



# PHYSICAL PLANNING AND CRIME IN CANBERRA

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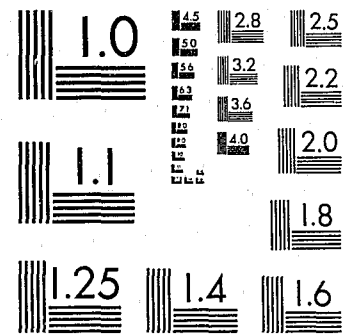
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John Walker

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### Introduction

In April 1980 the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) conducted a twenty per cent sample survey of standard houses in the 'inner' northern suburbs of Canberra (see map - Figure 1) primarily as an aid to their planning of community facilities in these suburbs. The NCDC's Urban Economics Branch and the Australian Institute of Criminology saw this as an opportunity to research crime in a planned environment - a topic of long-standing interest to the Institute's Director, Mr W. Clifford. In addition to seeking demographic data the mail questionnaire (see p. 21) asked residents their opinion of the level of crime in their suburb, and their reactions to and experiences of crime in the preceding twelve months. Respondents were also asked to choose from a list of physical planning factors which issues (if any) they thought were particularly related to crime in their suburb. Almost one-third of the 2000 mailed questionnaires were returned.

Canberra is a unique city, particularly in Australian terms, because of its comprehensive physical planning system which is controlled by the National Capital Development Commission. New suburbs are usually developed quickly and do not remain long as extensive building sites. The result is that a very large percentage of the residents of any Canberra suburb move in during the suburb's three-to-five year development phase, and since typical new-home buyers are young

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John Walker is a Senior Research Officer at the Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. This paper was made possible by the generous assistance and co-operation given to the Australian Institute of Criminology by the staff of the National Capital Development Commission and the Australian Federal Police. The author also wishes to acknowledge the considerable assistance given by Jeff Marjoram formerly of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

