Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Crimes against international students in Australia: 2005–09

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AIC Reports
Special report

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www.aic.gov.au

ISBN 978 1 921532 89 4 (Print)
978 1 921532 90 0 (Online)

Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601
Tel: (02) 6260 9200
Fax: (02) 6260 9299
Email: front.desk@aic.gov.au
Website: http://www.aic.gov.au

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Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

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Foreword

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) was created to be a national knowledge centre on crime and criminal justice issues. The AIC regularly monitors a range of crimes and carries out a range of primary and secondary research to inform governments, law enforcement and other agencies working in the criminal justice sector. A key part of the AIC's role is to provide a capacity to investigate and shed light on new and evolving crimes. In the past two years, there has been significant interest in determining the nature and extent to which international students studying in Australia are victims of crime. I am therefore pleased to be able to present this report of the AIC's research into crimes against international students.

It provides the best available estimation of the extent to which international students have been the victims of crime during their time in Australia and has enabled the rate of recorded crimes experienced by international students from the five largest source countries to be compared with the rate for Australian reference populations. While this research has not answered the question of whether attacks against overseas students are racially motivated, the findings from this research do shed light on some of the factors that influence the risk or likelihood of overseas students experiencing crime and therefore provides some direction for crime prevention efforts to reduce the risk of crime for this population.

Adam Tomison
Director

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Acknowledgements

Large, complex research projects of this kind are made possible through the involvement of a range of stakeholders. The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) would like to thank all the individuals and organisations who contributed to the production of this report.

In particular, the AIC extends its sincere gratitude for the contribution made by all state and territory police agencies and the Department of Immigration and Citizenship for the valuable advice provided regarding the methodology in the early development phase and also for their considerable efforts in matching and extracting the required data within the set parameters.

In addition, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade was instrumental in establishing the study and provided a great deal of support throughout, for which the authors are grateful.

Finally, the authors would like to thank the staff of the AIC's JV Barry Library—Janine Chandler, Maureen Lee, Lepa Petrovic and the late Janet Smith—who provided substantial assistance in the identification and collection of bibliographic information contained in the report.

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
CRICOS	Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ICVS	International Crime Victims Survey
NHMP	National Homicide Monitoring Program
RSEs	Relative standard errors
TPID	Temporary Public Interest Determination
VET	Vocational Education and Training

Executive summary

With the growth in global student mobility, almost three million students travel to English-speaking countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, in pursuit of tertiary education. The number of international students in Australia has grown substantially since 2005—this is attributed to the establishment of private sector Vocational Education and Training (VET) courses. It is now the case that more than 300,000 international student visas are currently granted each year to enable foreign nationals to study within Australia. As a result, the international education sector has become the third largest export industry in Australia, generating approximately $18.3b per annum in recent years. The sector also plays a critical role in fostering stronger international links and developing diverse skills in Australia and overseas.

In 2009 and 2010, a series of media reports of crimes against Indian international students led to growing concern over the safety of international students in Australia.

In response to these concerns, and the lack of existing police data to quantify the size of the problem, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC), sought ways to quantify the nature and extent to which Indian students were the victims of crime compared with other international student groups and the Australian population.

This report represents the culmination of the AIC's research into crimes against international students. Using administrative and pre-existing survey data sources, detailed findings are provided from what is the most comprehensive student victimisation study conducted to date, based on an analysis of DIAC international student visa records for more than 400,000 students matched with police crime victimisation records. In addition, supplementary analysis of the AIC's National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) database, as well as the Australian component of the 2004 International Crime Victimisation Survey (ICVS), are used to provide additional context to the AIC's investigation.

Primarily, this research was designed to provide the best available estimation of the extent to which international students have been the victims of crime during their time in Australia and a determination of whether international students are more or less likely than an Australian comparison population to have experienced crime. While the study has also provided some evidence of some of the factors that may increase the risk for student victimisation, the nature of the available data does not enable specific analysis of racial motivation. This is because policing databases do not consistently collect motivation data for all offences reported or investigated. Determining the motivation for offending would best be achieved by the development and implementation of a large-scale crime victimisation survey of international students and other Australian migrant populations more broadly.

Analysis of crimes against international students in Australia

Methodology

The AIC assessed a range of pre-existing datasets to inform this project, with limited success. Several surveys of relevance were identified including the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Crime Victimisation Survey* and the ABS *General Social Survey*. However, analysis of data from ABS sources

was limited by an inability to narrow country of birth data to persons born in India (a focus population for this study) due either to issues relating to survey design and/or confidentiality.

Supplementary examination of data from the AIC's NHMP found that of the eight Indian students killed since 1990, none involved racial vilification or discrimination. Analysis of the Australian component of the *2004 International Crime Victims Survey* produced no evidence of significantly increased reporting of personal victimisation by overseas-born students compared with Australian-born students. However, small sample numbers and a failure to capture the range of factors that might influence reporting and the risk factors for victimisation meant that the role of racial motivation and many other factors that might affect the prevalence of crimes against overseas born students were unable to be investigated further.

Overall, the AIC determined that there was neither administrative nor victimisation survey data in existence that could provide adequate information about the extent of recorded crime against Indian and other international student populations studying in Australia, nor could existing data assist in identifying whether the rate of victimisation of international students was higher than the rate of victimisation of Australian students or a comparable Australian population. With the support of state and territory police agencies and DIAC, the AIC developed a study to estimate the extent to which international students were victims of crime, based on the matching of names and dates of birth from student visa information held by DIAC against police victim records.

Data was analysed for student visa holders from the five countries with the largest student populations living in Australia between 2005 and 2009—India, the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea (South Korea), the United States and Malaysia.

A total of 496,902 individuals were identified in the DIAC database. Of these 445,615 (90%) were primary applicants (ie seeking to study at an Australian institution). Australian state and territory jurisdictional analysis of student visa holders was made possible using the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS) identification number.

Of the 445,615 primary applicants with a known CRICOS number, 35 percent were listed as studying in New South Wales, 34 percent in Victoria, 15 percent in Queensland, seven percent in both South Australia and Western Australia, two percent in the Australian Capital Territory, one percent in Tasmania and less than one percent in the Northern Territory.

Once identified, student visa data from DIAC was matched with each Australian state and territory police agency's crime victim data. A de-identified dataset of victims was then provided to the AIC and analysed.

The initial database contained 23,732 victimisation records for all possible offence types. Of these records, a proportion were later identified as ineligible for inclusion in the final analysis. This was mostly a result of duplicate records or records that were incorrectly selected during the application of Soundex in the matching process. Further, some records were for offence types (disorderly conduct, breaches, traffic and driving offences) which could not be reasonably counted as incidents of victimisation based soley on the offence description alone. These incidents were excluded from the analysis. Finally, a number of offence types (eg sex and fraud offences) were excluded because sample sizes and offence numbers were insufficient to conduct reliable comparative analysis at a jurisdictional level. Of the remaining data, three key offence types—assault, robbery and other theft—were chosen for comparative analysis. In all, the final database contained 13,204 unique victims (3% of all students) who reported a total of 14,855 records of assault (n=3,201), robbery (n=3,206) and other theft (n=8,440).

Experience of assault

National comparisons of assault data are not provided in this report as assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thereby significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. The findings for assault, including the number of identified episodes of victimisation as well as the estimated rates per 1,000 of the population are provided separately for each jurisdiction in the chapters that follow.

Overall, international students from the five source countries generally experienced incidents of physical assault at significantly lower rates than in the general population in each state/territory jurisdiction in 2009. This was true for most nationalities in most jurisdictions and was a generally consistent finding for each year since 2005. In some cases, comparisons between students from different countries showed that for some years, in some jurisdictions, Indian students had experienced higher rates of assault than students from China, Korea, Malaysia and the United States.

Nature of assault

The nature of assaults (day of week, time of day and location) experienced by international students was generally consistent between students of different nationalities and the reference Australian populations. The notable exception was that a greater proportion of male Indian students were assaulted in commercial (retail) locations and in, or near, public transport facilities.

Location

Combined data for all jurisdictions illustrated that between 2005 and 2009, two in every five assaults (42%) of international students, occurred in an unspecified location on the street or in the open space. A further 21 percent occurred at a residential location, 12 percent at a commercial (retail) location and 10 percent at a commercial (hospitality and entertainment) location. The latter category includes, among other things, hotels, motels, nightclubs and restaurants. Further, approximately one in 10 incidents was recorded at, or in connection with, public transport facilities. This profile of assault is generally consistent with the profile of assault for the Australian general population.

There were a few notable differences evident between students from different countries. Indian male students, for example, were more likely to have been assaulted at a commercial (retail) location (16%) compared with Chinese (9%), Malaysian (9%), Korean (4%) and US students (4%). Similarly, Indian male students were more likely to have been assaulted on or around public transport facilities (12%) compared with Korean (4%), Chinese (5%), US (4%), or Malaysian students (2%). Conversely, Indian students had proportionally fewer residential assaults compared with Chinese students.

Temporal pattern

As with location, it was also possible to profile assaults against international students by examining the time of day and day of week on which the assaults took place. For all international students who were assaulted between 2005 and 2009, most were assaulted in the evening hours midnight and 4 am (31%) and between 8 pm and midnight (29%). Relatively few assaults occurred during the daytime hours between 8 am and 4 pm (15%) and the distribution of assaults across the week was relatively even, if not slightly skewed towards the weekend.

There was no notable difference between students from different countries in the distribution of incidents across the week. While no nationally comparative data on time of day and day of week of assaults is available, crime statistics published for Victoria were used as a comparison; these statistics presented a similar temporal pattern for assaults.

Experience of robbery

While persons or organisations can be the victims of robbery, the analysis for international students in the present study was focused on persons (not organisations); therefore, the rates of robbery were calculated based on the number of incidents for which an individual was the victim of robbery. Thus, the difference in rates of robbery between international students and the Australian jurisdictional data may actually be larger than those presented in this report.

In 2009, the rate of robbery victimisation among male Indian students in some jurisdictions was higher than the corresponding state average for the reference Australian population—a finding that was consistent for most years since 2005. Chinese male students were also at higher risk of victimisation compared with state averages in some jurisdictions, as were Indian female students.

Location of robbery

Like assault, the nature of robbery was generally consistent between the countries and followed patterns consistent with the general Australian population. For international students between 2005 and 2009:

- almost two in every three robberies (63%) occurred in an unspecified location on the street or in an open space;
- eighteen percent occurred at a commercial (retail) location;
- nine percent on or near public transport; and
- four percent at a residential location.

Robberies recorded against Indian students were significantly more likely (25%) to have occurred in commercial (retail) locations and more detailed analysis found that of these cases, almost two in three occurred at service/petrol stations.

By comparison, only 12 percent of Chinese students who were robbed at a commercial location were robbed at a service or petrol station; Chinese students were more likely than Indian students to have been robbed at a shop or store (39% *cf* 12%) and slightly more likely to have been robbed at a 24 hour convenience store (17% *cf* 12%).

Temporal pattern

On examining the temporal factors for the robbery of international students, patterns were consistent with what is known of robbery in general, with most robberies occur in the late evenings and early mornings. For all international students who were robbed between 2005 and 2009, most were robbed in the evening hours between 8 pm and midnight (47%), and midnight and 4 am (23%). Relatively few robberies occurred during the daytime hours between 8 am and 4 pm (9%), and the distribution of robberies across the week was relatively even, if not slightly skewed towards the weekend.

As was the case for assault, the lack of difference identified between students groups for the temporal factors was expected, given that robbery is primarily an opportunistic crime which is not traditionally racially motivated.

These findings are largely consistent with the hypothesis that occupation and vulnerability on public transport are factors affecting the risk of experiencing robbery or other criminal offences.

Experience of other theft

There was little difference in the rates of other theft both among the international student groups and between the five student groups and the general Australian population (unweighted Australian comparisons) in most states since 2005. The exception was for Indian male students who had higher rates of other theft than students from China, Korea and the United States in some jurisdictions.

Although comparisons with state populations suggest that in a small number of cases Indian students had higher rates of other theft, these comparisons have limited generalisability because ABS data disaggregated by age and gender was not able to be provided. The state averages presented for other theft and used to make comparisons in each chapter are unweighted and are therefore provided for indicative purposes only. Caution should be applied when making comparisons between international students and the relevant jurisdictional population averages.

Explaining the results

This analysis of international students as recorded victims of crime in Australia, in essence, indicates that international students are less likely or as likely to be victims of physical assault and other theft. Further, that the level of crime experienced by international students of different nationalities varied, with Indian students typically experiencing the same or a heightened incidence of assault and other theft than other student nationalities. The findings for robbery were more concerning in that international students, again predominantly Indian students (males and females) but also Chinese males, were significantly more likely to be the victim of robbery for some jurisdictions for some years compared with Australian reference populations drawn from the ABS statistics for each jurisdiction.

Although the findings from this study indicated higher than average rates of robbery among Indian international students compared with the general population, and higher rates of assault for Indian students compared with students from other countries, they should not yet be interpreted as evidence of racism. As has been stated throughout this report, the nature of the data used in this study does not permit a reliable test for racial motivation. Further, there are a number of other differences (other than a person's racial appearance) that are likely to vary significantly between different student groups that may be important contributors to one's risk of victimisation.

International students in the main are a particularly vulnerable group due to a range of factors including demographic characteristics and a lack of economic security together with relatively limited options of employment, housing and transport. The types of employment, areas of residence and evening activities (including both shift work and use of public transport) are specific areas of risk for international students that appear to explain some of the incidence of robbery for Indian students, in particular. Other research has shown that a high proportion of migrants to Australia from both English and non-English speaking countries are employed in the accommodation and food services industries, followed by the retail sector. The employment of international students in low-skilled, low-paid roles follows this pattern, with the largest proportion (29%) employed in accommodation and food services, followed by the retail trade (16%).

Indian students in particular, are known to have a greater proficiency in English and, as such, appear much more likely than students from east Asian countries to find employment in the service sector. This includes service stations, convenience stores, taxi drivers and other employment that typically involves working late night shifts alone and come with an increased risk of crime, either at the workplace or while travelling to and from work.

Further, the limited availability of on-campus accommodation for higher education students, and the lack of on-campus accommodation for vocational students, have led many to secure private rentals in inner urban areas as well as to rely on public transport in areas with higher concentrations of crime. Together with their over-representation as employees in the hospitality and services sector, students are therefore faced with multiple risk factors that increase their probability of victimisation irrespective of their racial appearance. The finding that there was a substantial over-representation of Indian students in retail/commercial robberies lends support to this view.

To better understand which risk factors, including racial appearance, are most influential in crimes against international students, further targeted research is required to more accurately assess offender motivations. Such research will prove invaluable for improving the safety (both real and perceived) of students who come to Australia to study and indeed all migrant and ethnic groups in Australia.

Introduction

In 2009, a series of media reports of crimes against Indian international students and the subsequent death of Nitin Garg (a young Indian accounting graduate who was a permanent resident living in Melbourne when he died) in 2010, led to growing concern over the safety of international students in Australia. Such incidents were of concern on a number of levels—the harm (both physical and psychological) caused to students and their families; the possible increase in fear of crime and safety concerns among migrant communities; the impact on education providers; and the damage to Australia's international standing as a safe, diverse and welcoming country.

A key part of the Australian Government's initial response was to seek to quantify the nature and extent to which Indian students were the victims of crime by comparison with Australian populations. Although practices vary across Australian state and territory police agencies, it became apparent that there were no reliable criminal justice administrative data collected about the nationality, ethnicity, country of birth and visa status of victims of crime. It was therefore impossible to identify international student victims of crime from police data alone. The Australian Government requested that the AIC develop a method by which the extent of crime committed against Indian and a range of other international student populations could be measured and compared with the victimisation experienced by Australian populations. The primary aim of the AIC's research was to provide an accurate estimation of the extent to which international students were recorded as victims of crime. Although it was requested that the AIC also attempt to identify some of the situational and contextual factors that might assist in explaining differential victimisation experiences, it was recognised that the resultant data would not be sufficient to clearly determine the factors or causes for crime victimisation, nor to definitively answer the question—are attacks on international students racially motivated?

International students in Australia

Australia has had a strong migration program for many years, influenced by both humanitarian and economic events. Since the establishment of a federal immigration portfolio in 1945, Australia has accepted a large number of immigrants from over 200 countries, including the United Kingdom, Europe, Asia and the Pacific. This influx has created a great deal of ethnic and cultural diversity within the Australian population (ABS 2006). Estimates indicate

that almost one-quarter of the current Australian population was either born overseas or had parents born outside of Australia (ABS 2008a). Since 2007–08, over 200,000 migrants have been granted permanent visas each year (DIAC 2010).

With the growth in global student mobility, almost three million students travel to English-speaking countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, in pursuit of tertiary education (Verbik & Lasanowski 2007). In Australia, it is currently the case that there are more than 300,000 international student visas granted in each year (DIAC 2010), with the substantial growth in student numbers since 2005 attributed to the establishment of private sector VET courses (Birrell & Healy 2010). As a result, the international education sector has become the third largest export industry in Australia, generating approximately $18.3b per annum (AEI 2011). The sector also plays a critical role in fostering stronger international links and developing diverse skills in Australia and overseas.

Education and training in Australia has been attractive internationally due to its high quality and Australia's general reputation as a safe, harmonious, multicultural society. An Australian Education International survey of international students in 2006 found that safety and security were the most important factor in choosing to study in Australia among higher education and VET students from Indonesia (94%; 95%), India (93%; 97%) and Singapore/Malaysia (91%; 94%); and the second most important factor for students from China/Hong Kong (90%; 82%) and Thailand (91%; 91%; AEI & Ipsos Australia Pty Ltd 2007). As the size of the international student population has increased and there have been reported incidents of crime, the safety and security of international students has increasingly come into focus (Butcher & McGrath 2004; Marginson et al. 2010; Nyland 2009).

Yet when compared with other Western destination countries for international students, Australia appears to be as safe or safer. For example, comparisons of police-recorded assaults (simple and major) and robberies in the United States, United Kingdom and Australia indicate that Australia had the lowest rate of major assault (3.1 per 100,000 population) and robbery (81.8 per 100,000 population) and the second lowest rate of simple assault (797 per 100,000) after the United States (786.7 per 100,000; Harrendorf, Heiskanen & Malby 2010). Findings from self-report crime victimisation surveys also reveal a lower rate for the Australian population for a one year overall experience of crime (15.5 per 100,000) in most cases for assault (3.8), robbery (0.9) and personal theft (3.6) compared with the United States (17.35; 4.3; 0.6; 4.8) and England and Wales (21.5; 5.8; 1.4; 6.3; van Dijk, van Kesteren & Smit 2008).

Crime against international students

However, while the body of Australian research on migrants as perpetrators of crime has grown steadily over the years, comparatively little is known about migrants as victims of crime more generally, and less is known about the victimisation of international students, in particular.

With regard to criminal justice administrative data, information concerning the nationality, ethnicity, country of birth and visa status of victims of crime is not routinely collected—with the exception of the identification of victims and offenders as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, where such identification, while imperfect, has been used to identify the nature and extent of offending and to identify biases in the criminal justice system. In essence, for such data to be incorporated into a case file, the investigating police members must form the view that such material is germane to the crimes alleged to have occurred. Further, nationality or ethnicity is generally identified through the police member's perceptions, not through direct questioning. Crimes that are racially motivated—as defined by victim statements or police officer perceptions—may have such material documented, but the collection of such material is haphazard and not uniform. Although NSW Police has developed a racially motivated offences database, this also suffers from the limitations described above.

Further, the routine collection of such material would bring with it its own ethical, privacy and victim-related concerns. First, police services are expected to uphold the law regardless of the nationality, ethnicity or visa status of victims; collecting such material on a routine basis may lead to perceptions by the community that police are racially profiling, or

that such issues are affecting the objectivity of the police response. Second, direct questioning of victims on these matters may intimidate victims from coming forward and therefore reduce reporting, when police typically encourage the reporting of all crime.

Beyond police records, Australian research investigating victims of crime has tended not to examine ethnic differences, although there have been some exceptions. Among these studies, the ABS *General Social Survey*[i], *Crime Victimisation Survey*[ii] and the Australian component of the *International Crime Victims Survey*[iii] have all reported lower rates of experiencing crime among migrants than among people born in Australia (ABS 2010c, 2007; Johnson 2005). In the most recent *Crime Victimisation Survey*, 1.7 percent of the overseas-born population were victims of physical assault compared with 3.6 percent of the Australian-born population. Among those aged between 15 and 24 years who were born overseas and were studying full-time, 1.7 percent were victims of assault compared with six percent of Australian students (Graycar 2010).

Several surveys of student safety have been conducted in Australia. In 2009–10, Australian Education International commissioned research on the satisfaction of international students and found that a large majority of those surveyed indicated that they felt *fairly safe* or *very safe* when on campus. Among students in the higher education sector, 86 percent of international students and 94 percent of domestic students reported high levels of satisfaction on safety. Other studies found similarly high levels of feelings of safety among international students.

In their survey of 200 international students at nine Australian public universities, Marginson et al. (2010) found that the majority of students reported feeling safe and secure (91%). However, there was a perception, based on both direct experience and the experiences of friends, that students were sometimes targeted due to their racial appearance (11.5% of respondents). Feelings of safety in Australia differed on the basis of national or cultural origin, with Indian students more likely to respond that they did not feel safe (19%) compared with students from China (14%), Malaysia (6%) and Indonesia (4%). A small number of students from various countries reported having been the victim of assault, robbery and burglary but many more knew someone who had experienced one of these crimes.

A recent report investigating the safety of international students in public and private institutions in Melbourne (Babacan et al. 2010) reported that 82 percent (n=830) of survey respondents felt Melbourne was a safe place to live. Over three-quarters (78%) of international students compared with 86 percent of local students felt this was the case. However, half of the international student respondents (n=201) indicated that when safety was threatened, they believed there was a racial, religious or cultural element to the threat (*cf* 17% local students). Babacan et al. (2010: 106) found that international student safety was linked to the vulnerability of students due to 'the relative absence of family support, limited understanding of, or access to services and relatively limited options in terms of transport, housing and employment'.

Similar findings have emerged in the United Kingdom, another English-speaking country with high numbers of international students. In 2007, the British Council conducted a survey of international student safety and found that the majority of students felt *very safe* at their institution (60%), 90 percent felt *very safe* or *quite safe* in the local town or city during the day, which dropped to 20 percent feeling *very safe* at night; the latter attributed to the drunkenness of students and non-students, the danger of robbery, assaults and verbal and racial abuse (Brown & Seller 2007). Many indicated that they were aware of these dangers and took precautions, such as avoiding walking alone in risky areas at night.

Fourteen percent of respondents reported having been the victim of a crime and the study found evidence of a higher proportion of reports from Indians, Malaysians, South Koreans, Sri Lankans, Thais, Taiwanese and Vietnamese. Higher than average crime rates were also reported among student respondents from several European countries and the United States, and was considered indicative of the fact that such students were more likely to be 'familiar with Western lifestyles [and] might be less vigilant and more at risk than those who participate less in social and non-academic activities'[iv] (Brown & Seller 2007: 18).

Theft was the most common offence reported to have been experienced—usually the theft of mobile phones, bicycles, wallets, handbags and jewellery—and females were victims of crime more often than males. While victims of crime among this group came from all ages groups, a larger proportion were aged between 26 to 30 years (16%) while only 10 percent were under 18 or over 35 years, 'the likely reason being that age and maturity result in lesser exposure to risk situations' (Brown & Seller 2007: 20).

Crimes against Indian students in Australia

Assaults of Indian international students in Australia in 2009 and early 2010 were widely documented in both the Indian and Australian media and provided an overview of some of the incidents occurring during this period. Several reported cases involved the assault and robbery of young Indian men travelling to, or from, their place of employment or university and their residences, often late at night.

Following a series of incidents in early 2009, thousands of Indian students held a protest in Melbourne on 31 May over a range of issues, including the perceived racial motivation behind the attacks and inadequate on-site accommodation at universities. Similar protests were held in Sydney on 7 and 10 June. The issue was underpinned by the belief that Indian students were being targeted as victims of crime.

A report listing the incidents of crime against Indians in Australia since January 2009 was tabled in the Indian Parliament, Lok Sabha, on 24 February 2010. The majority of incidents recorded involved Indian students or taxi drivers as victims. Of the incidents listed, 68 involved students who had been assaulted, robbed or were the victim of theft offences in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. Many of the incidents listed against students were assaults, followed by robberies and theft offences. A smaller number of incidents involving verbal disputes and harassment were also recorded. Unfortunately, little is known about the offenders who committed these offences from reports (including media) currently available, nor the exact nature of the motivation behind the specific incidents.

Similar issues had previously been raised by Chinese officials with regard to the nature of crime experienced by Chinese students studying in Australia. After documenting numerous cases of assault and robbery against Chinese students in 2008 (more than 25% of the 100 students surveyed reported being a victim of some crime), the Chinese consulate in Sydney sought better protection from Australian authorities for Chinese students (Levett 2008).

The role of racial motivation

The incidents involving students have sparked debate over racism in Australia. There is some anecdotal evidence that race played a role in some of the offences against international students in 2009. Information provided to the Indian Parliament on attacks against Indian nationals (both students and others) make reference to 'racial abuse', 'racial remarks', 'derogatory comments on Indian appearance', 'turban removed' and 'told to go back to India' (Lok Sabha 2010). Among the approximately 50 incidents involving the assault of an Indian student, mention of racial abuse or derogatory comments based on the victim's appearance was recorded in 12 cases.

In June 2009, then Racial Discrimination Commissioner Mr Tom Calma stated

> [W]e need to recognise that racism does exist in Australia. It doesn't mean the whole of society is racist but it does exist with individual's actions and small group actions ('Racism exists in Australia, says chief' *Sydney Morning Herald* 14 June 2009)

Memories of the racially-charged events at Cronulla Beach in 2005 support this view. Further, Australian research has found experiences of racism in major immigrant-receiving cities[v] (Dunn et al. 2009), in specific industries (Loosemore & Chau 2002) and among specific migrant and cultural groups (Browning, Jakubowicz & Gold 2003).

That there is a racial element to some of the reported incidents is undeniable; however, given what little is known 'about who are the victims, who are the perpetrators and the contexts of each' (Graycar 2010: 8), the nature and extent of racial motivation in crime is yet to be determined.

Racially targeted or opportunistic?

The key question arising from the media's reporting of crimes against Indian overseas students was whether those who were assaulted or experienced other forms of crime were the victims of racially targeted crimes, or were targeted opportunistically (Graycar 2010). While race and ethnicity may be a factor when some crimes are committed, this may take different forms. A person may be targeted because of their racial appearance in the context of a 'hate crime', or it may be that their racial appearance is used to make an assessment of their vulnerability in the same way that age, gender and environmental factors might be used to select a victim. For example, in some of the reported incidents it is possible 'that Indian students were seen as 'soft' targets who might carry on them considerable rewards' (Spolc & Lee 2009: 4). Certainly, the carrying of valuables and electronic goods (iPods and mobile phones) by Indians was often cited as one reason for which they were victims of crime during the 2009 incidents (Baas 2009; Shekhar & Saxena 2010).

Academics participating in the Racism and the Student Experience Policy Research Workshop delivered by Universities Australia and the Australian Human Rights Commission (31 March 2010) supported this notion by acknowledging that racial motivation in crime can occur across a spectrum. Participants noted that incidents may be the direct result of racism; may be shaped by racism, although it may not be a clear motivator; and that in some incidents, racism can become an element of an existing dispute (eg the use of racist language during the commission of a crime; AHRC 2010). The situation can be further complicated by the perception of racism, which can have damaging consequences in itself. For example, hearing of reports of racially motivated attacks or other incidents among an individual's friends and wider social network may lead an individual to form the belief that racism is common. Further, the circumstances in which international students can find themselves may give rise to fears of racism and any negative experiences may subsequently be viewed as having been motivated by racism (Senate Standing Committee on Education, Employment and Workplace Relations References Committee 2009).

There is some research indicating a perception among ethnic groups of racial targeting occurring. In 2004, non-student respondents to the ICVS were asked *Do you feel you were assaulted or threatened because of your skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion?* Although the number of survey respondents was low, of the overseas-born respondents who reported being a victim of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, seven percent (n=9) answered that they felt this incident was motivated by their race, ethnicity or religion. Of these nine respondents, none were from a south Asian country; a similar proportion of Australian-born respondents reporting victimisation during this period also felt the incident was due to race, ethnicity or religion (8%; n=38).

Among the student respondents in the ICVS sample, 22 percent (n=5) of those born overseas who reported being assaulted or threatened in the 12 months preceding the survey believed it was due to their race, ethnicity or religion. By comparison, 12 percent (n=8) of Australian-born students reporting an assault or threat during this period felt the incident was racially motivated. The difference between the two groups was not found to be statistically significant and the small size of the samples precluded any real analysis.

Overall, it is still the case that very little is known about the motivation of the offenders who commit crimes against international students or migrant populations. In addition, the absence of reliable administrative data on ethnicity and racial motivation currently prevents examination of racism as a cause of crime directly and thus the question *Were the crimes committed against international students racially motivated?* cannot be answered directly.

An alternative approach, indeed a necessary first step before considering the issue of racial motivation, is to examine the size and nature of the problem—are international students more or less likely to be victims of crime than the general Australian population?—this is the basis for the AIC's current study.

Risk factors

There is strong support for the acceptance of 'opportunity' as a cause of crime, alongside a range of personal and social variables traditionally accepted as causes of crime (Felson & Clarke 1998). While it is now widely accepted that opportunity plays a major role in theft and robbery offences (Monk, Heinonen & Eck 2010; Smith & Louis 2010), studies have identified the strong influence of opportunity on violent offences more generally; for example, 'that bigger people are more likely to hit little people, and that larger numbers of offenders are more likely to attack smaller numbers' (Felson & Clarke 1998: 10). That is to say, a slight person or smaller group present an offender or group of offenders with an opportunity whereby an offence may be committed with greater likelihood of success than if the offender(s) were confronted with a larger person or larger group.

Several principles underlying the link between opportunity and crime can be drawn and they include that crime opportunities are concentrated in time and space; that is, they are more likely to occur at certain times and in certain locations (eg assaults are more likely to occur in the evenings, on weekends and around entertainment venues); that they depend on everyday movements; and can be prevented by reducing opportunities (Felson & Clarke 1998). According to routine activity theory, any crime is comprised of three basic elements—a motivated offender, a suitable target and the absence of a capable guardian (any person whose presence or proximity prevents a crime from occurring). The likelihood of victimisation increases where an individual's lifestyle or 'routine activities' bring them into contact with one or more motivated offenders in a situation where guardianship over personal safety or property is lowered (Cohen & Felson 1979).

Crime victimisation research has shown that crimes often share a number of common characteristics relating to location, time and victim characteristics such as gender, employment and marital status (Hirschfield, Johnson & Bowers 2001). In Australian research, age, marital status, main activity (eg work, study, home duties) and night-time activity are correlated with a greater chance of being a victim (ABS 2010c; Johnson 2005). In Australia, these factors have translated into high rates of personal crime identified among persons who are young, unmarried, have lived at their current residence for less than one year, are students or unemployed and regularly spend time outside the home at night, generally for leisure-related activities (Johnson 2005). As Johnson (2005: 11) argued

> it is not difficult, for example, to see how time spent in public places by young, single people, students or the unemployed differs as compared with married people with family responsibilities or the elderly, and how this may affect risk of personal victimisation.

Generally speaking, the more time that an individual spends away from their home and among strangers, the higher their risk of both personal and property victimisation (Felson & Clarke 1998).

Considering these findings, international students are a particularly vulnerable group due to a range of factors including demographic characteristics, a lack of economic security[vi] together with relatively limited options in terms of employment, housing and transport (AHRC 2010; Babacan et al. 2010). The types of employment, areas of residence and evening activities (including both shift work and use of public transport) are specific areas of risk discussed further in this section.

Type of employment

A high proportion of migrants to Australia from both English and non-English speaking countries are employed in the accommodation and food services industries (7% and 18% respectively) and in retail (8% and 11%; ABS 2010b). The employment of international students in low-skilled, low-paid roles follows this pattern with the largest proportion (29%) employed in accommodation and food services, followed by the retail trade (16%; ABS 2007). Indian students in particular 'are able to monopolise many service occupations because they tend to have greater English proficiency than east Asian students' (Marginson et al. 2010: 119), although there has been discussion of poorer English proficiency among students from rural India arriving after 2001 (Singh & Cabraal 2010). Service stations, convenience stores and taxi driving are among the occupations for students where risk of crime victimisation is high due to the nature of the work (Mayhew 2000; Taylor

& Mayhew 2002). These types of occupations often involve working late night shifts where students are usually the only staff member at work and where there is an increased risk of crime, either at the workplace or while travelling to and from work.

Service stations and convenience stores

In a survey of over 4,000 small business across six retail sectors, cafes/restaurants, general stores/milk bars, liquor outlets, service stations, newsagents and pharmacies and liquor outlets were found to be most vulnerable, while victimisation against service stations and general stores (such as 7-Eleven 24 hour convenience stores) was relatively high (Taylor & Mayhew 2002) and possibly influenced by late trading hours, minimal staffing and a high volume of cash transactions.

Service stations are considered to be at high risk of crime, and armed robbery in particular, as a result of extended trading hours, their sale of readily exchangeable goods (eg tobacco), high volume of cash transactions and lack of adequate security measures (Smith, Louis & Preston 2009). Findings from the National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program indicate that service station armed robberies constituted 10 percent of all armed robberies in Australia, third behind incidents occurring on streets and footpaths (32%) and retail outlets (16%), and marginally ahead of convenience stores (7%; Smith, Louis & Preston 2009). Service station armed robberies were more likely to occur between 6 pm and 6 am (12 am to 3 am was the most common time), most often on Sundays and Wednesdays and were primarily targeted by opportunistic offenders attracted by the risk factors described above (Smith, Louis & Preston 2009).

Taxi driving

The taxi industry has long been recognised as one with a high risk of violence and theft (Mayhew 2000) with estimates that occupational violence in the industry is up to 15 times greater than average (Chappell & Di Martino 1998). A report on the ethnic profile of the taxi industry in Australia in 2006 found that India was the second most common country of birth of drivers (9%) after Australia (38%) at a national level (KPMG 2009). In New South Wales, China was the second most common country of birth (12%) for taxi drivers, followed by India (6%); in Victoria the proportion of Indian-born taxi drivers was almost on par with the proportion of Australian-born (22% *cf* 29%). This over-representation of immigrant taxi drivers is also found in Canada and the United States (Mayhew 2000).

Of the 'tens of thousands' of international students said to be employed in vulnerable occupations across Australia, an estimated 5,000 were working in Melbourne as taxi drivers in 2008 alone (Marginson et al. 2010). Further, the KMPG (2009) study also found that Victoria had the highest proportion of younger taxi drivers (followed by South Australia), which was believed to be driven by international students for whom the hours of work in the taxi industry fit well with their full-time study obligations. In addition, at least one of the three taxi companies operating in Melbourne often advertised at universities and colleges with a high proportion of international students (Neilson 2009).

Security of taxi drivers gained much attention, particularly in Melbourne, following the death of a driver who was pushed from the moving vehicle in 2006, and again in 2008 with the stabbing of another driver; both men were international students from India (Neilson 2009). The recent concern around crime against international students arose once again in Melbourne in mid 2009 following reporting of several attacks against south Asian taxi drivers.

Risks of violence for taxi drivers include working alone, working in the evening, through the night and in the early hours of the morning, inability to speak fluent English and intoxicated young male passengers, among others (Mayhew 2000). Other risk factors identified in three Australian studies included inner-city pick-ups (often from entertainment venues), disadvantaged socioeconomic clients and the pursuit of fare-evaders by drivers (Haines 1997; Keatsdale Pty Ltd 1995; Mayhew 1999). A study of taxi driver security in New South Wales revealed that drivers from non-English speaking backgrounds were more likely than English-speaking drivers to have been the victim of taxi-related crime, particularly fare evasion, robbery and physical assault (Taverner Research 2007). Non-English speaking drivers were also more likely to report such crimes and were more supportive of enhanced

security measures in taxis. While current research is unable to determine the reasons behind the apparent higher rates of victimisation among ethnic taxi drivers, it is important to note that in Melbourne at least, the vast majority of drivers working the night shift—when the risk of crime is greater—are recent migrants (Neilson 2009).

Area of residence

Recent studies have shown that international students (both higher education and vocational) in Australia can be subject to dangerous and cramped living conditions (Marginson et al. 2010). Vocational students who primarily attend private institutions with no on-campus accommodation face the need to secure private accommodation and may rent in groups in less desirable urban areas. For higher education students, the move away from direct provision of on-campus student accommodation has led to the need to find private accommodation near to the university or college campuses. Many students, especially international students who are often experiencing life in a foreign country for the first time, prefer to live close to campus in order to minimise travel costs and time. In the survey by Marginson et al. (2010) of international students, 30.5 percent of respondents lived 10 to 20 minutes away from their university and a further 19 precent lived less than 10 minutes away.

Despite the convenience this offers, living closer to campuses, which are often located in inner urban areas with higher concentrations of crime, can potentially increase the risk of crime. Respondents in the survey by Marginson et al. reported break-ins and the theft of laptops and digital cameras from student houses close to the university campus (Marginson et al. 2009). Some respondents who chose to live on campus cited it as a safer option, with the added perceived benefit of the safer student environment.

Evening activities

As noted above, crime victimisation studies have identified that the way in which time is spent outside the home, particularly in the evening, affects the risk of victimisation for students, the unemployed and those who regularly spend time out for leisure activities (although this would also affect those who work late at night; Johnson 2005). Evening recreational activities have been associated with public disorder, vandalism and serious assaults (Hadfield 2009), particularly involving young men drinking in and around licensed premises (Donkin & Birks 2007; Homel & Tomsen 1993; Tomsen 2005). Clearly, this can impact on students who are either engaging in social activities in the evening, or who are working in or near licensed premises.

Travelling home from university or work in the evening has been identified as another area of risk. Many students in the survey by Marginson et al. (2010) reported incidents occurring in public places, particularly late at night when students were travelling home from evening classes on public transport. Respondents indicated that they avoided going out late at night on their own as a way of increasing their personal safety. Similar issues were raised by international student respondents to the Victoria University study (Babacan et al. 2010), with incidents involving threats to safety having often occurred 'in the street', 'using public transport' and at retail premises. International students were more likely than local students to nominate avoiding travelling at night and/or dark streets, and not carrying valuables in public, as methods of protecting their safety while living in Melbourne.

Reporting to police

One issue raised in relation to the victimisation of international students is that levels of reporting among this group may be low. It is widely recognised in the criminal justice sector that a significant number of crime incidents are not reported to authorities, with some estimates indicating that less than 40 percent of crimes are reported (Mukherjee 1999). Often cited reasons for failing to report include perceiving the matter as too trivial, perceiving that police could not or would not act and fear of reprisal from the offender. In addition to this, for migrant victims, language and cultural barriers are believed to create environments in which 'crime can be committed with little fear of it being report to police' (Taylor 2006: 2). Anecdotal evidence from police agencies also suggests that international students may be more reluctant to report than most due to

Table 1 (Most recent) crimes reported to the police (%)

	Overseas-born		Australian-born		Overseas-born students		Australian-born students	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Personal crime								
Assault	112	44	341	35	9	24	32	24
Robbery	27	57	99	51	7	79	17	47
Personal theft	86	43	323	40	11	46	34	21
Household crime								
Burglary	185	84	585	84	20	75	73	77
Attempted burglary	63	39	206	38	6	32	19	30
Motor vehicle theft	100	94	344	95	–	–	–	–
Theft from motor vehicle	156	54	591	55	16	49	78	50
Motorcycle theft	7	95	28	86	–	–	–	–
Bicycle theft	41	53	199	57	1.5	18	25	39

Note: Rates of personal crime are based on persons, while household crimes are based on households. Estimates could not be calculated due to small sample sizes. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC ICVS 2004 [computer file]

the temporary nature of their visas and a lack of awareness of their rights.

Respondents in the 2004 ICVS were more likely to report offences involving substantial property loss to the police (Johnson 2005). A comparison of reporting among overseas-born and Australian-born respondents revealed similar reporting patterns across a range of personal and household crime types (see Table 1). Among the personal crimes, overseas-born respondents were more likely than their Australian-born counterparts to report to police when they were the victim of an assault or threat (44% *cf* 35%), robbery (57% *cf* 51%) and theft of personal property (43% *cf* 40%). The proportion of overseas- and Australian-born students who reported a range of personal and household crimes to police are included in Table 1; however, it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results due to the small number of respondents.

This finding contrasts with those from various surveys of international students, which have indicated that the students are less likely to report incidents of crime and threats to safety due for a range of reasons, including language barriers, mistrust of police, being unaware of their rights while in a foreign country and also being fearful of consequences (including deportation where a student is working in breach of visa conditions; Graycar 2010). Cultural differences in reporting have also been raised, with research indicating that Chinese students in Australia are more likely to report crime to the Chinese Consulate[vii] than to report to police (Graycar 2010).

The British Council survey (Brown & Seller 2007) found low rates of reporting to police, with respondents stating that this was due to the loss being too trivial, mistrust of police and the belief that nothing would be done about any statement they gave. Similarly, only 13.5 percent of respondents who had experienced a threat to safety in the Victoria University study (Babacan et al. 2010) reported to the police. Among international students who did not report, reasons included that they did not think anything would be done about the crime, it would not be taken seriously, they did not know the perpetrators or who to report to and that the incident was not serious enough.

The present study

Australian governments at all levels have responded to the attacks against international students in a range of ways, which have included greater regulation of the courses offered within the vocational, educational and training sector, increased support for community engagement with international students and changes to immigration requirements. Such responses may be better-informed or targeted once an accurate estimate of the extent of the problem has been established, hence the current study. The AIC approached this research study in two stages—the identification and analysis of existing sources of data (both administrative and survey collections) and the creation of a new dataset that can provide the best estimate of victimisation experienced by international students, established through the matching of student immigration and police records of crime victimisation.

Stage one: Analysis of existing data

While attempting to investigate the extent of victimisation of all international students, given the government and community interest in the extent of victimisation experienced by *Indian* students, there was a particular focus in this study on that population. Investigation of the available information from administrative records revealed a large gap in the information necessary to identify the student victim population. Given the current lack of reliable police administrative data on the ethnicity and nationality of victims of crime, much of what is currently known about the victimisation of migrants is drawn from self-report surveys. It is worth noting that while administrative data can provide information on numbers, prevalence and a monitoring capacity, police records cannot generally provide context for the information. To gain a clear understanding of the victim experiences of international students, information from victimisation surveys is required; much of what is currently known about victimisation in Australia is drawn from such surveys.

