

CRIME AND SAFETY, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

MAIN FEATURES

The Crime and Safety survey was conducted throughout New South Wales in April 1992. The survey covered selected types of household and personal crimes. Household crimes included break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft while personal crimes included robbery, assault and sexual assault.

Of the estimated 2,101,400 households in New South Wales in April 1992, 144,800 (6.9 per cent) were victims of at least one break and enter or attempted break and enter offence in the twelve months prior to the survey. This compares with 8.3 per cent for the corresponding period last year. The number of household victims of motor vehicle theft was 44,500 (2.1 per cent).

In the twelve months to April 1992, 146,400 persons, or 3.2 per cent of the estimated 4,515,600 persons aged 15 years and over in New South Wales, were victims of at least one robbery, assault or sexual assault. This is a decrease of 0.8 percentage points on the 4.0 per cent for the corresponding period in 1991.

Of the estimated 2,160,500 females aged 18 years and over in New South Wales in April 1992, 13,300 (0.6 per cent) were victims of at least one sexual assault in the twelve months prior to the survey.

For both households and persons, the proportion of the population who were victims of the offences surveyed was greater in Sydney than in the balance of New South Wales. In Sydney 10.6 per cent of households

and 3.5 per cent of persons were victims, compared with corresponding proportions of 5.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively in the balance of New South Wales.

The proportion of victims of personal crimes was highest in the 15-24 age group, at 6.3 per cent, and tended to decrease with increasing age. The proportion of victims was greater for males than for females, with the difference highest for the 15-24 age group. In this age group, 7.7 per cent of males were victims, compared with 4.8 per cent of females.

For persons who were unemployed the proportion of victims was 5.9 per cent, compared with 3.2 per cent for all persons.

Households comprising one person with unmarried children had the highest proportion of household victims, 11.9 per cent, compared with 7.5 per cent for households comprising a married couple only.

Of the 146,400 person victims, 41.7 per cent were victims on more than one occasion in the last twelve months, as were 29.3 per cent of the 180,800 household victims.

The proportion of victims reporting the last incident to the police ranged from 95.5 per cent for motor vehicle theft, down to 28.2 per cent for attempted break and enter. The majority of victims of sexual assault did not report the last incident to the Police, but this is based on a small sample of respondents.

NOTES

The terms used to describe various types of offences in this publication may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions. Victims are counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Sexual assaults were not identified separately from assaults in the 1990 and 1991 surveys thus affecting comparability with these data. Explanatory and Technical Notes for these data can be found on pages 6-8.

BRIAN FINEGAN

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

- INQUIRIES • for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Michael Clarke at Sydney (02) 268 4498.
• for information about other ABS statistics and services please contact Information Services on Sydney (02) 268 4611 or any ABS State Office.

TABLE 1. HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON VICTIMS OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Type of offence	12 months to—						April 1991 to April 1992 percentage point movement(b)
	April 1990		April 1991		April 1992		
	Victims (^{'000})	Proportion (a) (per cent)	Victims (^{'000})	Proportion (a) (per cent)	Victims (^{'000})	Proportion (a) (per cent)	
Household victims—							
Break and enter	113.2	5.6	115.7	5.6	96.1	4.6	-1.0
Attempted break and enter	93.0	4.6	79.5	3.8	70.2	3.3	-0.5
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (c)	179.7	8.9	172.4	8.3	144.8	6.9	-1.4
Motor vehicle theft	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44.5	2.1	..
All household crime (c)	..	..	..	..	180.8	8.6	..
Person victims—							
Robbery	69.9	1.6	68.4	1.5	50.3	1.1	-0.4
Assault or sexual assault (d)	92.8	2.1	120.5	2.7	107.9	2.4	-0.3
Robbery, assault or sexual assault (c)	151.2	3.5	176.7	4.0	146.4	3.2	-0.8

(a) Of all households/persons. (b) Change in proportion, expressed as the difference in percentage points. (c) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. Because an individual household or person could be a victim of any of the types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row. (d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in previous surveys.