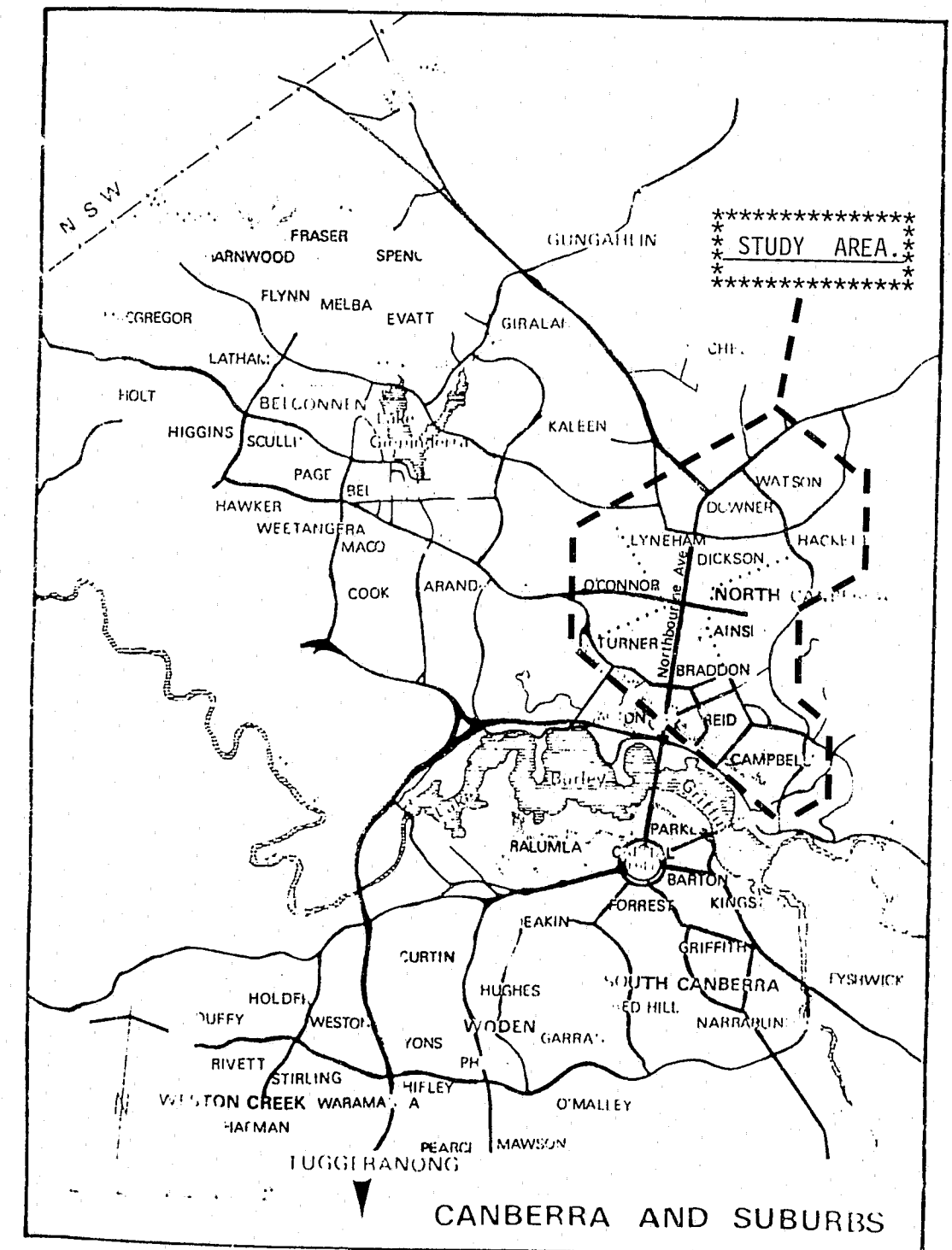


Figure 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION

couples or families, where the adults are likely to be in their 20's or 30's, this has a profound effect upon the suburban demography for the subsequent decades.

Other characteristics which make Canberra different from other similarly sized cities of Australia include the hierarchical nature of the road systems, where very few residential or non residential blocks have a frontage onto a through-route, and the hierarchy of retail and recreation centres, where, for example, each suburb has one small centrally located shopping centre, each group of suburbs has a major district centre and so on.

The results which follow suggest that these policies have a significant and measurable effect, if not on the amount or level of crime but certainly on the type and distribution of crime in Canberra.

#### Residents' Attitudes Towards Crime in Their Suburb

Question 1 was designed to divide the suburbs into those of good, mixed or ill-repute as judged by their own residents. The question asked 'Is the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in your suburb worse than elsewhere in Canberra?' In fact this original objective was not achieved at all but, as a sort of consolation prize, it threw into prominence a significant dichotomy in the attitudes of the individual respondents. The initial responses were as follows:

	<u>Worse</u>	<u>Not Worse</u>	<u>Don't Know</u> (includes non response)	<u>Total</u>
Number of responses	16	622	100	738
Percentage of responses	2.2	84.3	13.6	100.0

Only 16 people believed their suburb has worse levels of crime and anti-social behaviour than elsewhere in Canberra. Those who did so - only 2% of the respondents - are consistently different from the others in their assessment of the crime problem, their reaction to it and their experience of it. For example, when their responses to subsequent questions were analysed it was found that these sixteen respondents -

- were 50 per cent more likely to feel unsafe in their own homes than the others,
- accorded significance to twice as many planning factors as did the others,
- have resorted to more crime-preventive measures than the others over the last 12 months,
- have been victimised more than once in the last 12 months in seven cases, whereas the majority of the other respondents had not been victimised at all in that time,
- have suffered 35 incidents of crime in the last 12 months - 31 of which were vandalism or theft of property around the home - a far greater incidence of these particular crimes than suffered by other respondents,
- have a tendency to nominate fellow-residents of their suburb, or the number and location of government houses, as responsible for the level of crime.

In geographical terms it is not so easy to find significant differences. Five of the 16 who are unhappy about crime levels come from the suburb of Ainslie (5.2 per cent of Ainslie respondents), four from Downer (4.5 per cent), three from O'Connor (3.0 per cent), two from Watson (2.7 per cent), and one each from Reid (2.5 per cent) and Lyneham (2.9 per cent), but there is no obvious planning or demographic characteristic which unites this group of suburbs. Variables such as distance from the Civic city centre and the distribution of flats, government houses, hostels, high schools, sports, shopping and social

respectively (Stephan, 1976). It would seem, therefore, that there may be a tendency for residents to see their own neighbourhood through relatively rose-coloured glasses, but it would also seem that Canberra's 98 per cent level of satisfaction may be unusually high.

