; 3 calls]
- . I feel it is part of my job (as Foster Parent)
- . I know what to do with nuisance calls and hung up straight away on both occasions.
- . People are just frightened (*).
- . With nuisance calls, what's the use?
- . Calls not particularly frequent or serious enough to worry about.
- . (Personal call) Door knocker was obviously drunk and lost and didn't persist.

- . Done by kids - random selection - not repeated or persistent.
- . We felt we handled it ourselves - we just hang up and they don't identify themselves.
- . I thought I knew the persons involved (for calls and a breaking and entering) as previous flat-mate and I think he was too scared to come back as he found out I was home with friends - I have had locks changed since [2 calls] (*).
- . Nuisance calls not reported as they are not serious enough, in our opinion, to worry about.
- . It was only kids.
- . Mother in Ipswich had received one, too, that day so we just thought somebody was going through the phone book.
- . They were only kids.
- . Thought it could have been a wrong number as we were not threatened in any way - it could have been pranksters.
- . I did not think it was worth reporting after the attitude of the police when I reported the attempted breaking and entering.
- . Never thought of reporting it.
- . There was really nothing to report - nothing was said.
- . We know who was doing it.
- . There is no point in reporting these calls because there is no way of tracing who is making the calls.
- . The mother knew it was a neighbour because there was a caravan which belonged to the family parked on the road and the neighbour objected to that. Once the caravan was removed the calls stopped.
- . Nothing concrete to base it on, so could not report (*).
- . Weren't worried about them.
- . Not serious enough to warrant reporting.
- . Weren't talking on the calls in general - not much can be done once they hang up.
- . Nothing could be done - no-one spoke on the other end.
- . No way of tracing or preventing.
- . Police can't trace them - just shrug them off.
- . Only reported night calls - nothing can be done.
- . Dealt with personally (*).
- . Did not feel it was a serious enough crime.
- . I was just going to get my number changed if it kept up.
- . They were reported to Telecom who monitored then gave changed telephone number.
- . The first four nuisance calls were regarded as cranks. The last two resulted in the discover by a member of the household of the person responsible.

C.4 STEALING, THEFT:

Spring Hill:

- . A handful of cassettes was stolen from my car but I did not think it would warrant reporting it to the police
- . Petty theft - no point because of the cost involved
- . Away when happened - petty theft (*)
- . I didn't think the police could do much about these sorts of crimes (*)
- . Stealing (along with assault) is aimed at one person in household - household seems to know who it is and think they can deal with it themselves (*) [comment by interviewer]
- . When its gone its gone - they wouldn't do anything much any way (*)

Paddington:

- . It was petty - I felt the police could not do anything - they only took petty cash from my cab under the house (*)
- . The car wasn't locked - so our fault so didn't report (*)
- . Because it was only a couple of things at the time - at the time I was not aware they had been stolen (*)
- . It wasn't worth a lot of money, and it was only the one thing (*)
- . Of no use - police won't do anything - waste of my time (*)
- . It was only articles of clothing and cassettes from my car and garage. I always figure they can't do much after the fact. (*)
- . Not worth worrying the police about it. They have more important things to worry about - just plants stolen (*)
- . Only a few clothes, garden gnome stolen - not really important
- . Didn't think they could do much about it
- . Very minor - nothing to worry about, only the hubcaps
- . Found parts later - very old bike
- . We were too busy - crime was petty, and thought police would have no hope in tracing the radiator stolen from the car - had thought police too busy for something so minor and also had read success rate of catching such offenders was pretty low
- . Hubs off wheels of car - value of property not worth it
- . Useless to phone the police - they would say we had been careless - we didn't have the garage locked at the time - its hard for the police to find these people
- . Because it was minor - loose articles in the yard
- . Felt they were too minor to report - mainly things around the grounds
- . It wasn't of enough value to worry about - I can't even remember what was stolen - I didn't really miss it
- . It was partly my own fault - another member of the household took some minor things and did not pay her share of the bills - wasn't worth reporting
- . I reported one and the police sergeant was very sarcastic about