Several surveys of relevance were identified including the ABS *Crime Victimisation Survey*, the ABS *General Social Survey* and the ICVS; however, analysis of data from the ABS sources was limited by an inability to narrow country of birth data to persons born in India due either to issues relating to survey design and/or confidentiality. The results of the ICVS analysis are presented in the next chapter.

The AIC was able to access one further source of data to provide further analysis of crimes against international students. The AIC has run the NHMP since 1990 and collected detailed information on each homicide occurring in Australia. The NHMP dataset provides a unique insight into serious violent crime, providing both the number of offences and the qualitative case details necessary to assess the nature and extent of homicide cases involving Indian students. The benefit of this crime dataset is that virtually all homicides are reported or identified; however, the dataset does have some limitations. There are relatively low numbers of homicides committed in Australia each year, limiting the number of cases available for analysis. Further, like the criminal records for other crimes, identification of any racial motivation is reliant on police officers documenting these matters in the case file, if they think them relevant. This analysis is also discussed in the next chapter.

Stage two: Analysis of crimes against international students in Australia dataset

Having determined that neither administrative nor victimisation survey data could provide the specificity that would enable a determination as to whether the rate of victimisation of international students was higher than the rate of victimisation of Australian students or a comparable Australian population, alternative approaches were investigated. Through consultation with state and territory police agencies and DIAC, it was determined that the only accurate way in which international students who were victims of crime in Australia could be identified would be through the matching of names and dates of birth from student visa information held by DIAC against police victim records. The methodology and findings from the second stage the matching of police and immigration records are detailed in this report.

The present study contributes directly to public understanding of the prevalence of crime against Indian and other international student populations

studying in Australia and seeks to inform government policy and responses to the issue of student safety. The study provides baseline data against which changes in victimisation over time can be measured. It also provides some understanding of the circumstances surrounding offences against international students through analysis of temporal factors such as time of day and day of week and the location at which the crime occurred.

Determining the role of racial motivation

This study was developed to provide an accurate estimate of the extent to which overseas students are victims of crime in Australia. What the analyses undertaken for this study cannot do is enable a conclusive determination regarding why students may be targeted for criminal acts and whether these acts are racially motivated. Although beyond the scope of the present study, determining the motivation for offending would best be achieved by the development and implementation of a large-scale crime victimisation survey of international students, but also Australian migrant populations as a whole. This would enable an assessment of the nature and extent of victimisation, the extent of under-reporting and other reporting issues, and identify more of the risk or causative factors for reduced or increased likelihood of victimisation. That said, where data has allowed, the AIC has attempted to provide some insight into the impact of some risk factors for victimisation.

End notes

i The General Social Survey (GSS) is a multi-dimensional social survey conducted by the ABS. The GSS examines the relationship between personal characteristics and topics including health, housing, education, work, income, financial stress, broad assets and liabilities, transport, social capital, voluntary work, family and community, and crime.

For the purpose of investigating the victimisation of international students born in India, the GSS records several variables of interest. Respondents are asked to report:

- whether they were a 'victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months'; and
- whether they were a 'victim of actual or attempted break-in in last 12 months'.

In 2006, 28.1 percent of respondents were born outside of Australia. For all persons born outside of Australia aged 18 years and over, 11 percent reported being victims of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months.

ii The *Crime Victimisation Survey* (formerly known as the *Crime and Safety Survey*), conducted by the ABS, gathers information from individuals and households about experiences of selected crimes, perception of problems within neighbourhoods and feelings of safety. The *Crime Victimisation Survey* cannot be analysed to examine rates of victimisation of overseas residents in Australia as this group is excluded from the survey; however, it can be further analysed to examine the relationship between ethnicity and victimisation, with country of birth used as a proxy indicator of ethnicity.

iii The ICVS was coordinated by the AIC in 2004 as part of an international research collaboration. Implemented as a telephone-based survey, the ICVS used an internationally comparable questionnaire that provided estimates of criminal victimisation and fear of crime that could be compared internationally.

iv This was based on small sample sizes and any conclusions must be treated with caution.

v Specifically, incidents of racist talk, exclusion, unfair treatment and attack.

vi In a study of Indian University students in Melbourne in 2005, it was found that many had invested quite substantially in the migration process, taking out large loans to finance education, travel and visa expenses (Baas 2006). Family homes were often used as surety for the loans and the expectation was that students would work while studying in Australia to meet the payments.

vii Reports of problems relating to safety and quality of education and services experienced by Chinese students in New Zealand were made to the Chinese Embassy in 2003 and led to China's Ministry of Education sending a strong warning to students to avoid studying there. A 28.4 percent decline in Chinese students studying in New Zealand was directly attributed to this action (Marginson et al. 2010).

Analysis of existing data

Stage one of the present study involved the analysis of existing datasets that could assist in determining the nature and extent of international student victimisation in Australia. The only data available was derived from the Australian component of the ICVS and the NHMP.

International Crime Victims Survey

The recent incidents of crime against international students have raised the profile of migrants as key groups who have contact with the criminal justice system but for whom there is little information and data available. To date, crime victimisation surveys have focused on deriving national population estimates and as a result, have invariably under-sampled migrant populations, including international student populations. While limited in scope, a recent exception is the 2004 Australian component of the ICVS.

In 2004, the Australian component of the ICVS surveyed a total of 7,000 respondents; a considerably larger sample than that collected in previous years. Designed to ensure the capture of a nationally representative sample, an over-sample of migrant populations was also collected. Initial analysis of the survey showed that overall, 52 percent of respondents reported at least one criminal victimisation in the five years preceding their interview; while 17 percent had been victims of crime in the 12 months prior. Nine percent of respondents in the 12 months prior to interview had experienced a personal crime (which included robbery, theft of personal property, assault and threats), with rates of personal crime victimisation highest for assault/threats and personal theft, and lowest for robbery.

The AIC undertook a secondary analysis of ICVS data for this study in order to examine the relationship between ethnicity and victimisation; and to examine previous year's ICVS data to compare changes in victimisation over time.

Students

Those respondents who indicated their current main activity was studying, comprised approximately 10 percent of the 2004 Australian ICVS sample (n=681); of this group, 196 (29%) were born outside of Australia. The number of student respondents who reported having experienced personal victimisation (assault and threats, robbery or personal theft) in the past 12 months and past five years is presented in Table 2; the results are provided separately for both overseas and Australian-born students, and include

Table 2 Victimisation by country of birth (n)

Country of birth	One year	Five years
Pacific Islands	1	1
United Kingdom/Ireland	1	4
New Zealand	0	2
North America	1	2
South and Central America	1	1
Greece	0	0
Turkey	0	1
Other Europe	4	9
Lebanon	0	2
Other Middle East	1	11
North Africa	0	1
Horn of Africa	0	1
Other Africa	3	5
Central Asia	0	1
South Asia	0	2
China	1	3
Vietnam	2	4
Other East or southeast Asia	4	15
Total born overseas	19	65
Total born in Australia	62	225
Total students	81	290

Source: AIC ICVS 2004 [computer file]

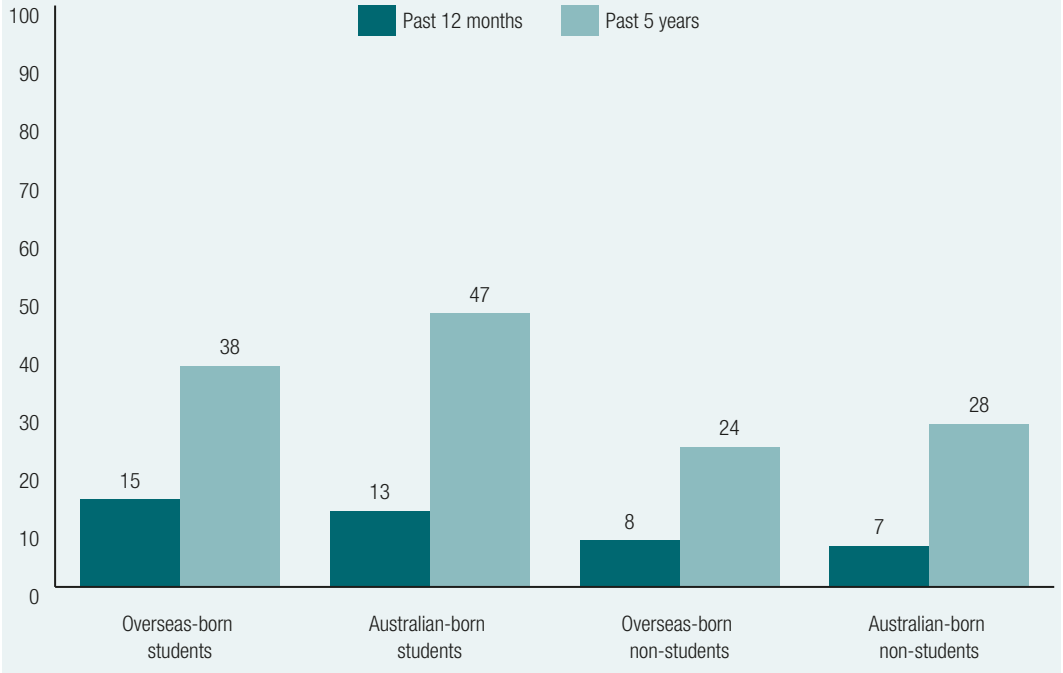
the country of birth for those born overseas. In order to reduce the sampling bias that resulted from the random population selection process, weighted victimisation rates for each of the four groups have been created (see Figure 1). Overall:

- Forty-seven percent of Australian-born students reported being a victim of a personal crime in the five years prior to interview. The comparable five year rate of victimisation was 38 percent for overseas-born students, 24 percent for overseas-born non-students and 28 percent for Australian-born non-students.
- Overseas-born students had the highest rate of recent victimisation (past 12 months), estimated at 15 percent. However, this was not statistically higher than for Australia-born students (13%).

There are a number of caveats that should be considered when interpreting these data. First, despite instructions to the respondents, it is not possible to confirm that a person's reported experience of crime actually occurred in Australia. This is particularly pertinent for overseas-born students and particularly for five year victimisation rates, given the students may spend a substantial portion of time in their home or other countries before, during or after completion of their studies. Second, specific countries of interest (eg India) have been automatically aggregated into broader geographical regions, preventing further analysis for specific countries. Finally, since this survey was a general population survey, the sample size of overseas-born students is quite small for statistical analysis. Consequently, caution must be exercised when interpreting the results.

Despite these caveats, it appears that overseas-born students were no more or less likely in 2004 to report recent personal victimisation for the past 12 month period. It is unknown, however, whether these differences represent true victimisation differentials associated with a person's student or migrant status, or whether these differences are the

Figure 1 Past year personal victimisation by migrant and student status (weighted %)



Source: AIC ICVS 2004 [computer file]

result of other confounding factors such as where a person lived, how much they earned and the types of activities they undertook (eg those who regularly engaged in night-time activities such as work, attending entertainment venues etc would have a higher risk of being a victim of crime).

Isolating the independent effect of a person's migrant or student status from other factors can be done using a multivariate analysis such as logistic regression. These analyses are designed to identify each factor's independent contribution to increasing (or decreasing) a person's probability of being a victim of crime. There were three multivariate questions of particular interest that were able to be tested:

- Are students generally more likely to be victims of personal crime once other factors are controlled for (alternatively, are other factors more important in explaining victimisation than a person's student status)?
- Are those born overseas (irrespective of student status) more or less likely to be victims of personal crime once other factors are controlled for?
- Are overseas born students in particular, more or less likely than Australian born students to be victims of personal crime?

Table 3 provides the results of two multivariate models. Both include information about a respondent's migrant and student status, as well as an interaction between the two factors. The second model is an extension of the first, with additional controls for a selected range of personal and situational characteristics.

Model 1 confirmed the findings presented earlier that:

- being born overseas was not linked to an increase in the risk of personal victimisation;
- students were statistically more likely to have experienced personal victimisation than non-students;
- while overseas-born students were at a slightly higher risk of personal victimisation, the modest difference was not statistically significant. There is, therefore, insufficient evidence to suggest that overseas born students are at greater risk of personal victimisation.

Table 3 Risk factors for personal victimisation for Australian born (logistic regression)

	b	Odds ratio	p
Model 1			
Overseas born (vs Australian born)	-0.21	0.81	0.14
Student (vs non-student)	0.48	1.62	0.00
Student+Overseas born (interaction)	0.41	1.51	0.24
Constant	-2.38	–	0.00
Model 2			
Male (vs female)	-0.10	0.90	0.34
Aged 35 years or older (vs less than 35 years)	0.27	1.31	0.05
Unmarried (vs married)	0.38	1.46	0.00
Income less than $400 per week (vs >$400 per week)	-0.34	0.71	0.07
Language other than English (vs English only)	-0.18	0.83	0.28
Evening activities almost daily (vs evening activities less than once a week)	0.54	1.72	0.00
Seeing drug-related activity in local area (vs don't see drugs)	0.91	2.49	0.00
Overseas born (vs Australian born)	-0.04	0.96	0.82
Student (vs non-student)	0.00	1.00	0.98
Student+Overseas born (interaction)	0.51	1.67	0.16
Constant	-2.72	–	0.00

Source: AIC ICVS 2004 [computer file]

Adding additional controls in Model 2 re-adjusted the statistical relationship between a person's status as a student and their risk of victimisation. This model illustrates that after the effect of other personal and contextual factors are taken into account, there was no difference in the risk of victimisation between students and non-students or, indeed, between overseas-born students and Australian-born students.

The fact that a respondent's student status in Model 2 was no longer statistically significant suggests that a person's risk of victimisation isn't tied to their identification as a student, but rather the other personal and contextual influences that are more prevalent among student populations. In Model 2, there were three other factors found to be statistically significant predictors of personal victimisation. These were:

- being unmarried (single or divorced);
- regularly undertaking evening activities, as opposed to staying at home most evenings (or=1.71, p=0.00); and
- seeing or witnessing drug-related activities in the local area (or=2.48, p=0.00). This may reflect either a geographical relationship (ie some areas are more prone to violence and other criminal activities and therefore, victimisation is higher among residents of those areas), or alternatively, it may reflect the types of activities the respondent is engaged in. For example, respondents that have knowledge of local drug-related activities may engage within their local community in ways that increases their risk of victimisation.

Finally, it should be recognised that these models are of very limited utility in that the pseudo R2 value for Model 2 is estimated at 0.04. In essence, 96 percent of the differences between respondents that might account for differing level of experiencing victimisation remain unexplained by these analyses. Further, while a conventional test—the Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness of fit test—found no significant mis-specification in the model, estimates of the Area Under the Curve (AUC=0.66) suggest that the model has only a modest ability to differentiate victims from non-victims. A model with an AUC value of 0.50 is

only as reliable as random chance and the closer the AUC value is to 1.00 the more accurate the model is in minimising false positive and false negative predictions. With an AUC=0.66, Model 2 has what is referred to as only modest predictive validity (Hosmer & Lemeshow 2000).

Overall, these regression diagnostics suggest that to a large extent, the factors associated with victimisation are not well captured in the ICVS dataset and that there remains a significant amount of unexplained variability in victimisation risks. Development of a more appropriately targeted survey, with more fine-grained personal and contextual factors, would be required to improve the understanding of who becomes a victim and the causes, or risk factors, for increased (or decreased) risk of victimisation.

Homicide data

The AIC's NHMP has collected detailed information on each homicide occurring in Australia since 1990. An analysis of NHMP records was undertaken to break down homicides by race from 1996–97[i] to 2007–08 (latest available dataset) in order to identify:

- the number of Indian students killed in Australia; and
- the number of Indian student homicides that were motivated by racial vilification/discrimination.

The search process yielded eight Indian student homicide victims from seven homicide incidents—one incident involved two Indian student victims. During this same period, a total of 3,530 homicides were recorded across Australia.

Of the eight victims killed:

- none were indicated to have involved elements of racial vilification or discrimination;
- three were killed by strangers during the course of the commission of another offence (robbery and police pursuit);
- four were killed during a domestic or family violence altercation; and
- one was killed by a friend after an altercation over money.

When examining these deaths against the number of student visas granted to Indian nationals, the rate of homicide per 100,000 offshore student visas granted is low (see Table 4).

A further 56 victims of homicide who may have been Indian but were not listed as students were identified. Of these, 21 were identified as Indian nationals from the hardcopy homicide records. Relevant victim characteristics and the recorded motive for the offence are presented in Table 5. It is important to note that none of the incidents were deemed by police officers and/or the AIC to have been racially motivated after detailed assessment of the case files.

While analysis of these sources provides some insight into risk factors and circumstances surrounding crimes against international students, the under-sampling of migrant populations, in particular international students, in crime victimisation surveys and the small number of homicide cases available for analysis highlighted the need for developing a method by which new data could be collected and analysed to answer the research questions. The methodology and findings from the second stage of the AIC's research, derived from the matching of police and immigration records, are the focus of the remainder of this report.

Table 4 Indian student victims of homicide, rate per 100,000 relevant student population

Year	Homicide victims (n)	Visas granted offshore where source country was India (n)	Rate per 100,000 student visas granted
1996–97	3	–	–
1998–99	1	–	–
1999–2000	1	–	–
2005–06	1	15,396	6.5
2006–07	1	28,949	3.5
2007–08	1	39,015	2.6

Source: AIC NHMP 2007–08 [computer file]

Table 5 Indian homicide victims—characteristics and motive for offence

Year	Gender	Age in yrs	Student (Y/N)	Occupation	Motive
1996–97	Female	48	N	Unknown	Desertion/termination
1996–97	Female	23	Y	Unknown	Desertion/termination
1996–97	Male	21	Y	Unknown	Money
1996–97	Female	22	Y	Unknown	Money
1997–98	Male	57	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1997–98	Female	50	Unknown	Unknown	Money
1998–99	Male	25	Y	Service station attendant	Other argument
1999–2000	Male	31	Y	Service station attendant	Money
2002–03	Male	32	N	Unknown	Money
2003–04	Female	39	N	Unknown	Argument of domestic nature
2004–05	Male	24	N	Courier	Other argument
2004–05	Male	30		Unemployed	Drugs
2005–06	Female	18	Y	Unknown	Argument of domestic nature
2005–06	Male	25	N	Restaurant owner	Other argument
2006–07	Male	27	Y	Taxi driver	Money
2007–08	Male	24	Y	Unknown	Money
2007–08	Female	27	N	Administration Manager	Desertion/termination
2007–08	Female	44	N	Supreme Court registrar	
2007–08	Female	74	N	Aged pension/retired	No apparent motive
2007–08	Male	51	N	Business owner	Alcohol-related argument
2007–08	Female	38	n/a	Unemployed	Incident was domestic related
2007–08	Female	9	n/a	Not applicable	Incident was domestic related

Source: AIC NHMP 2007–08 [computer file]

End notes

i Data are for homicides from 1996–97 to 2007–08. The ability to identify an Indian student required detailed information about the racial appearance, country of birth and current employment status of the victim. It is possible that some students may not have been identified because information was missing or not provided by the police. In addition, since only one employment status is recorded, some students may have been recorded as 'part-time employed' instead of 'student' if they were killed during the course of their employment. While every effort was made to crosscheck the files for secondary employment, it is possible that some Indian students were not included because there was insufficient information to identify their status as a student. Moreover, it was not possible to identify the number of Indian students who were living in Australia on a current or expired student visa at the time of their death, nor was it possible to identify how long the deceased had been living in Australia.

Methodology

The central purpose of the AIC's research was to investigate, using the best means available, the extent to which international students are the victims of crime in Australia. This, like all research projects of its kind, is complicated by a number of factors, not least of which are the well-known difficulties encountered when attempting to accurately and reliably measure victimisation using police records. For international students (and other minority populations), these problems are more profound because the data needed to identify the relevant populations (students of different nationalities) do not exist. In Australia, no state or territory police service currently mandates the collection of data pertaining to a victim's citizenship, employment status, education or ethnicity; yet for the reliable identification of international students, all four data items are required.

In reality, criminal justice databases in Australia are specifically designed to meet operational needs. In the absence of the mandatory data collection, those police officers involved in the investigation of crimes are likely to only record information offered to them by the victim at the time of interview, or information that is otherwise identified during an investigation that is considered relevant to the apprehension of an offender and the prosecution of a case. Information deemed not germane to a case by the investigating officer is either not officially recorded or not specifically sought on the grounds that collecting it may be perceived as facilitating discrimination within the criminal justice system.

Therefore, in order to provide an estimate of the extent to which international students have been reported as the victims of crime, alternative methods were needed to identify the relevant population of international students that did not rely on non-mandatory data items captured by the police. To that end, a methodology was devised based on the cross-matching of state/territory police case records with data on international students held by DIAC. Data-sharing provisions were negotiated with participating law enforcement agencies and DIAC, after a Temporary Public Interest Determination (TPID) was granted by the Privacy Commissioner, which enabled the release of Commonwealth data for research purposes and ethics approval by the AIC's own Human Research Ethics Committee.

A secondary purpose of the research was to identify whether international students experienced victimisation at rates higher than the general Australian population. To do so, student victimisation rates were compared with age-adjusted victimisation rates for the relevant state population averages. These population averages, where available, have been identified using data from the ABS *Recorded Crime Victims* report (ABS 2010a). Procedures governing the data collection and analysis are detailed below.

Sample

Given the limits of existing police databases to identify international students as victims of crime, an alternative methodology was devised using records from DIAC. DIAC is the Australian Government agency principally responsible for the administration of the international student visa program and maintains a database of applications and arrivals in Australia. DIAC data was therefore the best source for accurately identifying the 'sample' of persons for whom crime victimisation was to be measured in this study.

For the present study, the international student sample comprised all successful international student visa applicants who arrived in Australia between 1 January 2004 and 18 May 2010 (the data extraction cut off point) from one of five source countries—India, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Malaysia and the United States. These five countries were selected as they contributed the largest number of students to the Australian international student sector between 2004 and 2010.

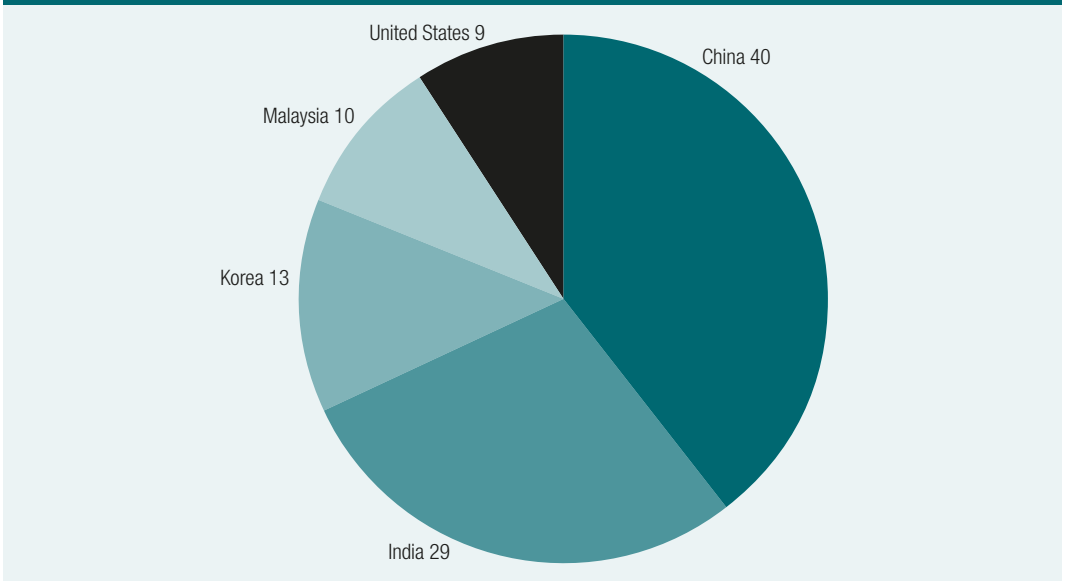
A total of 496,902 individuals were identified in the DIAC database. Of these 445,615 (90%) were primary applicants (ie seeking to study at an Australian institution), while 51,280 (10%) were secondary applicants. For the purposes of this study, a secondary visa applicant was any person accompanying a primary student visa holder, but who was not necessarily going to study at an Australian institution themselves. Secondary applicants most often include the spouse or child(ren) of a primary applicant.

Of the 445,615 primary applicants identified, 177,847 (40%) were from the People's Republic of China, 128,251 (29%) were from India, 55,989 (13%) were from the Republic of Korea, 42,784 (9%) were from the United States and 40,744 (10%) were from Malaysia (see Figure 2).

Jurisdictional analysis

Australian state and territory jurisdictional analysis of student visa numbers was made possible using the CRICOS identification number. When applying to study in Australia, each student must nominate the course or institution at which they intend to study. These institutions or courses are allocated a jurisdictionally unique identification number (CRICOS) which can later be used to identify each student's jurisdiction of arrival.

Figure 2 International student arrivals by nationality in all states, 2004–10 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

CRICOS numbers were not recorded for 45,631 students in the database (9%), although this was not evenly distributed across each of the five source countries. The Republic of Korea had a particularly high level of missing data, with 44 percent of primary applicants having no recorded CRICOS number. For the other source countries, missing data was not substantial—less than one percent for primary applicants from China and less than five percent for primary applicants from India, Malaysia and the United States.

Since the analysis in this study is conducted at a jurisdictional level, and there was no viable solution to assigning those students with a missing CRICOS number to particular jurisdictions[i], these students have been excluded from the analysis. The results presented throughout the report are, therefore, relevant only to the population of students *known to have been studying in each jurisdiction*. Further, it is important to note that the CRICOS identification number for students who move interstate to an alternative institution or course after arriving in Australia is not recorded or updated in the DIAC database. Therefore, CRICOS numbers pertain only to the course or institution of intended study upon arrival and population estimates in this study do not account for interstate transfers.

Of the 445,615 primary applicants with a known CRICOS number, 35 percent were listed as studying in New South Wales, 34 percent in Victoria, 15 percent in Queensland, seven percent in both South Australia and Western Australia, two percent in the Australian Capital Territory, one percent in Tasmania and less than one percent in the Northern Territory. There were some notable jurisdictional differences for each of the respective source countries. For example, a larger proportion of Indian (49%) and Malaysian (38%) students were studying in Victoria than in any other jurisdiction, while New South Wales accounted for the largest share of students from the People's Republic of China (43%), Republic of Korea (47%) and the United States (42%). The small number of international students studying in the Northern Territory from 2004 to 2010 precluded any further analysis of the NT data.

Data matching

Following the identification of the DIAC student sample, two databases were constructed. The first, containing only the names and dates of birth for all students, was sent to each state and territory police agency to facilitate and name and date of birth search of victimisation records in the relevant reference period. The second, containing only de-identified information about each student (gender, age, CRICOS number etc), was sent to the AIC. Both databases contained a unique student identification number, which later facilitated a data match between the victimisation records returned by each police agency and the de-identified DIAC data held by the AIC, thus limiting access to the minimum of identifying information and ensuring individual students could not be identified in the resultant sample used for analysis by the AIC.

Underpinning the victimisation record search was a complex set of search parameters developed by the AIC. These parameters were developed in consultation with each of the states and territories in an effort to minimise any potential inter-jurisdictional bias in the data collection process. The data matching was conducted separately by each agency on the full complement of student data provided by DIAC, including secondary applicants and those whose CRICOS number was not known (n=496,902).

The final matching process was comprised of two waves. In the first wave, records were extracted for all episodes of victimisation in which the victim's full name and date of birth were an exact match to a student in the DIAC database. In order to allow for misspelling of student names, a second wave of matching was undertaken using Soundex—a phonetic algorithm that converts names into an alpha-numeric code based on its phonetic structure. By using Soundex, two names spelled differently but with the same phonetic structure can be considered equal for the purposes of matching. In this second wave, episodes of victimisation were extracted for those cases where there was an exact match on a person's full Soundex name and date of birth.

Both waves were deemed important in this study. The first wave, though the more stringent and least prone to type one error (false positives), was also likely to miss a proportion of cases for which there

was a typographical or other data entry error (resulting in false negatives). Given the diverse range of cultural and ethnic backgrounds from which the study sample was drawn, it was reasonable to suspect that a sizeable number of records would be missed during a search in which only an exact matching procedure was employed. The use of Soundex in the second wave, therefore, provided a quasi control for data entry errors since the same phonetic structure could be matched together regardless of small nuanced differences in spelling. For example, using Soundex, the following three names, 'Jason Payne', 'Jaysen Pain' and 'Jaesun Paine' would receive the same code—J250 P500.

Finally, the search process was cumulative such that only new records (those not previously identified during wave one) were extracted during the second wave. Each record was given a final code (1 or 2) depending on for which wave of the search process it was extracted.

Each of the eight Australian state and territory police agencies created a separate database of victimisation records, which were assigned a unique student identification number and for which all identifying information was removed and returned to the AIC. Using the unique student identification number, each database was cleaned and coded to ensure inter-jurisdictional comparability, merged together and later matched to the de-identified DIAC data provided to the AIC.

The initial database contained 23,732 victimisation records for all possible offence types. Of these records, a proportion were later identified as ineligible for inclusion in the final analysis. This was mostly a result of duplicate records or records that were incorrectly selected during the application of Soundex in the matching process. Further, some records were for offence types (disorderly conduct, breaches, traffic and driving offences) which could not be reasonably counted as incidents of victimisation based soley on the offence description alone. These incidents were excluded from the analysis. Finally, a number of offence types (eg sex and fraud offences) were excluded because sample sizes and offence numbers were insufficient to conduct reliable comparative analysis at a jurisdictional level. Of the remaining data, three key offence types—assault, robbery and other theft—were chosen for comparative analysis. In all, the final database contained 13,204 unique victims (3% of all students) who reported a total of 14,855 records of assault (n=3,201), robbery (n=3,206) and other theft (n=8,440)

Research approval

The data matching procedures required for this project involved the transfer of identified data (names and dates of birth) between DIAC and each of the eight state and territory police agencies as well as de-identified data between DIAC, the police and the AIC. As a result, the project was subject to a number of approval processes, most notably written approval to proceed provided by the Police Commissioner in each jurisdiction, approval by the AIC's Human Research Ethics Committee (protocol PO156) and a TPID from the Office of the Privacy Commissioner (Australian Government).

Temporary Public Interest Determination

DIAC protocol dictates that the transfer of potentially identifying information between agencies, without consent, and for purposes not previously indicated at the time of collection should be subject to consideration by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner. In this study, the information needed to facilitate a victimisation record search was not originally collected for the purposes of research, nor had the students at the time of completing their application been asked to consent to the transfer of that information for research purposes. Moreover, consent was unable to be obtained specifically for the purposes of this study because it was not possible to achieve consistent or reliable contact with those students included in the sample because:

- residential details are not routinely collected by DIAC at the time of application and in cases where they are recorded, the addresses mostly relate to the students' normal place of residence outside Australia;
- given the short-term nature of the student visa program, many students will have since departed Australia at the completion of their study. No address is collected by DIAC at the time of departure from Australia; and

- even where DIAC holds an Australian residential address, post-arrival movements by a student are not collected or updated in the DIAC database.

As a result, it was necessary for DIAC to submit an application to the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for a TPID. A TPID is the vehicle through which Commonwealth agencies can apply for a time-limited relaxation of key privacy principles, in so far as the use of personal or identifying information is considered in the public interest. In this case, a TPID was made on 5 May 2010 and provided short-term approval for the transfer and use of identified student data, without consent, subject to the following conditions:

- the provision of personal information held by the department relating to student visa holders and former student visa holders would be a once-only arrangement solely for the purposes of assisting the AIC research;
- the data would be delivered as an electronic file by bonded courier to the relevant police jurisdiction;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would provide written notification to DIAC upon receipt of the data;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would use the personal information provided by DIAC solely for the purpose of undertaking a one-off data matching exercise against the details of victims of crime in incidents recorded by police between 1 July 2004 and the date of the data match;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would ensure the security and privacy of the personal information provided in relation to this arrangement was protected by password at all times;
- the disclosure of personal information by DIAC was subject to Commonwealth legislation and guidelines that govern the protection of information, secrecy obligations and general conduct. These include, but are not limited to:
  - the *Privacy Act 1988* (the Privacy Act);
  - *Privacy Act 1988* Part VI—Temporary Public Interest Determination No. 2010–1 3;
  - the *Crimes Act 1914*;
  - the *Public Service Act 1999*;
  - the APS Values and Code of Conduct; and
  - the Australian Government Protective Security Manual.
- the relevant police jurisdiction acknowledges the Privacy Act applies in respect of the provision of data under this arrangement;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would not intend to do any act or engage in any practice that would breach the privacy and secrecy provision under which the relevant police jurisdiction operated;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would ensure that there was no merging, matching, exchange or any other forms of interaction between personal information obtained during the course of providing services under this arrangement and other data sets, or other information held by the police jurisdiction;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would ensure that any employee of the service required to deal with personal information for the purposes of this arrangement would be aware of the obligations set out in these conditions and would undertake to comply with these obligations;
- the electronic file was securely stored inside a B class security cabinet (or equivalent) while in possession and control of the relevant police jurisdiction;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would provide the matched data to the AIC de-identified, in the form of the Person ID with detail of the police-recorded incident;
- upon completion of the data-matching exercise, as advised by the AIC, the relevant police jurisdiction would destroy the hard copy and delete all digital copies of DIAC's data file in their possession that relate to this arrangement, unless advised otherwise;
- the relevant police jurisdiction would provide written notification to DIAC upon deletion of all such files; and
- the relevant police jurisdiction agrees to immediately notify DIAC if the service becomes aware of a breach or possible breach of any of the obligations contained in these conditions.

In addition to these conditions, DIAC also facilitated an 'opt-out' process whereby students could elect to be removed from the study. Notification of the opt-out process was placed on the DIAC website, as well as on the websites of the Australian Embassy or High Commission in India, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United

States. Students electing to opt-out of were provided with an opportunity to complete a brief opt-out survey, designed by the AIC to collect brief demographic and self-reported victimisation data. The opt-out period lasted for 21 days, ending on 30 May 2010. In all, 11 students opted-out of the study and were excluded from the data transfers and analysis.

Coding and counting rules

Episodes of victimisation were classified by each of the police agencies according to the ABS Australia Standard Offence Classification (ASOC; ABS 2008b). Most other data (ie incident location, time of day, day of week) was provided to the AIC in the format originally recorded by each police agency. Once received, the AIC developed a coding framework that could later be applied consistently to all jurisdictional data extractions, with some exceptions as outlined in the respective jurisdictional data summaries.

Further, to maximise data consistency between jurisdictions and to ensure comparability between these international student data and those recorded in the ABS *Recorded Crime Victims* database, a number of standardised counting rules were applied:

- The ABS counting rules stipulate that multiple incidents of victimisation occurring for the same victim on the same day and being of the same offence type are counted as a single incident.
- Offences of similar type are identified as those coded within the same division of ASOC (ABS 2008b). For example, two assaults recorded for the same student on the same day would be classified under these counting rules as one incident of victimisation. Alternatively, one assault and one robbery for the same victim on the same day would be classified as two incidents.

Counting rules such as these are an important tool in criminological research for controlling inconsistencies within and between administrative databases, including duplications that result from differing operational practices (see Payne 2007). They result from the recognition that administrative databases are prone to duplication—a particular problem for victimisation data in which there was more than one offender.

A negative consequence of using counting rules to assist with comparability is that the type of offences able to be compared is restricted. Three offence types are examined in this study:

- Assault—*the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats*. It excludes sexual assault[ii]. In this study, episodes of assault were identified for any offence recorded within subdivision 02 (0211 and 0212) of ASOC (ABS 2008b).
- Robbery—*the unlawful taking of property, without consent, accompanied by force or threat of force*. In this study, episodes of robbery were identified for any offence recorded within subdivision 06 (0611 and 0612) of ASOC (ABS 2008b).
- Other theft—as *the taking of another person's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft*. This offence includes such crimes as pick pocketing, bag snatching, stealing (including shoplifting), theft from a motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories or petrol, theft of stock/domestic animals and theft of non-motorised vehicles/boats/aircraft/bicycles. It does not include the theft of a motor vehicle itself. In this study, episodes of other theft were identified for any offence recorded within subdivision 08 (0813 to 0841) of ASOC (ABS 2008b).

In order to ensure comparability with ABS-derived average victimisation rates, each jurisdiction provided victimisation records consistent with data provided to ABS, with one exception:

One nuance of the robbery data lies in the definition of a victim. The ABS determines a victim of robbery on the basis of property ownership; that is, a person or organisation is considered a victim of robbery if they incur a loss of property and that if the

> robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (ie the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken (ABS 2010a: 111).

Given the focus in this study was on international students as victims, where an international student was present at the time of a robbery they were counted as a victim. An examination by the AIC

of duplicate incidents of robbery that potentially involved secondary victims revealed that this was only an issue in a small number of cases and the impact of this on the rate of robbery of international students was likely to be negligible.

Population estimation

Much of the analysis in this report is undertaken using annual rates of victimisation per 1,000 of relevant population. That is, the number of incidents of crime victimisation each year is divided by the known population for that year and multiplied by a common denominator (1,000). This standardisation ensures that the prevalence of victimisation is comparable between samples and over time, net of the effect of population differences.

The calculation of a crude victimisation rate is relatively straightforward using ABS recorded crime victim data, since the only available population estimates are from the Australian Census. In this study, the recorded number of crime victimisation incidents and the Australian Census annual population estimates were used, with separate annual estimates identified for each jurisdiction, by age and gender (ABS 2006).

For the international student victim database, however, the calculation of victimisation rates was somewhat complicated by the highly variable and short-term nature of the international student education sector. Across the year, the population of students studying within a jurisdiction fluctuated with the arrival of new students and the departure (or movement to an alternate visa type) of completed students. In the absence of a single estimate a number of possible options were canvassed in this study.

First, an estimate of the total number of students studying in each jurisdiction at any time throughout the year was calculated, irrespective of how long each student was actually living/studying in that jurisdiction. Though a true count of the cumulative number of unique students living in a jurisdiction throughout the year, this estimate would produce the largest of all possible options since it fails to account for the reality that not all students spend a full 365 days living and studying with their jurisdiction. For example, some may have finished their studies in January (after only 1 month in the relevant year) and returned home shortly after; others may have started their studies in October and arrived in Australia shortly before. These students—those who spent less than a full 365 days living in Australia for the relevant year—were not 'at risk' of victimisation for the entire year in which they were counted, yet they would be treated as such under this simple annual population count. Further, this estimate includes no procedure for standardisation, meaning that the estimates may be biased against countries with a greater tendency towards short-term study arrangements. Overall, this method was rejected as counting short-term students as whole units within the relevant population would inflate the denominator and consequently deflate the rates of victimisation.

A second method, consistent with ABS population estimates, was developed using a census date. In this method, a single date (8 August) was chosen as the census date and all persons known to be living within each jurisdiction on that date were counted as the 'at-risk' population. The underlying assumption was that the population living within a jurisdiction on the census date would represent an average of the fluctuations in the population across the entire year. 'Census date' population estimation is a common method used in social and criminological research, including the AIC's *National Police Custody Survey* (Taylor & Bareja 2005) and *Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program* (Richards & Lyneham 2010).

Despite its simplicity, the census date population estimates were not used in this study. A test of their reliability (ie the extent to which they represented the population average) was performed comparing six randomly selected census dates in each annual period. The results illustrated that no single census date (including 8 August) provided a reasonable estimate of the 'at-risk' population average across the year. Further, it was found that the bias associated with any single census date was distributed unevenly between the five source countries and across each of the five years, limiting the reliability of both the time series and between-country comparisons.

It was therefore decided to determine the annual 'at-risk population' by a third method, based on the number of days each student was known to be studying within each jurisdiction each year. The sum across all students in the relevant year therefore represented the total number of 'at-risk' days. Dividing by 365 yielded a standardised estimate of the number of full-year students. Under this method, students who lived in a jurisdiction for only part of the year contributed to only part of the final population estimate. For example, a student that studied for six months in 2005 and six months in 2006 would contribute 180 'at-risk' days (or 0.5 full-year persons) in each of the two years, respectively. Despite being mathematically intensive, this method provided the best mid-point for a highly variable population. It also standardised the population estimation procedure for each of the five source countries and across each of the five annual periods, improving comparability.

Weighting

It became apparent during the early stages of data analysis that significant gender and age differences existed between the five source countries in each state and territory (see jurisdictional summaries). Further, the general age and gender profile of students differed significantly from the profile of the broader population for which the jurisdictional recorded crime rates were calculated. Without some adjustment, these differences would be likely to have significant implications for the comparability of the resulting estimates.

In New South Wales in 2005 for example, 67 percent of male Indian international students were aged between 20 and 24 years. This compared with 62 percent of male students from the People's Republic of China, 25 percent of male students from the Republic of Korea, 59 percent of male students from Malaysia and 41 percent of male students from the United States. The combined average of males aged 20–24 years was 51 percent. By contrast, according to ABS population figures, males aged between 20 and 24 years comprised only 16 percent of all males living in Australia aged between 15 and 45 years. It is clear from this data that male international students were disproportionally younger than the overall Australian population in New South Wales and that Indian male students were the youngest student population of all five source countries.

To correct for this bias, data weights were calculated as proportional to the average age and gender distribution across each of the five source countries. These weights, easily conceptualised as multipliers, help to realign each of the respective populations to an equal age and gender distribution, making between-country comparisons more reliable. In the example of New South Wales above, male students aged between 20 and 24 years comprised an average of 51 percent of all male international students studying in 2005. To readjust the data, those countries with a higher than average number of 20–24 year old males (India, the People's Republic of China and Malaysia) were weighted down within that age category, while those with a lower than average proportion were weighted up (Republic of Korea and the United States). Weights were proportional to the average such that Indian males aged between 20 and 24 years, for example, were given a final weight of 0.76 (51%/67%=0.76).

Once calculated for each age and gender combination in each jurisdiction, the weights were then used to multiply the crime victimisation counts to derive the final weighted victimisation rates per 1,000.

Statistical testing and confidence intervals

Conventional statistical testing is commonly used to identify the likelihood that differences between two groups in a sample of the population are true differences not influenced by sample bias, error or study design. Traditionally, the test level used in criminological and social science research implies that the probability of error in the sample estimate is less than five percent ($p<0.05$). That is, a difference between two groups is considered statistically significant if the same analysis, conducted on 100 different samples from the same population, would yield the same result more than 95 times.