TABLE 2. HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS: VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

Type of offence	Number (^{'000})			Proportion (per cent)		
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims	Non-victims	Total
Households—						
Break and enter	96.1	2,005.3	2,101.4	4.6	95.4	100.0
Attempted break and enter	70.2	2,031.2	2,101.4	3.3	96.7	100.0
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (a)	144.8	1,956.6	2,101.4	6.9	93.1	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	44.5	2,056.9	2,101.4	2.1	97.9	100.0
All household crime (a)	180.8	1,920.6	2,101.4	8.6	91.4	100.0
Persons—						
Robbery	50.3	4,465.3	4,515.6	1.1	98.9	100.0
Assault	98.6	4,417.0	4,515.6	2.2	97.8	100.0
Sexual assault ¹ (b)	13.3	2,147.2	2,160.5	0.6	99.4	100.0
Robbery, assault or sexual assault (a)	146.4	4,369.2	4,515.6	3.2	96.8	100.0

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. Because an individual household or person could be a victim of any of the types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row. (b) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 3. HOUSEHOLDS: VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

	Number ('000)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims	Non-victims	Total
Whether a member of Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch—						
Member	53.8	633.6	687.4	7.8	92.2	100.0
Not a member	105.8	1097.7	1,203.4	8.8	91.2	100.0
Don't know	21.2	189.3	210.5	10.1	89.9	100.0
All households	180.8	1,920.6	2,101.4	8.6	91.4	100.0
Major Statistical Region—						
Sydney	137.6	1,158.6	1,296.2	10.6	89.4	100.0
Balance of New South Wales	43.2	762.0	805.2	5.4	94.6	100.0
All households	180.8	1,920.6	2,101.4	8.6	91.4	100.0
Household type—						
Person living alone	31.8	380.9	412.7	7.7	92.3	100.0
Married couple only	34.6	429.1	463.7	7.5	92.5	100.0
Married couple with unmarried child(ren)	68.3	699.9	768.2	8.9	91.1	100.0
One person with unmarried child(ren)	21.0	154.7	175.7	11.9	88.1	100.0
All other households (b)	25.0	255.9	281.0	8.9	91.1	100.0
All households	180.8	1,920.6	2,101.4	8.6	91.4	100.0

(a) Break and enter, attempted break and enter or motor vehicle theft. (b) Includes all households in caravan parks or camping grounds.

TABLE 4. PERSONS: VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX AND AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

Sex and age	Number ('000)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims	Non-victims	Total
MALES						
15-24 years	34.1	411.1	445.3	7.7	92.3	100.0
25-34 years	20.3	437.3	457.6	4.4	95.6	100.0
35-44 years	15.3	427.7	443.0	3.4	96.6	100.0
45-54 years	8.8	336.7	345.5	2.6	97.4	100.0
55-64 years	*3.8	252.4	256.2	*1.5	98.5	100.0
65 years or over	*3.6	281.1	284.8	*1.3	98.7	100.0
All males	86.0	2,146.4	2,232.3	3.9	96.1	100.0
FEMALES						
15-24 years	20.9	412.6	433.5	4.8	95.2	100.0
25-34 years	16.2	446.6	462.8	3.5	96.5	100.0
35-44 years	12.2	429.6	441.8	2.8	97.2	100.0
45-54 years	6.2	323.5	329.7	1.9	98.1	100.0
55-64 years	*2.9	251.3	254.2	*1.1	98.9	100.0
65 years or over	*2.0	359.3	361.3	*0.6	99.4	100.0
All females	60.5	2,222.8	2,283.3	2.6	97.4	100.0
PERSONS						
15-24 years	55.1	823.7	878.7	6.3	93.7	100.0
25-34 years	36.5	883.9	920.4	4.0	96.0	100.0
35-44 years	27.5	857.2	884.8	3.1	96.9	100.0
45-54 years	15.0	660.2	675.2	2.2	97.8	100.0
55-64 years	6.7	503.7	510.4	1.3	98.7	100.0
65 years or over	*5.7	640.4	646.1	*0.9	99.1	100.0
All persons	146.4	4,369.2	4,515.6	3.2	96.8	100.0

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

TABLE 5. PERSONS: VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS OF CRIME (a) IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS
NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

	Number ('000)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victims	Non-victims	Total
Major statistical region—						
Sydney	99.8	2,763.6	2,863.4	3.5	96.5	100.0
Balance of New South Wales	46.6	1,605.6	1,652.2	2.8	97.2	100.0
All persons	146.4	4,369.2	4,515.6	3.2	96.8	100.0
Labour force status—						
Employed	93.9	2,506.9	2,600.9	3.6	96.4	100.0
Unemployed	16.6	263.0	279.7	5.9	94.1	100.0
Not in the labour force	35.9	1,599.2	1,635.1	2.2	97.8	100.0
All persons	146.4	4,369.2	4,515.6	3.2	96.8	100.0

(a) Robbery, assault or sexual assault.