it so I never bothered again - washing was taken off the line at night

- . My neighbour reported it
- . Bikes have been stolen on 3 occasions, one was a friend's bike stolen from our house which we didn't report - I didn't think they would be able to find bikes
- . I didn't think the police would be able to do anything to get it back - and at the time I didn't realise my contents policy would cover it
- . What's the use - they would only say you can't identify it so we would not know what to look for
- . I thought it was more trouble than it was worth - just that I distrust the police (only the Queensland police) - I have lived in other states and have found the police very good, but Queensland police cannot be trusted
- . Because they were a couple of kids with nothing to do - I think they were out to get a couple of dollars - they met someone who was not going to give up her hard earned money - I think that if they had been older I would have rung the police or if they had attacked me
- . I really don't know - I just thought I would not get any satisfaction
- . You can't be bothered ringing the police - there is nothing they can do anyway
- . Minor in nature, was petty pilfering - didn't think it warranted reporting
- . A bag was stolen - no hope of tracing contents at all - I considered it a waste of time reporting it
- . Considered it a waste of time
- . Very little money involved, very minor
- . (from a restaurant) Petty thieving over a considerable time but not big thefts at any one time to warrant police - do catch some people and take crockery etc from them
- . Left car unlocked so felt it was my own fault - radio taken from car not particularly valuable so didn't bother about it - at the time there was a particular family in street that we thought was causing a lot of trouble - I suspected them (their children) but didn't do anything - they have since moved and these small petty thefts have decreased
- . I didn't believe it would be recovered - because it was not extremely valuable I didn't bother

Highgate Hill

- . Because they don't do anything about it.
- . Wasn't worth reporting. Just a bit of money.
- . It was only a minor thing, nothing the police could do. The damage was done and no evidence as to who had done it (*).
- . Old bike - wasn't secured and felt didn't have recourse. Felt police could do little.
- . Trivial - only a garden hose.
- . They were only small things - broken windows and tools.
- . They just went through the mail and didn't steal anything. It was humiliating. They did steal make-up from my car. I thought it wasn't really worth much (*).

- . After reporting first one nothing can be done and only small change taken.
- . Items too little - clothes. Police have more to do than look for my jeans.
- . Not worth it. There was nothing the police could do.

Greenslopes:

- . Too petty to report.
- . The incident happened at school and was reported to the Headmaster. Don't know whether it was reported to the police.
- . Didn't report as single items not important enough and they were not locked up - 2 skateboards, netball and small toys - it affected me more than the children as I had to find the money to replace the items. It's usually the kids in this area, but I can't say who they are. They'll pinch anything if they have half a chance and their parents wither don't know or don't care so what can you do.
- . Didn't think of it as I was tired after work and worked until 11.00 p.m. and only next morning realised it. Felt it was too late by then. It was my car that was broken into and they stole a cassette and speakers.
- . Piece cut off front hose - not worth worrying about. Large brown plastic dish (distilled water collector) was also stolen - not worth worrying about.
- . Theft of two paw paws last week - not worth reporting.
- . Didn't think the crime was bad enough (some clothes taken off the line) or know whether the criminals would be apprehended and property returned.
- . Neighbours have had breaking and entering and she reported it with no results, so I didn't see the point in it.
- . (Theft from house) May have been carried out by a person who was a member of the household and I did not want to get involved (*).
- . (Theft attempt from car) Not worth reporting as nothing was taken. Didn't hear or see anything so it was not worth reporting (*).
- . Skirt and skivvy taken - it was too much bother and they wouldn't have found them anyway.
- . (Car broken into) Don't want the police around - don't have much faith in police - can't do much anyway.
- . Didn't think there was any point - my dog and 2 other dogs and 2 cats also disappeared on the same day. Nobody cares about a dog; there are more important things.
- . It was obviously kids and I hadn't locked up and what was taken wasn't worth reporting.
- . Our milk money was stolen - it didn't seem worth reporting so we pay our milk bill by cheque now.
- . Theft was minor - clothes from balcony - had no idea who it was and didn't see any point in reporting it.
- . Theft from car - felt the theft didn't warrant reporting.
- . Car ramps stolen from the front yard - minor theft - didn't think it worth reporting.
- . Was not significant number. A pair of roller skates and loose

- change - didn't want to bother police and any hope of recovery or prosecution was minimal.
- . Personal clothing stolen from clothes line overnight. Considered that (i) not worth reporting and (ii) police would not be able to find thieves because of lack of evidence.
 - . Couldn't prove it had been stolen - may have been misplaced - not of real value or concern.
 - . Because offender was caught after committing another offence against neighbour.
 - . Nothing concrete to base it on so could not report (*).
 - . Not much hope of recovering stolen items.
 - . Dealt with personally - knew who (*).
 - . (Theft of clothing) Because I didn't think the police would do anything about it.