#### House Design is Unimportant

Subsequent survey questions concentrated on residents' experience of, reaction to and opinions as to the causes of crime, and a number of interesting points arose. Question 2 asked 'With respect to any fears of criminal or anti-social behaviour, does the design of your dwelling make you feel safer?' 676 responses were received, split as follows:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Unimportant</u>
Number of responses	146	353	277
Percentage of responses	21.6	37.4	41.0

In retrospect, this question may have been poorly phrased and consequently misunderstood, but to the extent that the responses can be interpreted it is clear that the majority of respondents do not think that the design of their house offers much security from crime. As noted previously only standard houses were included in the NCDC's survey, so that the residents of medium density residences have been excluded. The 16 respondents discussed above were significantly more likely than average to answer 'No' (56 per cent) and less likely to answer 'Yes' (13 per cent) to this question. No significant differences were found between responses from different suburbs. Unfortunately no house design characteristics were available from survey and it could be valuable to include such questions in future surveys.

#### Apportioning Blame

Question 3 was aimed at identifying factors, relevant to physical planning of the suburbs, which may have an influence on crime in these suburbs. Many other factors which may be deemed relevant such as level of education, ethnicity, and employment levels were omitted. Respondents were asked 'Which of the following factors mostly influence crime and anti-social behaviour in your suburb?' 585 persons responded to this question, some ranking all nine factors listed, others ranking only those they thought to be significant. Analysis of both classes of responses gives similar indications of which factors are thought to be important. Table 1 summarises these results, listing the factors in descending order according to the number of respondents who thought they were worth citing. The table shows however that, apart from 'the type of people who live in the suburb' which was a clear winner, and 'too many facilities' which came a clear last, preferences for the other factors were very evenly distributed.

There were significant differences in the responses by suburb - for example the residents of Braddon, an inner suburb adjacent to the city centre much used for free street-parking and an area of hardware and motor trade outlets, cited 'type of people who visit the suburb' and 'location relative to Civic' over 20 per cent more than average. To illustrate perhaps the opposite end of the scale, residents of Watson, a relatively new residential suburb with a high percentage of flats and teenagers, were over 10 per cent more likely to give significance to 'type of people who live in the suburb' and 'shortage of community facilities'. Residents of Reid, an older inner residential suburb were



Table 1: PLANNING FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Physical planning factor	Number of respondents regarding factor as significant enough to be ranked	Percentage distribution of rankings given by respondents who ranked this factor								
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Type of people who live in the suburb	311	59.2	13.8	6.1	5.5	4.8	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.9
Type of people who visit the suburb	249	22.5	25.3	16.1	9.6	9.2	7.2	4.4	2.8	2.8
Shortage of community facilities	229	24.9	16.6	15.3	8.3	6.1	8.7	9.2	6.6	4.4
Design of suburb	215	16.3	14.9	13.0	14.4	10.2	7.9	9.3	7.9	6.0
Age of suburb	214	15.9	19.2	14.5	8.4	9.3	12.6	9.3	4.7	6.1
Location relative to Civic	211	19.4	16.1	10.4	11.8	10.9	10.9	8.1	7.1	5.2
Number and location of flats	211	13.3	20.9	15.6	10.4	9.0	10.0	10.4	7.6	2.8
Number and location of government houses	200	12.0	15.5	10.5	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.0	12.5	14.0
Too many community facilities	170	7.6	8.8	5.9	8.2	7.1	5.3	11.2	17.6	28.2

10 per cent less likely than average to specify anything, except 'location relative to Civic'. As we would expect, the level of citation for 'location relative to Civic' is fairly highly correlated with travel time from Civic (taking into account traffic lights and speed restrictions), although the small suburb of Lyneham rates this factor much lower than its neighbouring suburbs of O'Connor and Dickson. When these results are compared with the responses to Questions 4 and 5 a consistent pattern emerges, as we shall see below.