The purpose of statistical testing, therefore, is to measure the extent that differences in a sample truly

exist in the larger population from which the sample was originally drawn. However, if the estimates themselves are derived from an examination of the whole population in question, then statistical testing is redundant. This is because differences within and between groups in the whole population are true differences, not subject to sampling or research design error (de Vaus 2002).

In the present study, victimisation data was collected for the entire known student population in each jurisdiction, not a sample of each population. Further, the ABS recorded crime data for which comparisons are made in each jurisdiction are also whole population estimates. As such, differences in the rate of victimisation between the five source countries and the comparative jurisdictional populations are actual differences not likely to have been influenced by the probability of sampling error or design bias. For these reasons, conventional statistical testing is not used in this study.

In lieu of conventional tests, victimisation rates are presented in this report with both upper and lower bound confidence intervals. A confidence interval represents the upper and lower limits of the point estimate, taking into account the possibility that (despite being whole population analysis) some error may have been introduced during the extraction, collation and coding of the relevant data—a common problem in criminological research generally.

The confidence intervals used in this study are calculated using the Poisson distribution—an alternative to the normal distribution that is specifically designed for count variables where the number of events over a fixed time interval is assumed to occur at random, independently across time and at a constant rate. Count variables (ie the number of incidents of victimisation) have a number of special properties that do not meet the standard assumptions of the normal distribution. In particular, count variables and their associated rates are bounded at zero, meaning that they cannot enter into the negative parameter space. In the present study for example, there cannot be -1 incidents of victimisation, nor can there be a rate of -1 incidents per 1,000 of the population. The Poisson distribution is among the more commonly used alternatives that accounts for these special properties.

The formula used for the calculation of Poisson confidence intervals is:

$$Y_l = \frac{X^2_{2Y,\alpha/2}}{2}$$

$$Y_u = \frac{X^2_{2(Y+1),1-\alpha/2}}{2}$$

where Y is the number of events, Y_l and Y_u are the lower and upper limits of Y, respectively, and X^2n,a is the chi square quartile for the upper tail probability with n degrees of freedom. Statistical proofs for the relationship between the Poisson and chi square distributions are described elsewhere (Ulm 1990).

In this study, confidence intervals are a useful tool for examining the differences between whole population samples, taking into account the likelihood that some errors may exist in the data collection, extraction and manipulation phases of the research. Where two population estimates are different and where their respective confidence intervals do not overlap, these differences are interpreted as having a high degree of statistical reliability (95%), that is, to be real differences. Alternatively, where two population estimates are different but where their respective confidence intervals overlap, the differences are interpreted as not sufficiently reliable to draw conclusions about the real differences between the populations in question.

Finally, as implied from the formula above, it is important to remember that the width of a confidence interval is dependent on the size of the population from which the estimate is drawn. Small populations yield large confidence intervals since the reliability of an estimate increases as the size of the probable influence of error decreases. This has particular implications for smaller jurisdictions (Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania), as well as the source countries that have relatively small populations. The AIC has been conservative in drawing conclusions as a result of these data limitations.

In addition to confidence intervals, relative standard errors (RSEs) are used to indicate point estimates (rates) that are considered statistically unreliable. An RSE measures the relationship between the rate's standard error and the rate itself. Where the standard error is equal to 25 percent or more of the estimate (RSE>=.25), the rate is indicated accordingly.

Limitations

This research into the victimisation experience of international students is the first of its kind in Australia to use an Australian Government agency database (DIAC) in a complex data matching procedure to conduct population-level analysis of crime victimisation rates across state/territory jurisdictions. There are a number of limitations to this study that must be taken into consideration when interpreting the results.

Recorded crime victimisation

Crime victimisation is notoriously difficult to measure for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that the two most common methods (administrative data collections and self-report surveys) are subject to a number of limitations which affect their reliability and generalisability.

Administrative data (typically police data) pertain only to those incidents of crime that have been *detected by, or willingly reported* to the police. These reports may come from bystanders or police personnel who witness a crime take place, but more often than not come from the victims of the crimes themselves. In any case, it is widely recognised that administrative data collections are underestimates of the true nature and extent of victimisation because a sizable proportion of all victimisation that occurs in Australia is never reported to the police[iii].

Exactly how much crime goes unreported is subject to some considerable debate; however, the most recent results from the ABS *Crime Victimisation Survey* shows that only 39 percent of those who had been a victim of assault in the last 12 months reported to the police on the last occasion (ABS 2010c). Further, only 29 percent of self-reported robbery victims and 23 percent of those who had been the victim of physical threats reported the offences to police.

Further, not only does the probability of reporting vary by offence type, but it is also likely to be influenced by the nature of the offence and the characteristics of the victim. Domestic or intimate partner violence is one notable example of where the nature of an assault (ie the involvement of a closely related perpetrator) is likely to influence a victim's willingness to report to the police. Other studies have found that victims are less likely to report to the police if they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the incident or if they themselves were involved in some illegal activity (eg Sweeney & Payne 2011).

Of particular importance to this study are the various cultural barriers that may affect differential crime reporting rates among international students and how these differences may affect the reliability of the comparisons used in this report. Language is an obvious example, where some international students may be less inclined to report to the police because of concerns they will not be able to clearly articulate what had happened. Others have suggested that students from certain countries may be more inclined to report a crime to their respective high commission or embassy, instead of the police, because of local customs or practices in their home country (C Nyland personal communication 2010).

In reality, many of the possible factors influencing reporting rates have not yet been, nor can they be, tested in this study. As is the case with all such recorded crime victimisation studies, the current study is only able to analyse those crimes reported to the police. Thus, the results must be interpreted with the knowledge that under-reporting exists and that the rate of under-reporting may vary between each of the five source countries and between international students generally and the broader jurisdictional population as a whole.

Data matching

Underpinning the reliability of the results presented in this study is the quality of the data matching procedures used to extract victimisation records. Although significant effort was made to ensure that the extraction procedures employed by each jurisdictional police agency were comparable, in reality, differences in system and operational procedures have the potential to introduce some jurisdictional variance that may limit the reliability of between jurisdictional comparisons.

Further, as illustrated earlier, Soundex was used as an important tool to aid in the identification of victimisation records for persons whose names had been misspelled or mis-entered. The use of Soundex

was justified on the basis that foreign names are those with the highest likelihood of data entry errors and that the failure to identify these records may have inadvertently resulted in lower than actual victimisation rates.

However, it is important to note that the use of Soundex may introduce other issues that, although unable to be quantified, should be considered when interpreting these results. In particular, it is not entirely clear whether Soundex is equally reliable for foreign spoken names whose phonetic structure differs from English spoken names. Further, it is not clear whether any such bias, if it exists, relates more or less to specific names and languages such that the reliability of Soundex may have significantly differed between the five source countries included in this study.

In the absence of any reliable test for such a bias, the benefits derived from the use of Soundex were considered to outweigh the potential disadvantages. Nevertheless, it is important to recognise that no administrative data matching procedure is 100 percent accurate and that this study, like all others of its kind, seeks to maximise reliability by finding the point at which false negatives (records that are missed) and false positives (records that are incorrectly matched) are both likely to be minimised.

Unobserved heterogeneity

In an effort to maximise the comparability of victimisation rates for each of the separate source countries and jurisdictional population averages, results have been presented separately for males and females, and weighted proportional to the average of the student age distributions in each year. Although these efforts are likely to have mediated the impact of some demographic bias, there may still be other unobserved differences existing between the samples that may influence the results. Some of these differences might include marital status, access to financial resources and employment history, just to name a few.

These differences, commonly referred to as 'unobserved heterogeneity', are many and varied and exist in all research studies. They serve as an important reminder that even after all possible controls are applied differences may still exists between samples because of something that remains unobserved in the data.

In this study, since gender and age are controlled, differences in the rate of victimisation may be used to infer differential risk associated with a person's race. However, it is critical that such a conclusion be considered carefully in the context of unobserved factors, other than race itself, which may exert greater influence on victimisation. Routine activities theory, for example, has earlier been discussed as one of the more relevant criminological explanations of international student victimisation. According to the theory, it is possible to hypothesise that where and what type of employment a person undertakes is likely to influence their risk of victimisation. If there are unobserved differences in average employment status of students from different countries, and if these differences aren't controlled, then it is possible that the 'race' effect is partly due to difference in employment, rather than physical appearance or cultural practices.

Operational and other data recording bias

It is likely that some of the data collected during this project is subject to operational and other data recording biases, which may or may not affect the consistency of the data and the subsequent interpretation of the results.

Incident locations, for example, may be subject to differential recording practices depending on local or state protocols, or may be otherwise influenced by differential recording between different police officers within a jurisdiction. Where one officer might record the robbery of a taxi driver as an 'on the street' offence, another might record it as 'in a taxi'. Moreover, where a victim reports to the police over the phone or in person sometime after the incident occurred, what subsequently gets reported as the location and time of the incident might be influenced by the victim's ability to recall their experience in the same detail that would be evidenced for offences that are investigated by the police shortly after the incident occurred.

Further, recording bias may also occur when recording the victim details for offences occurring at service stations or taxis, where the attendant/driver happens to be a foreign student but the victim may be the owner. Finally, there is any number of possible issues that contribute to the consistency and accuracy of police victimisation data in general. These issues affect all research of this kind and are not specific to this study.

End notes

i An alternative method of random redistribution was considered; however, the bias introduced by such a process was unlikely to improve the reliability of the final results. Here, students with an unknown CRICOS number would be re-allocated to each of the eight states and territories according to the jurisdictional distribution of students with a known CRICOS number. In practice, 47 percent of South Korean students with an unknown CRICOS number would be randomly allocated into the NSW student population count because 47 percent of those with a known CRICOS number were from New South Wales. The basic assumption of this random redistribution is the absence of any jurisdictional bias between those with and without a CRICOS number. However, since the CRICOS number is institutionally unique, it is probable that missing data pertains to specific institutions in specific locations and therefore, the assumption of equality in distributions is likely to be spurious. Moreover, throughout this report some effort is made to apply population weightings for comparative analysis. These weightings are based on age and gender distributions which, as illustrated later, are not equal between each of the five source countries. The random redistribution of missing cases would not adequately account for these variations and likely bias the results.

ii The number of sexual assault cases over the period 2004–10 involving students was approximately 200. The low number of reported cases and the use of ABS offence classification prevented comparative analysis.

iii Self-report surveys are a useful alternative in that they typically ask respondents to report if and how often they have experienced a particular crime type, irrespective of whether they reported the incident to the police. However, such surveys are not only expensive to run, they take longer to generate results and are difficult to target to minority populations (including international students). Each of the various methods used to interview respondents (telephone interviews, drop and collect, online surveys) have issues that ultimately limit the final analysis (see de Vaus 2002).

National summary of findings

The student sample

Between 2005 and 2009, 418,294 international students from five countries (India, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and United States) arrived to study in Australia. This included students who had arrived before, but were continuing their studies in 2005, as well those who commenced study in Australia at any time between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2009. For the purpose of this section, each student is counted only once irrespective of how long they remained studying in Australia. Over the five years to 2009, the number of international students arriving to study in Australia was greatest from the People's Republic of China (n=166,034, 40%), followed by India (n=125,423, 30%), the Republic of Korea (n=51,939, 12%), the United States (n=38,430, 9%) and Malaysia (n=36,468, 9%).

Overall, the annual number of international students increased by 28 percent from 69,954 in 2005 to 89,674 in 2009, although the highest number in any single year was 95,553 (in 2008; see Table 6). The overall increase in the number of international students was the product of a substantial increase in the number of students from India, which more than doubled between 2005 (n=14,204) and 2009 (n=29,594; see also Figure 3). Students from the United States were also substantially higher in 2009 (n=8,642) compared with 2005 (n=1,369), although this increase was not linear. Instead, the number of students from the United States increased substantially in 2006 (n=9,878) and has been slowly declining since then.

Finally, 2008 was the year in which the number of students arriving to study in Australia peaked, with the number declining by six percent in 2009. This decline was driven primarily by a substantial decrease in the number of students from India (down by 18%) the Republic of Korea (down by 16%) and the United States (down by 6%). Conversely, the number of students from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia increased against trend between 2008 and 2009 (up by 7% and 8% respectively).

Just over half of all international students commencing study in Australia between 2005 and 2009 were male (55%); however, this result was biased by a significantly disproportionate number of male students from India (74% of all Indian students; see Figure 4). For each of the other four countries, females studying in Australia outnumbered their male counterparts. For example, 53 percent of students from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea were female; 47 percent were male. For the United States, 61 percent of students were female and 39 percent were male.

Table 6 International students arriving in Australia by year, gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09 (n)

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	11,974	17,407	4,114	4,421	659	38,575
2006	15,406	15,199	6,189	3,740	3,805	44,339
2007	20,587	13,719	5,004	2,918	3,662	45,890
2008	25,327	15,589	4,821	3,111	3,551	52,399
2009	19,197	16,684	4,133	3,584	3,455	47,053
Total	92,491	78,598	24,261	17,774	15,132	228,256
(Total valid)	(89,779)	(79,530)	(14,014)	(18,718)	(14,727)	(216,768)
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	2,230	19,326	4,606	4,507	710	31,379
2006	3,406	16,570	7,367	3,888	6,073	37,304
2007	6,014	14,790	5,805	3,263	5,708	35,580
2008	10,885	17,789	5,407	3,453	5,620	43,154
2009	10,397	18,961	4,493	3,583	5,187	42,621
Total	32,932	87,436	27,678	18,694	23,298	190,038
(Total valid)	(31,415)	(87,671)	(15,837)	(19,125)	(22,243)	(176,291)
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	14,204	36,733	8,720	8,928	1,369	69,954
2006	18,812	31,769	13,556	7,628	9,878	81,643
2007	26,601	28,509	10,809	6,181	9,370	81,470
2008	36,212	33,378	10,228	6,564	9,171	95,553
2009	29,594	35,645	8,626	7,167	8,642	89,674
Total	125,423	166,034	51,939	36,468	38,430	418,294
(Total valid)	(121,194)	(167,201)	(29,851)	(37,843)	(36,970)	(393,059)

Note: Valid students are those with a valid CRICOS number

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

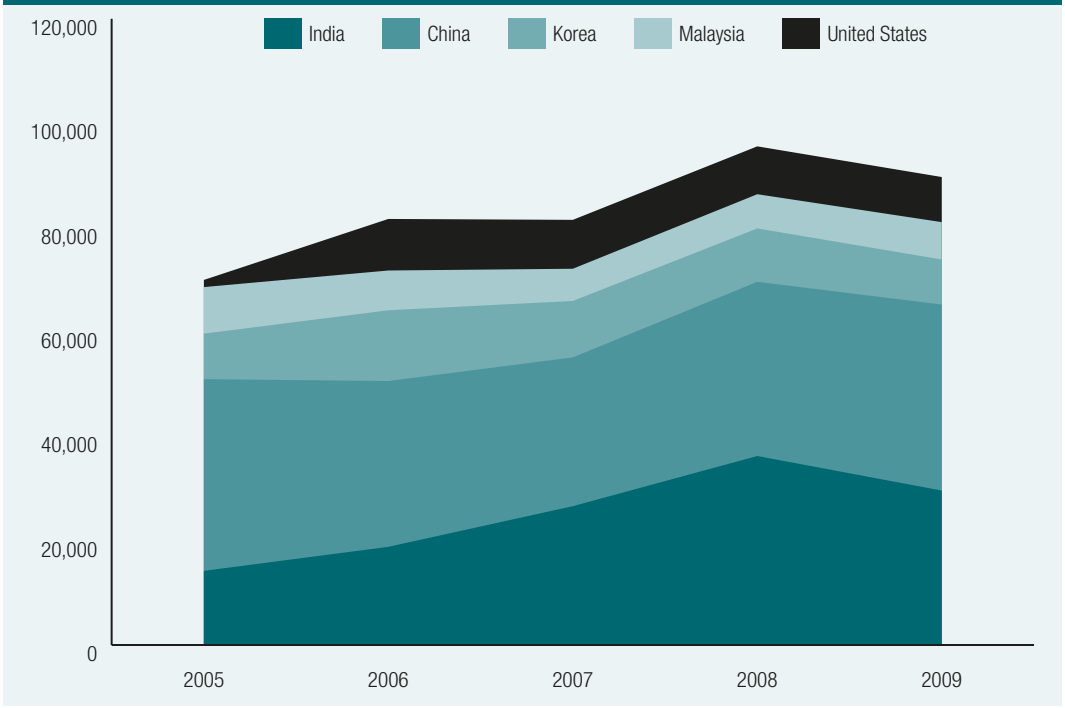
More than half of all students studying in Australia were aged between 20 and 24 years (56%). A further one in four (26%) were aged between 25 and 34 years, while 17 percent were aged between 15 and 19 years. Only a small fraction of international students (2%) were 35 years or older at commencement of their studies.

Some notable age differences existed between the five countries. In particular, a greater number students aged between 15 and 19 years were from the People's Republic of China (24%) than from the United States (10%) or India (7%; see Figure 5).

Conversely, a greater proportion of students from the Republic of Korea (43%) and India (37%) were aged between 25 and 34 years. Students from the Republic of Korea, in particular, were disproportionately older than students from any of the other four countries, having as many as 51 percent of students aged 25 years or older.

Overall, the findings suggest that students from China, Malaysia and the United States were, on average, younger than their counterparts from India and the Republic of Korea.

Figure 3 Annual international students arriving to study in Australia by year and nationality, all states, 2005–09 (n)

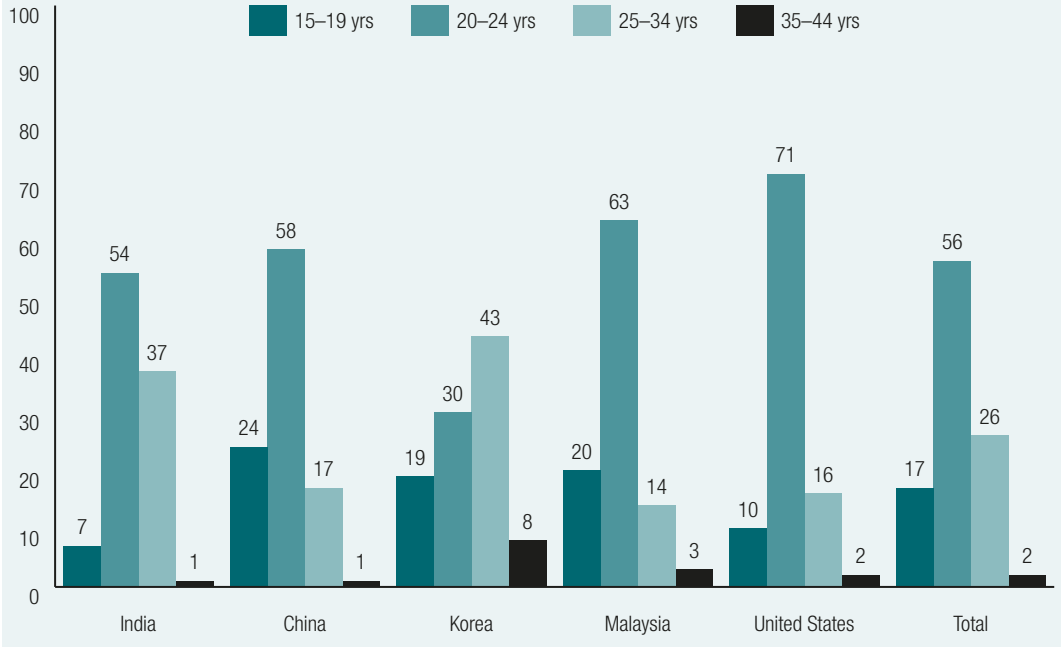


Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Figure 4 Gender distribution by nationality, all states, 2005–09 (%)

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Figure 5 Age distribution by nationality, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The vast majority of all students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009 commenced study at an institution located in either New South Wales (35%) or Victoria (34%; see Figure 6). A further 14 percent commenced their studies in Queensland, while seven percent commenced in South Australia and six percent in Western Australia. Tasmania (3%), the Australian Capital Territory (2%) and the Northern Territory (1%) had the lowest number of international students, comprising a combined total of just six percent of all students across the five year period (see Table 7). Note that the combined sum of the jurisdictional student numbers is lower than the total student numbers presented earlier because jurisdictional identification was only possible for students with a valid CRICOS number.

However, the jurisdictional distribution of students was not equally divided between each of the five countries (see Figure 7). New South Wales, for example, accommodated a disproportionately larger share of students from the Republic of Korea (47%), the People's Republic of China (42%) and the United States (42%). Victoria, by contrast, accommodated a larger than average share of students from India (49%).

In Figure 8, a breakdown is provided of the nationality of students across each state and territory. The results confirm that Chinese students made up the single largest student group in New South Wales (51%), followed by Indian (23%) and US students (11%). In Victoria, Indian students (44%) outnumbered Chinese students (38%); whereas in Queensland, Chinese and Indian students comprised roughly equal proportions (31% and 30%, respectively). In South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, Chinese students outnumbered all other student groups. In the Northern Territory, although the student numbers were very small, Indian students comprised the largest proportion (44%).

Identifying and measuring victimisation

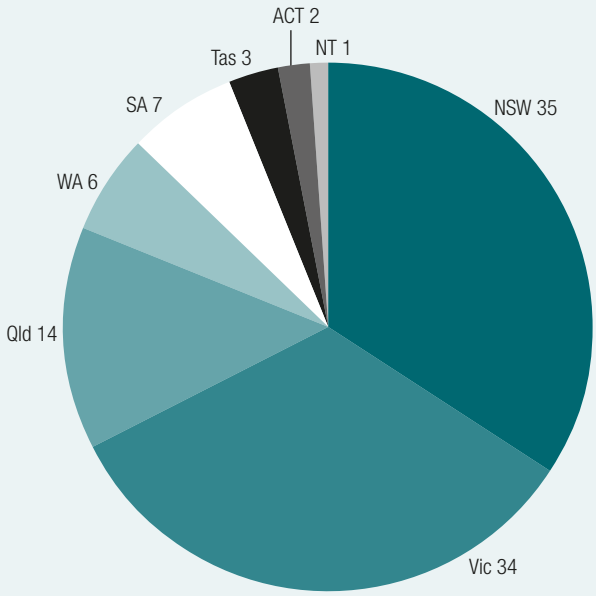
As outlined in the *Methodology*, a comprehensive name and date of birth search across police victimisation databases yielded a total of 23,732 records of offences against primary student visa

Table 7 Annual students arriving to study in Australia by gender, state and nationality, 2005–09 (n)

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
NSW	23,482	33,392	6,369	2,734	6,216	72,193
Vic	44,387	24,009	2,436	6,647	2,207	79,686
Qld	11,466	7,593	2,995	1,850	4,318	28,222
WA	4,234	4,018	943	3,211	1,143	13,549
SA	4,836	5,747	650	1,708	397	13,338
Tas	667	2,684	391	2,174	201	6,117
ACT	590	2,032	225	382	228	3,457
NT	117	55	5	12	17	206
Total	89,779	79,530	14,014	18,718	14,727	216,768
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
NSW	7,734	37,025	7,662	2,873	9,374	64,668
Vic	14,929	26,483	2,491	6,840	3,145	53,888
Qld	4,891	9,726	3,419	2,059	6,973	27,068
WA	1,414	3,798	944	3,440	1,665	11,261
SA	2,070	6,569	812	2,242	518	12,211
Tas	99	1,919	251	1,293	195	3,757
ACT	227	2,079	255	358	345	3,264
NT	51	72	3	20	28	174
Total	31,415	87,671	15,837	19,125	22,243	176,291
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
NSW	31,216	70,417	14,031	5,607	15,590	136,861
Vic	59,316	50,492	4,927	13,487	5,352	133,574
Qld	16,357	17,319	6,414	3,909	11,291	55,290
WA	5,648	7,816	1,887	6,651	2,808	24,810
SA	6,906	12,316	1,462	3,950	915	25,549
Tas	766	4,603	642	3,467	396	9,874
ACT	817	4,111	480	740	573	6,721
NT	168	127	8	32	45	380
Total	121,194	167,201	29,851	37,843	36,970	393,059

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

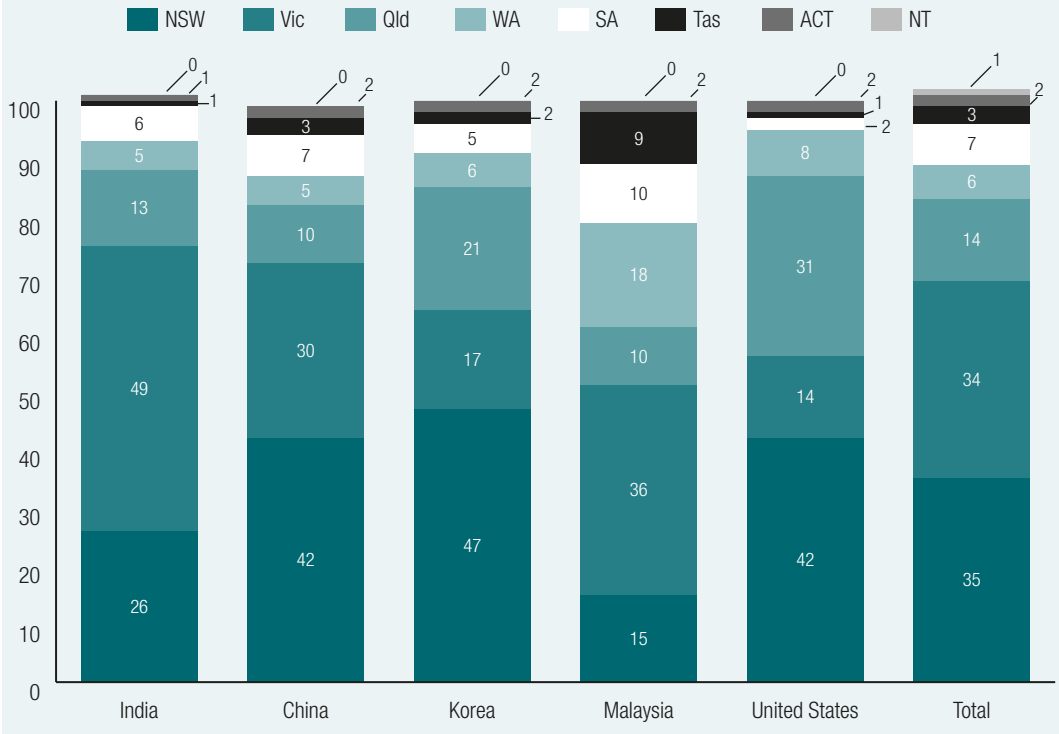
Figure 6 Jurisdictional distribution of primary student visa holders, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

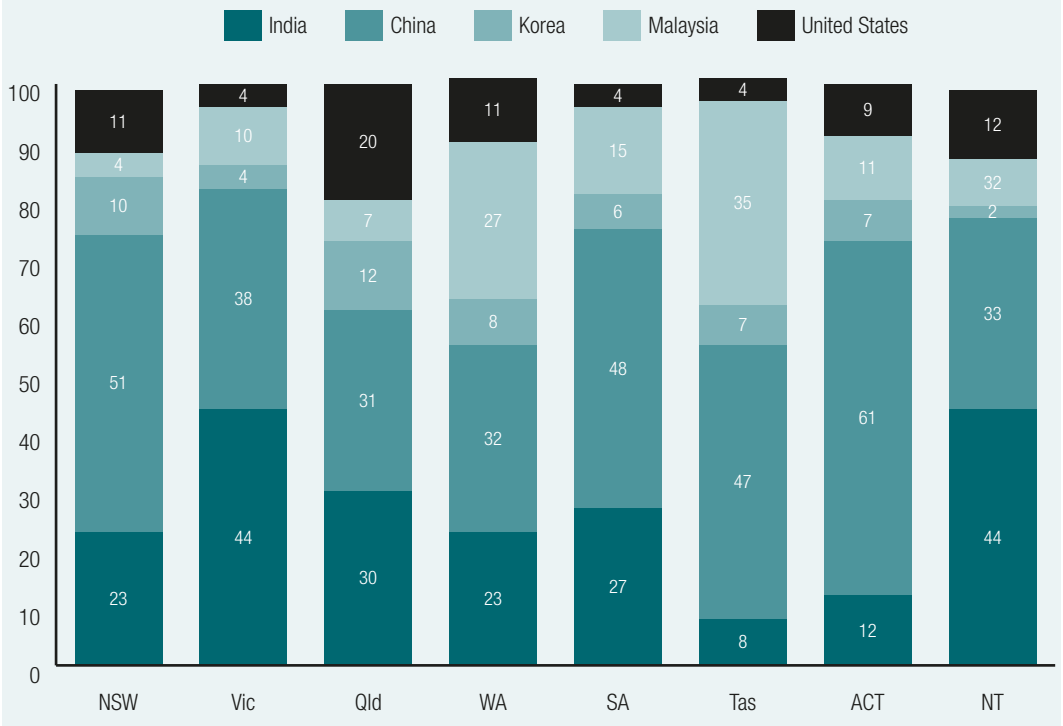
Figure 7 Jurisdictional distribution by nationality, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Figure 8 Nationality distribution by state, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

holders between 2005 and 2009. Of these records, a proportion were later identified as ineligible for analysis, including duplicate records or records that were incorrectly selected during the application of Soundex in the matching process. Further, some records were for offence types (disorderly conduct, breaches, traffic and driving offences) which could not be reasonably counted as incidents of victimisation based solely on the offence description alone and were therefore excluded. Finally, a number of offence types (eg sex and fraud offences) were excluded because sample sizes and offence numbers were insufficient to conduct reliable comparative analysis at a jurisdictional level. Of the remaining data, three key offence types—assault, robbery and other theft—were chosen for comparative analysis. In all, the final database contained 13,204 unique victims (3% of all students) who reported a total of 14,855 records of assault (n=3,201), robbery (n=3,206) and other theft (n=8,440).

Experience of assault

Assault is defined by the ABS as the *direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats*. It excludes sexual assault. In this study, episodes of assault were identified for any offence recorded within subdivision 02 (0211 and 0212) of ASOC (ABS 2008b).

The findings for assault, including the number of identified episodes of victimisation, as well as the estimated rates per 1,000 of the population, are provided separately for each jurisdiction in the chapters that follow. National comparisons of assault data are not provided in this report for reasons identified in the *Methodology*. In brief, it is the generally accepted view that assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons.

In lieu of comparative analyses between the states and territories, jurisdictional summaries examine *intra*-jurisdictional trends in assault by comparing the estimated rates per 1,000 for each student group (by nationality) and the weighted state population average. Weights are used to minimise impact of age differences between each of the five student groups, together with the population average in each state.

Differences in the victimisation rates are assessed using 95 percent Poisson confidence intervals. The difference between two point estimates (rates) is considered statistically reliable where the confidence intervals for each estimate do not overlap. In many cases, the inability to identify statistically significant differences is due to the large confidence intervals surrounding estimates with small sample sizes.

In Table 8, a summary is provided of the jurisdictional findings for 2009. Arrows are provided as an indication of statistically reliable differences, while their direction indicates the nature of the difference. For instances where the rate of assault victimisation was significantly different to the state average in 2009, additional information is provided in parentheses to indicate the number of years (between 2005 and 2009) in which that statistical difference was evident. In New South Wales, for example, the rate of assault among male students from India was significantly lower than for males of the same age across New South Wales in 2009. Further, the rate was statistically lower in all five years between 2005 and 2009—represented as ↓(5).

As an overall national summary:

- *New South Wales*—Rates of assault among all student groups were significantly lower than the relevant weighted state average in 2009. These findings were generally consistent across the five years between 2005 and 2009. The rate of assault among Indian students (both males and females), although lower than the state average, was significantly higher than for Chinese or Korean students.
- *Victoria*—Rates of assault among all student groups were significantly lower than the relevant weighted state average in 2009. The exception was for male students from the United States, where the rate of assault was not significantly different. For most student groups, these lower rates were generally consistent across most years between 2005 and 2009. The exception was for Indian male students, for which the rate of victimisation was only lower in the most recent year (2009) but equal to the state average in the four preceding years. The rate of assault among Indian students (both males and females) was significantly higher than for Chinese, Korean and Malaysian students.
- *Queensland*—Rates of assault among male students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States were significantly lower than the relevant weighted state average in 2009 and were on a par or significantly lower in the other four years. For Chinese and Indian male students, the rate of assault was not significantly different from the population average over the five years. For female students, rates of assault in 2009 were lower for those from India, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia, but not significantly different for females from the United States.

  Indian and Chinese male students had a higher rate of assault in 2009 than their male counterparts from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia or the United States. In trend terms, the rate of assault among male Chinese students significantly increased over the five years, whereas the rate was generally stable for the other four countries. Female students from the United States had a rate of assault equal to the population average, but significantly higher than for females from the other four countries.

  South Australia—Rates of assault among most student groups were significantly lower than the relevant weighted state average in 2009. The exception was for male students from India and male and female students from Malaysia and the United States where the rate of assault was not significantly different. Between-country comparisons indicated that Indian male students had a higher assault rate then their Chinese counterparts. No other significant differences existed between the countries.

Table 8 National summary of assault rates by gender, nationality and state, 2009

		Weighted state average		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Trend (2005–09)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NSW	India	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	↑	↑	↑	↑	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	↓	~	~	~
	Korea	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	↓ (4)	↓ (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
Vic	India	↓ (1)	↓ (4)	↑	↑	↑	~	↑	↑	~	~	~	~
	China	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	↓ (4)	↓ (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	↓ (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
Qld	India	~	↓ (3)	~	~	↑	~	↑	~	↑	↓	~	~
	China	~	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	↑	~	↑	~	↑	↓	↑	~
	Korea	↓ (4)	↓ (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	↓	~	~
	Malaysia	↓ (4)	↓ (3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	↓	~	~
	United States	↓ (3)	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
SA	India	~	↓ (2)	↑	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	↓ (4)	↓ (4)	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	↓ (1)	↓ (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
WA	India	↓ (2)	↓ (2)	↑	↑	~	~	↑	↑	~	~	~	~
	China	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	↓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	↓ (4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	↑	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	↓ (5)	↓ (5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	↓ (2)	↓ (3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
Tas	India	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	↓ (4)	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	↓ (3)	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	↓ (4)	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
ACT	India	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	~	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~

↓ Statistically lower

↑ Statistically higher

~ No statistical difference

(n) The figure in parentheses beside the arrows indicates the number of years for which the significant finding (decrease/increase) holds

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

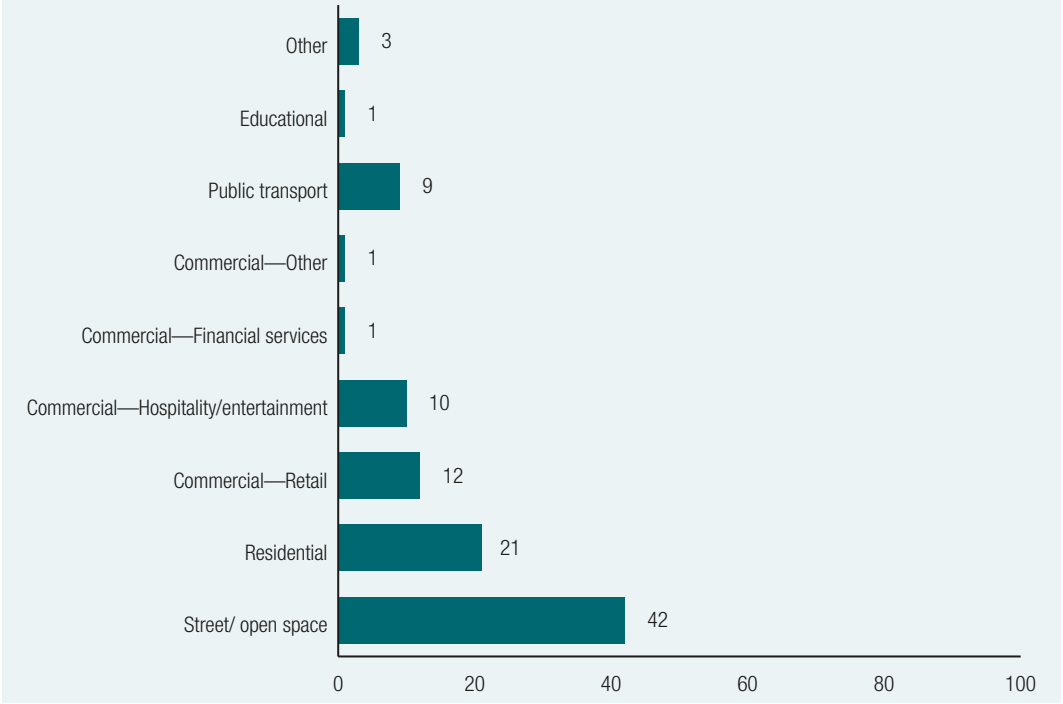
- *Western Australia*—Rates of assault among most student groups were significantly lower than the relevant weighted state average in 2009. The exception was for male students from the Republic of Korea where the rate of assault was not significantly different. Indian and US students had significantly lower rates than the state average for one other year, or had rates on a par with the state average.

  Between-country comparisons indicated that Indian male and female students had a higher assault rate than their Chinese or Malaysian counterparts.
- *Tasmania*—The small sample sizes limit comparative analysis in Tasmania; however, where differences exist for male students from Chinese, Malaysian and US students, the rates of assault were significantly lower than the relevant weighted state average in 2009. No differences could be identified between the different student groups.
- *Australian Capital Territory*—The small sample sizes limit comparative analysis in the Australian Capital Territory. No significant differences were found when comparing with the state average or between countries.

Location of assault

The location, as recorded by the attending police officer, was extracted for each incident of assault. Combined data for all jurisdictions illustrated that for international students between 2005 and 2009, two in every five assaults (42%) occurred in an unspecified location on the street or in an open space (see Figure 9). A further 21 percent occurred at a residential location, 12 percent at a commercial (retail) location and 10 percent at a commercial (hospitality and entertainment) location. The latter category includes hotels, motels, nightclubs and

Figure 9 Location of assault offence, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

restaurants. Finally, approximately one in 10 incidents was recorded at, or in connection with, public transport facilities. This profile of assault was generally consistent with the profile of assault for the general population (ABS 2010).

A few notable differences were evident between students from different countries (see Table 9). Indian male students were more likely to have been assaulted at a commercial (retail) location (16%) compared with Malaysian (9%), Chinese (9%), Korean (4%) and US (4%) students. Similarly, Indian male students were more likely to have been assaulted on or around public transport facilities (12%) compared with Chinese (5%), Korean (5%), US (4%), or Malaysian (2%) students. Conversely, Indian students had proportionally fewer residential assaults compared with Chinese students.

Table 9 Location of assaults by gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	765	44	199	44	48	51	26	48	40	53
Residential	207	12	98	22	17	18	7	13	4	5
Commercial—Retail	279	16	42	9	4	4	5	9	3	4
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	178	10	45	10	13	14	11	20	19	25
Commercial—Financial services	1	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	1
Commercial—Other	26	2	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
Public transport	209	12	23	5	5	5	1	2	3	4
Educational	14	1	15	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Other	47	3	27	6	4	4	2	4	3	4
Total	1,726		454		94		54		76	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	27	19	80	28	18	29	15	60	17	49
Residential	94	65	152	53	33	52	6	24	5	14
Commercial—Retail	4	3	11	4	5	8	0	–	2	6
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	4	3	13	5	3	5	3	12	5	14
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	1	1	2	1	0	–	0	–	1	3
Public transport	12	8	14	5	2	3	0	–	1	3
Educational	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	–	2	6
Other	1	1	8	3	2	3	1	4	2	6
Total	144		272		63		25		35	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of assault

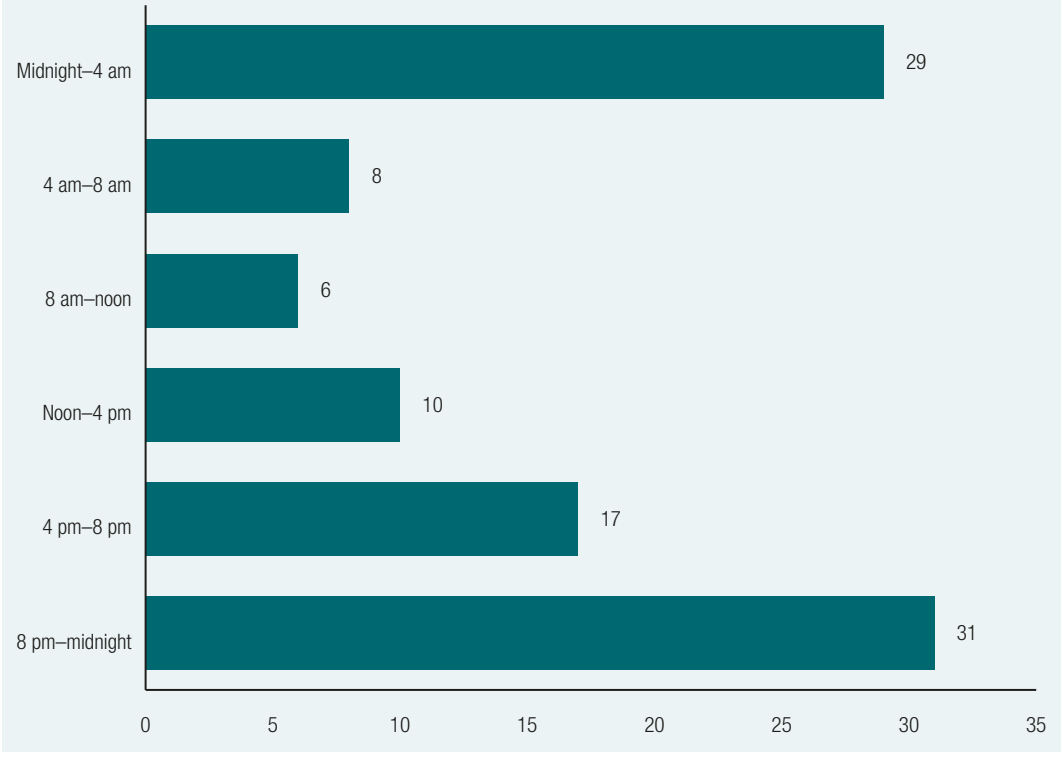
As with location, it was possible to profile assaults against international students by examining the time of day and day of week on which the assaults took place. For all international students who were assaulted between 2005 and 2009, most were assaulted in the evening hours between 8 pm and midnight (31%) and midnight and 4 am (29%; see Figure 10). Relatively few assaults occurred during the daytime hours between 8 am and 4 pm (16%) and the distribution of assaults across the week was relatively even, if not slightly skewed towards the weekend.