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON VICTIMS OF CRIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
TYPE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

Type of offence	Number ('000)				Proportion (per cent)			
	Number of incidents				Number of incidents			
	One	Two	Three or more	All victims	One	Two	Three or more	All victims
Household victims—								
Break and enter	79.1	13.5	*3.5	96.1	82.4	14.0	*3.6	100.0
Attempted break and enter	47.5	17.8	*5.0	70.2	67.6	25.3	*7.1	100.0
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (a)	99.0	30.9	14.9	144.8	68.4	21.3	10.3	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	39.2	*3.5	*1.8	44.5	88.1	*7.9	*4.0	100.0
All household crime (a)	127.8	34.0	18.9	180.8	70.7	18.8	10.5	100.0
Person victims—								
Robbery	35.3	10.2	*4.8	50.3	70.1	20.4	*9.5	100.0
Assault	57.7	23.5	17.4	98.6	58.5	23.8	17.7	100.0
Sexual assault (b)	8.9	*1.1	*3.3	13.3	67.1	*8.4	*24.5	100.0
Robbery, assault or sexual assault (a)	85.4	32.1	28.9	146.4	58.3	21.9	19.8	100.0

(a) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. Because an individual household or person could be a victim of any of the types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row. (b) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 7. HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON VICTIMS OF CRIME:
POLICE TOLD ABOUT THE LAST INCIDENT BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Type of offence	12 months to—						April 1991 to April 1992 percentage point movement(b)
	April 1990		April 1991		April 1992		
	Police told (^{'000})	Proportion (a) (per cent)	Police told (^{'000})	Proportion (a) (per cent)	Police told (^{'000})	Proportion (a) (per cent)	
Household victims—							
Break and enter	83.0	73.2	83.7	72.3	68.4	71.2	-1.1
Attempted break and enter	33.5	36.0	23.9	30.1	19.8	28.2	-1.9
Motor vehicle theft	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42.5	95.5	..
Person victims—							
Robbery	41.7	59.7	40.2	58.7	29.5	58.6	-0.1
Assault or sexual assault (c)	28.6	30.8	38.3	31.8	38.3	35.5	3.7

(a) Of all households/persons. (b) Change in proportion, expressed as the difference in percentage points. (c) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in previous surveys.

TABLE 8. HOUSEHOLD AND PERSON VICTIMS OF CRIME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:
TYPE OF OFFENCE BY WHETHER POLICE TOLD ABOUT THE LAST INCIDENT
NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

Type of offence	Number (^{'000})			Proportion (per cent)		
	Police told	Police not told	All victims	Police told	Police not told	All victims
Household victims—						
Break and enter	68.4	27.7	96.1	71.2	28.8	100.0
Attempted break and enter	19.8	50.4	70.2	28.2	71.8	100.0
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (a)	..	..	144.8	..	..	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	42.5	*2.0	44.5	95.5	*4.5	100.0
All household crime (a)	..	..	180.8	..	..	100.0
Person victims—						
Robbery	29.5	20.8	50.3	58.6	41.4	100.0
Assault	36.5	62.1	98.6	37.0	63.0	100.0
Sexual assault (b)	*3.3	10.1	13.3	*24.6	75.4	100.0
Robbery, assault or sexual assault (a)	..	..	146.4	..	..	100.0

(a) Figures for the last incident of any of the specified offence types are not available as respondents were asked about the last incident for each offence type separately. (b) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 9. PERSONS: PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