#### Reactions to Crime

Question 4 was included to discover if significant differences exist in recent patterns of reaction to crime and anti-social behaviour. Respondents were asked 'Have you done any of the following to protect yourself and your property against crime, within the last year or so?' 563 responses were received, distributed as follows:

298 respondents (52.9 per cent) said they 'lock doors and windows'  
 244 respondents (43.3 per cent) said they 'lock or garage the car'  
 226 respondents (40.1 per cent) said they 'insure against theft or burglary'  
 212 respondents (37.7 per cent) said they 'leave lights on, or installed new lights'  
 156 respondents (27.7 per cent) said they 'put valuables in a safe place'  
 87 respondents (15.5 per cent) said they 'installed new alarms, locks or chains'  
 73 respondents (12.9 per cent) said they 'changed their activity pattern during the night'  
 36 respondents (6.4 per cent) said they 'bought a watchdog for protection'  
 30 respondents (5.3 per cent) said they 'changed their activity pattern during the day'  
 9 respondents (1.6 per cent) said they 'bought a weapon for protection'

To the extent that some of these actions are habitual for some people, there is room for ambiguity in their responses, however, many

people wrote in 'always do this' and they have been excluded from the results. Furthermore, certain of these actions, for example, buying a watchdog for protection or buying insurance cover need to be repeated occasionally anyway - even watchdogs don't live forever! So this question cannot determine a level of reaction to crime or even whether there has been an increase in the percentage of households taking these precautions. Even supposing these percentages are an accurate reflection of the numbers of people who, last year, became sufficiently frightened of crime to take additional precautions about it, we could not say whether it shows an increasing level of fear of crime since there are no baseline measurements with which to compare.

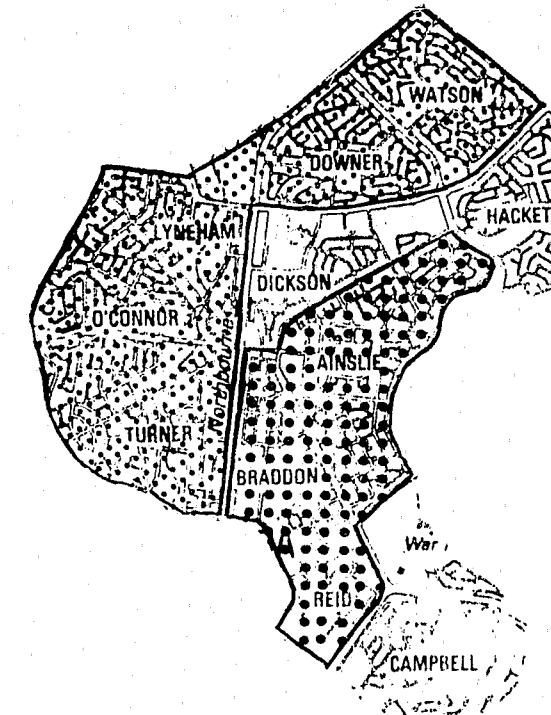
What we can do with the responses to this question is to see if they differed either from suburb to suburb, or when related to any other variable. The results are undeniably significant. In no fewer than three of the precautions listed, the residents of Ainslie, Braddon and Reid are the most likely to have taken extra precautions - they are 'changing nightly activity patterns', 'leaving lights on' and 'locking or garaging the car'. (Reid is however something of an enigma, since comparatively very few of its residents claim to have 'changed daily activity patterns' or 'installed new alarms, locks or chains'.) At the other end of this scale we find O'Connor, Lyneham and Watson where, in several of the categories of precautionary measures, the numbers of residents taking action is particularly low. Watson residents, for example, generally feel that 'locking doors and windows', 'locking or garaging the car' and 'insuring against theft' are all the precautions they need to take. O'Connor and Lyneham residents even pay less than average attention to these simple precautions.