There were a few notable differences between countries:

- male students from the Republic of Korea were disproportionately more likely to be assaulted between 4 am and 8 am (21%);
- female students generally experienced more assaults during the daytime than males; and
- more than half of all male students from the United States (67%) were assaulted between the four hour period of midnight and 4 am. This was more than double that recorded for Indian (33%), Korean (26%) and Chinese (21%) students (see Table 10).

There was no notable difference between students from different countries in the distribution of incidents across the week (see Table 11). While no nationally comparative data on time of day and day of week of assaults is available, crime statistics published for Victoria (as an example) present a similar temporal pattern (Victoria Police 2009).

Figure 10 Time of day of assault offences, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 10 Time of day of assaults by gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	567	33	94	21	24	26	21	39	51	67
4 am–8 am	167	10	33	7	20	21	5	9	2	3
8 am–noon	63	4	27	6	7	7	1	2	1	1
Noon–4 pm	121	7	54	12	9	10	6	11	3	4
4 pm–8 pm	270	16	88	19	18	19	6	11	2	3
8 pm–midnight	538	31	161	35	16	17	15	28	17	22
Total	1,726		457		94		54		76	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	22	15	35	12	13	20	7	29	13	38
4 am–8 am	3	2	10	3	4	6	2	8	4	12
8 am–noon	26	18	43	15	2	3	0	–	1	3
Noon–4 pm	18	13	53	18	13	20	4	17	1	3
4 pm–8 pm	39	27	66	23	14	22	3	13	4	12
8 pm–midnight	36	25	85	29	18	28	8	33	11	32
Total	144		290		64		24		34	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 11 Day of week assaulted by gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	399	23	73	16	19	20	13	23	14	18
Monday	230	13	61	13	10	11	7	12	12	16
Tuesday	156	9	47	10	16	17	4	7	3	4
Wednesday	160	9	50	11	9	10	4	7	4	5
Thursday	166	10	53	12	5	5	6	11	14	18
Friday	238	14	64	14	17	18	16	28	14	18
Saturday	378	22	109	24	18	19	7	12	15	20
Total	1,722		457		94		57		76	

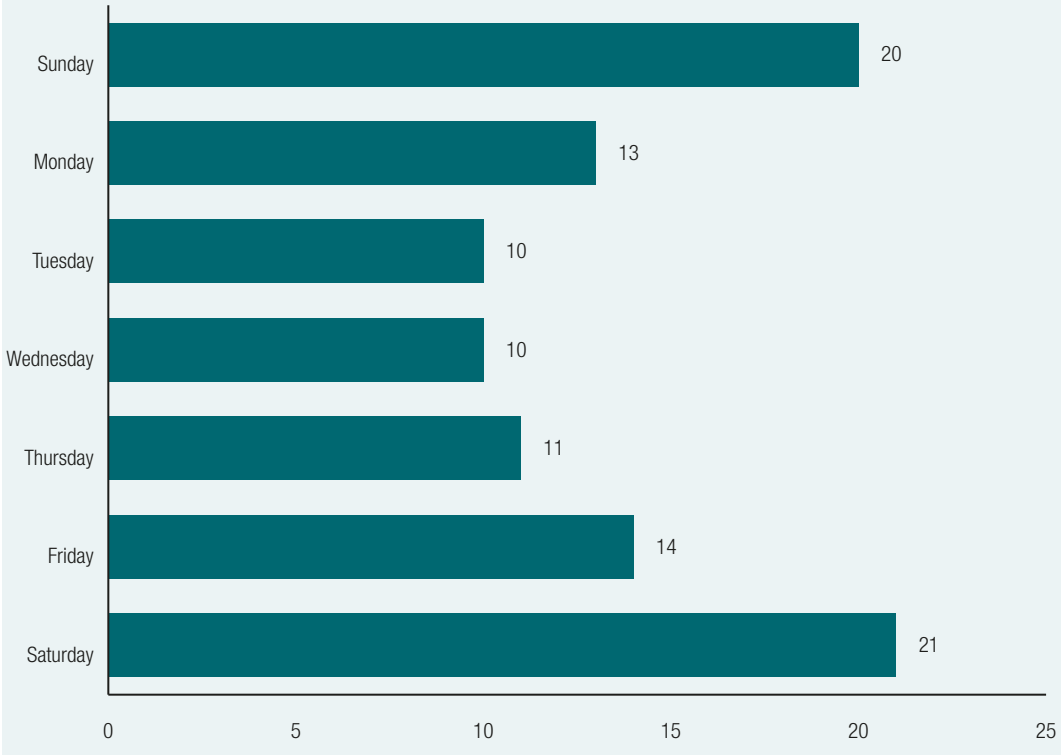
Table 11 (continued)

	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	23	16	38	13	14	22	4	16	9	26
Monday	18	13	43	15	9	14	5	20	0	0
Tuesday	15	10	44	15	7	11	1	4	6	17
Wednesday	18	13	37	13	6	10	2	8	1	3
Thursday	20	14	36	13	5	8	6	24	7	20
Friday	22	15	40	14	13	21	1	4	5	14
Saturday	28	19	50	17	9	14	6	24	7	20
Total	144		286		63		25		35	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Figure 11 Day of week assault offences, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of robbery

Robbery is defined by the ABS as *the unlawful taking of property, without consent, accompanied by force or threat of force*. In this study, episodes of robbery were identified for any offence recorded within subdivision 06 (0611 and 0612) of ASOC (ABS 2008b).

While persons or organisations can be the victims of robbery, this analysis for international students was focused on persons (not organisations); therefore, the rates of robbery are calculated based on the number of incidents for which *an individual* was the victim of robbery. This may mean that the difference in rates of robbery between international students and the state averages may actually be larger than those presented in this report. A summary of jurisdictional findings for 2009 is provided in Table 12.

As an overall national summary:

- *New South Wales*—Rates of robbery among most student groups were on par with the relevant weighted state average in 2009; these findings were generally consistent across the five years between 2005 and 2009. However, the rate of robbery among Indian students (both males and females), was significantly higher than the state average over this period.

  For Indian male students, the rate of robbery was significantly higher than for all other male students. For Indian females, the rate of robbery was significantly higher than for their counterparts from China and the United States.
- *Victoria*—Rates of robbery among most student groups were on par with the relevant weighted state average in 2009 and for the preceding four years. The exceptions were for male students from India where the rate of robbery was significantly higher and for male Chinese students whose rate of robbery was significantly lower than the state average in 2009. The male Indian student rate was also significantly higher than the rate for Chinese, Korean and Malaysian students. The rate of robbery among female students in Victoria was similar across populations in 2009 and the prior four years.
- *Queensland*—Rates of robbery among male students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States were on par with the relevant weighted state average in 2009 and for the prior four years. However, for Chinese (in 2009 and in 1 other year) and Indian male students (in 2009 and in 1 other year), the rate of robbery was significantly higher than for the population average. For all female student populations, rates of robbery in 2009 were on par with the state average. There were no significant differences between Indian (both male and female) students and students from the other four countries.
- *South Australia*—Rates of robbery among male students from China, Korea, Malaysia and the United States were not statistically different from the relevant weighted state averages in 2009 and for the four years prior. However, for male students from India (in 2009 and in two other years), the rate of robbery was higher than for the state average in those years. For all female students, rates of robbery between 2005 and 2009 were not statistically different from the relevant state averages. There were also no statistically significant differences between Indian (male and female) students and students from other countries.
- *Western Australia*—Rates of robbery among male students from most student groups were on par with the relevant weighted state average in 2009 and the other years. The exception was for male students from India where the rate of robbery was significantly higher than for the population average (in 2009 and 2 other years). For all female students, rates of robbery in 2009 and the other four years were on par with the state average. There were no significant differences between Indian (both male and female) students and students from the other four countries.
- *Tasmania*—The small sample sizes limit comparative analysis in Tasmania; however, where differences exist, they were found among female students from India who had a higher rate of robbery than the state average in 2009, a rate that was significantly higher than their Chinese counterparts. No differences could be identified between the different student groups.
- *Australian Capital Territory*—The small sample sizes limit comparative analysis in the Australian Capital Territory. No significant differences were found when comparing with the state average or between countries.

Table 12 National summary of robbery by gender nationality and state, 2009

		Weighted state average		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Trend (2005–09)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NSW	India	↑ (5)	↑ (3)	↑	↑	↑	~	↑	~	↑	↑	↓	~
	China	~	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	↓	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
Vic	India	↑ (5)	~	↑	~	↑	~	↑	~	~	~	~	~
	China	↓ (2)	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
Qld	India	↑ (2)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	↑ (2)	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
SA	India	↑ (2)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	~	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
WA	India	↑ (3)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	~	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
Tas	India	~	↑ (1)	~	↑	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	~	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
ACT	India	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	~	~	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	United States	~	~	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~

↓ Statistically lower

↑ Statistically higher

~ No statistical difference

(n) The figure in parentheses beside the arrows indicates the number of years for which the significant finding (decrease/increase) holds

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of robbery

The location, as recorded by the attending police officer, was extracted for each incident of robbery. When combined for all jurisdictions, it was found that for international students between 2005 and 2009, almost two in every three robberies (63%) occurred in an unspecified location on the street or in an open space (see Figure 12). A further 18 percent occurred at a commercial (retail) location, nine percent on or near public transport and four percent at a residential location. This profile of robbery is roughly consistent with the profile of robbery for the general population.

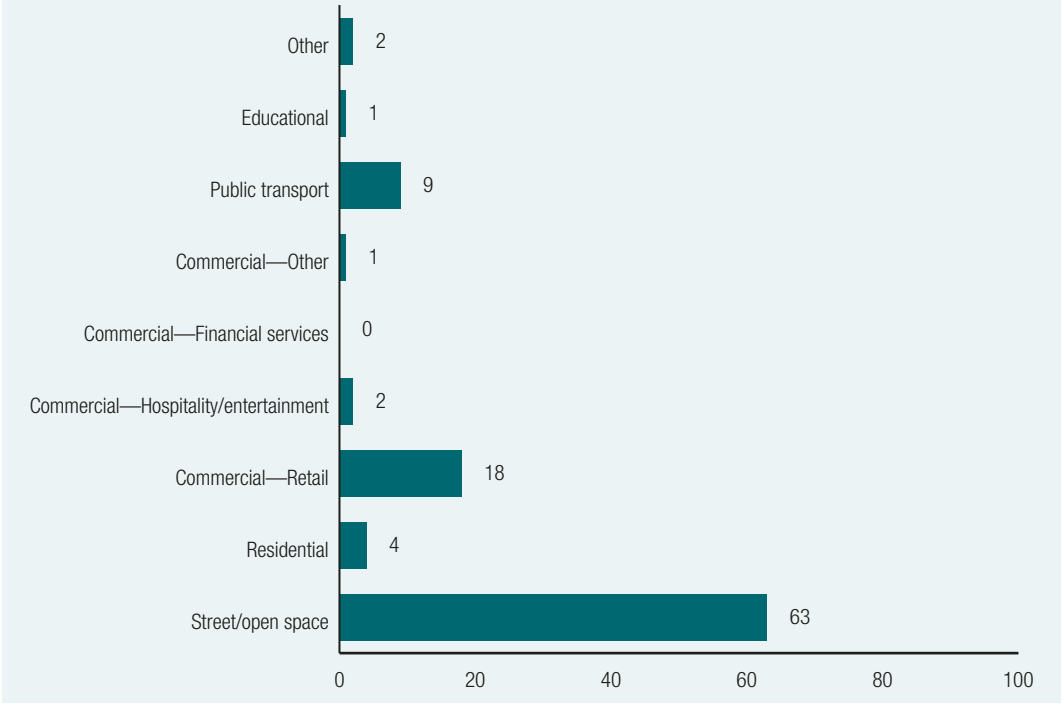
Only a few notable differences were evident between students from different countries (see Table 13). For example, Indian male students were more likely to have been the victim of robberies at a commercial (retail) location (24%) compared with Chinese (10%), Malaysian (4%), Korean (3%) and US (0%) students. Similarly, Indian male students were more likely to have been robbed on or around public transport facilities (12%) compared with Chinese (6%), Korean (6%), Malaysian (6%) or US (0%) students.

Conversely, Indian students had proportionally fewer street/open space robberies compared with all other student groups.

Location of commercial (retail) robberies

A breakdown of the specific locations classified under the commercial (retail) category revealed substantial differences between the student groups and Indian and Chinese students in particular (see Table 14). For almost two in every three (62%) Indian students who had been robbed at a commercial (retail) location (16% of all Indian student robbery victims), the incident took place at a service or petrol station. By comparison, only 12 percent of Chinese students who were robbed at a commercial location were robbed at a service or petrol station; Chinese students were more likely than Indian students to have been robbed at a shop or store (39% *cf* 12%) and slightly more likely to have been robbed at a 24 hour convenience store (17% *cf* 12%).

Figure 12 Location of robbery offences, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 13 Location of recorded robberies by gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	1,032	56	421	72	64	74	45	85	12	75
Residential	55	3	36	6	2	2	0	–	3	19
Commercial—Retail	447	24	61	10	3	3	2	4	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	31	2	11	2	4	5	1	2	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	3	1	1	1	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	12	1	2	–	0	–	1	2	0	–
Public transport	213	12	37	6	5	6	3	6	0	–
Educational	8	–	7	1	1	1	1	2	0	–
Other	38	2	10	2	6	7	0	–	1	6
Total	1,836		588		86		53		16	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	59	67	220	72	38	81	14	61	13	81
Residential	2	2	22	7	3	6	4	17	1	6
Commercial—Retail	12	14	29	10	1	2	1	4	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	3	3	6	2	2	4	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	4	5	3	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	4	5	18	6	1	2	4	17	0	–
Educational	0	–	2	1	2	4	0	–	1	6
Other	4	5	4	1	0	–	0	–	1	6
Total	88		305		47		23		16	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 14 Location of commercial (retail) robberies by nationality, all states, 2005–09

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Convenience store (24hr)	54	12	15	17	0	–	0	–	0	–
Service/petrol station	285	62	11	12	0	–	0	–	0	–
Shopping centre/complex	9	2	3	3	1	25	0	–	0	–
Shop/store	55	12	35	39	3	75	2	67	0	–
Other retail	54	12	25	28	0	–	1	33	0	–
Total	457		89		4		3		0	–

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 15 Time of day of robberies by gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09

Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	493	27	124	21	20	23	11	21	10	67
4 am–8 am	151	8	34	6	6	7	1	2	2	13
8 am–noon	58	3	18	3	6	7	3	6	0	–
Noon–4 pm	82	4	41	7	1	1	4	8	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	197	11	83	14	11	13	8	15	0	–
8 pm–midnight	855	47	288	49	42	49	26	49	3	20
Total	1,836		588		86		53		15	
Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	13	15	24	8	7	15	0	–	11	69
4 am–8 am	4	5	9	3	2	4	2	12	0	–
8 am–noon	5	6	13	4	5	10	3	12	0	–
Noon–4 pm	9	10	24	8	2	4	5	20	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	22	25	77	25	12	25	8	36	1	6
8 pm–midnight	35	40	158	52	20	42	4	20	4	25
Total	88		305		48		22		16	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of robbery

On examining the temporal factors for the robbery of international students, patterns were consistent with what is known of robbery generally; most robberies occurred in the late evenings and early mornings. Overall, for all international students who were robbed between 2005 and 2009, most were robbed in the evening hours between 8 pm and midnight (47%) and midnight and 4 am (23%; see Figure 13 and Table 15). Relatively few robberies occurred during the daytime hours between 8 am and 4 pm (9%) and the distribution of robberies across the week was relatively even, if not slightly skewed towards the weekend (see Figure 14).

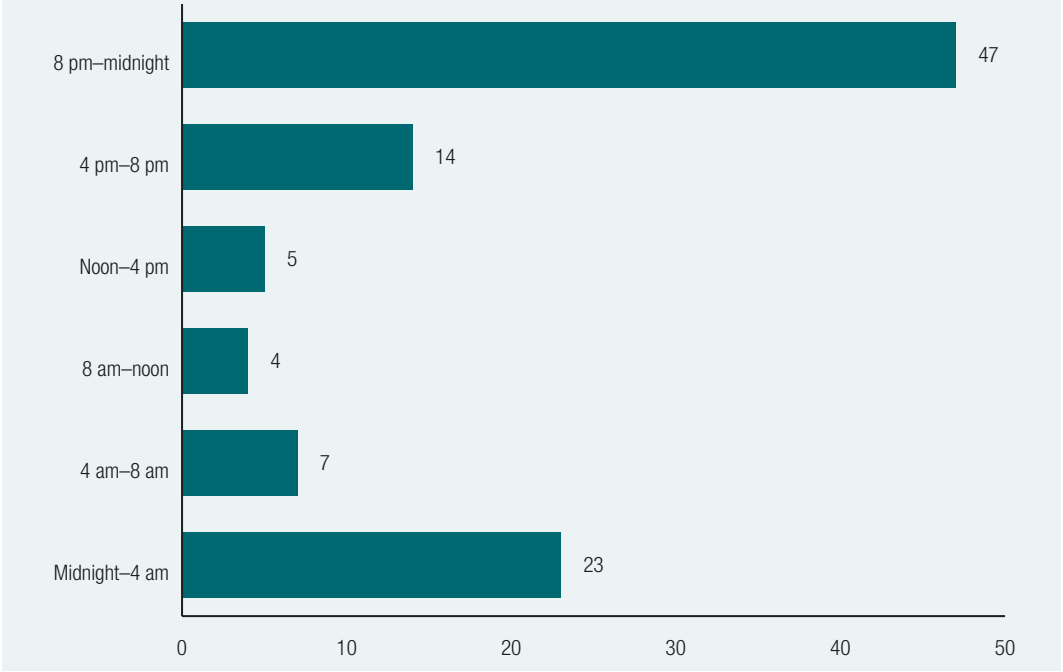
There were only a few notable differences between countries:

- Although the number of incidents was low, male students from the United States were disproportionately more likely to be robbed between midnight and 4 am (67%), and 4 am and 8 am (13%). This was more than double that recorded for Indian (27%), Korean (23%), Chinese (21%) and Malaysian students (21%).
- Female students generally experienced more robberies during the daytime than male students.

There was no notable difference between students from different countries in the distribution of incidents across the week, although male students from the Republic of Korea were disproportionately more likely to be robbed on Mondays compared with other student groups (see Table 16).

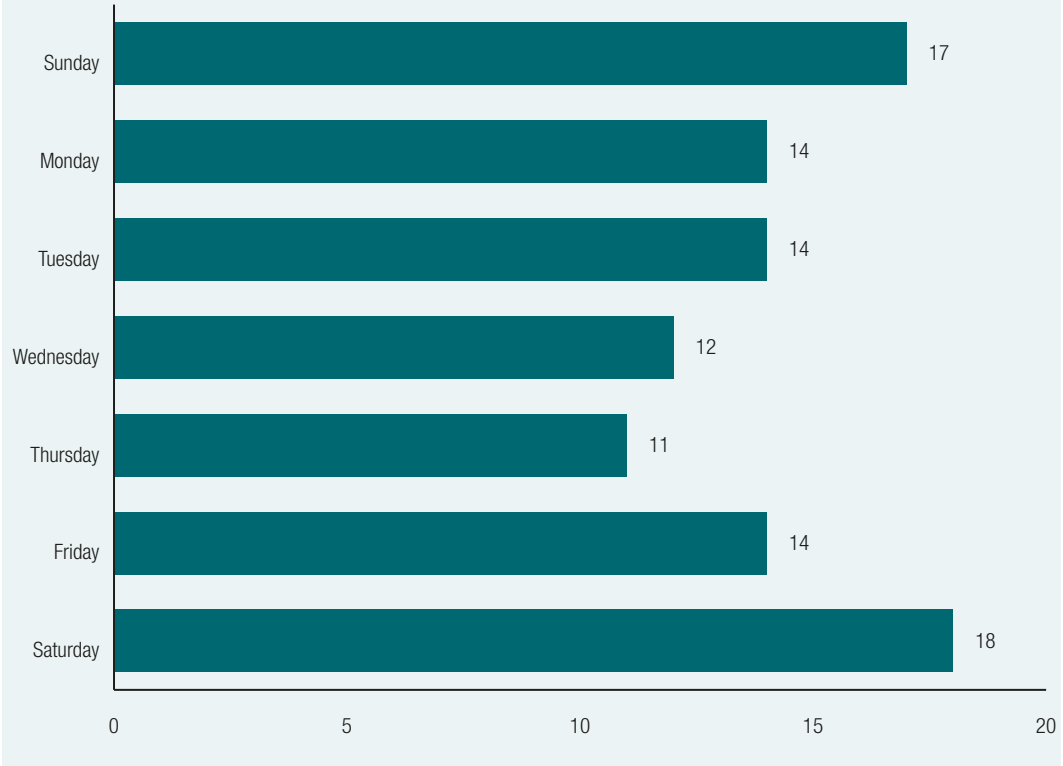
As was the case for assault, the lack of differences identified between students groups for the temporal factors was expected, given that robbery is primarily an opportunistic crime which is not traditionally racially motivated. These findings were also largely consistent with the hypothesis that occupation and vulnerability on public transport are factors affecting the risk of experiencing crime.

Figure 13 Time of day of robbery offences, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Figure 14 Day of week of robbery offences, all states, 2005–09 (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 16 Day of week of robberies by gender and nationality, all states, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	314	17	95	16	7	8	9	17	5	31
Monday	262	14	75	13	17	20	6	11	1	6
Tuesday	253	14	89	15	12	14	8	15	0	–
Wednesday	231	13	77	13	15	17	7	13	2	13
Thursday	201	11	71	12	7	8	7	13	1	6
Friday	254	14	84	15	13	15	6	11	3	19
Saturday	322	18	104	17	15	17	10	19	4	25
Total	1,837		600		86		53		16	

Table 16 (continued)

	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	15	17	50	16	10	20	5	25	5	31
Monday	13	15	44	14	4	8	5	25	0	–
Tuesday	13	15	46	15	6	12	1	5	1	6
Wednesday	4	5	33	11	4	8	2	10	3	19
Thursday	18	20	33	11	7	14	0	–	2	13
Friday	9	10	42	14	10	20	2	10	2	13
Saturday	16	18	57	19	9	18	5	25	3	19
Total	88		305		50		20		16	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Other theft

The ABS defines *other theft* as *the taking of another person's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft*. This offence includes such crimes as pick pocketing, bag snatching, stealing (including shoplifting), theft from a motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories or petrol, theft of stock/domestic animals and theft of non-motorised vehicles/boats/aircraft/bicycles.

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. Thus, although comparisons with state populations suggest that in a small number of cases Indian students had higher rates of other theft, these comparisons are not reliable and are only provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered. It is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

A summary of jurisdictional findings for 2009 is provided in Table 17. As an overall national summary:

- *New South Wales*—There were few differences in the rate of other theft between the student groups (both male and female). The exception was for male students from India who had a significantly higher rate of other theft than did male students from the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea.
- *Victoria*—There were few differences in the rate of other theft between the student groups (both male and female) in Victoria. The exception was for male students from India who had a significantly higher rate of other theft in 2009 than did male students from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia.
- *Queensland*—There were no differences in the rate of other theft between the student groups for females studying in Queensland in 2009; however, Indian males had significantly higher rates of other theft than male students from each of the four remaining countries.
- *South Australia*—There were no differences found in the rate of other theft between the student groups for females studying in South Australia in 2009. Indian males had higher rates of other theft when compared with male students from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia, but not when compared with the United States or Korea.

Table 17 National summary of other theft by gender, nationality and state, 2009

		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NSW	India	↑	~	↑	~	~	~	~	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vic	India	↑	~	~	~	↑	~	~	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Qld	India	↑	~	↑	~	↑	~	↑	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SA	India	↑	~	~	~	↑	~	~	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
WA	India	~	↓	~	~	↑	~	~	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	↑	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tas	India	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ACT	India	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	China	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~	~	~
	Malaysia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	~	~
	United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

↓ Statistically lower

↑ Statistically higher

~ No statistical difference

(n) The figure in parentheses beside the arrows indicates the number of years for which the significant finding (decrease/increase) holds

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- *Western Australia*—There were few differences in the rate of other theft between the student groups in Western Australia in 2009, although there were exceptions in both the Chinese and Indian student groups. Indian male students had a significantly higher rate of other theft than did male students from Malaysia, Indian female students had a significantly higher rate of other theft than was found among their Chinese counterparts and Chinese females had a significantly higher rate than did female students from Malaysia.
- *Tasmania*—The small sample sizes limited comparative analysis in Tasmania. No significant differences were found when comparing with the state average or between countries.
- *Australian Capital Territory*—The small sample sizes limited comparative analysis in the Australian Capital Territory. No significant differences were found when comparing with the state average or between countries.

Summary

In essence, Indian and other international students are no more likely than Australian reference populations to be the victim of assault or other theft—in fact, it was found that international students were often less likely to be the victim of these crimes. However, international students were found to be more likely to be the victim of personal robbery. Specifically, of the five international student populations, Indian students were significantly more likely to be the victims of robbery.

It is the case that young males are disproportionately represented as both offenders and victims of crime (Richards 2009). Among the international student populations, it was apparent that Indian students were more likely to be young and male. However, even after controlling for the higher proportion of young males in the Indian student population, Indian students continued to be significantly more likely to be the victims of robbery compared with other international students and the Australian reference populations. Such an effect may be explained, in part, by the nature of the work undertaken by Indian students. Indian students are more likely than students from east Asian countries to find employment in the service sector (often in service stations, convenience stores and as taxi drivers) due to their greater proficiency in English. These roles usually involve working late night shifts alone and come with an increased risk of crime, either at the workplace or while travelling to and from work.

Other factors such as the areas in which students reside and their greater reliance on public transport have also been identified in the literature as leading to increased vulnerability and are likely to underpin some of the findings for rates of crime against international students.

New South Wales

The NSW student sample

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 136,861 international students from the five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in New South Wales (see Table 18). This includes students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in New South Wales in 2005. Overall, New South Wales accounted for 35 percent of international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

The vast majority of students studying in New South Wales were from the People's Republic of China (n=70,417; 51%), followed by India (n=31,216; 23%), the United States (n=15,950; 11%), Korea (n=14,031; 10%) and Malaysia (n=5,607; 4%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in New South Wales remained relatively stable, except in 2009 when the number declined by a total of 4,718 students (down 16% on the previous year). This overall decline in 2009 was largely driven by a significant reduction in the number of students from India; down 42 percent on the previous year.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the *Methodology*, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within New South Wales for the entire 365 days in each year. It was calculated as the sum of the number of days all students were 'at risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among student arrivals for all countries (see Figure 15). The United States, although having the third largest number of arrivals overall, nevertheless had the lowest or second lowest at-risk population across the five year period. The Republic of Korea on the other hand, which in most years had fewer arrivals than the

Table 18 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09 (n)

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	4,434	7,560	1,631	628	226	14,479
2006	4,517	6,503	1,865	597	1,529	15,011
2007	5,555	6,432	1,211	505	1,511	15,214
2008	5,840	6,671	886	484	1,484	15,365
2009	3,136	6,226	776	520	1,466	12,124
Total	23,482	33,392	6,369	2,734	6,216	72,193
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	830	8,679	1,980	624	260	12,373
2006	1,134	7,273	2,264	595	2,330	13,596
2007	1,628	6,557	1,489	533	2,341	12,548
2008	2,482	7,386	1,031	589	2,326	13,814
2009	1,660	7,130	898	532	2,117	12,337
Total	7,734	37,025	7,662	2,873	9,374	64,668
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	5,264	16,239	3,611	1,252	486	26,852
2006	5,651	13,776	4,129	1,192	3,859	28,607
2007	7,183	12,989	2,700	1,038	3,852	27,762
2008	8,322	14,057	1,917	1,073	3,810	29,179
2009	4,796	13,356	1,674	1,052	3,583	24,461
Total	31,216	70,417	14,031	5,607	15,590	136,861

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

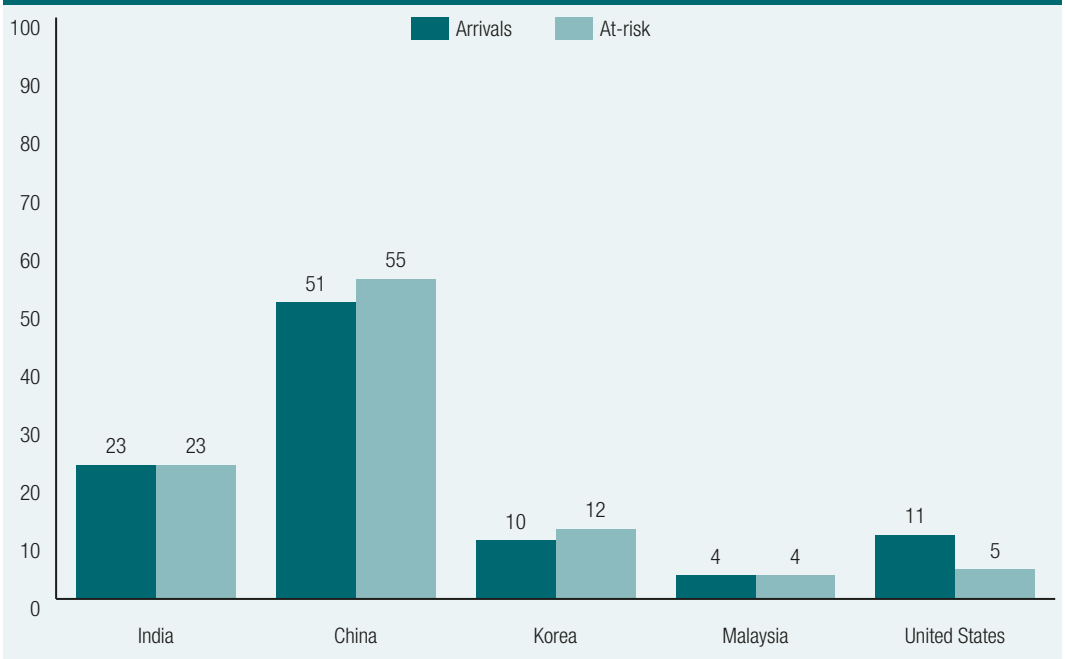
United States, nevertheless had more than double the number of students 'at-risk' in each year. One probable explanation is that students from the United States study in Australia for shorter periods of time and therefore have less 'at-risk' time over multiple years. Averaged across the five years, Malaysian students constituted the smallest student group in New South Wales.

It is important to note that despite a decline in student arrivals in 2009, the number of 'at-risk' students remained, on average, higher than any other previous year. This is because the 'at-risk' population represents both new and continuing students (not just new arrivals) and therefore, the impact of any decline in arrival numbers would not be entirely observed until after existing, continuing students complete their studies and leave Australia or transfer to alternative visas.

Finally, the last column presented in Table 19 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised NSW population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis on which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category).

The international student groups arriving to study in New South Wales were not homogenous, varying significantly in both gender and age. In terms of gender, just over half of all students arriving in New South Wales were male (53%); however, males

Figure 15 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, New South Wales (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

arrivals from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (75% vs 25%). Conversely, female students typically outnumbered males arriving from the United States (59% vs 41%), the Republic of Korea (55% vs 45%) and the People's Republic of China (53% vs 47%). The gender differential was roughly equal for students arriving from Malaysia (51% female vs 49% male).

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India comprised 73 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population and female students from the People's Republic of China comprised (51%) of the Chinese 'at-risk' population. For the other countries, in 2009, there were more 'at-risk' female students than male students.

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 93 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 88 percent from the United States, 81 percent from Malaysia, 74 percent of students from the People's Republic of China and 73 percent from the Republic of Korea. Younger students (those aged between 15 and 19 years) were disproportionally over-represented among those from the People's Republic of China (22%) and the Republic of Korea (18%) when compared with Malaysia (14%), the United States (10%) and India (6%).

Even more telling was the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with approximately 42 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 20). By contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' students was, for all other countries, females aged 25 to 34 years.

Finally, it is important to note the comparative differences in age and gender for each international student group when compared with the NSW population. Specifically, 51 percent of the NSW population aged between 15 and 44 years was male; 49 percent was female. Two-thirds of the population (combined and separate male and female populations) were aged over 25 years; one-third were aged over 35 years. Only 16 percent of the

Table 19 Estimated annual at-risk population by gender, New South Wales, 2005–09 (n)

Males

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	1,053,549	2,886	1,708,052	4,680	352,536	966	152,886	419	43,762	120	n/a	1,454,440
2006	2,370,557	6,495	3,991,088	10,934	994,612	2,725	365,917	1,003	414,100	1,135	n/a	1,459,794
2007	3,417,227	9,362	5,203,242	14,255	1,279,736	3,506	449,555	1,232	469,162	1,285	n/a	1,466,042
2008	4,654,102	12,751	6,499,593	17,807	1,382,484	3,788	494,707	1,355	501,231	1,373	n/a	1,471,764
2009	5,083,232	13,927	7,441,389	20,387	1,325,468	3,631	546,877	1,498	487,985	1,337	n/a	1,478,729

Females

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	178,363	489	1,958,387	5,365	408,844	1,120	152,622	418	51,815	142	n/a	1,478,429
2006	501,605	1,374	4,512,832	12,364	1,206,003	3,304	366,283	1,004	613,015	1,679	n/a	1,431,047
2007	841,950	2,307	5,707,938	15,638	1,504,248	4,121	456,320	1,250	684,534	1,875	n/a	1,435,085
2008	1,362,064	3,732	6,868,464	18,818	1,573,219	4,310	536,508	1,470	723,140	1,981	n/a	1,438,761
2009	1,832,779	5,021	7,865,790	21,550	1,468,656	4,024	594,307	1,628	643,353	1,763	n/a	1,443,622

All students

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	123,1912	3,375	3,666,439	10,045	761,380	2,086	305,508	837	95,577	262	n/a	2,932,869
2006	2,872,162	7,869	8,503,920	23,298	2,200,615	6,029	732,200	2,006	1,027,115	2,814	n/a	2,890,841
2007	4,259,177	11,669	10,911,180	29,894	2,783,984	7,627	905,875	2,482	1,153,696	3,161	n/a	2,901,127
2008	6,016,166	16,483	13,368,057	36,625	2,955,703	8,098	103,1215	2,825	1,224,371	3,354	n/a	2,910,525
2009	6,916,011	18,948	15,307,179	41,937	2,794,124	7,655	1,141,184	3,127	1,131,338	3,100	n/a	2,922,351

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 20 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, New South Wales, 2009[a]

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population	
Males												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	954	7	5,720	28	682	20	230	16	123	9	238,917	16
20–24 yrs	7,998	57	10,836	53	894	26	884	60	952	72	239,624	16
25–34 yrs	4,848	35	3,730	18	1,600	47	295	20	216	16	495,585	34
35–44 yrs	122	1	80	0	220	6	62	4	37	3	504,603	34
Total	13,922		20,366		3,396		1,471		1,328		1,478,729	
Females												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	213	4	4,777	22	575	15	203	13	178	10	224,895	16
20–24 yrs	2,188	44	12,385	58	1,145	30	910	57	1,324	76	227,718	16
25–34 yrs	2,486	50	4,068	19	1,599	42	406	25	217	12	485,281	34
35–44 yrs	130	3	276	1	465	12	87	5	25	1	505,728	35
Total	5,017		21,506		3,784		1,606		1,744		1,443,622	
All students												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–18 yrs	1,166	6	10,498	25	1,258	18	433	14	301	10	463,812	16
19–24 yrs	10,186	54	23,221	55	2,038	28	1,794	58	2,277	74	467,342	16
25–34 yrs	7,334	39	7,798	19	3,199	45	701	23	433	14	980,866	34
35–44 yrs	252	1	357	1	685	10	149	5	62	2	1,010,331	35
Total	18,938		41,874		7,180		3,077		3,073		2,922,351	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

15–44 year old population in New South Wales was aged between 20 and 24 years—substantially lower than students from India (54%), the People's Republic of China (55%), Malaysia (58%) and the United States (74%).

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of assault for males across New South Wales ranged from between 27 and 30 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 21). The lowest rate of assault occurred in 2009; the highest rate occurred in 2007.

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- eleven and 16 incidents for male students from India;
- four and five incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- three and eight incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- one and seven incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- eight and 14 incidents for male students from the United States.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- In nearly all cases, the rate of assault among all international students groups was lower than the average for similarly aged males across New South Wales.
- The rate of assault among male Indian students was higher in all years compared with students from the People's Republic of China and in most years (from 2006 onwards) compared with students from the Republic of Korea.
- The rate of assault was not higher for male Indian students compared with students from the United States in all years.

Females

Females across New South Wales experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of assault of between 19 and 23 incidents per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in 2005; the highest in 2007 and 2008. In 2009, the most recent year of available data, the estimated rate of assault declined to 21 incidents per 1,000.

For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- four and nine incidents for female students from India;
- three and four incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- one and six incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- two and four incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- one and seven incidents for female students from the United States.

As was the case for male students, examination of the confidence intervals illustrated that in nearly all cases, the rate of assault victimisation among international students was lower than the average for similarly aged females across New South Wales.

Further, the confidence intervals indicate little statistical difference between the five source counties, the exception being in the more recent years (2008 and 2009) where the rate of assault among female Indian students was statistically higher than students from the People's Republic of China.

Table 21 Rate of assault by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	34	14.6 (10.5–19.7)	21	4.1 (2.4–6.3)	6	8.1^ (3.3–16.7)	1	2.4^^ (0.1–13.5)	0		27.5 (27.3)–27.8)
2006	103	15.7 (12.8–19.1)	43	3.8 (2.7–5.1)	11	4.4^ (2.2–7.8)	4	5.0^^ (1.6–11.8)	14	14.1^ (8.1–22.9)	29.0 (28.7–29.3)
2007	117	12.1 (10.0–14.5)	67	5.1 (4.0–6.4)	25	5.2 (3.0–8.3)	7	5.7^ (2.3–11.8)	11	7.8^ (3.7–14.4)	30.5 (30.2–30.8)
2008	162	10.9 (9.2–12.9)	72	4.0 (3.1–5.0)	7	2.5^ (1.2–4.8)	2	1.5^^ (0.2–5.4)	15	8.8^ (4.5–15.4)	27.6 (27.3–27.9)
2009	187	12.2 (10.4–14.2)	77	4.0 (3.2–4.9)	16	5.0^ (2.9–8.0)	9	7.5^ (3.7–13.4)	14	9.8^ (5.2–16.7)	26.7 (26.4–27.0)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	2	4.1^^ (0.5–14.8)	20	3.5 (2.1–5.5)	2	1.0^^ (0.0–5.4)	0		1	7.4^^ (0.2–41.0)	19.5 (19.3–19.8)
2006	7	5.8^ (2.5–11.5)	36	2.9 (2.0–4.0)	3	1.0^^ (0.2–2.8)	4	3.0^^ (0.6–8.9)	5	2.4^ (0.7–6.1)	22.3 (22.0–22.5)
2007	10	4.8^ (2.4–8.5)	47	3.2 (2.4–4.2)	13	2.3^ (1.1–4.4)	4	4.1^^ (1.3–9.5)	9	4.8^ (2.2–9.1)	22.9 (22.7–23.2)
2008	25	9.0 (6.1–13.0)	51	3.1 (2.3–4.0)	24	6.1 (4.0–9.1)	3	2.1^^ (0.4–6.1)	3	1.0^^ (0.1–3.7)	22.6 (22.4–22.9)
2009	41	7.4 (5.2–10.2)	71	3.5 (2.8–4.4)	12	2.6^ (1.3–4.9)	3	1.9^^ (0.4–5.5)	6	4.0^ (1.6–8.3)	21.1 (20.9–21.4)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of assault

Comparative analysis of assaults against male students from each of the five source countries revealed a number of interesting findings:

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for assaults was 'street/open space', although the frequency varied by country (see Table 22). Street/open space location was recorded for 54 percent of assaults among male students from the United States, 48 percent for male students from Malaysia, 46 percent for male students from the Republic of Korea, 41 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China and 37 percent of assaults among male Indian students.
- The second most frequently recorded location for assaults against male Indian students in New South Wales was in the commercial retail sector (22%). This was disproportionately higher than for male students from the People's Republic

of China (6%), Malaysia (4%), the Republic of Korea (3%) and the United States (2%). Overall, commercial locations (including retail, hospitality and financial services) comprised nearly one-third of all assaults recorded for Indian male students in New South Wales (29%).

- Residential assaults were more frequently recorded among male students from the People's Republic of China (22%) and the Republic of Korea (21%), compared with male students from India (15%), Malaysia (9%) and the United States (7%).
- One in 10 assaults recorded for male students from India occurred on or near public transport facilities—including taxis and taxi ranks (11%). This was more than twice the proportion recorded for male students from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia and the United States.

The number of recorded assaults against female in New South Wales is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, the findings indicate a number of key points:

- Students from India, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea were most likely to experience assault at a residential location (70%, 54% and 52% respectively).
- Assaults against students from the United States and Malaysia were more recently recorded as having occurred on the street of in open spaces (80% and 67% respectively).

Table 22 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	206	37	102	41	29	46	11	48	29	54
Residential	85	15	55	22	13	21	2	9	4	7
Commercial—Retail	121	22	15	6	2	3	1	4	1	2
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	27	5	26	10	10	16	4	17	15	28
Commercial—Financial services	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	12	2	4	2	0	–	1	4	0	–
Public transport	63	11	11	4	4	6	1	4	1	2
Educational	4	1	12	5	1	2	1	4	1	2
Other	32	6	26	10	4	6	2	9	3	6
Total	551		251		63		23		54	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	12	16	51	25	13	27	8	67	10	80
Residential	54	70	112	54	25	52	1	8	3	10
Commercial—Retail	2	3	9	4	5	10	0	0	2	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	1	1	9	4	2	4	2	17	3	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	1	1	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	6	8	13	6	1	2	0	–	0	–
Educational	1	1	4	2	0	–	0	–	2	–
Other	0	–	7	3	2	4	1	8	2	10
Total	77		206		48		12		22	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of assault

The majority of assaults against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, although some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 23). Those most likely to be assaulted during these hours were male students from the United States (91%), followed by students from India (59%), Malaysia (57%) and the People's Republic of China (53%). Male students from the Republic of Korea were the only group where less than half (38%) of recorded assaults occurred between the evening hours of 8 pm and 4 am. Instead, 22 percent of male Korean students were assaulted in the early morning hours of 4 am and 8 am, which was higher than for Malaysian students (9%), Indian students (7%), Chinese students (6%) and US students (4%).