Crime or public nuisance problem	Perceived to be a problem (a)		Perceived to be the main problem	
	Number (^{'000})	Proportion (b) (per cent)	Number (^{'000})	Proportion (b) (per cent)
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1,333.0	29.5	810.9	18.0
Car theft	763.7	16.9	98.5	2.2
Other theft	354.0	7.8	35.0	0.8
Louafs/youth gangs	697.1	15.4	201.9	4.5
Prowlors/loiterers	313.6	6.9	35.8	0.8
Vandalism/graffiti	659.3	14.6	132.4	2.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	1,145.8	25.4	433.1	9.6
Illegal drugs	450.6	10.0	115.8	2.6
Sexual assault	147.2	3.3	14.5	0.3
Other assault	180.7	4.0	13.6	0.3
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	341.0	7.6	98.3	2.2
Other	114.8	2.5	55.6	1.2
No perceived problem	2,470.1	54.7	2,470.1	54.7
All persons	4,515.6	..	4,515.6	100.0

(a) A person could nominate more than one perceived problem. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all persons. (b) Of all persons.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains results from a survey of crime and safety which was conducted throughout New South Wales in April 1992 as a supplement to the ABS Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey. The survey was conducted at the request of the New South Wales Police Service, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) and the Department of Court Administration, and was funded by these organisations.

2. Information was collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, individuals' perception of crime problems in their neighbourhood, and households' membership of Neighbourhood or Rural Watch programs.

Survey methodology

3. The survey was conducted using all the private dwellings, as well as caravan parks and camping grounds, included in the Monthly Population Survey (MPS) for New South Wales, with the exception of private dwellings containing only visitors. The MPS was conducted during the two weeks commencing Monday, 6 April 1992.

4. Crime and Safety questionnaires were delivered to the selected households by MPS interviewers, for completion by respondents and return by mail. One questionnaire per household contained questions relating to the household as a whole. In addition, all persons in scope (refer paragraph 6) were provided with a questionnaire relating to their personal experiences of crime.

5. Information was sought from approximately 17,300 persons of whom about 13,950 (80.5 per cent) responded. Data pertaining to households were sought from approximately 8,100 households and about 6,500 (80.0 per cent) replied. Examination of successive waves of responses did not indicate any serious problem of non-response bias. Special estimation procedures were employed to reduce the effect of non-response.

Scope

6. The survey was conducted for all persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings, camping grounds or caravan parks, except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

7. Residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and jails (included in the Monthly Population Survey) were excluded from this survey.

Definitions

8. A *household* is a group of residents of a dwelling who share common facilities and meals or who consider themselves to be a household. It is possible for a dwelling to contain more than one household, for example where regular provision is made for groups to take meals separately and where persons consider their households to be separate.

9. *Neighbourhood (or Rural) Watch* is a community-based crime prevention program mainly aimed at preventing break and enter offences.

10. The term *offence* is used in this publication to indicate crimes which persons or households reported had been committed against them (i.e. the responses obtained in this survey are based on the respondents' perception of their having been the victim of an offence). The terms used summarise the wording of the questions asked of the respondent, and may not necessarily correspond with the legal or police definitions which are used for each offence.

11. A *break and enter offence* was recorded when the person responding for the household indicated that their home had been broken into in the last 12 months. The respondent's home was defined to include their garage or shed, but break and enter offences relating to their car or garden were excluded. If the respondent indicated that, apart from any incident reported as a break and enter, they had found signs of an attempted break in, an attempted break and enter was recorded.

12. A *motor vehicle theft* was recorded when the person responding for the household indicated that, in the last 12 months, a registered motor vehicle had been stolen from any member of the household. It included privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household.

13. A *robbery* was recorded when a person indicated that someone had stolen something from them in the last 12 months by threatening or attacking them.

14. An *assault* was recorded when a person indicated that an incident had occurred, in the last 12 months, other than a robbery, where the respondent was threatened with force or attacked.

15. A *sexual assault* was recorded when a female aged 18 years and over indicated that an incident had occurred, in the last 12 months, which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact, including rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions.

16. A *victim* is a person or a household reporting at least one of the offences listed above. Victims are counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type.

17. *Crime or public nuisance problems* are anything perceived by the respondent to be problems arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance.

18. *Neighbourhood*—respondents were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood. The precise definition of this term was left to the respondent.

Estimation procedure

19. Estimates derived from this survey are obtained in two stages. In the first stage, adjustment of non-response was carried out based on the demographic composition of the Monthly Population Survey sample, as well as on analysis of the effect of reminder action on the responses obtained.