Factor analysis of the percentage of respondents in each suburb who answered affirmatively to each of these precautionary measures found that three factors adequately explain all of the variance in the data. Just over 50 per cent of the variance is explained by the association of leaving lights on, garaging or locking the car and buying a dog for protection. We might call this the 'normal' level of response to the problem of victimisation. The second most significant factor, explaining 27 per cent of the variance, is associated with changing activity patterns at night, locking doors and fitting alarms - what we might call the 'cautious' level of response. Finally, 22 per cent of the variance is an association of changing activity patterns during the day and buying a weapon - a combination of rather serious responses to crime which we may label 'fearful'.

Cluster analysis of the same data produces groups of suburbs which we may label in a similar way. The 'normal' group consists of the suburbs of Watson, Downer, Lyneham, O'Connor and Turner, the residents of which tend to protect themselves from crime in a generally low-key way, relying on leaving lights on, locking doors and hiding valuables. The 'cautious' group consists of Dickson, Hackett and Campbell, whose residents are more inclined to buy insurance and fit alarms - that is, take more positive steps to protect themselves and their belongings - and to avoid going out at night. Ainslie, Reid and Braddon form the 'fearful' group with above average numbers of residents changing their daily activities and even buying weapons for protection. These groupings are mapped in Figure 2A.

The generally very low frequencies of the more serious

(A) Question 4 Responses: (Reaction to perception of crime)



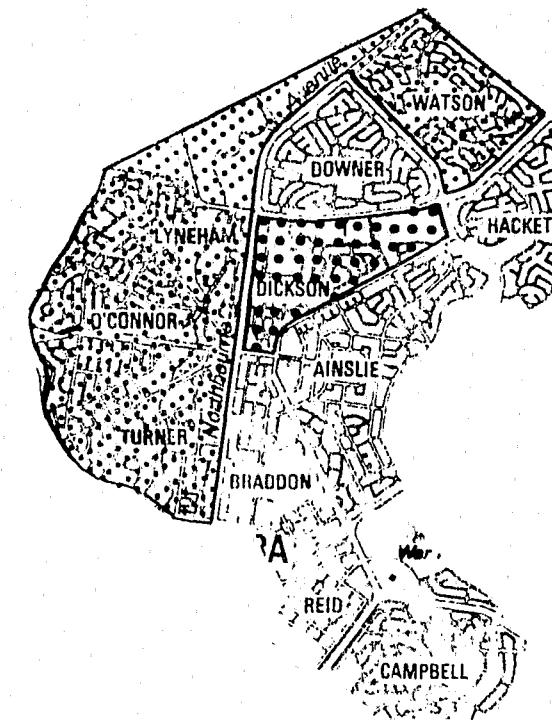
Key:

Cluster 1: Low percentage buy weapons; low percentage fear the streets at night; high percentage fit alarms; high percentage buy insurance, etc.

Cluster 2: High percentage buy weapons; high percentage fear the streets day and night; high percentage leave lights on.

Cluster 3: Low percentage take precautions; of whatever kind.

(B) Question 5 Responses: (Incidence of crime)



Key:

Cluster 1: High incidence of Break and Enter; high incidence of Theft from inside the house.

Cluster 2: High incidence of Theft from outside the house.

Cluster 3: Relatively high incidence of Vandalism.

Figure 2: RESULTS OF CLUSTER ANALYSES OF RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS 4 AND 5.

precautions such as buying weapons or having to change activity patterns are not particularly surprising since many writers have found an inverse relationship between fear of crime and the level of education, and a positive relationship between fear of crime and age. Canberra's population is, especially in the outer suburbs of the study area, younger and better educated than the Australian average. Wilson and Brown<sup>3</sup> (1973) asked residents of Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne 'Would you say you do any of the following things because of fear of crime', finding that 21 per cent 'install special locks or chains on doors and windows', 29 per cent 'keep a watchdog', 8 per cent 'own or carry weapons', 58 per cent take various defensive measures at night (stay off streets, use taxis, don't go out alone, etc.), and 73 per cent 'take more care locking up the house'. Even allowing for the fact that Wilson and Brown were asking about habitual actions whereas our question related to actions initiated within the last year or so, Canberra's figures appear on the low side.