Daytime assaults (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively infrequent among all male student groups, but less so among students from India (14%), Malaysia (13%) and the United States (4%), compared with students from the People's Republic of China (21%) and Republic of Korea (18%).

Assaults against female international students in New South Wales were more often recorded as having occurred during the day time and early evening (between 8 am to 8 pm)—this was the case for 58 percent of assaults against female Indian students, 53 percent of Chinese students and 40 percent of Korean students. The exception was for female students from the United States and Malaysia, for which 78 percent and 66 percent of assaults, respectively, occurred during the late evening and early morning hours between 8 pm to 4 am.

Analysis by day of the week on which assaults were recorded showed no remarkable findings (see Table 24). The weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) typically accounted for the majority of assaults against male students from India (54%), the Republic of Korea (54%) and the People's Republic of China (53%). For male students from Malaysia and the United States, assaults were more evenly distributed across the week.

Table 23 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	142	26	50	20	16	25	8	35	40	74
4 am–8 am	41	7	16	6	14	22	2	9	2	4
8 am–noon	30	5	17	7	5	8	1	4	0	–
Noon–4 pm	47	9	34	14	6	10	2	9	2	4
4 pm–8 pm	107	19	52	21	14	22	5	22	1	2
8 pm–midnight	184	33	82	33	8	13	5	22	9	17
Total	551		251		63		23		54	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	10	13	29	14	11	23	4	33	12	55
4 am–8 am	1	1	9	4	4	8	1	8	2	9
8 am–noon	15	19	31	15	1	2	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	8	10	34	16	8	17	2	17	1	5
4 pm–8 pm	22	29	47	22	10	21	1	8	2	9
8 pm–midnight	21	27	60	29	14	29	4	33	5	23
Total	77		210		48		12		22	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 24 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	123	22	35	14	11	17	3	13	9	17
Monday	79	14	36	14	8	13	2	9	11	20
Tuesday	58	11	22	9	11	17	4	17	2	4
Wednesday	69	13	32	13	7	11	3	13	4	7
Thursday	47	9	28	11	3	5	3	13	10	18
Friday	67	12	31	12	10	16	4	17	9	17
Saturday	108	20	67	27	13	21	4	17	9	17
Total	551		251		63		23		54	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	15	19	32	16	12	25	0	–	5	23
Monday	6	8	35	17	7	15	2	17	0	–
Tuesday	10	13	25	12	4	8	0	–	3	14
Wednesday	10	13	27	13	4	8	1	8	1	4
Thursday	4	5	24	12	4	8	4	33	4	18
Friday	17	22	28	14	10	21	1	8	5	23
Saturday	15	19	35	17	7	15	4	33	4	18
Total	77		206		48		12		22	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of robbery for males across New South Wales ranged from between three and five incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 25). The lowest rate was recorded in 2009; the highest rate was recorded in 2006 and 2007.

For male international students, the estimated robbery rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- nineteen and 47 incidents for male students from India;
- four and 11 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- two and eight incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- eight and 14 incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- one and three incidents for male students from the United States.

With the exception of the United States, the rate of robbery has generally declined over the 2005–09 period. For male students from India, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea in particular, 2009 saw the lowest recorded rate of robbery since the beginning of the series in 2005.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- The rate of robbery experienced by Indian male students was significantly higher in all years compared with males from each of the four other countries, as well as the NSW population average. This is despite a substantial decline in robbery rates over the five year period.
- The rate of robbery experienced by male students from the People's Republic of China, while lower than for their Indian counterparts, was significantly higher than the NSW average in all years except 2009.
- Male students from Malaysia experienced robbery at a rate significant higher than the NSW average in 2005 and 2006, but not in the most recent years where the rate of robbery has declined.
- When compared with other countries, male students from the United States experienced the lowest rate of robbery in all years except 2007. The rate of robbery was also lower, but not statistically different from the NSW average.

Table 25 Rate of robbery by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	128	47.1 (39.5–55.7)	46	10.7 (7.9–14.1)	7	8.1^ (3.3–16.7)	5	14.5^ (5.3–31.6)	0		4.4 (4.3–4.6)
2006	193	30.3 (26.2–34.9)	88	8.0 (6.4–9.8)	13	5.6^ (3.0–9.3)	8	11.1^ (5.5–19.8)	3	2.6^^ (0.5–7.7)	4.8 (4.7–4.9)
2007	247	26.7 (23.5–30.2)	100	6.9 (5.6–8.4)	22	6.4 (3.9–9.7)	1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.6)	2	2.3^^ (0.5–6.8)	4.9 (4.8–5.0)
2008	240	19.0 (16.7–21.5)	100	5.7 (4.7–7.0)	11	3.7^ (2.0–6.3)	5	3.7^ (1.2–8.7)	3	2.2^^ (0.5–6.4)	4.2 (4.1–4.3)
2009	254	18.9 (16.7–21.3)	80	4.0 (3.2–5.0)	11	2.1^ (0.8–4.2)	4	2.7^^ (0.7–7.0)	2	1.5^^ (0.2–5.4)	3.5 (3.4–3.6)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	2	4.1^^ (0.5–14.8)	18	1.1 (0.4–2.4)	4	3.9^^ (1.1–9.9)	1	2.4^^ (0.1–13.4)	0		1.3 (1.2–1.4)
2006	6	5.1^ (2.1–10.5)	27	1.3 (0.7–2.1)	8	3.9^ (2.0–6.7)	1	1.0^^ (0.0–5.7)	2	0.6^^ (0.0–3.3)	1.3 (1.3–1.4)
2007	8	3.5^ (1.5–6.8)	44	1.1 (0.6–1.7)	8	2.3^ (1.1–4.4)	3	2.4^^ (0.5–7.1)	2	0.5^^ (0.0–3.0)	1.3 (1.2–1.4)
2008	9	2.8^ (1.3–5.3)	60	1.5 (1.0–2.2)	10	2.7^ (1.3–4.8)	2	1.4^^ (0.2–5.0)	5	1.5^ (0.3–4.5)	1.2 (1.2–1.3)
2009	24	5.2 (3.4–7.6)	48	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	5	1.9^ (0.7–3.8)	3	1.9^^ (0.4–5.5)	1	0.6^^ (0.0–3.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.0)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Females

Females across New South Wales experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of robbery of 1 incident per 1,000 of the population. This was consistent over the five years between 2005 and 2009. For female international students, the estimated robbery rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was between:

- three and five incidents for female students from India;
- one and 1.5 incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- two and four incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- one and two incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- 0.5 and 1.5 incidents for female students from the United States.

There were only few instances where the rate of robbery among female international students was significantly higher than the NSW population average. These were:

- Indian females in 2006 (5 per 1,000) and 2009 (5 per 1,000); and
- Korean females in 2006 (4 per 1,000).

Location of robbery

Comparative analysis of robberies recorded against male students from each of the five source countries reveals a number of interesting findings:

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for robbery was 'street/open space', although the frequency varied by country (see Table 26). Street/open space was recorded for 80 percent of robberies among male students from the United States, 76 percent for male students from Malaysia, 73 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China, 71 percent for male students from the Republic of Korea and 51 percent for male Indian students.
- The second most frequently recorded location for robberies against male Indian students in New South Wales was in the commercial retail sector (31%). This was disproportionately higher than for male students from the People's Republic of China (10%), Malaysia (10%), the Republic of Korea (5%) and the United States (0%). Overall, commercial locations (including retail, hospitality and financial services) comprised more than one-third of all robberies recorded for Indian male students in New South Wales (34%).
- Residential robberies were relatively infrequent across all countries, representing just five percent of robberies among Chinese male students and four percent of Indian students.
- Nearly one in 10 robberies recorded for male students from India occurred on or near public transport facilities—including taxis and taxi ranks (9%). This was higher than recorded for male students from any of the remaining four countries.

The number of recorded robberies against females in New South Wales is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, it is worthwhile noting that unlike for males, female students from India and the People's Republic of China experienced a similar proportion of commercial robberies (19% and 16%, respectively).

Finally, using an additional data extraction provided by NSW Police for all robberies between 2005 and 2009, it was possible to compare the location of robberies involving international students, with those from across the entire state (weighted for age and gender). This comparison confirmed that proportionally, male Indian student victims of robbery were more likely to be have experienced robbery at a commercial/retail location (31% vs 12%) and less likely to have been robbed on the street or in open spaces (51% vs 60%).

Temporal pattern of robbery

The majority of robberies in New South Wales against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, although some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 27). Those most likely to be robbed during these hours were male students from the United States (90%), followed by students from Malaysia (76%), India (73%), and the People's Republic of China (69%). Of those robberies that were recorded between 8 pm and 8 am, the majority occurred before midnight for all male students except those from the United States. Instead,

American students were more likely to be robbed between midnight and 4 am than at any other time of the day.

Daytime robberies (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively rare among male students, but less so among students from Malaysia (5%) and the United States (0%), compared with students from the People's Republic of China (12%) and the Republic of Korea (10%) and India (9%).

As with males, robberies experienced by female international students in New South Wales were most often recorded as having occurred during evening (between 8 pm to 4 am)—this was the case for 60 percent of robberies against female Indian students, 58 percent of Chinese students and 54 percent of Korean students. The number of robberies experienced by female students from Malaysia and the United States limits meaningful comparative analysis.

Table 26 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW average (weighted)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	500	51	295	73	44	71	16	76	8	80	16,826	60
Residential	38	4	21	5	1	2	0	–	1	10	1,519	5
Commercial—Retail	307	31	39	10	3	5	2	10	0	–	3,418	12
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	22	2	6	1	3	5	1	5	0	–	1,810	6
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	2	–	1	2	0	–	0	–	83	0
Commercial—Other	5	1	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	348	1
Public transport	88	9	23	6	4	6	1	5	0	–	2,862	10
Educational	2	–	6	1	0	–	1	5	0	–	121	0
Other	24	2	9	2	6	10	0	–	1	10	1,213	4
Total	986		402		62		21		10		28,200	
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW average (weighted)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	29	62	143	75	27	77	6	75	9	90	4,452	50
Residential	2	4	11	6	2	6	2	25	0	–	585	7
Commercial—Retail	6	13	23	12	1	3	0	–	0	–	1,475	17
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	3	6	5	3	2	6	0	–	0	–	937	11
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	137	2
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	131	1
Public transport	4	9	3	2	1	3	0	–	0	–	624	7
Educational	0	–	1	1	2	6	0	–	0	–	54	1
Other	3	6	4	2	0	–	0	–	1	10	438	5
Total	47		191		35		8		10		8,833	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 27 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	264	27	87	22	16	26	5	24	7	70
4 am–8 am	72	7	21	5	5	8	0	–	1	10
8 am–noon	35	4	12	3	5	8	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	47	5	35	9	1	2	1	5	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	111	11	59	15	7	11	4	19	0	–
8 pm–midnight	457	46	188	47	28	45	11	52	2	20
Total	986		402		62		21		10	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	7	15	15	8	5	14	0	–	9	90
4 am–8 am	3	6	8	4	2	6	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	3	6	4	2	4	11	1	13	0	–
Noon–4 pm	3	6	17	9	1	3	1	13	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	10	21	51	27	9	26	3	38	1	10
8 pm–midnight	21	45	96	50	14	40	3	38	0	–
Total	47		191		35		8		10	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Analysis by the day of the week on which robberies were recorded showed no remarkable findings between countries or by gender (see Table 28). For Indian male students the distribution of robberies across the week was roughly equal, ranging from between 12 and 17 percent on each day. A similar pattern was evident for robberies against Chinese, Korean and Malaysian male students.

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. As a result, the state averages presented for the category of other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons across New South Wales ranged from between 20 and 23 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 29). The lowest rate was recorded in 2009; the highest rate was recorded in 2005.

Males

For male international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- seventeen and 24 incidents for male students from India;
- nine and 13 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- five and 32 incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- two and 17 incidents for male students from Malaysia; and

Table 28 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	170	17	66	16	2	3	0	–	2	20
Monday	147	15	54	13	12	19	4	19	0	–
Tuesday	144	15	55	13	11	18	4	19	0	–
Wednesday	116	12	56	14	11	18	3	14	2	20
Thursday	114	12	50	12	5	8	2	10	1	10
Friday	142	14	62	15	10	16	3	14	2	20
Saturday	153	16	70	17	11	18	5	24	3	30
Total	986		413		62		21		10	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	9	19	33	17	8	23	3	38	3	30
Monday	8	17	25	13	4	11	2	25	0	–
Tuesday	7	15	33	17	6	17	1	13	1	10
Wednesday	2	4	16	8	3	9	0	–	1	10
Thursday	9	19	21	11	4	11	0	–	2	20
Friday	4	9	21	11	5	14	1	13	1	10
Saturday	8	17	42	22	5	14	1	13	2	20
Total	47		191		35		8		10	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- ten and 34 incidents for male students from the United States.

With the exception of the People's Republic of China, the rate of other theft has generally declined over the 2005–09 period. For male students from India, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea in particular, the lowest rate of other theft was recorded for 2009, the lowest rate since the beginning of the series in 2005.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusion:

- The rate of other theft experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher in all years compared with males from all other countries, except the United States.

Females

For female international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was between:

- eight and 31 incidents for female students from India;
- nine and 16 incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- six and 25 incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- eight and 22 incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- thirteen and 30 incidents for female students from the United States.

The number of other theft offences recorded for females across the student groups is too small for further analysis.

Table 29 Rate of theft by gender and country, New South Wales, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	54	20.1 (15.3–26.0)	44	8.8 (6.3–11.9)	20	32.4 (21.5–46.8)	8	17.0^ (6.8–35.0)	3	33.6^^ (9.2–86.1)	23.3 (23.2–23.4)
2006	148	24.3 (20.7–28.4)	116	10.6 (8.8–12.7)	36	13.9 (9.7–19.3)	8	10.1^ (4.8–18.5)	16	13.2^ (7.4–21.8)	23.0 (22.9–23.1)
2007	186	19.9 (17.1–22.9)	179	13.1 (11.3–15.1)	42	14.0 (10.2–18.6)	16	14.8^ (8.8–23.4)	22	18.0^ (11.4–26.9)	21.9 (21.8–22.0)
2008	251	19.1 (16.7–21.6)	167	10.4 (9.0–12.0)	44	9.6 (6.6–13.4)	4	2.2^^ (0.5–6.6)	13	10.3^ (5.6–17.2)	20.7 (20.6–20.8)
2009	249	17.4 (15.3–19.7)	169	8.8 (7.6–10.2)	28	5.3^ (3.1–8.4)	16	9.5^ (5.2–16.0)	15	12.0^ (6.9–19.6)	20.5 (20.4–20.6)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		NSW population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	14	30.8^ (17.2–50.7)	77	15.7 (12.5–19.4)	23	25.1 (16.4–36.7)	10	21.7^ (9.9–41.1)	4	29.5^^ (8.0–75.4)	23.3 (23.2–23.4)
2006	22	15.3 (9.5–23.4)	137	11.1 (9.3–13.1)	50	16.1 (11.9–21.2)	18	18.3^ (10.8–28.9)	28	15.5 (10.1–22.8)	23.0 (22.9–23.1)
2007	39	18.7 (13.5–25.1)	217	14.0 (12.2–15.9)	71	17.4 (13.5–22.1)	17	13.0^ (7.4–21.1)	44	21.9 (15.8–29.8)	21.9 (21.8–22.0)
2008	53	19.0 (14.5–24.4)	200	10.5 (9.1–12.1)	35	11.0 (8.1–14.8)	11	7.6^ (3.8–13.6)	36	19.8 (14.1–27.1)	20.7 (20.6–20.8)
2009	42	7.8 (5.5–10.6)	187	8.9 (7.7–10.2)	24	6.3 (4.1–9.4)	14	8.7^ (4.8–14.6)	20	12.6 (7.9–19.1)	20.5 (20.4–20.6)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Victoria

The Victorian student sample

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 133,574 international students from the five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in Victoria (see Table 30). This included students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in Victoria in 2005. Overall, Victoria accounted for 34 percent of all international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

The vast majority of students studying in Victoria were from India (n=59,316; 44%), followed by the People's Republic of China (n=50,492; 38%), Malaysia (n=13,487; 11%), the United States (n=5,352; 4%), and Korea (n=4,927; 4%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in Victoria remained relatively stable, increasing in every year except 2009, when the number of students declined by a total of 1,841 students (down 4% on the previous year). This overall decline in students in 2009 was largely driven by a significant reduction in the number of students from India; down 17 percent on the previous year.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the methodology, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within Victoria for the entire 365 days in each year. It was calculated as the sum of the number of days all students were 'at risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among student arrivals for all countries (see Figure 16). The United States, although having the equal fourth largest number of arrivals overall, nevertheless had the lowest 'at-risk' population across the five year period. One probable explanation is that students from the United States study in Australia for shorter periods of time and therefore have less 'at-risk' time over multiple years.

Table 30 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09 (n)

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	5,456	5,022	541	1,754	119	12,892
2006	8,494	4,682	735	1,425	570	15,906
2007	11,014	4,103	499	1,044	518	17,178
2008	10,867	4,881	376	1,139	506	17,769
2009	8,556	5,321	285	1,285	494	15,941
Total	44,387	24,009	2,436	6,647	2,207	79,686
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	945	5,522	536	1,772	129	8,904
2006	1,566	5,025	831	1,538	823	9,783
2007	3,136	4,590	497	1,100	743	10,066
2008	4,789	5,514	358	1,159	754	12,574
2009	4,493	5,832	269	1,271	696	12,561
Total	14,929	26,483	2,491	6,840	3,145	53,888
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	6,401	10,544	1,077	3,526	248	21,796
2006	10,060	9,707	1,566	2,963	1,393	25,689
2007	14,150	8,693	996	2,144	1,261	27,244
2008	15,656	10,395	734	2,298	1,260	30,343
2009	13,049	11,153	554	2,556	1,190	28,502
Total	59,316	50,492	4,927	13,487	5,352	133,574

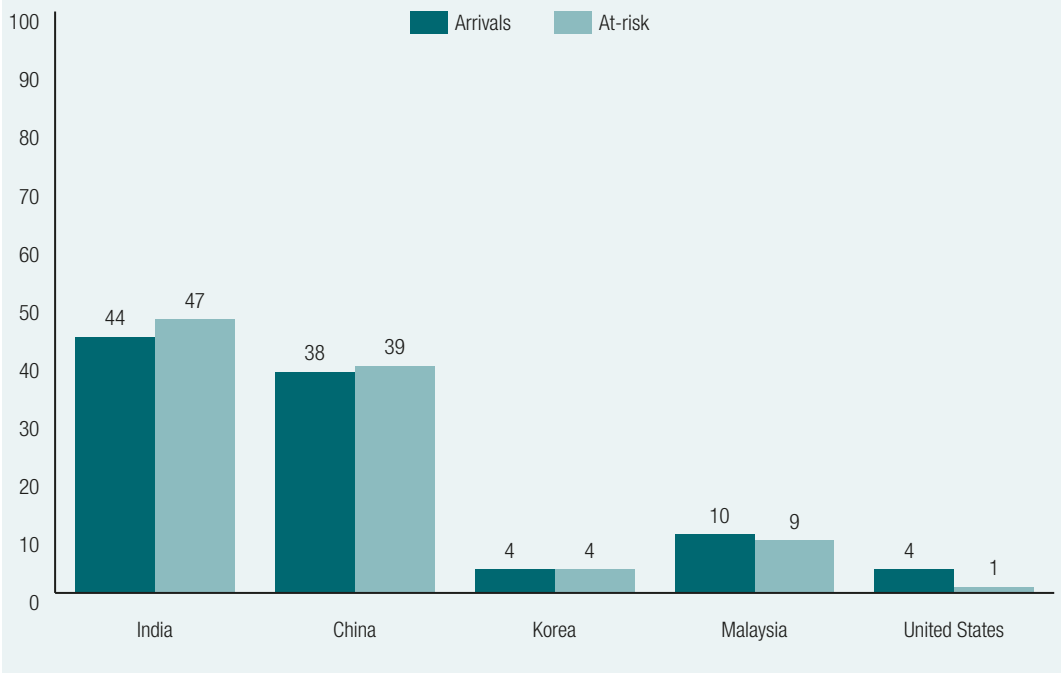
Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

It is important to note that despite a decline in student arrivals in 2009, the number of 'at-risk' students remained, on average, higher than any other previous year. This is because the 'at-risk' population represents both new and continuing students (not just new arrivals) and therefore, the impact of any decline in arrival numbers would not be observed until after existing students complete their studies and leave Australia or transfer to alternative visas.

Finally, the last column presented in Table 31 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised Victorian population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis on which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category).

The international student groups arriving to study in Victoria were not homogenous, varying significantly by both gender and age. In terms of gender, almost 60 percent of all students arriving in Victoria were male; however, male arrivals from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (75% *cf* 25%). Conversely, female students typically outnumbered males arriving from the United States (59% *cf* 41%) and the People's Republic of China (52% *cf* 43%). The gender differential was roughly equal for students arriving from the Republic of Korea (51% female *cf* 49% male) and Malaysia (51% female *cf* 49% male).

Figure 16 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, Victoria (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India comprised 73 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population and female students from the People's Republic of China comprised (52%) of the Chinese 'at-risk' population. For Malaysia and the United States in 2009, there were more 'at-risk' female students than male students.

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 92 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 76 percent of students from the People's Republic of China, 75 percent from both Malaysia and the United States, and 74 percent from the Republic of Korea. Younger students (those aged between 15 and 19 years) were disproportionally over-represented among those from the People's Republic of China (24%), Malaysia (23%) and the Republic of Korea (19%) when compared with the United States (12%) and India (7%).

Even more telling was the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with as many as 43 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India and 33 percent of students from Malaysia being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 32). By contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' students from the United States (39%) and the People's Republic of China (31%) was females aged 25–34 years. Males aged between 25 and 34 were most 'at risk' among students from the Republic of Korea (25%).

Finally, it is important to note the comparative differences in age and gender for each international student group when compared with the Victorian population. Specifically, half of the Victorian population aged between 15 and 44 years was male. Just over two-thirds of the population (combined and separate for male and female populations) were aged over 25 years; one-third aged over 35 years. Only 16 percent of the 15 to 44 year old population in Victoria was aged between 20 and 24 years—substantially lower than students from India (55%), the People's Republic of China (60%), Malaysia (63%) and the United States (65%).

Table 31 Estimated annual at-risk population by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09 (n)

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	1,195,110	3,274	1,182,997	3,241	117,904	323	456,346	1,250	21,312	58	n/a	1,084,088
2006	3,509,239	9,614	2,823,452	7,735	364,724	999	1,011,945	2,772	152,623	418	n/a	1,090,325
2007	6,303,306	17,269	3,643,515	9,982	478,076	1,310	1,157,742	3,172	172,108	472	n/a	1,095,088
2008	8,553,456	23,434	4,531,160	12,414	545,169	1,494	1,258,170	3,447	180,639	495	n/a	1,099,839
2009	9,888,886	27,093	5,426,081	14,866	533,605	1,462	1,364,629	3,739	164,714	451	n/a	1,105,679
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	200,524	549	1,286,215	3,524	114,892	315	464,969	1,274	23,918	66	n/a	1,082,758
2006	611,919	1,676	3,065,764	8,399	385,259	1,056	1,039,765	2,849	214,163	587	n/a	1,086,732
2007	1,336,066	3,660	3,899,780	10,684	491,006	1,345	1,197,533	3,281	230,551	632	n/a	1,089,722
2008	2,372,344	6,500	4,873,708	13,353	525,554	1,440	1,295,224	3,549	232,357	637	n/a	1,092,812
2009	3,691,469	10,114	5,884,423	16,122	487,202	1,335	1,365,476	3,741	226,448	620	n/a	1,096,100
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	1,395,634	3,824	2,469,212	6,765	232,796	638	921,315	2,524	45,230	124	n/a	2,166,846
2006	4,121,158	11,291	5,889,216	16,135	749,983	2,055	2,051,710	5,621	366,786	1,005	n/a	2,177,057
2007	7,639,372	20,930	7,543,295	20,667	969,082	2,655	2,355,275	6,453	402,659	1,103	n/a	2,184,810
2008	10,925,800	29,934	9,404,868	25,767	1,070,723	2,933	2,553,394	6,996	412,996	1,131	n/a	2,192,651
2009	13,580,355	37,206	11,310,504	30,988	1,020,807	2,797	2,730,105	7,480	391,162	1,072	n/a	2,201,779

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 32 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, Victoria, 2009[a]

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population	
Males												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	2,096	8	3,703	25	287	21	803	22	42	10	176,092	16
20–24 yrs	15,967	59	8,687	59	361	27	2,419	65	281	63	179,772	16
25–34 yrs	8,772	32	2,393	16	639	47	420	11	104	24	369,683	33
35–44 yrs	249	1	64	0	73	5	72	2	16	4	380,132	34
Total	27,084		14,847		1,360		3,714		443		1,105,679	
Females												
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	530	5	3,661	23	220	18	881	24	79	13	167,714	15
20–24 yrs	4,483	44	9,869	61	444	36	2,236	60	409	67	172,163	16
25–34 yrs	4,808	48	2,451	15	490	40	483	13	110	18	364,660	33
35–44 yrs	277	3	124	1	87	7	123	3	13	2	391,563	36
Total	10,098		16,105		1,241		3,724		611		1,096,100	
All students												
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	2,626	7	7,364	24	506	19	1,684	23	122	12	343,806	16
20–24 yrs	20,449	55	18,556	60	805	31	4,655	63	690	65	351,935	16
25–34 yrs	13,580	37	4,844	16	1,129	43	903	12	214	20	734,343	33
35–44 yrs	526	1	188	1	160	6	195	3	29	3	771,695	35
Total	37,181		30,952		2,600		7,437		1,055		2,201,779	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of assault for males across Victoria ranged from between nine and 14 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 33). The highest rate of assault occurred in 2009; the lowest rate occurred in 2007.

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- eight and 11 incidents for male students from India;
- one and two incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- zero and two incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- 0.5 and two incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- four and six incidents for male students from the United States.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- In nearly all cases, the rate of assault among all international students groups was lower than the average for similarly aged males across Victoria. Exceptions were found for male students from India for whom the rate of assault was higher than, and equal to, that for Victorian males in 2006 and 2007.
- The rate of assault among male Indian students was significantly higher in all years compared with students from all other countries.

Females

Females across Victoria experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of assault of between six and 10 incidents per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in 2005; the highest in 2009. Between 2008 and 2009, the estimated rate of assault increased from seven to 10 incidents per 1,000.

For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- one and seven incidents for female students from India;
- 0.3 and one incident for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- 0.7 and two incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- 0.4 and one incident for female students from Malaysia; and
- two and five incidents for female students from the United States.

As was the case for male students, examination of the confidence intervals illustrated that in nearly all cases, the rate of assault victimisation among international students was lower than the average for similarly aged females across Victoria. The exception was for females from India in 2005.

Further, the confidence intervals indicated little statistical difference between the five source countries, the exception being in the more recent years (2008 and 2009) where the rate of assault among female Indian students was statistically higher than students from the People's Republic of China.

Table 33 Rate of assault by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	28	7.6 (4.9–11.3)	3	0.9^^ (0.2–2.7)	0		0		0		8.7 (8.5–8.8)
2006	112	10.8 (8.8–13.1)	14	1.9^ (1.1–3.2)	2	2.2^^ (0.3–7.9)	3	1.1^^ (0.2–3.2)	2	4.9^^ (0.6–17.6)	8.8 (8.6–9.0)
2007	196	10.0 (8.5–11.6)	15	1.6^ (0.9–2.6)	0		2	0.6^^ (0.1–2.3)	2	4.3^^ (0.5–15.6)	10.1 (10.0–10.3)
2008	239	8.9 (7.7–10.2)	14	1.3^ (0.7–2.1)	0		5	1.8^^ (0.6–3.8)	3	6.2^^ (1.3–18.0)	9.6 (9.5–9.8)
2009	273	8.9 (7.8–10.1)	24	1.8 (1.1–2.6)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–2.7)	1	0.5^^ (0.1–1.9)	3	4.5^^ (0.5–16.3)	13.9 (13.7–14.2)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	3	7.3^^ (2.0–18.7)	1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.6)	0		1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.4)	0		6.1 (6.0–6.3)
2006	2	1.2^^ (0.1–4.3)	2	0.4^^ (0.1–1.0)	1	1.0^^ (0.0–5.6)	1	0.4^^ (0.0–2.0)	2	5.2^^ (1.1–15.1)	6.5 (6.4–6.7)
2007	5	1.4^ (0.4–3.2)	13	1.4^ (0.8–2.3)	0		0		0		7.3 (7.1–7.4)
2008	11	2.9^ (1.8–4.6)	10	0.7^ (0.4–1.4)	2	0.7^^ (0.0–4.1)	1	0.6^^ (0.1–2.1)	1	1.6^^ (0.0–8.8)	7.0 (6.9–7.2)
2009	25	3.4 (2.3–4.7)	5	0.3^ (0.1–0.7)	3	1.6^^ (0.2–5.8)	0		0		9.8 (9.6–10.0)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of assault

Comparative analysis of assault against male students from each of the five source countries revealed a number of interesting findings.

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for assaults was street/open space, although the frequency varied by country (see Table 34). Street/open space was recorded for 73 percent of assaults among male students from Malaysia, 70 percent for male students from the United States, 67 percent for male students from the Republic of Korea, 46 percent for male Indian students and 43 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China.
- The second most frequently recorded location for assaults was in or near public transport. Public transport was recorded for 15 percent of assaults among male Indian students, seven percent for male students from the People's Republic of China and 10 percent for male students from the United States.

Table 34 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	362	46	30	43	2	67	8	73	7	70
Residential	71	9	18	26	1	33	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	111	15	11	16	0	–	1	9	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	92	12	4	6	0	–	2	18	2	20
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	6	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	120	15	5	7	0	–	0	–	1	10
Educational	7	1	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	13	2	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	782		70		3		11		10	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	9	20	10	36	2	33	2	67	1	33
Residential	28	61	13	46	3	50	1	33	0	–
Commercial—Retail	2	4	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	1	2	1	4	1	17	0	–	1	33
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	33
Public transport	5	11	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	2	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	1	2	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	_
Total	46		28		6		3		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- The commercial retail sector was the third most common location of assaults against students with 15 percent of male students from India, 16 percent from the People's Republic of China and nine percent from Malaysia. Overall, commercial locations (including retail, hospitality and financial services) comprised nearly one-third of all assaults recorded for Indian male students in Victoria (28%).

The number of recorded assaults against females in Victoria is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, the findings indicate a number of key points:

- Students from India, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China were most likely to experience assault at a residential location (61%, 50% and 46%, respectively).
- Assaults against students from Malaysia and the United States were more often recorded as having occurred on the street or in open spaces (67% and 33% respectively).

Temporal pattern of assault

The majority of assaults against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, although some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 35). Those most likely to be assaulted during these hours were male students from the Republic of Korea (100%), followed by students from the United States (90%), India (66%), the People's Republic of China (56%), and Malaysia (54%).

Daytime assaults (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively infrequent among all male student groups, with 27 percent recorded among male students from Malaysia, 25 percent recorded among male students from the People's Republic of China and 10 percent among Indian males. No daylight assaults were recorded among male students from the Republic of Korea and the United States.

Assaults against female international students in Victoria were more often recorded as having

Table 35 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	287	37	14	20	1	33	4	36	5	50
4 am–8 am	76	10	6	9	0	–	2	18	0	–
8 am–noon	21	3	6	9	0	–	0		0	–
Noon–4 pm	51	7	11	16	0	–	3	27	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	116	15	8	11	0	–	0		1	10
8 pm–midnight	230	29	25	36	2	67	2	18	4	40
Total	781		70		3		11		10	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	8	17	3	11	2	33	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	2	4	1	4	0	–	1	50	1	33
8 am–noon	6	13	8	29	1	17	0	–	1	33
Noon–4 pm	6	13	7	25	1	17	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	12	26	4	14	1	17	1	50	1	33
8 pm–midnight	12	26	5	18	1	17	0	–	0	–
Total	46		28		6		2		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

occurred during the day time and early evening (between 8 am to 8 pm)—this was the case for 68 percent of Chinese students, 66 percent of US students, 52 percent of assaults against female Indian students, 51 percent of Korean students and 50 percent of Malaysian students.

Analysis by day of the week on which assaults were recorded showed no remarkable findings (see Table 36). The weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) typically accounted for the majority of assaults against male students from the Republic of Korea (100%), the United States (90%), Malaysia (72%), India (60%) and the People's Republic of China (60%). Assaults against females occurred throughout the week and were lowest on Fridays. A higher proportion of assaults against female students from the United States and Malaysia occurred over the weekend period (66% each), than compared with the Republic of Korea, India and the People's Republic of China (50%, 36% and 29% respectively). These findings are consistent with a recent investigation of assaults in the Melbourne Central Business District (Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 2010).

Table 36 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	189	24	18	26	2	67	3	27	2	20
Monday	103	13	6	9	0	–	2	18	0	–
Tuesday	71	9	8	11	0	–	0	–	1	10
Wednesday	58	7	6	9	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	74	9	8	11	0	–	1	9	0	–
Friday	111	14	8	11	1	33	4	36	3	30
Saturday	175	22	16	23	0	–	1	9	4	40
Total	781		70		3		11		10	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	3	7	3	11	2	33	1	33	0	–
Monday	8	17	3	11	0	–	1	33	0	–
Tuesday	3	7	8	29	2	33	0	–	1	33
Wednesday	7	15	5	18	1	17	0	–	0	–
Thursday	12	26	4	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	3	7	3	11	1	17	0	–	0	–
Saturday	10	22	2	7	0	–	1	33	2	66
Total	46		28		6		3		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of robbery for males across Victoria ranged from between two and three incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 37).

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- eight and 12 incidents for male students from India;
- one and three incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- zero and three incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- 0.3 and two incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- two and four incidents for male students from the United States.

Table 37 Rate of robbery by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	30	9.5 (6.4–13.4)	5	1.9^ (0.7–4.0)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–13.3)	0		0		1.9 (1.8–1.9)
2006	118	12.5 (10.4–14.9)	17	2.2 (1.3–3.5)	1	1.1^^ (0.0–6.1)	0		1	2.4^^ (0.1–13.6)	2.2 (2.1–2.3)
2007	190	11.3 (9.8–13.0)	9	0.8^ (0.3–1.6)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–3.0)	1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.8)	2	4.3^^ (0.5–15.6)	2.9 (2.8–3.0)
2008	199	8.7 (7.6–10.0)	34	2.7 (1.8–3.7)	4	2.9^^ (0.8–7.3)	8	2.0^ (0.8–4.2)	0		3.0 (2.9–3.1)
2009	208	7.7 (6.7–8.8)	22	1.4 (0.9–2.2)	3	0.7^^ (0.0–4.1)	5	1.3^ (0.4–3.1)	0		2.8 (2.7–2.9)
Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		3	0.0^^ (0.0–1.0)	0		0		0		0.6 (0.5–0.6)
2006	6	3.0^ (1.0–7.0)	8	0.4^ (0.1–1.0)	0		0		0		0.6 (0.5–0.6)
2007	5	1.1^ (0.3–2.8)	11	0.7^ (0.3–1.5)	2	0.0^ (0.0–2.9)	1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.7)	0		0.6 (0.6–0.7)
2008	15	2.0^ (1.1–3.4)	11	0.7^ (0.3–1.3)	2	2.2^ (0.5–6.5)	1	0.6^^ (0.1–2.1)	2	3.2^^ (0.4–11.5)	0.6 (0.6–0.7)
2009	10	0.9^ (0.4–1.7)	11	0.4^ (0.1–0.8)	0		2	0.8^^ (0.2–2.4)	0		0.5 (0.4–0.5)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The rate of robbery has generally declined over the 2005–09 period. In 2009, male students from India, had the lowest recorded rate of robbery since the beginning of this data series in 2005.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- The rate of robbery experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher in all years compared with males from the Victoria population average and was statistically higher in all years compared with males from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea (with the exception of 2005).
- While the rate of robbery experienced by male students from the Peoples Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States was generally lower than the Victorian average, it was only statistically significant for Chinese students in 2009.

Females

Females across Victoria experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of robbery of 0.6 incidents per 1,000 of the population. This was consistent over the five years between 2005 and 2008, prior to declining to 0.5 incidents per 1,000 population in 2009. For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was between:

- one and three incidents for female students from India;
- zero and one incident for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- zero and two incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- 0.3 and one incident for female students from Malaysia; and
- three incidents for female students from the United States in 2008.

There were only two instances where the rate of robbery among female international students was significantly higher than the Victoria population average; Indian females in 2006 and 2008.

Location of robbery

Analysis of weighted robbery data revealed that the most common location for robberies of males and females across Victoria was on the street or in open spaces (70% and 61%, respectively), followed by commercial (retail) locations (11% and 16%, respectively) and public transport (11% and 9%, respectively; see Table 38). These findings generally reflected the pattern which emerged among male and female international students who had been a victim of robbery in Victoria.

Comparative analysis of robberies recorded against male students from each of the five source countries reveals a number of interesting findings.

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for robbery was 'street/open space' (63%), although the frequency varied by country. Street/open space was recorded for 100 percent of robberies among male students from the United States, 86 percent for male students from Malaysia, 80 percent for male students from the Republic of Korea, 65 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China and 62 percent of robberies among male Indian students.
- The second most frequently recorded location for robberies against male Indian and Chinese students in Victoria was in the commercial retail sector (18% and 17%, respectively). No robberies against males from the remaining countries were recorded at this location.
- Residential robberies were relatively infrequent across all countries, representing just five percent of robberies among Chinese male students and two percent of Indian students.
- Nearly one in six robberies recorded for male students from India occurred on or near public transport facilities—including taxis and taxi ranks (15%). This was higher than recorded for male students from any of the remaining four countries.

The number of recorded robberies against females in Victoria is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, it is worthwhile noting that female students from India were more likely than Indian males to experience robberies on the street or

in open spaces (78% vs 62%) and female students from the People's Republic of China more likely to experience robberies in or near public transport than Chinese males (17% vs 7%).

Finally, using an additional data extraction provided by Victoria police for a random sample of robberies recorded in Victoria between 2005 and 2009, it was possible to compare the location of robberies involving international students, compared with those from across the entire state (weighted for age and gender). This comparison confirms that proportionally, male Indian student victims of robbery

Table 38 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, Victoria 2005–09

Males	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian average (weighted)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	438	62	55	65	8	80	12	86	3	100	6,590	70
Residential	11	2	4	5	1	10	0	–	0	–	337	4
Commercial— Retail	124	18	18	17	0	–	0	–	0	–	1,049	11
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	5	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	224	2
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	10	0
Commercial—Other	4	1	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	53	1
Public transport	108	15	6	7	1	10	2	14	0	–	1,058	11
Educational	6	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	47	0
Other	13	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	97	1
Total	709		84		10		14		3		9,465	

Females	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian average (weighted)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	28	78	26	62	4	100	3	75	2	100	1,465	61
Residential	0	–	3	7	0	–	0	–	0	–	147	6
Commercial—Retail	4	11	4	10	0	–	1	25	0	–	394	16
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	93	4
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	10	0
Commercial—Other	4	11	2	5	0	–	0	–	0	–	25	1
Public transport	0	–	7	17	0	–	0	–	0	–	228	9
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	20	1
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	21	1
Total	36		42		4		4		2		2,403	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

were more likely to be have experienced robbery at a commercial/retail location (18% vs 11%) and at or near public transport facilities (15% vs 11%), and were less likely to have been robbed on the street or in open spaces (62% vs 70%).

Temporal pattern of robbery

The majority of robberies in Victoria against all male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am (see Table 39). Those most likely to be robbed during these hours were male students from the People's Republic of China (83%), followed by students from India (74%), the United States (67%), Malaysia (64%) and the Republic of Korea (60%).

Of those robberies that were recorded between 8 pm and 8 am, the majority occurred before midnight for male students from India and the People's Republic of China. Students from Malaysia and the United States were more likely to be robbed between midnight and 4 am than at any other time of the day.

Daytime robberies (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively rare among male students and more so among students from the People's Republic of China (2%) and the United States (0%), compared with students from Malaysia (28%), India (7%) and the Republic of Korea (10%; see Table 40).

Like males, robberies experienced by female international students in Victoria were most often recorded as having occurred during evening (between 8 pm to 4 am)—this was the case for 59 percent of Chinese students and 53 percent of robberies against female Indian students. The number of robberies experienced by female students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States limits meaningful comparative analysis.

Table 39 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	189	27	21	25	3	30	6	43	2	67
4 am–8 am	67	9	6	7	0	–	0	–	1	33
8 am–noon	19	3	1	1	1	10	1	7	0	–
Noon–4 pm	27	4	1	1	0	–	3	21	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	75	11	6	7	3	30	1	7	0	–
8 pm–midnight	332	47	49	58	3	30	3	21	0	–
Total	709		84		10		14		3	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	5	14	3	7	2	50	0	–	1	50
4 am–8 am	1	3	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	2	6	3	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	6	17	4	10	0	–	1	25	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	8	22	9	21	0	–	2	50	0	–
8 pm–midnight	14	39	22	52	2	50	1	25	1	50
Total	36		42		4		4		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 40 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	120	17	12	14	1	10	7	50	2	67
Monday	97	14	9	11	2	20	1	7	1	33
Tuesday	91	13	13	15	0	–	1	7	0	–
Wednesday	90	13	13	15	4	40	1	7	0	–
Thursday	83	12	10	12	1	10	0	–	0	–
Friday	95	13	12	14	0	–	1	7	0	–
Saturday	133	19	15	18	2	20	3	21	0	–
Total	709		84		10		14		3	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	4	11	9	21	1	25	1	25	1	50
Monday	5	14	7	17	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	5	14	2	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	2	6	4	10	1	25	0	–	0	–
Thursday	9	25	7	17	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	5	14	7	17	1	25	0	–	1	50
Saturday	6	17	6	14	1	25	3	75	0	–
Total	36		42		4		4		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) typically accounted for most robberies against male students from Malaysia (78%), the United States (67%), India (49%), the People's Republic of China (46%) and the Republic of Korea (30%).

A similar pattern emerged among female students with 52 percent of Chinese females and 42 percent of Indian females experiencing robbery on the weekend. The number of robberies experienced by female students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States limits meaningful comparative analysis.

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. As a result, the state averages presented for the category of other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons across Victoria ranged from between 22 and 24 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 41).