C.5 VANDALISM:

Spring Hill:

- . Wasn't my car - don't know (*)
- . Don't know - just fixed it myself. I think it is just part of living here (*)
- . I didn't think the police could do much about this type of crime (*)
- . The vandalism wasn't reported because I didn't really know at the time that it was a criminal offence. I didn't want to bother the police with what I thought was a trivial action (*)

Paddington:

- . Writing on walls and trying to break into house again. When living in Petrie Terrace police had already told me to expect that sort of thing. Neighbours always complaining; police came round but nothing could be done about it (*)
- . A side window was smashed and we didn't think anything could be done about it. It was an old car without comprehensive insurance (*)
- . My car is old so it was no big deal (*)
- . Only plants destroyed - not important enough (*)
- . Don't think they can do much about it (*)
- . It was a dinner guest's car that was broken into and I'm not sure if they did report it (*)
- . Too insignificant really - just bits and pieces underneath the house messed up - pot plants knocked over, etc. (*)
- . Not important enough - they broke a tree in garden and damaged plants and trampled around but as they did not come into the house this time I didn't think it worth reporting to the police
- . The first time, by the time we got outside they'd gone - on the second occasion the children wouldn't admit to having done anything
- . Because kids had chalked and scribbled on stumps under the house and there was no damage - this did not seem important - a conscious effort was made to ensure all doors were shut after this
- . It wasn't serious - only had the mirror stolen from the car
- . Seemed such a minor thing - so many other greater crimes around
- . I think the police did it
- . Nothing you can really do about it
- . I did not think it was important enough to report it
- . Petty crime - only a pot plant or two
- . Someone else minding house while I was away and didn't report it

Highgate Hill

- . Didn't feel police could do anything - car was parked on road and quarter glass was broken - no other attempt to steal car.
- . Not reported as only a broken window.
- . Thought the acts were too minor - ripping plants out of garden; opening a parcel left in the post box.
- . It was only a minor thing. Nothing the police could do. The damage was done and no evidence as to who had done it.
- . It wasn't worth the paperwork involved - it was tyres let down.
- . They reported it to me as they found my car in the middle of the street with a hole in it.
- . The first time they broke into the car and didn't do anything. The second time they broke the windows so that's why a only reported the once, the second time.
- . Trivial - was only one window, it was kids.
- . It was handled by the body corporate and insurance claims didn't think the police could catch them.

Greenslopes

- . Too minor. Feel there were children involved.
- . Just graffiti written on my car - no witnesses so there was nothing they could do.
- . First occasion reported. Second and third times not reported because complainant was told by police that "nothing could be done, except for passing patrol cars occasionally" as there was no proof against neighbour who was suspected.
- . (Vandalism of car) Friend up the road reported three thefts and police did nothing about it - it would be a waste of time.
- . Happened while resident was away and damage was slight..

C.6 BURGLARY, BREAKING AND ENTERING:

Spring Hill:

- . At the time didn't know how it could happen - nothing disturbed so didn't report it
- . In both instances the theft was of very small amounts of money from a piggy bank and the owner felt the amount and nature of the crime too trivial to report to the police
- . Property stolen was replaceable and of no personal significant value
- . Don't know
- . The first time it was just money and I didn't think it was worth it
- . It's mainly been money stolen - money is untraceable, so why bother.
- . Just cash - I have reported before and they just take down details and no chance of recovery (*)
- . They didn't enter - they just left their tools (*)

Paddington:

- . Police won't do anything - waste of my time (*)
- . Couldn't be 100% sure the item was missing - a small thing anyway (telephone money)
- . It was only minor - just some food and small change
- . Waste of time calling them - they just treat it as a joke - they put their black powder for fingerprinting all over the place and leave me the mess which entails repainting as it doesn't wash off - in all the times we have been broken into (a dozen at least over the years here) we have never had any satisfaction from the police
- . Nothing stolen - they just walked in and out and left doors unlocked
- . Victimisation - asking for trouble if keep on reporting
- . There wasn't much taken to warrant ringing the police - \$150 and assorted clothes and linen - the main concern was the fact that someone had been in the house - the neighbours also reported their theft - the police visited us later with an apprehended person who said she'd entered our home
- . There wasn't much taken - they only took a few dollars of coins - I didn't think it was worth reporting
- . Police ineffectual - virtually tell you no retribution - conscious of having left the house insecure
- . Probably because of the fact we thought we couldn't possibly get it back - on all three occasions it was money - we know that it was children who did it - it happened while we were home but we were at the back of the house and we had left the front door open
- . Only small change and personal effects taken - notes left saying "Don't contact police as we've left no fingerprints" and other things indicating they could be children - didn't think anything would come of it - general opinion that its a waste of time as nothing is ever recovered, especially money