#### The Question of Victimization

Turning to the actual experience of criminal and anti-social behaviour, Question 5 asked 'How many times during the past year has any member of your household been a victim of the following crimes? How many times did you report these crimes to the police?' The results have been summarised as follows:

	Percentage of Households Victimised	Percentage of Incidents Reported
Damage to property around the dwelling	16.9	26.4
Theft of property around the dwelling	13.1	37.1

Theft of parts from, or property left inside your motor vehicle	5.7	23.8
Breaking and entering	3.3	70.8
Theft of property from inside the dwelling	2.9	81.0
Assault within or around the dwelling	1.1	25.0
Theft of your motor vehicle while parked at the dwelling	0.5	75.0

The question of reporting rates can be disposed of very simply, since in each case, taking account of different definitions of crime, they are very close to percentages found by other Australian researchers, notably the Australian Bureau of Statistics<sup>4</sup> and Wilson and Brown. On a suburb by suburb basis, there are differences but they are almost entirely due to the differences in the types of crime occurring in the suburbs.

In terms of victimisation, where comparisons are possible our data show only one major divergence from other survey results. Wilson and Brown's data imply a 6 per cent victimisation rate for vandalism in The Gap, a relatively well-to-do Brisbane suburb with a young, mainly professional population. This makes our 16.9 per cent for the equivalent category appear as a rather serious problem for those suburbs which bear the brunt of it, although our respondents may have interpreted 'around the dwelling' comparatively liberally.

Factor analysis, using varimax rotation, and cluster analysis were also performed using the percentages of residents in each suburb victimised by each type of crime. Because the low-incidence crimes of car theft and assault appeared to dominate the results, these were left out of the final runs, which again reduced the data to three factors and three corresponding clusters. The joint incidence of breaking and

entering with theft from inside the house explained 50.8 per cent of the variance and resulted in the suburbs of Ainslie, Braddon, Reid, Campbell, Downer and Hackett being separated from the other suburbs because of their high incidence of these crimes. The next most significant factor was damage to property outside the house and theft from the car, accounting for 29.1 per cent of the variance and dividing this group into Ainslie, Reid and Hackett on the one hand (higher incidence of these crimes) and Braddon, Campbell and Downer on the other. Factor three, accounting for the remaining 20.1 per cent of the variance, linked damage to property outside the house with theft of property from outside the house. This clearly separated Dickson from the other suburbs owing to the high incidence of both these offences. Figure 2B maps the clusters described here.

#### The General Picture

When comparisons are made between Figures 2A and 2B, the similarity of the patterns of responses to Questions 4 and 5 becomes apparent. In fact, when combined with the responses to Question 3, a highly coherent picture emerges unifying the crime-incidence pattern, the precautions taken, the planning factors, and the demographic differences between the suburbs as obtained from the 1976 census.

The older inner contiguous suburbs of Braddon, Reid and Ainslie have relatively large percentages of elderly and single persons, and low percentages of teenage school-children. They also attract much 'passing traffic' in the form of shoppers, people driving to work or school/college. The concentration of the motor trade in Braddon also forms a

special feature of the area. The demographic aspects probably largely determine the high level of fear of crime, as measured by the responses to Question 4, since it is a well-researched phenomenon that fear of crime increases with age. Furthermore the high percentages of single persons and couples without children are indicative of a relatively high level of opportunity for burglary - it's easier to steal from an empty house, and we can surmise that these types of people are more likely to leave the house unattended than those with children at home. Residents are probably correct in their belief that non-residents are responsible for much of the crime in these suburbs since burglary is typically a crime not committed in an area where the culprit is known and recognisable.

At the other end of the urban continuum are the suburbs of Turner, O'Connor, Lyneham and Watson, once again constituting a virtually contiguous area linked by Northbourne Avenue. In some respects, both Dickson and Downer can be considered as members of this group which would then be a totally contiguous unit. Demographically these suburbs contain a high percentage of teenage school-children and parents in their mid 30s and 40s. There are also many students, especially in the suburbs close to the Australian National University. These people, with all the rashness of relative youth, do not appear to feel the need to actively protect themselves from crime beyond the simple precautions of leaving lights on and doors locked. They occasionally suffer damage to and theft of (particularly in Dickson) property around the outside of the house - typically a juvenile crime - which they attribute, probably correctly, to persons living in or near the same suburb, and which are in the main so insignificant as to be not

worth reporting.