Males

For male international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- eleven and 21 incidents for male students from India;
- eight and 10 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- seven and 18 incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- four and nine incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- two and 14 incidents for male students from the United States.

With the exception of Malaysia and the United States, the rate of other theft has generally declined over the 2005–09 period. For male students from India and the People's Republic of China in particular, 2009 recorded the lowest rate of other theft since the beginning of the series in 2005.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- The rate of other theft experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher in all years compared with males from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea (except in 2005 and 2009) and the United States (except in 2006 and 2009).

Females

For female international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was between:

- five and 11 incidents for female students from India;
- three and eight incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- six and 32 incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- four and 15 incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- eight and 17 incidents for female students from the United States.

Table 41 Rate of theft by gender and country, Victoria, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	70	20.8 (16.1–26.3)	30	10.2 (7.0–14.3)	5	18.0^^ (5.9–42.1)	5	4.1^^ (1.3–9.5)	0		23.3 (23.2–23.4)
2006	184	18.7 (16.1–21.7)	67	9.2 (7.2–11.6)	6	6.5^^ (2.4–14.2)	16	5.8^ (3.3–9.5)	3	7.3^^ (1.5–21.3)	22.8 (22.6–22.9)
2007	308	17.6 (15.7–19.7)	84	9.5 (7.7–11.6)	7	8.1^^ (3.9–14.9)	13	4.1^ (2.2–7.1)	2	4.3^^ (0.5–15.6)	22.0 (21.8–22.1)
2008	381	16.1 (14.5–17.8)	117	10.2 (8.5–12.1)	13	10.0^ (5.5–16.8)	24	8.5^ (5.7–12.2)	1	2.1^^ (0.1–11.4)	23.9 (23.8–24.1)
2009	322	11.4 (10.1–12.7)	118	8.2 (6.8–9.8)	15	11.0^ (6.2–18.2)	18	4.3^ (2.5–7.0)	5	13.5^^ (5.0–29.5)	22.0 (21.9–22.1)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Victorian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	5	10.9^ (4.0–23.8)	11	3.1^ (1.6–5.6)	8	31.5^ (14.4–59.7)	13	15.1^ (9.1–23.5)	0		23.3 (23.2–23.4)
2006	19	10.2 (5.9–16.3)	57	6.8 (5.1–8.8)	9	8.1^ (3.5–15.9)	20	7.4 (4.6–11.3)	10	17.3^ (8.3–31.7)	22.8 (22.6–22.9)
2007	30	8.2 (5.5–11.7)	75	7.1 (5.6–8.9)	7	5.5^ (2.2–11.3)	29	8.9 (6.0–12.8)	10	14.5^ (6.6–27.5)	22.0 (21.8–22.1)
2008	38	5.4 (3.8–7.5)	97	7.5 (6.1–9.1)	8	5.9^ (2.6–11.7)	26	6.8 (4.4–10.1)	5	7.9^^ (2.6–18.5)	23.9 (23.8–24.1)
2009	63	8.0 (6.4–10.0)	111	6.6 (5.4–8.0)	7	6.4^ (2.8–12.7)	16	4.0^ (2.3–6.6)	7	13.1^ (5.6–25.8)	22.0 (21.9–22.1)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals.

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Queensland

The Queensland student sample

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 55,290 international students from the five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in Queensland (see Table 40). This includes students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in Queensland in 2005. Overall, Queensland accounted for 14 percent of all international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

The vast majority of students studying in Queensland were from the People's Republic of China (n=17,319; 31%), followed by India (n=16,357; 30%), the United States (n=11,291; 20%), Korea (n=6,414; 12%) and Malaysia (n=3,909; 7%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in Queensland remained relatively stable.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the *Methodology* section, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within Queensland for the entire 365 days in each year. It was calculated as the sum of the number days all students were 'at risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among student arrivals for all countries (see Figure 17). The United States, although having the third largest number of arrivals overall, nevertheless had the lowest 'at-risk' population across the five year period. One probable explanation is that students from the United States study in Australia for shorter periods of time and therefore have less 'at-risk' time over multiple years.

Finally, the last column presented in Table 43 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised Queensland population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis on which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category).

Table 42 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09 (n)

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	816	1,685	642	428	150	3,721
2006	932	1,489	861	383	1,116	4,781
2007	2,054	1,120	611	295	1,060	5,140
2008	4,159	1,469	481	317	1,014	7,440
2009	3,505	1,830	400	427	978	7,140
Total	11,466	7,593	2,995	1,850	4,318	28,222
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	184	1,994	669	435	71	3,353
2006	251	1,612	950	379	1,969	5,161
2007	581	1,482	755	386	1,704	4,908
2008	1,713	2,040	585	386	1,671	6,395
2009	2,162	2,598	460	473	1,558	7,251
Total	4,891	9,726	3,419	2,059	6,973	27,068
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	1,000	3,679	1,311	863	221	7,074
2006	1,183	3,101	1,811	762	3,085	9,942
2007	2,635	2,602	1,366	681	2,764	10,048
2008	5,872	3,509	1,066	703	2,685	13,835
2009	5,667	4,428	860	900	2,536	14,391
Total	16,357	17,319	6,414	3,909	11,291	55,290

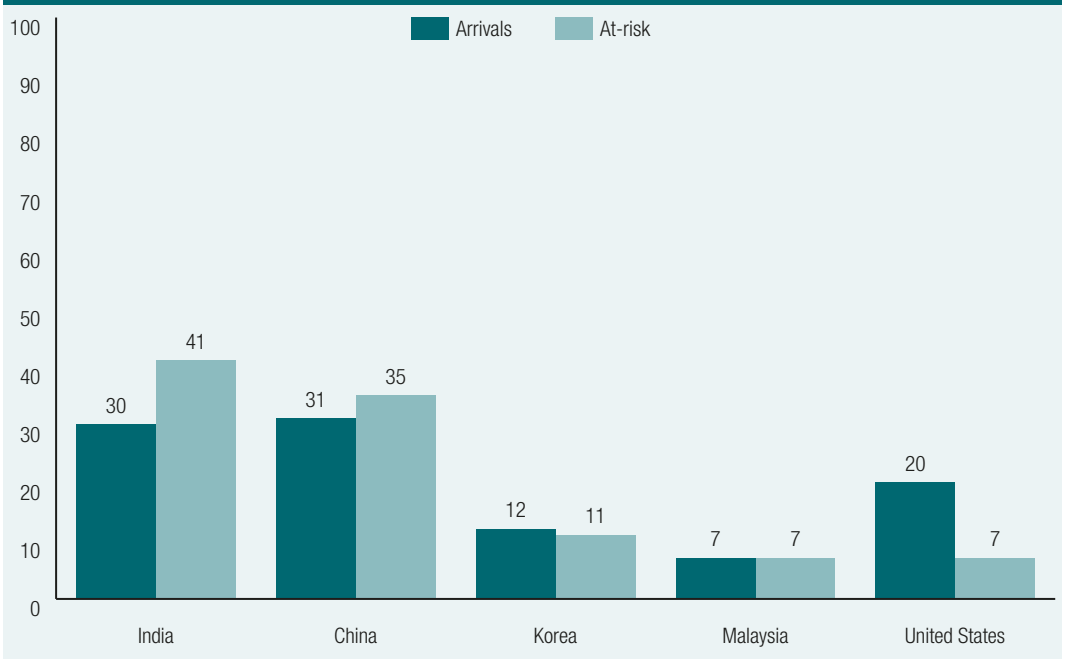
Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The international student groups arriving to study in Queensland were not homogenous, varying significantly by both gender and age. In terms of gender, just over half of all students arriving in Queensland were male (51%); however, male arrivals from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (70% vs 30%). Conversely, female students typically outnumbered males arriving from the People's Republic of China (56% vs 44%), the Republic of Korea (47% vs 53%), Malaysia (47% vs 53%) and the United States (38% vs 62%).

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India made up 70 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population and female students from the People's Republic of China comprised (44%) of the Chinese 'at-risk' population. For the other countries, there were more 'at-risk' female students than male students in 2009.

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 91 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 79 percent of students from the People's Republic of China, 73 percent from the Republic of Korea, 81 percent from Malaysia and 88 percent from the United States. Younger students (those aged between 15 and 19 years) were disproportionally over-represented among those from the People's Republic of China (20%), the Republic of Korea (20%) and Malaysia (20%), when compared with the United States (10%) and India (8%).

Figure 17 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, Queensland (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Even more telling is the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with as many as 42 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 44). Males aged between 25 and 34 were most 'at risk' among students from the Republic of Korea (22%). By contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' students was, for all other countries, females aged 20–24 years.

Finally, it is important to note the comparative differences in age and gender for each international student group when compared with the Queensland population. Specifically, 50 percent of the Queensland population aged between 15 and 44 years was male. Two-thirds of the population (combined and separate for male and female populations) were aged over 25 years; one-third aged over 35 years. Only 16 percent of 15-44 year old population in Queensland was aged between 20 and 24 years—substantially lower than students from the United States (74%), Malaysia (63%), the People's Republic of China (61%) and India (56%).

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of assault for males across Queensland ranged from between 10 and 11 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 45). The lowest rate of assault occurred in 2005 and 2006 and then remained constant from 2007 onwards.

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- two and nine incidents for male students from India;

Table 43 Estimated annual at-risk population by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09 (n)

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	176,260	483	371,912	1,019	138,285	379	100,732	276	32,130	88	n/a	858,014
2006	480,711	1,317	934,962	2,562	421,992	1,156	243,988	668	285,607	782	n/a	872,450
2007	793,256	2,173	1,147,580	3,144	540,760	1,482	280,773	769	304,348	834	n/a	887,515
2008	1,838,500	5,037	1,353,980	3,710	585,212	1,603	304,115	833	300,103	822	n/a	903,378
2009	3,038,697	8,325	1,649,538	4,519	559,781	1,534	342,662	939	278,529	763	n/a	919,338
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	34,767	95	434,042	1,189	135,573	371	104,393	286	29,729	81	n/a	848,401
2006	115,794	317	1,051,037	2,880	447,653	1,226	247,139	677	463,275	1,269	n/a	862,142
2007	218,786	599	1,276,542	3,497	588,110	1,611	309,591	848	463,822	1,271	n/a	876,330
2008	574,155	1,573	1,629,295	4,464	645,953	1,770	347,425	952	457,964	1,255	n/a	890,230
2009	1,293,398	3,544	2,107,570	5,774	593,427	1,626	399,742	1,095	433,268	1,187	n/a	904,544
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	211,027	578	805,954	2,208	273,858	750	205,125	562	61,859	169	n/a	1,706,415
2006	596,505	1,634	1,985,999	5,441	869,645	2,383	491,127	1,346	748,882	2,052	n/a	1,734,592
2007	1,012,042	2,773	2,424,122	6,641	1,128,870	3,093	590,364	1,617	768,170	2,105	n/a	1,763,845
2008	2,412,655	6,610	2,983,275	8,173	1,231,165	3,373	651,540	1,785	758,067	2,077	n/a	1,793,608
2009	4,332,095	11,869	3,757,108	10,293	1,153,208	3,159	742,404	2,034	711,797	1,950	n/a	1,823,882

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 44 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, Queensland, 2009[a]

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	742	9	991	22	304	22	133	14	58	8	156,201	17
20–24 yrs	4,985	60	2,672	59	370	27	600	64	547	73	153,387	17
25–34 yrs	2,518	30	825	18	635	46	165	18	126	17	298,217	32
35–44 yrs	77	1	23	1	83	6	37	4	21	3	311,533	34
Total	8,322		4,512		1,392		935		753		919,338	
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	169	5	1,067	19	286	19	167	15	141	12	148,992	16
20–24 yrs	1,601	45	3,619	63	558	37	677	62	882	75	145,462	16
25–34 yrs	1,672	47	1,028	18	557	37	187	17	137	12	291,788	32
35–44 yrs	97	3	48	1	94	6	54	5	16	1	318,302	35
Total	3,539		5,761		1,496		1,085		1,176		904,544	
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	911	8	2,058	20	590	20	300	15	199	10	305,193	17
20–24 yrs	6,586	56	6,290	61	928	32	1,277	63	1,429	74	298,849	16
25–34 yrs	4,190	35	1,853	18	1,193	41	352	17	263	14	590,005	32
35–44 yrs	175	1	72	1	178	6	90	4	38	2	629,835	35
Total	11,861		10,273		2,888		2,020		1,928		1,823,882	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- five and 11 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- one and nine incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- one and 1.5 incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- one and eight incidents for male students from the United States.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

Table 45 Rate of assault by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		1	9.4^^ (1.9–27.4)	0		0		10.4 (10.2–10.6)
2006	5	2.3^ (0.5–6.7)	9	5.1^ (2.7–8.7)	3	0.9^^ (0.0–5.3)	1	1.5^^ (0.0–8.4)	1	1.3^^ (0.0–7.2)	10.4 (10.2–10.6)
2007	14	3.2^ (1.3–6.6)	14	7.3^ (4.6–11.0)	0		0		0		10.7 (10.4–10.9)
2008	46	7.5 (5.3–10.4)	7	4.6^ (2.7–7.3)	4	1.3^^ (0.2–4.9)	1	1.2^^ (0.0–6.7)	3	4.9^^ (1.3–12.7)	10.7 (10.5–10.9)
2009	97	8.7 (6.8–10.9)	18	11.1 (8.2–14.6)	5	1.4^ (0.2–5.2)	0		0		11.1 (10.8–11.3)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.7)	0		1	3.6^^ (0.1–20.0)	0		7.3 (7.1–7.5)
2006	0		1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.9)	0		1	1.5^^ (0.0–8.4)	1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.4)	7.7 (7.5–7.9)
2007	0		1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.6)	1	0.7^^ (0.0–3.7)	0		1	2.4^^ (0.5–6.9)	7.4 (7.2–7.5)
2008	0		4	0.9^^ (0.2–2.3)	2	0.6^^ (0.0–3.4)	1	1.1^^ (0.0–5.9)	0		7.3 (7.1–7.5)
2009	2	0.8^^ (0.2–2.5)	2	0.3^^ (0.0–1.3)	0		0		1	7.7^^ (3.5–14.5)	8.2 (8.0–8.4)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- In nearly all cases, the rate of assault among all international students groups was lower than the average for similarly aged males across Queensland. An exception being found among male students from the People's Republic of China in 2009 for whom the rate of assault was equal to that of males across Queensland although the confidence interval overlaps the Queensland state average due to the small sample size.
- The rate of assault among male Indian students was higher in 2008 and 2009 compared with students from the People's Republic of China, although the overlapping confidence intervals indicate no statistical difference.

Females

Females across Queensland experienced a relatively stable estimated (weighted) rate of assault;

Table 46 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	69	46	22	47	6	46	1	50	0	–
Residential	20	13	7	15	2	15	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	14	9	9	18	2	15	1	50	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	34	23	7	15	2	15	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	50
Commercial—Other	5	3	0	–	1	8	0	–	0	–
Public transport	6	4	2	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	50
Other	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	150		47		13		2		2	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	1	50	4	44	1	33	1	33	2	67
Residential	0	–	3	33	2	67	1	33	0	–
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	1	50	0	–	0	–	1	33	1	33
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	1	11	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	1	11	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	2		9		3		3		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

fluctuating between seven and eight incidents per 1,000 of the population.

For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- one incident for female students from India in 2009;
- 0.3 and one incident for female students from the People's Republic of China
- one incident for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- one and four incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- one and eight incidents for female students from the United States.

As was the case for male students, examination of the confidence intervals illustrate that in nearly all cases the rate of assault victimisation among international students was lower than the average for similarly aged females across Queensland.

Further, the confidence intervals indicate little statistical difference between the five source countries across the five year period.

Location of assault

Comparative analysis of assault against male students from four of the five source countries (the number of assaults recorded for students from the United States limits meaningful analysis) reveals a number of interesting findings:

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for assaults was 'street/open space', although the frequency varied by country (see Table 46). Street/open space was recorded for 50 percent of assaults among male students from Malaysia, 47 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China, 46 percent of assaults among male Indian students and 46 percent for male students from the Republic of Korea.

Table 47 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	57	38	11	23	4	31	2	100	1	50
4 am–8 am	12	8	3	6	4	31	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	4	3	2	4	1	8	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	5	3	2	4	0		0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	20	13	12	25	2	15	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	53	35	18	38	2	15	0	–	1	50
Total	151		48		13		2		2	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	1	50	0	–	0	–	1	33	1	33
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	2	22	1	33	1	33	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	1	50	2	22	0	–	0	–	1	33
8 pm–midnight	0	–	5	56	2	67	1	33	1	33
Total	2		9		3		3		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- The second most frequently recorded location for assaults against male Indian students in Queensland was in the commercial hospitality sector (23%). This was disproportionately higher than for male students from the Republic of Korea (15%), and the People's Republic of China (15%).
- Residential assaults were the third (or equal second) most common location among male students from the People's Republic of China (15%), the Republic of Korea (15%) and India (13%).

The number of recorded assaults against females in Queensland is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited.

Temporal pattern of assault

The majority of assaults against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, though some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 47). Among those assaulted during these hours were:

- Seventy-three percent of male students from India;
- Sixty-one percent of male students from the People's Republic of China;
- Forty-six percent of male students from the Republic of Korea; and
- two Malaysian and 2 male students from the United States.

Daytime assaults (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively infrequent among all male student groups, only six percent were recorded for males from India, eight percent for males from China and eight percent of males from the Republic of Korea.

Table 48 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	48	32	4	8	2	15	0	–	1	50
Monday	15	10	4	8	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	6	4	3	6	3	23	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	9	6	4	8	2	15	1	50	0	–
Thursday	16	11	7	15	2	15	1	50	1	50
Friday	22	15	12	25	1	8	0	–	0	–
Saturday	35	23	14	29	3	23	0	–	0	–
Total	151		48		13		2		2	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	1	50	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	33
Monday	0	–	1	11	1	33	1	33	0	–
Tuesday	1	50	1	11	0	–	0	–	2	67
Wednesday	0	–	1	11	1	33	1	33	0	–
Thursday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	3	33	1	33	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	3	33	0	–	1	33	0	–
Total	2		9		3		3		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The number of recorded assaults against females in Queensland is relatively small and limits comparative analysis.

Male students were more likely to experience assaults during the weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday; see Table 48). This period typically accounted for the majority of assaults against male students from India (70%), the People's Republic of China (62%) and the Republic of Korea (46%).

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of robbery for males across Queensland remained constant on one incident per 1,000 of the population (see Table 49).

Table 49 Rate of robbery by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		2	3.0^^ (0.6–8.6)	0		0		0		1.2 (1.1–1.3)
2006	3	2.3^^ (0.5–6.7)	5	2.0^ (0.6–4.6)	0		0		0		1.3 (1.2–1.4)
2007	3	1.4^^ (0.3–4.0)	5	1.9^ (0.7–4.2)	4	2.9^^ (0.8–7.5)	0		0		1.1 (1.1–1.2)
2008	14	2.8^ (1.5–4.7)	15	3.8^ (2.1–6.3)	1	0.7^^ (0.0–3.7)	1	1.2^^ (0.0–6.7)	1	2.5^^ (0.3–8.9)	1.3 (1.2–1.3)
2009	37	4.6 (3.2–6.3)	11	2.7^ (1.4–4.6)	1	1.4^^ (0.2–5.2)	0		0		1.3 (1.2–1.3)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.7)	1	3.1^^ (0.1–17.4)	0		0		0.6 (0.5–0.6)
2006	0		3	0.0^^ (0.0–1.3)	0		1	1.5^^ (0.0–8.4)	1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.4)	0.5 (0.5–0.5)
2007	0		7	0.9^ (0.2–2.5)	3	1.3^^ (0.2–4.8)	0		0		0.5 (0.4–0.5)
2008	0		5	0.4^ (0.1–1.6)	0		0		1	0.8^^ (0.0–4.5)	0.4 (0.4–0.5)
2009	1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.6)	4	0.5^^ (0.1–1.5)	3	1.3^^ (0.2–4.8)	0		0		0.4 (0.4–0.5)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- one and five incidents for male students from India;
- two and four incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- one and three incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- one incident for male students from Malaysia; and
- two incidents for male students from the United States.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- The rate of robbery experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher in the most recent years (2008 and 2009) compared with the Queensland population average.
- The rate of robbery experienced by male students from the People's Republic of China was significantly higher than the Queensland average in 2008 and approached significance in 2009 also.

Females

Females across Queensland experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of robbery between 0.4 and 0.6 incidents per 1,000 of the population from 2006 onwards. For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was:

- 0.3 incidents for female students from India in 2009;
- two incidents for female students from Malaysia;
- one incident for female students from the United States;
- between 0.5 and one incident for female students from the People's Republic of China; and
- one and three incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea.

There were no instances where the rate of robbery among female international students was significantly higher than the Queensland population average.

Location of robbery

Comparative analysis of robberies recorded against male students from three of the five source countries (the number of recorded assaults against males from Malaysia and the United States is relatively small and limits comparative analysis) reveals a number of interesting findings.

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for robbery was 'street/open space', although the frequency varied by country (see Table 50). Street/open space was recorded for 83 percent of robberies among male students from the Republic of Korea, 71 percent of robberies among male Indian students and 65 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China.
- Overall, commercial locations (including retail, hospitality and financial services) comprised 18 percent of all robberies recorded for Indian male students in Queensland.
- Residential robberies were relatively infrequent across all countries, representing just three percent of robberies among Chinese male students and two percent of Indian students.
- Seven percent of all robberies recorded for male students from India and 14 percent for Chinese males occurred on or near public transport facilities—including taxis and taxi ranks.

The number of recorded assaults against female in Queensland is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited.

Temporal pattern of robbery

The majority of robberies in Queensland against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, though some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 51). Those most likely to be robbed during these hours were male students from the Republic of Korea (84%), India (83%) and the People's Republic of China (81%). Of those robberies that were recorded between 8 pm and 8 am, the majority occurred before midnight for all three countries.

Daytime robberies (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively rare among male students, comprising only six percent of robberies against Indian males and three percent of Chinese males.

Table 50 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	40	71	24	65	5	83	1	100	0	–
Residential	1	2	1	3	0	–	0	–	1	100
Commercial—Retail	4	7	3	8	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	4	7	4	11	1	17	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	2	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	4	7	5	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	56		37		6		1		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	1	100	14	70	6	86	1	100	1	50
Residential	0	–	2	10	1	14	0	–	1	50
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	2	10	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		20		7		1		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

As with males, robberies experienced by female international students in Queensland were most often recorded as having occurred during evening (between 8 pm to 4 am); this was the case for 75 percent of robberies against female Chinese students and 57 percent of Korean students. The number of robberies experienced by female students from India, Malaysia and the United States limits meaningful comparative analysis.

Analysis by the day of the week on which robberies were recorded showed no remarkable findings between countries or by gender (see Table 52). For Indian male students, the distribution of robbery across the week was roughly equal, ranging from between 12 and 18 percent, with the exception of Thursday (5%) and Saturday (23%). A similar pattern was evident for robberies against Chinese male students.

Table 51 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	21	37	10	26	1	17	0	–	1	100
4 am–8 am	4	7	1	3	1	17	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	2	4	1	3	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	3	5	5	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	26	46	21	55	4	67	1	100	0	–
Total	57		38		6		1		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	1	100	3	15	0	–	0	–	1	50
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	1	5	1	14	1	100	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	3	15	2	29	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	0	–	12	60	4	57	0	–	1	50
Total	1		20		7		1		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. As a result, the state averages presented for the category of other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons across Queensland ranged from between 18 and 24 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 53). The lowest rate was recorded in 2008; the highest rate was recorded in 2005.

Males

For male international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- ten and 24 incidents for male students from India;
- nine and 18 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- seven and 22 incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- four and 22 incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- three and 36 incidents for male students from the United States.

With the exception of India and the United States, the rate of other theft has generally declined over the 2005–09 period.

Table 52 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	9	16	5	13	2	33	0	–	0	–
Monday	7	12	6	16	1	17	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	10	18	5	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	8	14	4	11	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	3	5	3	8	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	7	12	6	16	2	33	1	100	0	–
Saturday	13	23	9	24	1	17	0	–	1	100
Total	57		38		6		1		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	0	–	3	15	0	–	0	–	1	50
Monday	0	–	3	15	0	–	1	100	0	–
Tuesday	1	100	2	10	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	2	10	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	0	–	3	43	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	6	30	2	29	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	4	20	2	29	0	–	1	50
Total	1		20		7		1		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusion:

- The rate of other theft experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher in the most recent year compared with male students from all other countries.

Females

For female international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was between:

- three and 42 incidents for female students from India;
- four and 12 incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- nine and 25 incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- zero and 9 incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- six and 26 incidents for female students from the United States.

Table 53 Rate of theft by gender and country, Queensland, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	11	22.8^ (11.4–40.8)	14	11.8^ (6.1–20.6)	5	21.9^^ (8.8–45.2)	6	21.8^^ (8.0–47.5)	3	35.9^^ (7.4–105.0)	23.5 (23.3–23.6)
2006	27	21.3 (14.1–30.7)	26	18.4 (13.5–24.4)	19	18.0^ (10.9–28.2)	6	7.5^ (2.4–17.6)	7	6.5^ (2.1–15.1)	22.0 (21.8–22.1)
2007	22	10.1^ (6.3–15.3)	30	9.2 (6.2–13.3)	17	16.1^ (10.1–24.3)	3	3.9^^ (0.8–11.5)	15	17.0^ (9.3–28.6)	18.7 (18.6–18.8)
2008	95	19.1 (15.4–23.3)	43	11.1 (7.9–15.0)	21	14.8^ (9.3–22.4)	7	8.4^ (3.4–17.4)	2	2.5^^ (0.3–8.9)	18.2 (18.1–18.3)
2009	204	23.8 (20.6–27.3)	45	10.0 (7.3–13.3)	10	7.2^^ (3.4–13.2)	7	8.6^ (3.7–16.9)	8	9.3^^ (3.7–19.2)	19.0 (18.8–19.1)

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Queensland population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	4	42.0^^ (11.4–107.5)	11	10.1^ (5.2–17.7)	7	25.0^ (10.8–49.3)	1	0.0^ (0.0–13.2)	2	25.5^^ (3.1–92.1)	23.5 (23.3–23.6)
2006	5	15.8^ (5.1–36.8)	30	11.5 (7.9–16.1)	12	12.5^ (6.9–21.0)	7	9.0^ (3.3–19.6)	16	10.3^ (5.5–17.6)	22.0 (21.8–22.1)
2007	2	3.3^^ (0.4–12.1)	15	4.3^ (2.4–7.1)	12	8.7^ (4.6–14.8)	3	3.6^^ (0.7–10.5)	9	5.5^ (2.2–11.4)	18.7 (18.6–18.8)
2008	6	3.8^ (1.4–8.3)	33	7.4 (5.1–10.4)	19	13.3 (8.4–20.2)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–3.9)	8	7.2^ (3.3–13.7)	18.2 (18.1–18.3)
2009	18	5.7 (3.5–8.7)	33	5.6 (3.8–7.8)	10	8.7 (4.6–14.9)	7	6.5^^ (2.6–13.3)	7	6.0^ (2.4–12.3)	19.0 (18.8–19.1)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Western Australia

The Western Australian student sample

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 24,810 international students from the five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in Western Australia (see Table 54). This includes students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in Western Australia in 2005. Overall, Western Australia accounted for six percent of all international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

Almost one-third of students studying to study in Western Australia were from the People's Republic of China (n=7,816; 32%), followed by Malaysia (n=6,651; 27%), India (n=5,648; 22%), the United States (n=2,808; 11%) and Korea (n=1,887; 8%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in Western Australia remained relatively stable.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the *Methodology* section, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within Western Australia for the entire 365 days in each year. It is calculated as the sum of the number of days all students were 'at risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among student arrivals for all countries (see Figure 18). The United States had less than half the proportion of 'at-risk' students as arrivals over the period (11% vs 5%). One probable explanation is that students from the

Table 54 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09 (n)

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	236	828	157	766	44	2,031
2006	334	731	321	686	286	2,358
2007	719	590	233	557	305	2,404
2008	1,501	776	143	550	261	3,231
2009	1,444	1,093	89	652	247	3,525
Total	4,234	4,018	943	3,211	1,143	13,549
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	62	801	144	754	48	1,809
2006	97	675	328	701	496	2,297
2007	188	570	236	633	234	1,861
2008	455	809	159	767	459	2,649
2009	612	943	77	585	428	2,645
Total	1,414	3,798	944	3,440	1,665	11,261
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	298	1,629	301	1,520	92	3,840
2006	431	1,406	649	1,387	782	4,655
2007	907	1,160	469	1,190	539	4,265
2008	1,956	1,585	302	1,317	720	5,880
2009	2,056	2,036	166	1,237	675	6,170
Total	5,648	7,816	1,887	6,651	2,808	24,810

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

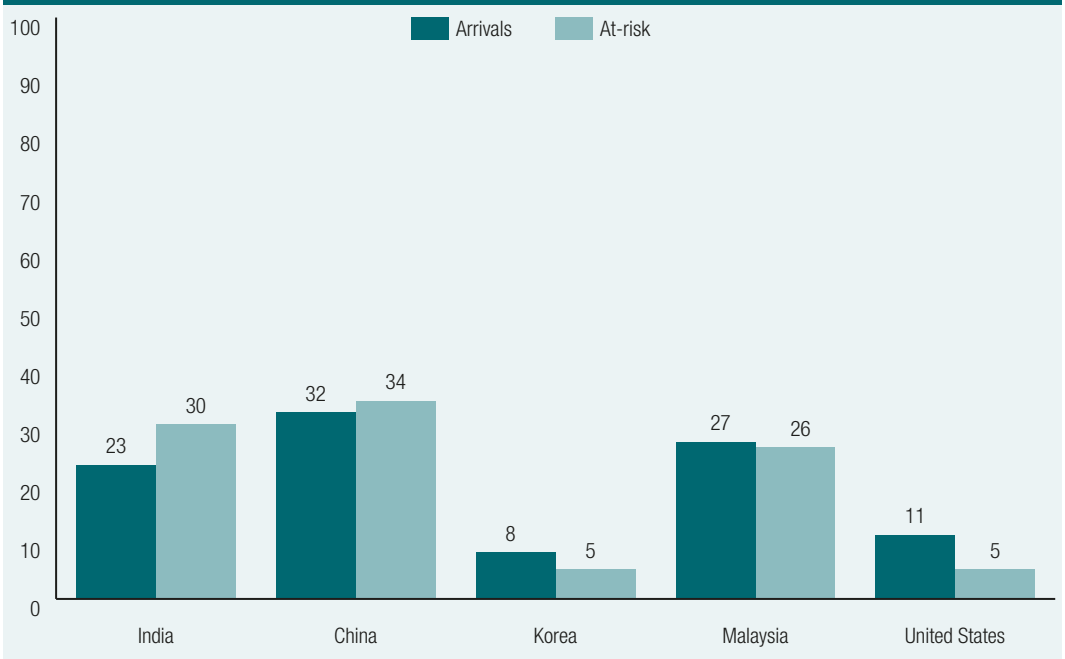
United States study in Australia for shorter periods of time and therefore have less 'at-risk' time over multiple years. Averaged across the five years, the Republic of Korea had the smallest student group in Western Australia.

Finally, the last column presented in Table 55 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised Western Australia population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis on which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category.

The international student groups arriving to study in Western Australia were not homogenous, varying significantly by both gender and age. In terms of gender, just over half of all students arriving in Western Australia were male (55%); however, males arriving from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (75% vs 25%). Conversely, the number of female students outnumbered males arriving from the United States (59% vs 41%) and Malaysia (52% vs 48%). The gender differential was roughly equal for students arriving from the Republic of Korea (50% female vs 50% male) and the People's Republic of China (49% female vs 51% male).

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India made

Figure 18 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, Western Australia (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

up 76 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population and female students from Malaysia comprised just over half of the 'at-risk' population. For the other countries, there were more 'at-risk' female students than male students in 2009.

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 89 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 85 percent from the United States, 79 percent of students from the People's Republic of China, 74 percent from the Republic of Korea and 73 percent from Malaysia. Younger students (those aged between 15 and 19 years) were disproportionally over-represented among those from Malaysia (24%), the People's Republic of China (20%) and the Republic of Korea (18%) when compared with the United States (11%) and India (10%).

Even more telling is the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with as many as 44 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India and 32 percent of students from the People's Republic of China being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 56). By contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' students from Malaysia (31%) and the United States (42%) was females aged 20–24 years. Males aged between 25 and 34 were most 'at-risk' among students from the Republic of Korea (27%).

Finally, it is important to note the comparative differences in age and gender for each international student group when compared with the WA population. Specifically, 51 percent of the WA population aged between 15 and 44 years was male; 49 percent was female. Over half of the population (combined and separate for male and female populations) were aged over 25 years; one-third aged over 35 years. Only 17 percent of 15–44 year old population in Western Australia was aged between 20 and 24 years—substantially lower than students from the United States (65%), the People's Republic of China (62%), Malaysia (61%) and India (55%).

Table 55 Estimated annual at-risk population by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09 (n)

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Western Australian population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	55,653	152	190,944	523	31,056	85	198,801	545	9,935	27	n/a	443,557
2006	146,482	401	44,2862	1,213	120,260	329	443,309	1,215	77,916	213	n/a	449,295
2007	305,986	838	559,242	1,532	154,869	424	528,460	1,448	90,266	247	n/a	454,997
2008	647,830	1,775	684,110	1,874	155,957	427	587,530	1,610	92,902	255	n/a	460,754
2009	1,117,877	3,063	880,128	2,411	134,773	369	647,311	1,773	88,751	243	n/a	466,668
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Western Australian population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	13,046	36	181,952	498	25,519	70	187,729	514	11,013	30	n/a	431,354
2006	40,384	111	421,159	1,154	121,570	333	445,747	1,221	130,520	358	n/a	436,288
2007	86,195	236	518,007	1,419	156,121	428	532,894	1,460	152,723	418	n/a	441,260
2008	172,712	473	647,296	1,773	155,543	426	618,697	1,695	157,952	433	n/a	446,408
2009	357,106	978	801,282	2,195	126,652	347	661,292	1,812	141,919	389	n/a	451,504
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Western Australian population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	68,699	188	372,896	1,022	56,575	155	386,530	1,059	20,948	57	n/a	874,911
2006	186,866	512	864,021	2,367	241,830	663	889,056	2,436	208,436	571	n/a	885,583
2007	392,181	1,074	1,077,249	2,951	310,990	852	1,061,354	2,908	242,989	666	n/a	896,257
2008	820,542	2,248	1,331,406	3,648	311,500	853	1,206,227	3,305	250,854	687	n/a	907,162
2009	1,474,983	4,041	1,681,410	4,607	261,425	716	1,308,603	3,585	230,670	632	n/a	918,172

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 56 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, Western Australia 2009[a]

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Western Australian population	
Males												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	326	11	512	21	62	19	437	25	25	11	76,633	16
20–24 yrs	1,772	58	1,479	62	69	21	1,056	60	146	61	78,649	17
25–34 yrs	929	30	397	17	172	52	212	12	57	24	151,382	32
35–44 yrs	28	1	16	1	25	8	46	3	11	4	160,004	34
Total	3,056		2,404		328		1,749		238		466,668	
Females												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	61	6	407	19	50	16	394	22	45	12	72,910	16
20–24 yrs	426	44	1,383	63	101	33	1,083	61	261	68	73,659	16
25–34 yrs	452	46	368	17	125	41	218	12	68	18	145,841	32
35–44 yrs	36	4	33	1	28	9	88	5	10	3	159,094	35
Total	975		2,192		305		1,783		384		451,504	
All students												
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	388	10	920	20	111	18	831	24	70	11	149,543	16
20–24 yrs	2,199	55	2,862	62	171	27	2,138	61	406	65	152,308	17
25–34 yrs	1,381	34	765	17	298	47	429	12	125	20	297,223	32
35–44 yrs	64	2	49	1	53	8	134	4	21	3	319,098	35
Total	4,031		4,595		633		3,532		623		918,172	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of assault for males across Western Australia ranged from between 21 and 24 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 57). The lowest rate of assault occurred in 2005; the highest rate occurred in 2009.

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- ten and 20 incidents for male students from India;
- two and four incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- zero and 15 incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- two and three incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- four and 10 incidents for male students from the United States.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- In many cases, the rate of assault among all international students groups was lower than the average for similarly aged males across Western Australia. Exceptions were found where confidence intervals overlapped the WA state average and included:
  - male students from India in 2005, 2006 and 2007;
  - male students from the Republic of Korea in 2008; and
  - male students from the United States in 2006 and 2009.
- The rate of assault among male Indian students was higher from 2007 onwards compared with students from the People's Republic of China.
- The rate of assault was not higher for male Indian students compared with students from the United States in 2006 and 2009.

The rate of assault victimisation among male students from India was lower than the Western Australian average in 2008 and 2009.

Females

Females across Western Australia experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of assault of between 22 and 24 incidents per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rate of assault was recorded in 2005 and 2006; the highest rate in 2009.

For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- four and 13 incidents for female students from India;
- one and four incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- zero and three incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- one and two incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- five and 12 incidents for female students from the United States.

As was the case for male students, examination of the confidence intervals illustrate that in nearly all cases, the rate of assault victimisation among international students from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States (with the exception of 2008) was lower than the average for similarly aged females across Western Australia.

Further, the confidence intervals indicate little statistical difference between the five source counties, the exception being in 2009 where the rate of assault among female Indian students was statistically higher than among students from the People's Republic of China.

Table 57 Rate of assault by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	2	19.7^^ (4.1–57.5)	2	1.9^^ (0.0–10.7)	0		0		0		21.4 (21.0–21.9)
2006	1	12.5^^ (4.0–29.1)	7	4.1^ (1.3–9.6)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–12.0)	2	3.3^^ (0.9–8.5)	3	9.5^^ (1.2–34.4)	22.0 (21.5–22.4)
2007	10	15.5^ (8.3–26.5)	6	2.0^ (0.4–5.7)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–9.4)	0		0		23.0 (22.5–23.4)
2008	18	9.6 (5.6–15.3)	6	2.7^ (0.9–6.2)	3	15.5^^ (5.7–33.8)	3	1.9^^ (0.4–5.5)	0		22.8 (22.3–23.2)
2009	57	14.4 (10.5–19.3)	6	2.5^ (0.9–5.4)	0		4	2.3^^ (0.6–5.9)	2	4.2^^ (0.1–23.4)	24.1 (23.7–24.5)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		2	4.0^^ (0.5–14.5)	0		0		0		21.9 (21.5–22.3)
2006	0		1	0.9^^ (0.0–4.8)	1	3.3^^ (0.1–18.4)	2	1.7^^ (0.2–6.0)	0		22.4 (21.9–22.8)
2007	1	4.3^^ (0.1–23.9)	2	1.4^^ (0.2–5.1)	0		0		0		23.3 (22.9–23.8)
2008	0		5	2.8^ (0.9–6.6)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–9.5)	3	1.8^^ (0.4–5.3)	5	11.7^ (3.8–27.2)	22.7 (22.3–23.2)
2009	8	13.3^ (7.1–22.8)	4	1.8^^ (0.5–4.7)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–12.1)	1	0.6^^ (0.0–3.1)	1	5.2^^ (0.6–18.8)	23.8 (23.3–24.2)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of assault

Comparative analysis of assault against male students from each of the five source countries reveals a number of interesting findings.

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for assaults was 'street/open space', although the frequency varied by country (see Table 58). Street/open space was recorded for 100 percent of assaults among male students from the Republic of Korea, 60 percent for male students from the United States, 48 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China and 32 percent of assaults among male Indian students. None were recorded for male students from Malaysia.
- The second most frequently recorded location for assaults against male Indian students in Western Australia was in the commercial retail sector (22%). This was disproportionately higher than for male students from Malaysia (11%) and the People's Republic of China (11%). Overall, commercial locations (including retail, hospitality and financial services) comprised nearly half of assaults recorded against male students from India (46%), 44 percent of male students from Malaysia, almost one-third of Chinese male students (31%) and 20 percent for male students from the United States. None were recorded for male students from the Republic of Korea.
- Residential assaults were more frequently recorded among male students from Malaysia (56%), the People's Republic of China (22%) and India (18%), compared with male students from the Republic of Korea (n=0) and the United States (n=0).
- Two in five assaults recorded for male students from India occurred in the commercial retail sector (22%). This was twice the proportion recorded for male students from the People's Republic of China and Malaysia. None were recorded for male students from the Republic of Korea and the United States.

The number of recorded assaults against females in Western Australia is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, the findings indicate a number of key points:

- Students from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea were most likely to experience assault at a residential location (57%, 50% and 33%, respectively).
- Assaults against students from India and the United States were more recently recorded as having occurred on the street or in open spaces (44% and 67%, respectively).
- Students from Malaysia and the Republic of Korea were equally likely to experience assault at a residential location or on the street or in an open space (50% and 33%, respectively).

Temporal pattern of assault

The majority of assaults against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, although some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 59). Those most likely to be assaulted during these hours were male students from Malaysia (100%), followed by students from the United States (80%) and the Republic of Korea (80%), the People's Republic of China (71%) and India (63%).

Daytime assaults (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively infrequent among all male student groups, but less so among students from the Republic of Korea (20%), United States (20%), India (9%) and the People's Republic of China (7%). No daytime assaults were recorded for students from Malaysia.

Assaults against female international students in Western Australia were more often recorded as having occurred during the day time and early evening (between 8 am to 8 pm)—this was the case for 93 percent of assaults against students from the People's Republic of China, 66 percent of assaults against female students from India and the Republic of Korea and 34 percent of Malaysian students. The exception was for female students from the United States, for whom most assaults (83%) were recorded between 8 pm and midnight.

Analysis by the day of the week on which assaults were recorded showed no remarkable findings (see Table 60). The weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) typically accounted for the majority of assaults against male students from Malaysia (88%),

Table 58 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	25	32	13	48	5	100	0	–	3	60
Residential	14	18	6	22	0	–	5	56	0	–
Commercial—Retail	17	22	3	11	0	–	1	11	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	18	23	4	15	0	–	3	33	1	20
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	1	1	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	2	3	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	20
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	77		27		5		9		5	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	4	44	5	36	1	33	3	50	4	67
Residential	3	33	8	57	1	33	3	50	1	17
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	1	11	1	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	1	11	0	–	1	33	0	–	1	17
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	9		14		3		6		6	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 59 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	25	32	8	30	2	40	5	56	2	40
4 am–8 am	11	14	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	3	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	4	5	2	7	1	20	0	–	1	20
4 pm–8 pm	10	13	5	19	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	24	31	11	41	2	40	4	44	2	40
Total	77		27		5		9		5	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	2	22	0	–	0	–	2	33	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	17
8 am–noon	2	22	3	21	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	6	43	1	33	1	17	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	4	44	4	29	1	33	1	17	0	–
8 pm–midnight	1	11	1	7	1	33	2	33	5	83
Total	9		14		3		6		6	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

the United States (80%) and the Republic of Korea (60%). While the weekend period accounted for over half of assaults against male students from India (55%) and the People's Republic of China (52%), assaults were more evenly distributed across the week for these groups.