- the notes were upsetting though as they indicated these people had been into our personal things - very upsetting for me - just the slight thought they could threaten us further if we did anything

Highgate Hill:

- . Police aren't very good about breaking and entering - police tend to blame the aboriginal community - there are lots of street kids and they just pick up anyone. A lot of unrest because of Expo and the Bicentennial - makes people in this area frustrated. A lot of poverty here so if people are well off it makes them an easy target - disparity of wealth.
- . Couldn't be bothered. I felt police wouldn't be bothered (money stolen).
- . Wasn't anything major.
- . They're only minor, not worth reporting. They wouldn't be acted upon anyway (*).
- . I gave him permission to enter my place and didn't realise he had taken it until 2 weeks later and didn't think they could do anything.
- . We yelled at him and he ran away - by the time the cops had got here he would have been gone - I think he was drunk.
- . Didn't think there was any chance of recovery as it was money.
- . The police said there is so much breaking and entering now - the general feeling is there is so much of this, why bother.
- . Was not worth it. Police are more trouble than they are worth. Nothing would have happened, they would not have done anything. The kid was about 10 so what could they do. So by doing that the kid was no exposed to high rate crime by being sent to a children's home.
- . What was the good - he had gone. He didn't take anything.

Greenslopes:

- . Not reported because police are very busy. A burglary was reported down the road and didn't have a response for two days.
- . The male involved shared a flat with this lady and was asked to leave. He took a key with him and returned on first occasion when lady was not home and fiddled with a few things in the house, but took nothing. Several calls (2) came from his friends and then a few nights later he returned and broke in the back door but was startled to find the lady and friends in the house. He said he had come to return the key but lady was not convinced. Person involved is a responsible citizen - a young school teacher (*).
- . Too small a problem.
- . I thought it was my fault - I left the house open and left money in the car.
- . (Attempt) The attempt was unsuccessful, also respondent feels that, "it is not much use reporting these things as not much gets done about it".

C.7 OTHER:

Spring Hill:

- . (harassment and threats by young thugs in area) No use. Told "haven't been assaulted so police won't come" (*)
- . (attempted robbery) Didn't think it was worth the trouble - they hadn't got in. I just put another lock on the door (*)
- . (perverts) They ran away and we didn't get a good enough look at them to be able to identify them (*)
- . (?) Inmate of work to release centre (situated next door) in her backyard without a good reason. This was reported to officials at the work to release centre but not to the police (*)

Paddington:

- . (child had bike thrown down stairs by 17-18 yrs old) We discussed it - there's too much emphasis placed on reporting crime - it was trivial (*)
- . (twin 19 year-old son and daughter have on different occasions both been followed) Didn't feel worried by it, so didn't report anything (*)
- . (verbal abuse by kids) From past experience I have found that the police do not provide enough protection for the householder or owner of property (*)
- . (attempted break-in) Didn't know when the attempt was made - just saw evidence later and thought it was too late for the police to do anything and there really was nothing stolen or damaged
- . (motor vehicle stripped) No point - they wouldn't be able to find out who did it - I think that perhaps it could be children
- . (Entered property and used outdoor toilet) Not worth it for the paperwork involved - my husband gave him a fright

Highgate Hill:

- . (Car broken into) Nothing was taken, car not damaged. My fault as I left boot unlocked.
- . (Mail being tampered with - once a week) Because nothing can be done about it - I also know who it is.
- . (Attempted breaking into car) Didn't even occur to me.
- . (Interference with mail) They just went through the mail and didn't steal anything. It was humiliating (*).
- . (Attempted motor vehicle theft) Because they didn't get away with the car and car wasn't locked so they wouldn't have done anything about it.
- . (Someone knocked on the door and tried to get in at night) Didn't stay on my own after that - went to a friend's place. police probably wouldn't have done anything anyway.

Greenslopes

- . (Disturbance of the peace) People are just frightened (*).
- . (Breaking into car) Police wouldn't have come anyway.
- . (Verbal assault) Taxi drivers acting strangely wanting to come into home but worried that if I gave name and address the driver would come back.
- . (Hooliganism) Did not think it was serious enough, and we thought we knew who it was.
- . (Car broken into) Nothing was taken.
- . (Attempt to break into car) Because nothing was taken.
- . (Prowler outside dwelling) Prowler was chased by neighbour - police did not come until third report of prowler [4 incidents, 3 reports]
- . (Some-one sending electrician to home, without their knowledge) Nothing they could have done about it.

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