In an intermediate status are the suburbs of Campbell and Hackett, both containing pockets of relatively prestigious housing and close to Mt. Ainslie. Although these suburbs are, like the second group, of entirely post 1950 construction and with a predominantly young population the crime pattern is more akin to that of the inner suburbs to which they are adjacent. It is probable that the higher prices which housing blocks in these suburbs tend to attract results in a generally better-off (and probably rather older) type of family locating there. This would account both for their tendency to actively protect their possessions by purchase of insurance and safety gadgets and, conversely, for the greater prizes to be obtained by acts of burglary.

#### Conclusion

The pattern of concentric rings of development, well known to planners of metropolitan areas is evident in a semi-matured form relating to crime in inner north Canberra. A 'typical' metropolitan city has an inner area occupied largely by relatively young single persons and the elderly, an intermediate ring occupied by middle-aged relatively established families often with children of high-school age, some of whom are survivors of the early days of their suburb, and an outer ring occupied by young families, first-time house buyers with primary and pre-school children. The nature of crime in each of these rings differs from that found in other rings - juvenile crimes such as vandalism are prevalent in the outer suburbs, property crimes such as burglary are more prevalent in the middle ring, and property offences

aimed at business premises are concentrated in the central area. No one will be surprised to see that the planned northern suburbs of Canberra conform to this pattern, but it is perhaps surprising that this generally young, educated population should conform so strongly - perhaps it is just that conformity comes naturally to public servants?

Footnotes

1. Defined as single/young couple/couple + 1 child/couple + 2 children/couple + 3 or more children/old couple/adult + children/group of adults/other.
2. J. van Dijk, "The Extent of Public Information and the Nature of Public Attitudes Towards Crime", in Collected Studies in Criminological Research, Vol XVII, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1979.
3. P.R. Wilson and J.W. Brown, Crime and the Community, University of Queensland Press, St. Lucia, 1973.
4. General Social Survey - Crime Victims, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, May 1975.



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**1** Is the level of crime and anti-social behavior in your suburb worse than elsewhere in Canberra?

No  
 Yes  
 About the same

**2** With respect to any fears of criminal or anti-social behavior, does the design of your dwelling make you feel safer?

Yes  
 No  
 Unimportant

**3** Which of the following factors mostly influence crime and anti-social behavior in your suburb? (number boxes 1 for most important, 2 for next most important, etc.)

The type of people who live in the suburb.

The type of people who visit the suburb (eg to work, for school, recreation, etc)

Whether yours is a "relatively new" (like Hackett) or "established" (like Reid) suburb.

The design of your suburb (eg street layout, open space, etc)

The location of your suburb in relation to Civic.

A shortage of community facilities and services (eg meeting rooms, leisure facilities, etc).

Too many community facilities (attract vandals, etc.)

The number and location of flats.

The number and location of government houses.

Other (please specify)  
 .....

**4** Have you done any of the following to protect yourself and your property against crime, within the last year or so? (please tick appropriate boxes)

Changed your activity pattern during the day (eg avoid talking to strangers, don't go out alone).

Changed your activity pattern during the night (eg go out less, stay off the streets).

Started to lock doors and/or windows.

Installed a burglar alarm, new locks and chains, etc.

Installed new lights, leave lights on, etc.

Carry/bought a weapon for protection.

Bought a watchdog for protection.

Started to lock car, keep in garage, etc.

Put valuables in a safe place.

Insured your belongings against theft or burglary.

Other (please specify)

**5** How many times during the past year has any member of your household been a victim of the following crimes? How many times did you report these crimes to the police?

No. of times crime committed	No. of times crime reported to police	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Damage to property around your dwelling (eg mail box, lights, fences, etc)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Breaking and entering
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theft of property from inside your dwelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theft of other property around your dwelling (eg outdoor furniture, bicycle, gardening equipment)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theft of your motor vehicle when parked at your dwelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Theft of parts from, or property left inside, your motor vehicle
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Assault within or around your dwelling

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**END**