20. The second stage is a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age, sex and part of state, rather than to the age, sex and part of state distribution among respondents.

Reliability of estimates

21. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For information on these sources of error and the reliability of the estimates, refer to the Technical Note on Data Reliability overleaf.

Related publications

22. The ABS produces a wide range of publications of social and demographic statistics. Other ABS publications which relate to this survey topic include:

Crime and Safety, South Australia, April 1991 (4509.4)

Crime and Crime Prevention Survey, Victoria, July 1987, Preliminary (4507.2)

Crime Victims Survey, Victoria, 1986 (4506.2)

Crime Victims Survey, Australia, 1983, Preliminary (4505.0)

Victims of Crime, Australia, 1983 (4506.0)

Additional data

23. The ABS can make available information from this survey which is not published. This includes data relating to reasons why offences were not reported to the police, items stolen in break and enter offences, and breakdowns of data by statistical district, division or subdivision. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. For further information please phone Michael Clarke on (02) 268 4498 or contact the ABS as shown in the Inquiries Section at the front of this publication.

Symbols and other usages

- n.a. not available
- * estimate is subject to a relative standard error of 25 per cent or more. (See the Technical Note on Data Reliability overleaf.)
- .. not applicable

24. Figures have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals shown. Published proportions are calculated prior to rounding of figures and, therefore, some discrepancies may exist between published proportions and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

25. In some tables, an individual person or a household may fall into more than one of the listed categories. The sum of the numbers in all categories may therefore exceed the total number of persons or households shown in the table.

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TECHNICAL NOTE ON DATA RELIABILITY

Sources of error

There are a number of possible sources of error in sample surveys and these can be classified into two types: sampling error and non-sampling error.

Non-sampling errors

2. Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is a complete enumeration of the population. Non-sampling errors can be introduced through: inadequacies in the questionnaire; non-response; inaccurate reporting by respondents; errors in the application of survey procedures; incorrect recording of answers; and, errors in data entry and processing.

3. It is difficult to measure size of the non-sampling errors and the extent of these errors could vary considerably in significance from survey to survey and from question to question. However, every effort is made in the design of the survey and development of survey procedures to minimise the effect of these errors.

Sampling errors

4. Sampling error is the error which occurs by chance because the data were only obtained from a sample, not the entire population.

Standard error of estimates

5. One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE). There are about two chances in three that a survey estimate is within one standard error of the figure that would have been obtained if all persons had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is within two standard errors. That is, there are 19 chances in 20 that the figure that would have been obtained if all persons had been included is in the range—

$$x - 2 SE(x) \text{ to } x + 2 SE(x)$$

(where x is the estimate)

The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from the table below. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table.

Relative standard errors

6. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the relative standard error (RSE). The RSE is determined by dividing the standard error of an estimate $SE(x)$ by the estimate x and expressing it as a percentage. That is—

$$RSE(x) = \frac{100SE(x)}{x}$$

(where x is the estimate)

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7. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the RSE of a proportion or percentage is—

$$RSE(\%) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

8. For all tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an * to indicate that they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

9. The look up table on this page provides a guide for the calculations of standard errors and relative standard errors for the estimates in this publication. Annual movements will generally be subject to greater sampling variability than is indicated in the look up table.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS, NEW SOUTH WALES, APRIL 1992

Size of estimate (households or persons)	Standard error (number)	Relative standard error (per cent)
1,000	610	60.8
2,000	860	42.8
3,000	1,050	34.7
4,000	1,200	29.8
5,000	1,300	26.5
6,000	1,450	24.0
8,000	1,650	20.6
10,000	1,800	18.2
20,000	2,450	12.4
30,000	2,950	9.8
40,000	3,350	8.3
50,000	3,650	7.3
100,000	4,850	4.9
200,000	6,400	3.2
300,000	7,400	2.5
400,000	8,300	2.1
500,000	9,000	1.8
1,000,000	11,600	1.2
2,000,000	14,700	0.7
5,000,000	19,800	0.4

10. The standard errors for the 1990 and 1991 estimates contained in this publication may be calculated by multiplying the standard error obtained from the above look up table by a factor of 1.05 and 1.00 respectively.



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