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of robbery for males across Western Australia ranged from between two and three incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 61).

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- one and 20 incidents for male students from India;
- two and six incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China; and
- three and 10 incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea.

The rate of robbery for male students from Malaysia and the United States remained steady over the period (2 and 4 incidents respectively).

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

Table 60 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	11	14	7	26	0	–	3	33	1	20
Monday	10	13	4	15	1	20	1	11	0	–
Tuesday	8	10	5	19	1	20	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	9	12	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	7	9	3	11	0	–	0	–	1	20
Friday	7	9	4	15	1	20	3	33	1	20
Saturday	25	32	3	11	2	40	2	22	2	40
Total	77		27		5		9		5	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	1	11	1	7	0	–	2	33	3	50
Monday	1	11	2	14	1	33	1	17	0	–
Tuesday	1	11	1	7	0	–	1	17	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	2	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	3	33	3	21	1	33	2	33	3	50
Friday	1	11	3	21	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	2	22	2	14	1	33	0	–	0	–
Total	9		14		3		6		6	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- The rate of robbery experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher compared with the Western Australia population average in 2005, 2008 and 2009. In nearly all other cases, the rate of assault among the remaining international students groups was lower than the average for similarly aged males across Western Australia. Exceptions were found were large confidence intervals led to overlaps with the Western Australian state average.
- Male students from the Republic of Korea experienced robbery at a rate significant higher than the Western Australia average in 2008.

Females

Females across Western Australia experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of robbery of one incident per 1,000 of the population. This was consistent over the five years between 2005 and 2009. For female international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was:

- zero incidents for female students from India; and
- zero and five incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China.

The rate of robbery for female students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States remained steady over the period (7, 2 and 7 incidents respectively).

In all cases, the rate of robbery among female international students was not significantly higher than the Western Australia population average.

Table 61 Rate of robbery by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	3	19.7^^ (4.1–57.5)	3	5.7^^ (1.2–16.8)	0		1	1.9^^ (0.0–10.4)	0		2.3 (2.1–2.4)
2006	2	5.0^^ (0.6–18.0)	5	4.1^ (1.3–9.6)	0		3	2.5^^ (0.5–7.3)	0		2.5 (2.4–2.7)
2007	1	1.2^^ (0.0–6.7)	5	3.3^ (1.1–7.6)	2	2.5^^ (0.1–14.2)	4	2.1^^ (0.4–6.1)	1	4.1^^ (0.1–23.0)	2.6 (2.5–2.8)
2008	11	6.2^ (3.1–11.1)	5	2.7^ (0.9–6.2)	2	10.4^^ (2.8–26.5)	3	1.9^^ (0.4–5.5)	0		2.3 (2.2–2.4)
2009	16	5.2^ (3.0–8.5)	5	2.1^ (0.7–4.9)	2	9.1^^ (1.9–26.7)	3	2.3^^ (0.6–5.9)	0		2.3 (2.2–2.5)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		2	2.0^^ (0.1–11.2)	0		0		0		1.1 (1.0–1.2)
2006	0		9	2.6^ (0.5–7.6)	0		0		0		1.1 (1.0–1.2)
2007	0		7	0.7^ (0.0–3.9)	0		3	2.1^^ (0.4–6.1)	2	7.2^^ (1.5–21.1)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)
2008	0		10	4.5^ (2.0–8.9)	0		3	2.4^^ (0.7–6.1)	0		1.0 (0.9–1.1)
2009	1	0.0^^ (0.0–3.8)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–1.7)	1	6.6^^ (0.8–23.7)	0		0		0.8 (0.7–0.9)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of robbery

Analysis of weighted robbery data revealed that the most common location for robberies of males and females across Western Australia was on the street or in open spaces (62% and 60%, respectively), followed by residential premises (17% and 18%, respectively) and commercial (retail) locations (10% and 9%, respectively; see Table 62). With the exception of robberies at residential locations, these findings generally reflected the pattern that emerged among male and female international students who had been a victim of robbery in Western Australia.

The number of recorded robberies against males in Western Australia is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. Among the findings worth noting are:

- For all male students, the location most frequently recorded for robbery was 'street/open space', although the frequency varied by country. Street/open space was recorded for 100 percent of robberies among male students from the United States, 93 percent for male students from Malaysia, 83 percent for male students from the Republic of Korea, 78 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China and 48 percent of robberies among male Indian students.
- Residential robberies were relatively infrequent across all countries.

Table 62 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA average (weighted)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	15	48	18	78	5	83	13	93	1	100	1,977	62
Residential	1	3	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	534	17
Commercial—Retail	9	29	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–	304	10
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	95	3
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	6	0
Commercial—Other	1	3	0	–	0	–	1	7	0	–	40	1
Public transport	5	16	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	205	6
Educational	0	–	1	4	1	17	0	–	0	–	27	1
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	31		23		6		14		1		3,188	
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA average (weighted)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	0	–	20	69	1	100	3	50	1	50	900	60
Residential	0	–	1	3	0	–	1	17	0	–	266	18
Commercial—Retail	1	100	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	131	9
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	-	0	–	0	–	0	–	20	1
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	9	1
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	53	4
Public transport	0	–	6	21	0	–	2	33	0	–	109	7
Educational	0	–	1	3	0	–	0	–	1	50	21	1
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	0
Total	1		29		1		6		2		1,509	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- Nearly one in three robberies recorded for male students from India occurred at commercial retail locations (29%). This was higher than recorded for male students from any of the remaining four countries.

The number of recorded robberies against females in Western Australia is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, it is worthwhile noting that female students from the People's Republic of China experienced a similar proportion of robberies on the street or in open spaces as Chinese males (69% and 78%, respectively).

Temporal pattern of robbery

The majority of robberies in Western Australia against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am (see Table 63). Those most likely to be robbed during these hours were male students from the Republic of Korea (83%), followed by students from India and Malaysia (71% each) and the People's Republic of China (61%). Of those robberies that were recorded between 8 pm and 8 am, the majority occurred before midnight for all male students.

Daytime robberies (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively rare among male students, although male students from the People's Republic of China reported a higher proportion than all other student groups (13%).

The number of robberies experienced by female students across all five countries limits meaningful comparative analysis; however, it is worth noting that two-thirds of robberies against Chinese females were recorded between 8 pm and midnight.

The weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) typically accounted for most robberies against male students from India (47%), the People's Republic

Table 63 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	7	23	2	9	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	3	10	3	13	0	–	1	7	0	–
8 am–noon	1	3	2	9	0	–	1	7	0	–
Noon–4 pm	1	3	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	4	13	3	13	1	17	2	14	0	–
8 pm–midnight	15	48	12	52	5	83	10	71	1	100
Total	31		23		6		14		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	1	3	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	2	33	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	3	10	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	1	3	0	–	1	17	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	1	100	5	17	1	100	3	50	0	–
8 pm–midnight	0	–	19	66	0	–	0	–	2	100
Total	1		29		1		6		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 64 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	2	6	6	26	1	17	2	14	1	100
Monday	5	16	1	4	1	17	1	7	0	–
Tuesday	3	10	8	35	1	17	3	21	0	–
Wednesday	7	23	0	–	0	–	1	7	0	–
Thursday	1	3	2	9	1	17	5	36	0	–
Friday	2	6	2	9	1	17	1	7	0	–
Saturday	11	35	4	17	1	17	1	7	0	–
Total	31		23		6		14		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	1	100	3	10	0	–	1	17	0	–
Monday	0	–	5	17	0	–	1	17	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	5	17	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	7	24	0	–	2	33	2	100
Thursday	0	–	2	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	4	14	0	–	1	17	0	–
Saturday	0	–	3	10	1	100	1	17	0	–
Total	1		29		1		6		2	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

of China (52%), the Republic of Korea (51%), and Malaysia (28%; see Table 64). The number of robberies experienced by female students limits meaningful comparative analysis; however, it is worth noting that for Chinese females the proportion of robberies was relatively evenly distributed across the week—between 10 percent and 17 percent, with the exception of Wednesdays (24%) and Thursdays (7%).

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. As a result, the state averages presented for the category of other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons across Western Australia ranged from between 32 and 39 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 65). The lowest was recorded in 2009; the highest was recorded in 2006.

Males

For male international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

Table 65 Rate of theft by gender and country, Western Australia, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	7	39.4^ (14.4–85.7)	6	11.5^ (4.2–25.0)	4	27.5^^ (3.3–99.2)	15	28.1^ (15.7–46.3)	0		37.8 (37.5–38.1)
2006	15	34.9^ (19.1–58.5)	35	28.9 (20.1–40.1)	6	13.1^ (3.6–33.4)	33	28.3 (19.6–39.5)	7	19.0^ (5.2–48.7)	39.4 (39.1–39.6)
2007	26	31.1 (20.3–45.5)	48	32.0 (23.7–42.3)	7	25.5^ (12.2–46.8)	36	26.6 (18.8–36.5)	5	16.5^ (4.5–42.3)	37.5 (37.3–37.8)
2008	51	28.8 (21.4–37.8)	52	27.8 (20.8–36.5)	8	23.3^ (10.7–44.2)	31	18.9 (12.8–27.0)	2	8.0^^ (1.0–29.0)	38.2 (37.9–38.5)
2009	91	29.4 (23.7–36.2)	52	22.0 (16.5–28.8)	8	15.2^ (4.9–35.5)	20	13.1 (8.3–19.7)	3	12.6^^ (2.6–36.8)	32.3 (32.1–32.6)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		WA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	1	28.0^^ (0.7–155.9)	15	28.1^ (15.4–47.2)	1	16.3^^ (0.4–90.8)	12	21.7^ (10.8–38.8)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–133.9)	37.8 (37.5–38.1)
2006	1	9.1^^ (0.2–50.7)	19	15.6 (9.3–24.7)	6	19.8^ (7.3–43.1)	26	23.1 (15.4–33.4)	6	19.7^ (7.9–40.6)	39.4 (39.1–39.6)
2007	5	21.4^ (7.0–50.0)	32	22.6 (15.5–31.9)	6	15.4^ (5.6–33.5)	34	23.6 (16.4–33.0)	11	24.1^ (11.6–44.3)	37.5 (37.3–37.8)
2008	4	8.5^^ (2.3–21.7)	36	20.9 (14.7–28.8)	8	20.7^ (8.9–40.7)	27	15.0 (9.7–22.1)	4	9.3^^ (2.5–23.9)	38.2 (37.9–38.5)
2009	13	8.2^ (3.5–16.2)	50	23.3 (17.3–30.6)	2	3.3^^ (0.1–18.3)	17	10.1 (6.0–16.0)	2	5.2^^ (0.6–18.8)	32.3 (32.1–32.6)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

- twenty-nine and 39 incidents for male students from India;
- twelve and 32 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China;
- thirteen and 28 incidents for male students from the Republic of Korea;
- thirteen and 28 incidents for male students from Malaysia; and
- eight and 19 incidents for male students from the United States.

The rate of other theft has generally declined for all countries over the 2005–09 period.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusion:

- The rate of other theft experienced by Indian male students was statistically higher in the most recent year compared with male students from Malaysia only.

Females

For female international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population was between:

- eight and 28 incidents for female students from India;
- sixteen and 28 incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China;
- three and 21 incidents for female students from the Republic of Korea;
- ten and 24 incidents for female students from Malaysia; and
- zero and 24 incidents for female students from the United States.

Tasmania

The Tasmanian student sample

The calculation of victimisation rates along international students in Tasmania is complicated by small numbers and in all cases (for assault) the number of records was statistically unreliable. As a result, the findings presented in this section are descriptive only, as a comparative analysis will be neither accurate nor meaningful.

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 9,874 international students from five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in Tasmania (see Table 66). This included students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in Tasmania in 2005. Overall, Tasmania accounted for one percent of all international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

The vast majority of students studying in Tasmania were from the People's Republic of China (n=4,603; 47%), followed by Malaysia (n=3,467; 35%), India (n=766; 8%), the Republic of Korea (n=642; 7%) and the United States (n=396; 4%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in Tasmania remained relatively stable. Following a substantial decline between 2005 and 2006, the number of students increased steadily to 2009.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the *Methodology* chapter, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within Tasmania for the entire 365 days in each year. It is calculated as the sum of the number days all students were 'at risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among student arrivals for all countries (see Figure 19).

Finally, the last column presented in Table 67 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised Tasmania population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis on which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category).

Table 66 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
Males						
2005	236	828	157	766	44	2,031
2006	57	352	46	314	45	814
2007	105	453	58	327	37	980
2008	131	502	62	369	39	1,103
2009	138	549	68	398	36	1,189
Total	667	2,684	391	2,174	201	6,117
Females						
2005	6	188	19	146	7	366
2006	11	319	37	270	63	700
2007	18	401	55	277	50	801
2008	32	459	70	291	38	890
2009	32	552	70	309	37	1,000
Total	99	1,919	251	1,293	195	3,757
All students						
2005	242	1,016	176	912	51	2,397
2006	68	671	83	584	108	1,514
2007	123	854	113	604	87	1,781
2008	163	961	132	660	77	1,993
2009	170	1,101	138	707	73	2,189
Total	766	4,603	642	3,467	396	9,874

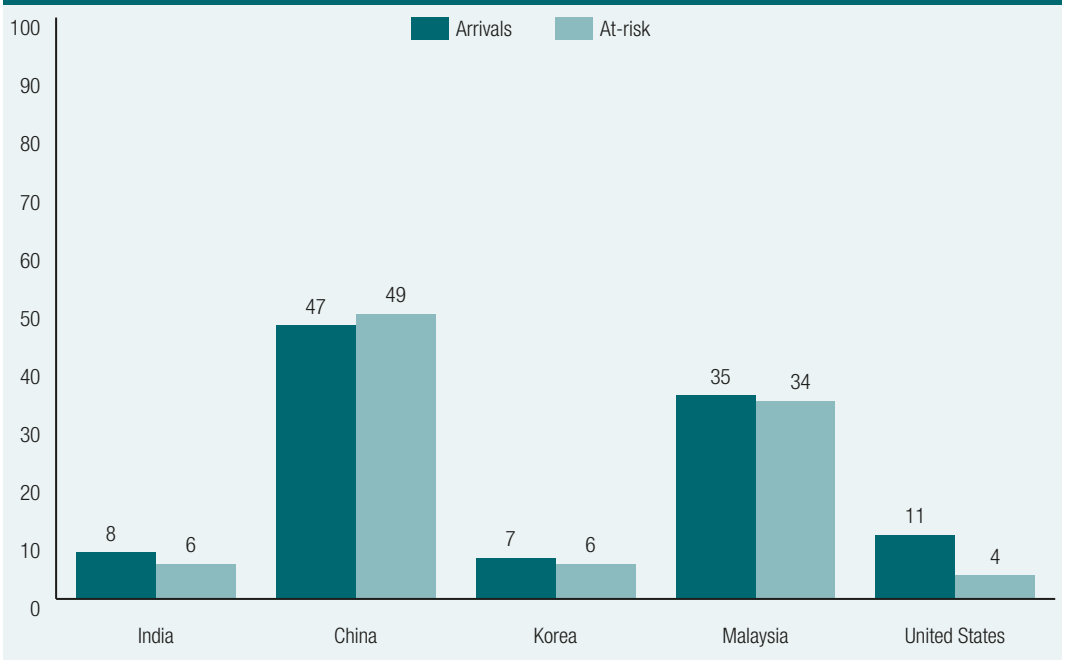
Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The international student groups arriving to study in Tasmania were not homogenous, varying significantly in both gender and age. In terms of gender, almost two-thirds of all students arriving in Tasmania were male (62%); however, males arrivals from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (87% vs 13%). Further, male students outnumbered females arriving from Malaysia (63% vs 37%), the Republic of Korea (61% vs 39%), the People's Republic of China (58% vs 42%) and the United States (51% vs 49%).

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India made up 80 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population and male students from the People's Republic of China made up half of the Chinese 'at-risk' population. Across all countries the proportion of 'at-risk' females was slightly higher than the proportion of female arrivals.

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 96 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 88 percent of students from the People's Republic of China, 87 percent from the United States, 82 percent from Malaysia and 56 percent from the Republic of Korea. Younger students (those aged between 15 and 19 years) were disproportionally over-represented among those from the Republic of Korea (31%) when compared with the other student groups.

Figure 19 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, Tasmania (%)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Even more telling is the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with as many as 42 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India and 37 percent of 'at-risk' students from Malaysia being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 68). By contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' Chinese and Korean students was females aged 20–24 years (29% and 65%, respectively). An equal proportion of male and female students aged between 20 and 24 years were most 'at-risk' within the United States student population.

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated rate of assault for males across Tasmania ranged from between 16 and 18 incidents per 1,000 of the population; the highest rate of assault occurred in 2007. For females, the rate of assault ranged between 12 and 15 incidents per 1,000 of the population.

Due to the small number of assaults recorded for males and females across the student groups, the findings in this section focus on male students from India and the People's Republic of China.

The rate of assault among both Indian and Chinese male students was lower than the average for similarly aged males across Tasmania from 2007 to 2009. This was only statistically significant for Chinese males between 2007 and 2009 (see Table 69).

The rate of assault was higher for male Indian students compared with students from China from 2007 to 2009, although this was only statistically significant in 2007.

Table 67 Estimated annual at-risk population by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09 (n)

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmania population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	6,501	18	41,768	114	4,834	13	40,585	111	3,497	10	n/a	95,190
2006	17,728	49	119,929	329	15,280	42	101,689	279	13,052	36	n/a	95,180
2007	31,281	86	163,885	449	19,456	53	113,253	310	11,216	31	n/a	94,927
2008	44,586	122	183,247	502	22,607	62	125,343	343	11,472	31	n/a	94,806
2009	46,108	126	203,531	558	26,152	72	138,839	380	12,332	34	n/a	94,763
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmania population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	1,341	4	34,149	94	3,055	8	37,392	102	1,824	5	n/a	96,230
2006	3,024	8	107,043	293	12,544	34	86,659	237	17,300	47	n/a	95,906
2007	5,776	16	141,154	387	18,445	51	94,394	259	14,849	41	n/a	95,567
2008	9,903	27	166,121	455	25,001	68	99,467	273	12,656	35	n/a	95,208
2009	11,388	31	200,788	550	27,225	75	105,950	290	13,087	36	n/a	94,890
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmania population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	7,842	21	75,917	208	7,889	22	77,977	214	5,321	15	n/a	191,420
2006	20,752	57	226,972	622	27,824	76	188,348	516	30,352	83	n/a	191,086
2007	37,057	102	305,039	836	37,901	104	207,647	569	26,065	71	n/a	190,494
2008	54,489	149	349,368	957	47,608	130	224,810	616	24,128	66	n/a	190,014
2009	57,496	158	404,319	1,108	53,377	146	244,789	671	25,419	70	n/a	189,653

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 68 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, Tasmania, 2009[a]

Males												
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	1	1	61	11	23	34	69	18	1	4	17,473	18
20–24 yrs	66	52	316	57	19	28	250	66	24	71	16,232	17
25–34 yrs	57	45	174	31	18	27	57	15	7	20	29,101	31
35–44 yrs	2	2	5	1	7	10	2	1	2	5	31,957	34
Total	126		557		67		378		34		94,763	

Males												
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19	2	6	67	12	20	27	46	16	6	18	16,386	17
20–24	13	41	322	59	26	36	201	70	24	71	15,683	17
25–34	15	49	153	28	15	21	35	12	4	11	29,206	31
35–44	1	3	8	1	11	15	5	2	0	0	33,615	35
Total	31		550		72		287		34		94,890	

Males												
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19	3	2	128	12	43	31	115	17	8	11	33,859	18
20–24	79	50	638	58	45	32	451	68	48	71	31,915	17
25–34	72	46	328	30	34	24	93	14	11	16	58,307	31
35–44	3	2	13	1	18	13	7	1	2	2	65,572	35
Total	158		1107		140		666		68		189,653	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Most assaults for both Indian and Chinese male students occurred on the street or in open spaces (67% vs 60%, respectively; see Table 70).

Examination of the temporal factors revealed that most assaults occurred between 8 pm and 4 am and on weekends (Friday, Saturday and Sunday; see Tables 71 and 72).

Table 69 Rate of assault by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		0		0		1	0.0 (0.0–429.9)	17.1 (16.7–17.4)
2006	0		0		0		0		0		17.4 (17.1–17.8)
2007	3	46.7^^ (12.7–119.5)	1	2.2^^ (0.1–12.4)	0		0		0		18.1 (17.7–18.4)
2008	2	16.4^^ (2.0–59.1)	1	2.0^^ (0.1–11.1)	0		2	5.9^^ (0.7–21.2)	2	66.0^^ (8.0–238.3)	16.0 (15.7–16.4)
2009	1	7.9^^ (0.2–44.1)	3	5.4^^ (1.1–15.7)	1	14.9 (0.4–82.8)	0		0		16.9 (16.5–17.2)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		0		0		0		11.5 (11.2–11.8)
2006	0		3	10.3^^ (2.1–30.0)	0		0		0		13.6 (13.2–13.9)
2007	0		0		0		0		0		14.4 (14.0–14.7)
2008	0		1	2.2^^ (0.1–12.3)	0		0		1	30.7^^ (0.8–171.1)	14.9 (14.6–15.2)
2009	0		2	1.8^^ (0.0–10.1)	0		0		0		14.3 (14.0–14.7)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of assault

Table 70 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	4	67	3	60	0	–	1	50	0	–
Residential	1	17	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	0	–	2	40	0	–	1	50	2	67
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	1	17	0	–	1	100	0	–	1	33
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	6		5		1		2		3	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	0	–	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residential	0	–	3	75	0	–	0	–	1	100
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		4		0		0		1	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of assault

Table 71 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	3	50	0	–	1	100	1	50	2	67
4 am–8 am	1	17	2	40	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	33
Noon–4 pm	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	2	33	3	60	0	–	1	50	0	–
Total	6		5		1		2		3	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	0	–	1	100	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	2	50	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	0	–	2	50	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		4		1		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 72 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	3	50	0	–	1	100	1	50	0	–
Monday	1	17	1	20	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	1	17	1	20	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	1	17	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	50	2	67
Friday	0	–	1	20	0	–	0	–	1	33
Saturday	0	–	2	40	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	6		5		1		2		3	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	2	50	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	1	25	0	–	0	–	1	100
Total	0		4		0		0		1	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated rate of robbery for males across Tasmania ranged from between nine and 13 incidents per 1,000 of the population; the highest rate occurred in 2007. For females, the rate remained steady at three per 1,000 from 2005 to 2008, before declining to two per 1,000 in 2009.

Due to the small number of robberies recorded for males and females across the student groups, the findings in this section focus on male students from India and the People's Republic of China.

The rate of robbery among Chinese students was lower than the average for similarly aged males across Tasmania in each year (see Table 73). Robberies of Indian male students were only recorded in 2007 and 2008 and in both years, the rate of robbery per 1,000 Indian male students was higher, although not statistically significant, than the rate of robbery for both Chinese male students and similarly aged males in Tasmania. Most robberies for both Indian and Chinese male students occurred at residential locations (50% and 75%, respectively; see Table 74). Examination of the temporal factors revealed that most robberies occurred between 8 pm and 4 am and on weekends (Friday, Saturday and Sunday; see Tables 75 and 76).

Table 73 Rate of robbery by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		1	8.7^^ (0.2–48.7)	0		0		0		11.2 (11.0–11.6)
2006	0		2	6.1^^ (0.7–22.0)	0		0		0		12.4 (12.1–12.7)
2007	2	11.7^^ (0.3–65.0)	2	4.5^^ (0.5–16.1)	0		0		1	34.4^^ (0.9–191.7)	12.6 (12.2–12.9)
2008	2	16.4^^ (2.0–59.1)	1	2.0^^ (0.1–11.1)	0		0		0		10.8 (10.5–11.1)
2009	0		2	3.6^^ (0.4–13.0)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–54.8)	0		0		8.9 (8.6–9.2)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		1	0.0^^ (0.0–39.7)	0		0		0		3.1 (3.0–3.3)
2006	0		0		0		1	4.2^^ (0.1–23.7)	0		3.4 (3.2–3.5)
2007	0		1	0.0^^ (0.0–9.6)	0		0		0		3.2 (3.0–3.3)
2008	0		1	0.0^^ (0.0–8.1)	0		0		0		3.0 (2.9–3.2)
2009	1	64.1^^ (7.8–231.6)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–6.7)	0		0		0		2.4 (2.2–2.5)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of robbery

Table 74 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	1	25	2	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residential	2	50	6	75	0	–	0	–	1	100
Commercial—Retail	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	4		8		0		0		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residential	0	–	4	100	0	–	1	100	0	–
Commercial—Retail	1	100	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		4		0		1		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of robbery

Table 75 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	2	29	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	1	33	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	1	33	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	1	33	2	29	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	3		7		0		0		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	1	25	1	100	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	1	100	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	0	–	2	50	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		4		1		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 76 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	2	50	1	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	1	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	1	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	3	38	0	–	0	–	1	100
Saturday	1	25	2	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	4		8		0		0		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	1	100	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	100	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	1	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		4		0		1		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. As a result, the state averages presented for the category of other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons across Tasmania ranged from between 16 and 22 incidents per 1,000 of the population. The lowest was recorded in 2009; the highest was recorded in 2005.

Due to the small number of other theft offences recorded for males and females across the student groups, the findings in this section focus on male students from India and the People's Republic of China.

The rate of other theft among Indian male students was higher than that for Chinese males in 2006 and 2007, although not significant (see Table 77).

Table 77 Rate of theft by gender and country, Tasmania, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	1	56.1^^ (1.4–312.8)	0		0		2	9.0^^ (0.2–50.1)	0		21.7 (21.3–22.2)
2006	2	41.2^^ (5.0–148.7)	1	6.1^^ (0.7–22.0)	0		2	7.2^^ (0.9–26.1)	0		20.7 (20.3–21.1)
2007	1	11.7^^ (0.3–65.0)	3	8.9^^ (2.4–22.8)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–74.5)	0		0		18.4 (18.1–18.8)
2008	0		1	2.0^^ (0.1–11.1)	0		0		0		17.9 (17.5–18.2)
2009	0		6	9.0^^ (2.9–20.9)	0		2	5.3^^ (0.6–19.1)	0		16.4 (16.0–16.7)

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		Tasmanian population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		0		0		0		21.7 (21.3–22.2)
2006	0		1	3.4^^ (0.1–19.1)	0		0		0		20.7 (20.3–21.1)
2007	0		2	5.2^^ (0.6–18.7)	0		2	7.8^^ (0.9–28.1)	0		18.4 (18.1–18.8)
2008	0		1	0.0^^ (0.0–8.1)	1	31.0^^ (3.8–112.0)	0		1	30.7^^ (0.8–171.1)	17.9 (17.5–18.2)
2009	0		1	1.8^^ (0.0–10.1)	0		2	7.0^^ (0.8–25.1)	0		16.4 (16.0–16.7)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Australian Capital Territory

The ACT student sample

The calculation of victimisation rates along international students in the Australian Capital Territory is complicated by small numbers and in all cases (for assault) the number of records was statistically unreliable. As a result, the findings presented in this section are limited to descriptive only as a comparative analysis will be neither accurate nor meaningful.

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 6,721 international students from five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 78). This includes students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in the Australian Capital Territory in 2005. Overall, the Australian Capital Territory accounted for two percent of all international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

The vast majority of students studying in the Australian Capital Territory were from the People's Republic of China (n=4,111; 61%), followed by India (n=817, 12%), Malaysia (n=740, 11%), the United States (n=573, 9%) and the Republic of Korea (n=480, 7%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in the Australian Capital Territory remained relatively stable, except in 2009 when the number of students increased by a total of almost 400 students (up 31% on the previous year). This overall increase in students in 2009 was largely driven by a significant increase in the number of students from China; up 38 percent on the previous year.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the *Methodology* section, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within the Australian Capital Territory for an entire 365 days in each year. It is calculated as the sum of the number of days all students were 'at risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among students arriving in the Australian Capital Territory between 2005 and 2009 (see Figure 20).

Table 78 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
Males						
2005	103	462	46	57	16	684
2006	95	365	60	81	48	649
2007	121	316	53	70	55	615
2008	119	396	30	65	56	666
2009	152	493	36	109	53	843
Total	590	2,032	225	382	228	3,457
Females						
2005	20	472	50	62	10	614
2006	23	390	68	78	83	642
2007	55	297	66	71	88	577
2008	58	364	27	68	88	605
2009	71	556	44	79	76	826
Total	227	2,079	255	358	345	3,264
All students						
2005	123	934	96	119	26	1,298
2006	118	755	128	159	131	1,291
2007	176	613	119	141	143	1,192
2008	177	760	57	133	144	1,271
2009	223	1,049	80	188	129	1,669
Total	817	4,111	480	740	573	6,721

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

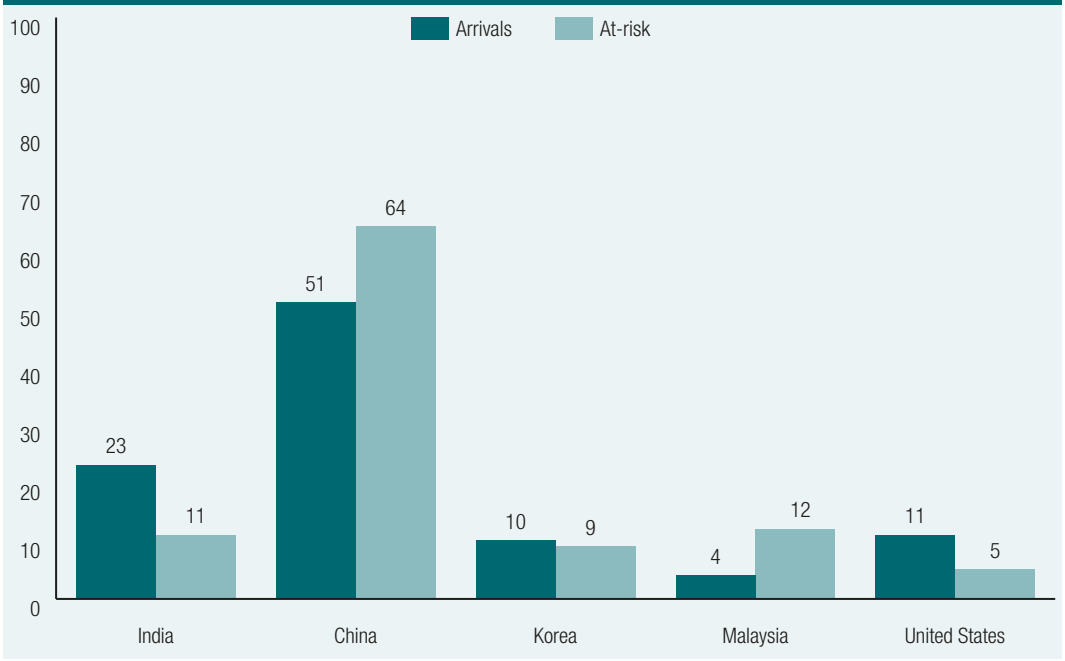
Finally, the last column presented in Table 79 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised ACT population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis for which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category).

The international student groups arriving to study in the Australian Capital Territory were not homogenous, varying significantly by both gender and age. In terms of gender, just over half of all students arriving in the Australian Capital Territory were male (51%); however, males arriving from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (72% vs 28%). Conversely, female students typically outnumbered males arriving from the United States (60% vs 40%) and the Republic of Korea (53% vs 47%). The gender differential was roughly equal for students arriving from the People's Republic of China (51% vs 49%) and Malaysia (48% vs 52%).

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India made up 70 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population and female students from the People's Republic of China comprised half of the Chinese 'at-risk' population.

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 91 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 83 percent of students from the United States, 75 percent from the People's Republic of China, 73 percent from Malaysia and 64 percent from the Republic of Korea. Younger students (those aged between 15 and 19 years) were disproportionally

Figure 20 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, Australian Capital Territory (%)



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

over-represented among those from the Republic of Korea (26%), the People's Republic of China (25%) and Malaysia (22%) when compared with India (9%) and the United States (8%).

Even more telling is the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with as many as 39 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India and 36 percent of all 'at-risk' students from Malaysia being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 80). By contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' students was, for all remaining countries, females aged 20 to 24 years.

Finally, it is important to note the comparative differences in age and gender for each international student group when compared with the ACT population. Specifically, 50 percent of the ACT population aged between 15 and 44 years was male. Two-thirds of the population (combined and separate for male and female populations) were aged over 25 years; one-third were aged over 35 years. Only 17 percent of 15–44 year old population in Australian Capital Territory was aged between 20 and 24 years—substantially lower than students from Malaysia (63%), the People's Republic of China (62%), the United States (61%), India (56%) and the Republic of Korea (46%).

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated rate of assault for males across the Australian Capital Territory ranged from between six and seven incidents per 1,000 of the population. The highest occurred in 2007. For females, the rate of assault ranged between five and six incidents per 1,000 of the population.

Table 79 Estimated annual at-risk population by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09 (n)

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	25,107	69	106,251	291	12,355	34	14,873	41	4,025	11	n/a	76,083
2006	53,612	147	248,628	681	32,033	88	42,265	116	18,621	51	n/a	76,360
2007	74,181	203	298,247	817	45,338	124	57,461	157	23,805	65	n/a	76,987
2008	95,208	261	361,090	989	50,367	138	72,116	198	23,717	65	n/a	77,609
2009	117,088	321	450,130	1,233	54,444	149	92,655	254	25,780	71	n/a	78,252
	Female											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	5,460	15	107,535	295	12,731	35	16,015	44	2,624	7	n/a	75,766
2006	11,769	32	252,166	691	35,924	98	42,616	117	24,489	67	n/a	76,001
2007	23,156	63	304,217	833	50,833	139	58,944	161	34,433	94	n/a	76,517
2008	39,065	107	361,084	989	58,582	160	69,015	189	31,801	87	n/a	77,032
2009	52,367	143	447,767	1,227	58,880	161	81,213	223	27,733	76	n/a	77,557
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	30,567	84	213,786	586	25,086	69	30,888	85	6,649	18	n/a	151,849
2006	65,381	179	500,794	1,372	67,957	186	84,881	233	43,110	118	n/a	152,361
2007	97,337	267	602,464	1,651	96,171	263	116,405	319	58,238	160	n/a	153,504
2008	134,273	368	722,174	1,979	108,949	298	141,131	387	55,518	152	n/a	154,641
2009	169,455	464	897,897	2,460	113,324	310	173,868	476	53,513	147	n/a	155,809

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 80 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2009[a]

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	30	10	300	24	40	30	48	19	6	9	12,341	16
20–24 yrs	182	57	748	61	52	40	169	67	31	47	13,731	18
25–34 yrs	104	32	175	14	32	24	30	12	24	36	27,072	35
35–44 yrs	4	1	8	1	8	6	7	3	6	9	25,108	32
Total	320		1,232		132		254		66		78,252	
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	13	9	314	26	34	23	55	25	6	8	11,710	15
20–24 yrs	78	54	771	63	78	52	131	59	54	73	13,444	17
25–34 yrs	52	36	129	11	28	19	32	14	11	15	26,501	34
35–44 yrs	1	1	10	1	10	7	3	2	3	4	25,902	33
Total	143		1,224		150		222		74		77,557	
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19 yrs	43	9	614	25	74	26	104	22	12	8	24,051	15
20–24 yrs	260	56	1,518	62	130	46	300	63	85	61	27,175	17
25–34 yrs	155	34	304	12	60	21	62	13	35	25	53,573	34
35–44 yrs	5	1	19	1	18	6	10	2	9	6	51,010	33
Total	463		2,456		281		476		140		155,809	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Due to the small number of assaults recorded for males and females across the student groups, the findings in this section focus on male students from India and the People's Republic of China.

The rate of assault among Chinese male students was lower than the average for similarly aged males across the Australian Capital Territory from 2005 to 2009, although this was not statistically significant. For Indian males, the rate of assault was higher than that for males in the Australian Capital Territory in 2006 and 2009, although this was not statistically significant (see Table 81).

The rate of assault was higher for male Indian students compared with students from China from 2006 to 2009, although due to the wide confidence intervals, these findings do not have a high degree of reliability.

Most assaults for both Indian and Chinese male students occurred on the street or in open spaces (43% and 46%, respectively; see Table 82).

Examination of the temporal factors revealed that most assaults occurred between 8 pm and 4 am and on weekends (Friday, Saturday and Sunday; see Tables 83 and 84).

Table 81 Rate of assault by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		1	3.4^^ (0.1–19.1)	0		0		0		6.8 (6.7–7.0)
2006	2	13.8^^ (1.7–49.9)	4	5.9^^ (1.6–15.1)	0		0		1	20.3^^ (0.5–113.3)	6.9 (6.8–7.1)
2007	1	5.0^^ (0.1–27.7)	2	2.4^^ (0.3–8.8)	1	18.3^^ (2.2–66.0)	0		0		7.2 (7.0–7.3)
2008	1	3.9^^ (0.1–21.5)	5	5.1^ (1.6–11.8)	0		0		0		6.4 (6.2–6.5)
2009	4	15.6^^ (5.1–36.5)	3	2.4^^ (0.5–7.1)	0		1	3.9 (0.1–21.9)	0		6.7 (6.6–6.9)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		2	6.8^^ (0.8–24.5)	0		0		0		4.6 (4.5–4.7)
2006	0		0		0		0		0		5.4 (5.3–5.5)
2007	0		1	1.2^^ (0.0–6.7)	0		0		2	0.0^^ (0.0–39.8)	5.7 (5.6–5.9)
2008	0		2	2.0^^ (0.2–7.3)	0		0		0		5.9 (5.8–6.1)
2009	0		2	1.6^^ (0.2–5.9)	2	13.4^^ (1.6–48.3)	0		1	0.0^^ (0.0–50.1)	5.7 (5.6–5.8)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of assault

Table 82 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	3	43	6	46	0	–	1	100	0	–
Residential	0	–	4	31	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	2	29	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	2	29	2	15	0	–	0	–	1	100
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	1	8	1	100	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	7		13		1		1		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	0	–	2	33	1	50	0	–	0	–
Residential	0	–	3	50	1	50	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	1	17	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		6		2		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of assault

Table 83 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	2	25	3	20	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	1	13	2	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	1	13	1	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	1	13	2	13	0	–	1	100	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	1	13	1	7	1	100	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	2	25	6	40	0	–	0	–	1	100
Total	8		15		1		1		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	1	14	2	100	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	0	–	3	43	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		7		2		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 84 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	1	13	3	20	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	1	13	4	27	0	–	0	–	1	100
Tuesday	2	25	1	7	1	100	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	2	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	2	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	3	38	2	13	0	–	1	100	0	–
Saturday	1	13	1	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	8		15		1		1		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	0	–	2	29	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	1	14	1	50	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	0	–	1	50	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		7		2		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated rate of robbery for males across the Australian Capital Territory ranged from between four and five incidents per 1,000 of the population. For females, the rate remained steady at one from 2005 to 2009.

Due to the small number of robberies recorded for males and females across the student groups, the findings in this section focus on male students from the People's Republic of China. The rate of robbery among Chinese students was lower than the average for similarly aged males across the Australian Capital Territory in 2006, 2008 and 2009 (see Table 85). Most robberies for occurred on the street or in open spaces (86%; see Table 86). Examination of the temporal factors revealed that most robberies occurred in the early to late evening (4 pm and midnight; see Table 87) and on Wednesdays (see Table 88).

Table 85 Rate of robbery by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		0		0		0		4.5 (4.4–4.6)
2006	0		1	1.5^^ (0.0–8.2)	0		0		0		4.9 (4.8–5.0)
2007	0		0		0		0		0		5.0 (4.9–5.1)
2008	0		4	4.1^^ (1.1–10.4)	0		0		0		4.3 (4.2–4.4)
2009	1	6.3^^ (0.8–22.6)	2	1.6^^ (0.2–5.9)	0		0		0		3.6 (3.4–3.7)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		0		0		0		1.2 (1.2–1.3)
2006	0		0		0		0		0		1.3 (1.3–1.4)
2007	0		2	0.0^^ (0.0–4.4)	0		0		0		1.3 (1.2–1.3)
2008	0		0		0		0		0		1.2 (1.1–1.3)
2009	0		1	0.0^^ (0.0–3.0)	0		0		0		0.9 (0.9–1.0)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Location of robbery

Table 86 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	1	100	6	86	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residential	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		7		0		0		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	0	–	3	100	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residential	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		3		0		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of robbery

Table 87 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	3	43	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	1	100	3	43	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		7		0		0		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	3	100	0	–	0	–	0	–
8pm–midnight	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		3		0		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 88 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	1	100	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	2	29	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	1	14	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	1		7		0		0		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	0	–	1	33	0	–	0	–	0	–
Monday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	2	67	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	0		3		0		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from *Recorded Crime Victims*. As a result, the state averages presented for the category of other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons across the Australian Capital Territory ranged from between 19 and 21 incidents per 1,000 of the population. Due to the small number of other theft offences recorded for males and females across the student groups, the findings in this section focus on students from India and the People's Republic of China.

There was no statistically significant difference between Indian and Chinese students in the rate of other theft over the period (see Table 89).

Table 89 Rate of theft by gender and country, Australian Capital Territory, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		3	17.2^^ (5.6–40.1)	0		0		0		20.0 (19.6–20.5)
2006	3	34.5^^ (11.2–80.6)	6	8.8^^ (3.2–19.2)	1	26.4^^ (3.2–95.3)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–31.9)	0		21.2 (20.7–21.7)
2007	4	24.8^^ (8.1–58.0)	13	15.9^ (8.5–27.2)	1	9.1^^ (0.2–58.7)	1	6.4^^ (0.2–35.4)	0		19.3 (18.8–19.8)
2008	3	11.6^^ (2.4–33.8)	18	18.3^ (10.8–28.9)	3	16.3^^ (2.0–58.7)	0		0		19.6 (19.1–20.0)
2009	11	31.3^^ (15.0–57.5)	13	10.6^^ (5.6–18.0)	1	7.6^^ (0.2–42.4)	1	3.9^^ (0.1–21.9)	0		19.4 (19.0–19.9)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		ACT population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		2	10.2^^ (2.1–29.8)	0		0		0		20.0 (19.6–20.5)
2006	0		5	7.2^ (2.3–16.9)	0		1	8.6^^ (0.2–47.7)	0		21.2 (20.7–21.7)
2007	1	15.8^^ (0.4–87.8)	10	12.0^ (5.8–22.1)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–28.1)	0		0		19.3 (18.8–19.8)
2008	1	9.3^^ (0.2–52.1)	8	8.1^ (3.5–16.0)	0		1	5.3^^ (0.1–29.6)	0		19.6 (19.1–20.0)
2009	0		6	4.9^^ (1.8–10.7)	2	13.4^^ (1.6–48.3)	0		0		19.4 (19.0–19.9)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

South Australia

The South Australian student sample

Between 2005 and 2009 inclusive, 25,549 international students from five source countries were identified as having commenced study at an institution or course located in South Australia (see Table 90). This includes students who commenced study prior to 2005, but were known to be continuing their studies in South Australia in 2005. Overall, South Australia accounted for seven percent of all international students studying in Australia between 2005 and 2009.

The vast majority of students studying in South Australia were from the People's Republic of China (n=12,316, 48%), followed by India (n=6,906, 27%), Malaysia (n=3,950, 15%), the Republic of Korea (n=1,462, 6%) and the United States (n=915, 4%).

Over the five year period, the number of international students studying in South Australia remained relatively stable.

Estimating the 'at-risk' student population

For the reasons described in the *Methodology* section, the calculation of victimisation rates required a reliable estimate of the 'at-risk' population in each year and for each of the five international student source countries; in this case, a summary estimate of the number of students who studied within South Australia for the entire 365 days in each year. It is calculated as the sum of the number of days all students were 'at-risk' within the relevant year, divided by 365. These estimates were notionally larger than those presented above because students were not only counted in the year in which they arrive, but also counted in any subsequent years of study.

Overall, the distribution of 'at-risk' students is roughly equal with the distribution among student arrivals for all countries (see Figure 21).

Table 90 Annual student arrivals by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	792	1,193	149	482	30	2,646
2006	778	1,122	169	342	112	2,523
2007	815	923	109	245	100	2,192
2008	1,289	1,149	99	294	90	2,921
2009	1,162	1,360	124	345	65	3,056
Total	4,836	5,747	650	1,708	397	13,338
	Females					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	123	1,322	181	576	17	2,219
2006	235	1,324	241	416	145	2,361
2007	321	1,083	150	400	128	2,082
2008	636	1,372	116	409	121	2,654
2009	755	1,468	124	441	107	2,895
Total	2,070	6,569	812	2,242	518	12,211
	All students					
	India	China	Korea	Malaysia	United States	Total
2005	915	2,515	330	1,058	47	4,865
2006	1,013	2,446	410	758	257	4,884
2007	1,136	2,006	259	645	228	4,274
2008	1,925	2,521	215	703	211	5,575
2009	1,917	2,828	248	786	172	5,951
Total	6,906	12,316	1,462	3,950	915	25,549

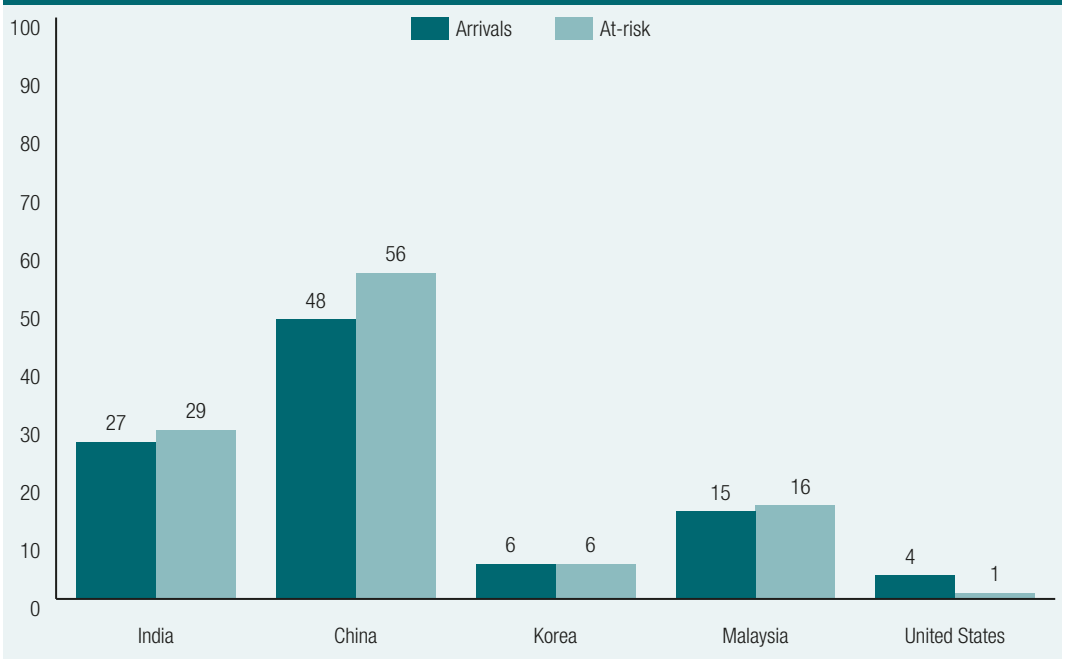
Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Finally, the last column presented in Table 91 provides comparative population estimates for the annualised South Australia population aged between 15 and 44 years. These estimates are derived from the ABS population census projections and are used as the basis for which statewide victimisation rates are calculated (with the exception of the other theft category).

The international student groups arriving to study in South Australia were not homogenous, varying significantly in both gender and age. In terms of gender, just over half of all students arriving in South Australia were male (52%); however, male arrivals from India substantially outnumbered female arrivals over the five year period (70% vs 30%). Conversely, female students typically outnumbered males arriving from the People's Republic of China (53% vs 47%), the Republic of Korea (56% vs 44%), Malaysia (57% vs 43%) and the United States (57% vs 43%).

These patterns were also generally consistent for the calculated annual 'at-risk' populations, where in 2009 for example, male students from India made up 69 percent of the total Indian 'at-risk' population. For the other countries, there were more 'at-risk' female students than male students in 2009.

Figure 21 Annual student arrivals and estimated annual at-risk population by country of birth, South Australia



Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

In terms of age, the vast majority of all students were aged between 20 and 35 years. In 2009, this age group comprised 91 percent of 'at-risk' students from India, 76 percent of students from the People's Republic of China, 68 percent from the Republic of Korea, 79 percent from Malaysia and 86 percent from the United States. Younger students—those aged between 15 and 19 years—were disproportionally over-represented among those from the People's Republic of China (23%) and the Republic of Korea (21%) and Malaysia (19%), when compared with the United States (8%) and India (7%).

Even more telling is the joint age and gender distribution for each country in 2009, with as many as 38 percent of all 'at-risk' students from India being males aged between 20 and 24 years (see Table 92). In contrast, the single age/gender combination with the highest proportional population of 'at-risk' students was, for most other countries, females aged 20–24 years, with the exception being females aged 25 to 34 years for the Republic of Korea.

Finally, it is important to note the comparative differences in age and gender for each international student group when compared with the SA population. Specifically, 51 percent of the SA population aged between 15 and 44 years was male; 49 percent was female. Two-thirds of the population (combined and separate for male and female populations) were aged over 25 years; one-third was aged over 35 years. Only 16 percent of 15–44 year old population in South Australia was aged between 20 and 24 years—substantially lower than students from India (50%), the People's Republic of China (58%), Malaysia (69%) and the United States (56%).

Table 91 Estimated annual at risk population by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

Males

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	198,978	545	240,583	659	34,187	94	127,827	350	7,298	20	n/a	318,712
2006	435,684	1,194	656,718	1,799	93,373	256	260,612	714	33,727	92	n/a	316,795
2007	564,191	1,546	896,629	2,457	115,542	317	278,097	762	43,767	120	n/a	315,249
2008	729,185	1,998	1,084,026	2,970	129,827	356	294,236	806	37,220	102	n/a	313,554
2009	1,000,948	2,742	1,324,454	3,629	135,648	372	337,898	926	31,819	87	n/a	312,078

Females

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	26,391	72	275,864	756	39,148	107	153,897	422	4,476	12	n/a	307,729
2006	85,867	235	735,334	2,015	119,554	328	322,504	884	36,745	101	n/a	305,578
2007	142,980	392	958,942	2,627	149,846	411	384,101	1,052	47,264	129	n/a	303,942
2008	233,405	639	1,182,179	3,239	162,046	444	416,638	1,141	426,88	117	n/a	302,305
2009	453,299	1,242	1,434,219	3,929	159,100	436	465,997	1,277	38,720	106	n/a	300,631

All students

	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population	
	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons	Total at-risk days	Total full-year persons
2005	225,369	617	516,447	1,415	73,335	201	281,724	772	11,774	32	n/a	626,441
2006	521,551	1,429	1,392,052	3,814	212,927	583	583,116	1,598	70,472	193	n/a	622,373
2007	707,171	1,937	1,855,571	5,084	265,388	727	662,198	1,814	91,031	249	n/a	619,191
2008	962,590	2,637	2,266,205	6,209	291,873	800	710,874	1,948	79,908	219	n/a	615,859
2009	1,454,247	3,984	2,758,673	7,558	294,748	808	803,895	2,202	70,539	193	n/a	612,709

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 92 Age distribution of the annual at-risk population by gender and country, South Australia, 2009[a]

	Males											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19	219	8	872	24	72	24	188	20	2	2	52,119	17
20–24	1,521	56	2,122	59	81	27	620	67	49	57	52,226	17
25–34	963	35	611	17	124	41	99	11	27	32	99,677	32
35–44	36	1	16	0	24	8	18	2	8	9	108,056	35
Total	2,739		3,620		301		925		86		312,078	
	Females											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19	66	5	862	22	77	20	218	17	13	13	49,771	17
20–24	465	38	2,250	57	123	31	888	70	56	55	48,782	16
25–34	647	52	731	19	146	37	129	10	31	30	94,704	32
35–44	57	5	78	2	46	12	30	2	2	2	107,347	36
Total	1,235		3,921		392		1,265		103		300,604	
	All students											
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population	
	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%	Total full-year persons (n)	%
15–19	286	7	1,734	23	149	21	406	19	15	8	101,890	17
20–24	1,985	50	4,372	58	204	29	1,508	69	105	56	101,008	16
25–34	1,610	41	1,342	18	270	39	228	10	58	31	194,381	32
35–44	92	2	94	1	70	10	47	2	10	5	215,403	35
Total	3,973		7,542		693		2,190		189		612,682	

a: Totals may include students aged outside of the specified age ranges and therefore may not sum

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of assault

Rate of assault victimisation

Comparison of assault data presented in this chapter with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report.

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of assault for males across South Australia ranged from between 25 and 30 incidents per 1,000 of the population. The lowest rate of assault occurred in 2005; the highest rate occurred in 2007. Due to the small number of incidents recorded among students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States, the following section focuses on the findings for students from India and the People's Republic of China (see Table 93).

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- seven and 28 incidents for male students from India; and
- three and seven incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China (see Table 93).

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the following key conclusions:

- The rate of assault among the international student groups (both India and China) was lower than the average for similarly aged males across South Australia.
- The rate of assault among male Indian students was higher in 2007, 2008 and 2009 when compared with students from the People's Republic of China.

Females

Females across South Australia experienced an estimated (weighted) rate of assault of between 23 and 25 incidents per 1,000 of the population. Due to the small number of incidents recorded among students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States, the following section focuses on the findings for students from India and the People's Republic of China. Nevertheless, very few incidents of assault were recorded for female international students. The estimated assault rate per 1000 of the 'at-risk' population of female students was low across the five countries examined.

As was the case for male students, examination of the confidence intervals indicate that the rate of assault victimisation among female international students was lower than the average for similarly aged females across South Australia. Further, the confidence intervals indicate no statistical difference between the different counties.

Location of assault

The most common location recoded for assaults committed against male international students in South Australia was on the street or in open spaces (62%). Street or open space was recorded for 63 percent of assaults against male Indian students and 56 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China (see Table 94).

The second most frequently recorded location for assaults against male students was at residential locations (12%), followed by public transport facilities—including taxis and taxi ranks. This was largely driven by the proportion of assaults against Indian (12%) and Chinese males (10%), on or near public transport.

For the reasons already mentioned, the number of recorded assaults against females in South Australia is too small to conduct reliable comparative analysis, although at an aggregate level, 20 of the 32 recorded assaults occurred at residential locations (62%), followed by nine on the street or in open spaces (28%).

Table 93 Rate of assault by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	5	7.4 ^^ (2.0–18.9)	0		1	12.9 ^^ (0.3–72.0)	1	2.9 ^^ (0.1–16.1)	0		25.2 (24.6–25.7)
2006	12	10.9^ (5.8–18.7)	13	6.7^ (3.4–11.7)	1	4.3^^ (0.1–23.9)	0		0		27.5 (27.0–28.1)
2007	20	14.9 (9.4–22.3)	11	4.1^ (2.0–7.5)	4	14.0^^ (3.8–35.9)	3	5.3^^ (1.4–13.6)	0		28.4 (27.8–29.0)
2008	61	27.6 (20.8–35.9)	8	3.0^ (1.4–5.8)	0		2	2.5^^ (0.3–9.0)	1	10.0^^ (0.3–55.5)	30.1 (29.5–30.7)
2009	75	23.0 (17.7–29.4)	14	3.9^ (2.1–6.5)	2	3.3^^ (0.1–18.5)	0		0		29.1 (28.5–29.7)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		0		0		0		0		23.3 (22.7–23.8)
2006	0		2	1.5^^ (0.3–4.4)	0		0		0		22.6 (22.1–23.2)
2007	0		8	2.3^ (0.8–5.0)	0		0		0		24.5 (23.9–25.1)
2008	3	3.2^^ (0.4–11.5)	5	1.2^ (0.3–3.2)	0		1	1.8^^ (0.2–6.4)	0		24.7 (24.2–25.3)
2009	7	6.5^ (2.8–12.8)	7	1.8^ (0.7–3.7)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–9.4)	0		0		24.5 (23.9–25.1)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Note: Comparison of this data with that of any other jurisdiction is not advised. Assault data is not collected or recorded consistently between the jurisdictions, thus significantly limiting the reliability of cross-jurisdictional comparisons. It is for this reason that national comparisons are not provided in this report

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 94 Location of recorded assaults by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	96	63	23	56	6	75	4	67	1	100
Residential	16	10	8	20	1	13	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	14	9	2	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	5	3	2	5	1	13	2	33	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	18	12	4	10	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	2	1	2	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	153		41		8		6		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	1	10	7	35	0	–	1	100	0	–
Residential	9	90	10	50	1	100	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Retail	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Hospitality/ entertainment	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial—Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	10		20		1		1		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of assault

The majority of assaults against male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am, though some differences were identified between the five countries (see Table 95). Those most likely to be assaulted during these hours were male students from India (62%), followed by the People's Republic of China (59%).

Daytime assaults (between 8 am and 4 pm) were relatively infrequent among all male student groups.

Although small in number, assaults against female international students in South Australia were more often recorded as having occurred in the evening (between 8 pm and midnight).

Analysis by the day of the week on which assaults were recorded showed no remarkable findings between students from different countries (see Table 96). The weekend period (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) typically accounted for the majority of assaults against male students from India (56%) and the People's Republic of China (45%).

Table 95 Time of day of assaults by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	51	34	8	20	0	–	1	17	1	100
4 am–8 am	25	16	3	7	2	25	1	17	0	–
8 am–noon	4	3	1	2	1	13	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	13	9	3	7	2	25	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 pm	16	11	10	24	1	13	1	–	0	–
8 pm–midnight	43	28	16	39	2	25	3	50	0	–
Total	152		41		8		6		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	1	10	2	10	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–Noon	3	30	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Noon–4 pm	4	40	3	15	1	100	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	0	–	6	30	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 pm–Midnight	2	20	9	45	0	–	1	100	0	–
Total	10		20		1		1		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 96 Day of week of assaults by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	24	16	6	15	3	38	3	33	1	100
Monday	21	14	6	15	1	13	2	22	0	–
Tuesday	10	7	7	17	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	14	9	5	12	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	22	14	5	12	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	28	18	6	15	4	50	4	44	0	–
Saturday	34	22	6	15	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	153		41		8		9		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	3	30	1	5	0	–	1	100	0	–
Monday	3	30	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	8	40	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	1	10	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	1	10	3	15	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	1	10	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	1	10	6	30	1	100	0	–	0	–
Total	10		20		1		1		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Occupation of victims of assault

In addition to the location of the offence, SA Police also provided information regarding the police-recorded occupation status of international student assault victims (see Table 97). For all countries except India and China, the number of recorded assaults was too small to justify comparative analysis. Nevertheless, of the data that is available for analysis, one notable finding did emerge. While for Chinese male students, the occupation for 51 percent of assault victims was recorded by the police as 'student', whereas for Indian students this was the case for only 16 percent of assault victims. Instead, a much larger proportion (n=68, 44%) of Indian student victims were recorded as 'taxi drivers'. This was substantially higher than for any other student group and indicates that a sizable proportion of assaults against Indian students were likely to have occurred during the course of their employment in the taxi industry.

Experience of robbery

Rate of robbery victimisation

Males

Between 2005 and 2009, the estimated (weighted) rate of robbery for males across South Australia ranged from between two and three incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 98). Given the small number of incidents recorded among students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States, the following section focuses on findings for students from India and the People's Republic of China only.

Table 97 Occupation of victims of assault by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Driver	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Driver (taxi)	68	44	3	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Retail	2	1	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–
Security	4	3	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–
Service station attendant	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Student (school/ uni/tafe)	25	16	21	51	1	12.5	4	67	1	100
Unemployed	1	1	0	–	1	12.5	0	–	0	–
Waiter	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	12	8	3	7	1	12.5	0	–	0	–
Unknown	38	25	12	29	5	62.5	2	33	0	–
Total	153		41		8		6		1	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Driver (taxi)	1	10	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Retail	0	–	1	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Student	4	40	14	70	1	100	1	100	0	–
Unknown	5	50	5	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	10		20		1		1		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

For male international students, the estimated assault rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- four and 15 incidents for male students from India; and
- 0.3 and four incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate reveals the rate of robbery experienced by Indian male students in 2008 and 2009 was statistically higher than estimated for the SA population in those years.

Females

Very few incidents of robbery were recorded for female students. There was no statistical difference between the rate of robbery for female students and females across South Australia on average.

Location of robbery

The most common location for robberies of male international students in South Australia was on the street or in open spaces (78%; see Table 99). Street or open space was recorded for 76 percent of robberies among male Indian students and 78 percent for male students from the People's Republic of China.

Table 98 Rate of robbery by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	2	3.7^^ (0.4–13.3)	1	1.5^^ (0.0–8.5)	0		0		0		2.4 (2.2–2.6)
2006	12	15.1^ (9.0–23.9)	3	1.7^^ (0.3–4.9)	0		0		0		2.6 (2.4–2.8)
2007	5	4.5^ (1.8–9.3)	8	3.3^ (1.4–6.4)	2	3.5^^ (0.1–19.5)	0		0		2.5 (2.3–2.7)
2008	9	5.5^ (2.8–9.9)	1	0.3^^ (0.0–1.9)	0		0		0		2.3 (2.1–2.5)
2009	21	7.3 (4.5–11.3)	14	4.1^ (2.3–6.8)	0		3	3.2^^ (0.7–9.5)	0		3.0 (2.9–3.2)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		2	0.0^^ (0.0–4.9)	0		0		0		0.9 (0.8–1.0)
2006	0		2	0.0^^ (0.0–1.8)	0		0		0		0.8 (0.7–0.9)
2007	0		3	0.8^^ (0.1–2.8)	0		0		0		0.9 (0.8–1.0)
2008	0		4	0.3^^ (0.0–1.7)	0		0		0		1.0 (0.8–1.1)
2009	2	1.6^^ (0.20–5.9)	5	0.5^ (0.1–1.8)	0		3	1.6^^ (0.2–5.7)	0		0.8 (0.7–0.89)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

The second most frequently recorded location for robberies against male students was on or near public transport facilities—including taxis and taxi ranks. This was largely driven by a comparatively higher proportion of robberies experienced by Indian males at these locations (16%).

The number of recorded robberies against females in South Australia is relatively small and so comparative analysis is limited. However, it is worthwhile noting that female students were also most likely to experience robberies on the street or in open spaces (76%).

Table 99 Location of recorded robberies by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/open space	37	76	21	78	2	100	3	100	0	–
Residential	2	4	3	11	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Retail	2	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Hospitality/ entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	8	16	2	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	0	–	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	49		27		2		3		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Street/ open space	1	50	14	88	0	–	1	33	0	–
Residential	0	–	1	6	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Retail	0	–	1	6	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Hospitality/ entertainment	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Financial services	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Commercial–Other	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Public transport	0	–	0	–	0	–	2	67	0	–
Educational	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	1	50	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	2		16		0		3		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Temporal pattern of robbery

The majority of robberies in South Australia against Chinese and Indian male international students occurred between the hours of 8 pm and 4 am (55% and 71%, respectively; see Table 100).

Robberies of female students from the People's Republic of China were most often recorded as having occurred during the evening (between 8 pm to 4 am).

Analysis by the day of the week on which robberies were recorded showed no notable findings between countries or by gender (see Table 101). Most robberies for both Indian and Chinese male students occurred on the weekend (60% and 41%, respectively), although for Chinese male students the distribution of robbery across the week was more even, ranging from between 11 and 15 percent on each day (with the exception of Tuesday and Wednesday). For Indian male students, robbery victimisation appeared to be more concentrated on weekends (including on Friday).

Table 100 Time of day of robberies by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	12	24	2	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 am–8 am	5	10	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
8 am–noon	2	4	2	7	0	–	1	33	0	–
Noon–4 pm	4	8	2	7	0	–	0	–	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	3	6	7	26	0	–	1	33	0	–
8 pm–midnight	23	47	13	48	2	100	1	33	0	–
Total	49		27		2		3		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Midnight–4 am	0	–	2	13	0	–	0	0	0	–
4 am–8 am	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	0	–
8 am–noon	0	–	1	6	0	–	2	67	0	–
Noon–4 pm	0	–	1	6	0	–	1	33	0	–
4 pm–8 pm	2	100	5	31	0	–	0	0	0	–
8 pm–midnight	0	–	7	44	0	–	0	0	0	–
Total	2		16		0		3		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Table 101 Day of week of robberies by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	11	22	4	15	1	50	0	–	0	–
Monday	5	10	4	15	1	50	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	5	10	6	22	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	9	18	2	7	0	–	2	67	0	–
Thursday	0	–	4	15	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	8	16	3	11	0	–	0	–	0	–
Saturday	11	22	4	15	0	–	1	33	0	–
Total	49		27		2		3		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sunday	0	–	0	–	1	33	0	–	0	–
Monday	0	–	4	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Tuesday	0	–	3	19	0	–	0	–	0	–
Wednesday	0	–	4	25	0	–	0	–	0	–
Thursday	0	–	2	13	0	–	0	–	0	–
Friday	0	–	2	13	2	67	0	–	0	–
Saturday	2	100	1	6	0	–	0	–	0	–
Total	2		16		3		0		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Occupation of victims of robbery

As indicated earlier, SA Police also provided information regarding the police-recorded occupation status of international student robbery victims (see Table 102). These categories were diverse, ranging from a cook or kitchen hand to fruit picker and retail assistant. As such, the numbers were generally too small for meaningful comparative analysis between each of the five countries; however, one notable finding did emerge. While for Chinese male students, the occupation for 67 percent of robbery victims was recorded by the police as 'student', whereas for Indian students this was the case for only 29 percent of robbery victims. Instead, a much larger proportion (n=13; 27%) of Indian student victims were recorded as 'taxi drivers'. This was substantially higher than for any other student group and indicates that a sizable proportion of robberies against Indian students were likely to have occurred during the course of their employment in the taxi industry.

Table 102 Occupation of victims of robbery by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cook	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Driver (taxi)	13	27	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Farm hand/fruit picker	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Home duties	0	–	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Kitchen hand	0	–	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Retail	3	6	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Service station attendant	1	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Student (school/uni/tafe)	14	29	18	67	1	50	3	100	0	–
Other	3	6	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Unknown	13	27	6	22	1	50	0	–	0	–
Total	49		27		2		3		0	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Student (school/uni/tafe)	1	50	12	75	0	–	2	66	0	–
Unknown	1	50	4	25	0	–	1	33	0	–
Total	2		16		0		3		0	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Experience of other theft

Rate of other theft victimisation

The ABS was unable to provide age and gender breakdowns for other theft data from their *Recorded Crime Victims* collection. As a result, the unweighted state averages for other theft are provided to give some context against which the student rates of other theft may be considered; however, the two are not directly comparable and it is important to exercise caution when interpreting the results. Further, it is important to note that failure to pay offences are included in the SA data, whereas in some other jurisdictions these offences are classified as fraud and therefore not included in the other theft category.

Due to the small number of incidents recorded among students from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States, the following section focuses on the findings for students from India and the People's Republic of China.

Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of other theft for all persons (male and female combined) across South Australia ranged from between 27 and 32 incidents per 1,000 of the population (see Table 103).

Males

For male international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' student population ranged from between:

- Twenty-four and 40 incidents for male students from India; and
- Thirteen and 21 incidents for male students from the People's Republic of China.

Examination of the relevant confidence intervals for each annual estimate revealed no significant differences in the rate of other theft for Indian and

Table 103 Rate of theft by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	15	24.0^ (12.8–41.0)	8	13.7^ (6.3–26.0)	2	12.9^^ (0.3–72.0)	3	5.8^^ (0.7–20.8)	0		31.3 (31.0–31.6)
2006	46	37.8 (27.5–50.5)	26	16.1 (10.8–23.2)	2	4.3^^ (0.1–23.9)	4	12.7^^ (5.8–24.2)	2	22.1^^ (2.7–79.7)	32.1 (31.9–32.4)
2007	41	29.1 (21.3–39.0)	48	20.8 (15.5–27.3)	4	14.0^^ (3.8–35.9)	3	2.6^^ (0.3–9.6)	1	8.4^^ (0.2–46.9)	30.4 (30.1–30.6)
2008	80	38.6 (30.4–48.2)	36	13.2 (9.4–18.0)	1	3.3^^ (0.1–18.2)	5	6.2^ (2.0–14.5)	2	10.0^^ (0.3–55.5)	28.6 (28.3–28.9)
2009	115	40.2 (33.0–48.4)	49	14.6 (11.0–19.1)	0		8	7.6^ (3.0–15.6)	0		26.9 (26.7–27.2)
	Females										
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States		SA population average
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	Rate
2005	0		11	15.9^ (8.2–27.8)	1	9.9^^ (0.2–55.0)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–8.8)	0		31.3 (31.0–31.6)
2006	1	4.3 ^^ (0.1–23.8)	16	6.0^ (3.1–10.4)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–12.0)	4	3.4^^ (0.7–10.0)	2	20.4^^ (2.5–73.7)	32.1 (31.9–32.4)
2007	3	7.8^^ (1.6–22.9)	35	11.4 (7.7–16.3)	1	2.7^^ (0.1–14.8)	7	6.7^ (2.7–13.8)	1	0.0^^ (0.0–29.2)	30.4 (30.1–30.6)
2008	9	14.3^ (6.5–27.2)	34	7.7 (5.0–11.4)	3	4.9^^ (0.6–17.6)	4	2.6^^ (0.5–7.7)	0		28.6 (28.3–28.9)
2009	13	10.5^ (5.6–18.0)	43	9.7 (6.9–13.3)	5	7.7^ (1.6–22.4)	8	8.7^ (4.3–15.6)	0		26.9 (26.7–27.2)

^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 25% should be interpreted with caution

^^Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% should be interpreted with extreme caution

(n–n) The numbers in parentheses beneath the point estimates (rates) indicate the lower and upper band confidence intervals

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Chinese male students with two exceptions. In 2008 and 2009, Indian male students were the victims of other theft at a rate higher than the population average. Again, these differences should be interpreted with caution since the state average rates are not able to be weighted for age or gender differences which have been previously shown in this report to be important factors which influence rates of victimisation. Moreover, as analysis later in this section will show, a sizable proportion of thefts recorded against Indian students were 'fail to pay taxi' offences and were likely to have occurred during the course of their employment in the taxi industry.

Females

For female international students, the estimated other theft rate per 1,000 of the 'at-risk' population ranged from between:

- four and14 incidents for female students from India; and
- six and 16 incidents for female students from the People's Republic of China.

In many cases, the rate of theft experienced by female international students was statistically lower than the state average in South Australia. In all other cases, female students were statistically equal to the state average, although again, these comparisons should be made with caution since the state averages are unable to be appropriately weighted by age and gender.

Occupation of victims

As indicted earlier, SA Police also provided information regarding the police-recorded occupation status of international student victims, including victims of theft (see Table 104). For all countries except India and China, the number of recorded thefts was too small to justify comparative analysis. Nevertheless, of the data that is available for analysis, it is pertinent to note that in 115 incidents of other theft involving an Indian international student the occupation status was recorded as 'driver' (110 of which were specifically recorded as 'taxi driver'). These incidents comprise 43 percent of all thefts recorded against Indian students in the 2005 to 2009 period—many of which are incidents of failure to pay a taxi fare. For Chinese students on the other hand, most victims of theft were recorded by the police as 'students' (n=88; 55%), with only a small number recorded as taxi drivers (n=6; 4%).

Overall, the occupation data lend support to the conclusion that the over-representation of Indian international students in some categories of victimisation can be explained by their involvement in certain types of employment industries/sectors, which place them at greater risk of victimisation irrespective of their race or identification as an Indian student. In the case of other theft, for example, the removal of 'fail to pay taxi' offences from the calculation of the theft rate sees a significant fall in the estimated rate of victimisation (23.0 per 1,000 in 2009, down from 40.3 per 1,000), bringing Indian students back in line with other students and below or at least on par with unweighted state averages.

Table 104 Occupation of victims of thefts by gender and country, South Australia, 2005–09

	Males									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cleaner	1	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Clerk (non-govt)	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Driver	5	2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Driver (taxi)	110	43	6	4	0	–	0	–	0	–
Farm hand/fruit picker	1	0	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Hairdresser	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Meat worker	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Security guard	2	1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Service station attendant	1	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Shop assistant	1	0	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Student (school/uni/tafe)	48	19	88	55	4	44	10	67	2	67
Unemployed	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	10	4	2	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Unknown	77	30	58	36	5	56	5	33	1	33
Total	256		159		9		15		3	
	Females									
	India		China		Korea		Malaysia		United States	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Driver (taxi)	0	–	2	2	0	–	0	–	0	–
Farm hand/fruit picker	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Kitchen hand	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Manager	0	–	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Nurse	0	–	2	2	0	–	0	–	0	–
Social worker	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Student (school/uni/tafe)	9	35	70	53	7	58	13	65	2	67
Teacher	1	4	1	1	0	–	0	–	0	–
Waitress/waiter	1	4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Other	1	4	6	5	0	–	0	–	0	–
Unknown	12	46	50	38	5	42	7	35	1	33
Total	26		133		12		20		3	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, International Student Victims of Crime 2010 [computer file]

Discussion

The crime victimisation experience of international students in Australia has been a topic of significant discussion over the past 18 months. Media coverage of a series of crimes against Indian students in 2009 and 2010 led to growing concern over the safety of international students in Australia and subsequently prompted a call for further research.

In response to the need for an accurate estimate of the extent to which international students are victims of crime in Australia, the AIC embarked on a two-stage research process that sought to examine existing surveys and administrative databases for evidence of international student victimisation. Stage 1 involved the analysis of two data sources held by the AIC—the Australian component of the 2004 ICVS and NHMP. A summary of the ICVS analysis showed limited evidence of the over-representation of international students as victims of crime, although a higher rate of personal crime was identified among overseas-born students. The findings were congruent with broader literature on crime victimisation; however, given the extremely small sample sizes and the historical context of the study, these conclusions are made cautiously.

With regard to the NHMP, eight cases of homicide involving the death of an Indian student were identified, although no cases of racially motivated homicide were found. Assessments of the ABS *Crime Victimisation Survey* and the ABS *General Social Survey* were also carried out, but the inability to narrow country of birth data in the surveys to persons born in India due to issues relating to survey design and/or confidentiality meant that further analysis was not possible.

In the absence of any definitive findings from ICVS or the NHMP, a second stage of research was developed to provide the first estimate (based on police recorded episodes of victimisation) of the extent to which international students have experienced crime in Australia. This study is the first of its kind in Australia to use administrative records (student visa data) from an Australian Government agency (DIAC), matched with records from police databases, for the purposes of national criminal justice research.

The data used in this study were not without limitations and it is important to consider these when interpreting the results. First, the reliance on police-recorded victimisation data meant that results in this study relate only to those incidents of victimisation that were reported to, and recorded by, the police. Under-reporting is a well-accepted limitation of recorded crime victimisation studies and applies equally in this study of international students. There is also some anecdotal evidence to suggest

that under-reporting may indeed be greater for international students (and for some nationalities in particular; Graycar 2010). Second, while every effort was made to ensure that data extraction was consistent and comparable across jurisdictions and that the name and date of birth searching parameters produced the best available data, it is likely that some variations existed between police databases. The extent to which these variations affected the reliability of the results is not able to be quantified, but it is important to recognise their potential influence when interpreting the results. Many of these limitations exist to some degree in all research studies using complex search procedures and crime victimisation data from police administrative databases.

Despite these limitations however, this is the only study to date that has been able to go beyond anecdotal reports and some relatively small-scale student surveys in estimating the extent to which international students are victims of crime. Overall, international students from the five source countries that provided the highest number of students from 2005–09 (India, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States) experienced incidents of physical assault at significantly lower rates than in the Australian general population in 2009. This was true for most nationalities in most jurisdictions and was generally consistent from 2005 to 2009. In some cases, comparisons between students from different countries showed some situations in which Indian students had higher rates of assault than students from China, Korea, Malaysia and the United States.

The nature of those assaults (day of week, time of day and location) experienced by international students was generally consistent between students of different nationalities. The notable exception was that a greater proportion of male Indian students were assaulted in commercial (retail) locations and in, or near, public transport facilities. Additional analysis possible for the robbery offences indicated that it is likely that the employment Indian students engaged in was at least partly responsible for the location of the assaults.

In terms of robbery, the findings were somewhat different. In 2009, the rate of robbery victimisation among male Indian students in some jurisdictions was higher than the state average for the relevant Australian population—a finding that was consistent for most years since 2005. Chinese male students were also at higher risk of victimisation compared with state averages in some jurisdictions, as were Indian female students in some years in some jurisdictions.

As with assault, the temporal profile of robbery was generally consistent between the countries and followed patterns consistent with the general Australian population. It was found that robberies recorded against Indian students were significantly more likely to have occurred in commercial (retail) locations and more detailed analysis found that of these cases, one in three occurred at service/ petrol stations or 24 hour convenience stores, indicating that employment may have been a risk factor.

There was little difference in the rates of other theft both among the international student groups and between the five student groups; the exception was for Indian male students who had higher rates of other theft than students from China, Korea and the United States. Analysis with the general Australian population was restricted by not having access to data that would enable the creation of weighted comparisons. Thus, any comparisons must be treated with additional caution. While international students did not appear to be significantly more likely to be the victim of other theft, Indian students appeared to be over-represented compared with some other student groups in some jurisdictions.

Age and gender are two of the key factors determining risk of victimisation. Research has consistently shown that young males are much more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of crime (Richards 2009). It would then follow that a higher rate of crime would be expected among the Indian students in the sample as a distribution on both age and gender revealed that there were proportionally more young males in the Indian students sample than for any other student group. Almost half (48%) of the Indian student sample were males aged between 15 and 24 years, a much higher proportion than for students from Malaysia (41%), the People's Republic of China (39%), the United States (33%) and the Republic of Korea (23%). However, when the effects of both age and gender were controlled for, Indian students continued to be more likely to be

the victims of crime compared with other student groups, suggesting the interplay of other factors.

Crime victimisation research has shown that crimes often share a number of common characteristics relating to location, time and victim characteristics such as gender (as discussed above), employment and marital status. In Australia, these factors have translated into high rates of personal crime identified among persons who are young, unmarried, have lived at their current residence for less than one year, are students or unemployed and regularly spend time outside the home at night, generally for leisure-related activities (Johnson 2005). Further analysis of ICVS data found that once the effect of personal and contextual factors were taken into account, a respondent's student status was no longer statistically significant. This suggests that a person's risk of victimisation isn't tied to their identification as a student, but rather other personal and contextual influences that are more prevalent among student populations. For example, regularly undertaking evening activities, as opposed to staying at home most evenings and seeing or being witness to drug-related activities in the local area (which may reflect either a geographical relationship, that is, some areas are more prone to violence and other criminal activities, or alternatively, it may reflect the types of activities in which the respondent engages) are linked to higher rates of victimisation.

There are a number of possible factors contributing to the apparent over-representation of Indian students as victims of robbery compared with the state averages and as victims of assault when compared with other student groups. Although the findings of this study indicate that there is little difference among students and the state/territory populations on assault, the higher rates for robbery and other theft may be explained, in part, by the nature of the work undertaken by Indian students.

It was found that there was a significantly higher proportion of assaults and robberies of Indian males at commercial (retail) locations compared with all other student groups. This may be a factor of the reported dominance of Indian students in gaining employment in the service industry, often in service stations, convenience stores and as taxi drivers, over other international students due to stronger English language skills. It may also help to account for the over-representation. These industries are identified as being higher risk occupations that involve operators using transport and working at night; being exposed to night time economy (with an increased likelihood of coming into contact with drunk clients and individuals); and often involving work as sole operators and having an increased risk of crime, either at the workplace or while travelling to and from work.

Other factors such as the areas in which students reside and their greater reliance on public transport have also been identified in the literature as leading to increased vulnerability and are likely to underpin some of the findings for rates of crime against international students. While some of the data presented appears to point towards such an effect, this is not something that can be determined from the current dataset. Similarly, the issue of whether the offences against international students, Indian students in particular, were racially motivated cannot be addressed based on analysis of the current dataset. Race and ethnicity may be a factor in some crimes, however, the nature of racial motivation can span a broad spectrum—including whether individuals are targeted for a 'hate crime' or whether their racial appearance was among other factors assessed to determine their vulnerability—and this is yet to be determined for those incidents occurring in 2009 and early in 2010.

However, tentative conclusions regarding the factors underlying the results of this study can be drawn based on the criminological literature around opportunity and the crime triangle. Together with a range of personal and social variables, opportunity is also considered among the causes of crime and plays a major role across a range of offences, most notably in theft and robbery offences. The notion of Indian students being considered a 'soft target' by offenders finds some support in the opportunity literature; that is, a slight person, someone perceived as less likely to fight back or to report crime, or a smaller group, present an offender or group of offenders with an opportunity whereby an offence may be committed with greater likelihood of success than if the offender(s) were confronted with a larger person or larger group of offenders.

As discussed earlier, other findings in the literature which highlight the link between opportunity and

crime and provide some support for the findings of this study include the importance of space and time, and routine activities. The principle that crime opportunities are not equally distributed and for certain types of offences are more likely to occur at particular times and in particular locations (eg assaults are more likely to occur in the evenings, on weekends and around entertainment venues) holds much relevance. As shown in this study, a higher proportion of robberies occurred at commercial premises, on the streets and on, or near, public transport. Media reports of specific incidents in Victoria and a report tabled in the Indian Parliament listing offences against Indian students between 1 January 2009 and 19 February 2010 also support this with many incidents taking place on the street, in parks or at train stations.

Another link between opportunity and crime emerges in the principle that crime opportunity depends on the everyday movements of people. As described earlier, any crime is said to be comprised of three basic elements—a motivated offender, a suitable target and the absence of a capable guardian. The likelihood of victimisation increases where an individual's lifestyle or 'routine activities' bring them into contact with one or more motivated offenders in a situation where guardianship over personal safety or property is lowered.

The high proportion of robbery occurring on commercial premises for Indian students was double or nearly double that for all other students in this study and over half of robberies against Indian students on commercial premises occurred at services stations. When taken together with the knowledge that Indian students tend to dominate service industry jobs due to a greater proficiency in English and that these jobs (usually in service stations, convenience stores or as taxi drivers) often involve working as sole operators and come with an increased risk of crime, the findings lend support to the notion that it is the 'routine activities' of these students, in this case the type of employment and travel to and from their place of work, home and university, which puts them at higher risk than other international students. Anecdotal evidence regarding the incidents of assault and robbery of Indian students in Victoria in 2009 also lends some support to this notion with several cases involving students who were travelling to or from work late at night, alone and often in areas lacking a capable guardian (ie another person whose presence or proximity prevents a crime from occurring).

Given the routine activities explanation of crime

> it is not difficult, for example, to see how time spent in public places by young, single people, students or the unemployed differs as compared with married people with family responsibilities or the elderly, and how this may affect risk of personal victimisation (Johnson 2005: 11).

Risk of personal and property victimisation increases as time spent away from the home increases. Viewed through this lens, international students are a particularly vulnerable group due to a range of factors including demographic characteristics, a lack of economic security, limited options in terms of employment, housing and transport, places and nature of employment and mode of transport.

Following this premise, preventing victimisation among international students will involve minimising opportunities for victimisation through removal of 'a suitable target', ensuring some level of guardianship and reducing motivation among offenders. In this case, greater safety awareness education for students, cultural education regarding what to expect in Australia, and other measures (including enhanced links between police and student groups to encourage reporting), would go some way to reducing the risk of victimisation.

Finally, the AIC has emphasised throughout this report that the data available for the current study does not allow for conclusions to be drawn regarding the role of racial motivation. Further, the research was reliant on reported experiences of victimisation. Targeted research is required to more accurately obtain information on the extent to which victimisation is unreported by migrant and international student populations and to investigate (perceived) offender motivation. This is best achieved through the development and implementation of a large-scale crime victimisation survey of international students and other Australian migrant populations, enabling a more fine-grained assessment of the personal and contextual factors that affect the nature and extent of victimisation. Such research would prove valuable insights into the experience of crime and inform community-based and other law enforcement strategies to improve the safety (both real and perceived) of international students, and indeed all migrant and ethnic groups, in Australia.

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