# The Community Capacity Survey – Face-to-face Ethnic Minority Interviews: Methodology and Preliminary Findings

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## INTRODUCTION

In ethnically diverse societies throughout the world there has been a lively debate about the impact that such diversity has for society. Proponents of multiculturalism suggest that diversity will contribute in a positive way to society by introducing new and fresh ideas and perspectives. In contrast, critics express concern that alignment with subgroups in lieu of assimilating into the dominant culture will lead to conflict, will reduce social cohesion, and will result in disagreements over conflicting social values (Glazer, 1997; Schlesinger, 1992). It has also been noted that ethnic diversity can pose challenges for governance and the law (Rose, 1993; Tyler, Boekman, Smith & Huo, 1997).

In this report we focus on examining ethnic minority groups' perceptions of policing, crime, and community processes in Australia. Exploring the nature of ethnic minority groups' perceptions of police is important, as positive attitudes to police facilitate the ability of police to prevent and control crime. If police are to be successful in their duties, police must be equipped to obtain citizen cooperation and compliance. In order to be effective, police need to be able to elicit compliance from citizens during interactions with police, as well as with the law more generally (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler, 2004; Tyler & Huo, 2002; Tyler & Fagan, 2008). Furthermore, police rely on the public to cooperate with them, to provide information about crime and community problems, and to report crime incidents when they occur (Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003; Tyler & Fagan, 2008).

Research shows police are more likely to obtain citizen compliance and cooperation when they are perceived to be legitimate. When citizens trust the police and feel obliged to obey police (i.e. legitimacy) they are more likely to comply with police and the law, as well as to report crime to police and work with police to address community problems (Murphy, Hinds & Fleming, 2008; Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler & Fagan, 2008). Research in the US, the UK and Australia finds police legitimacy improves the likelihood that people will cooperate and comply with police (for a review see Mazerolle et al., 2012a). These studies demonstrate that the key mechanism behind legitimacy is procedural justice. When police are perceived to be procedurally just (i.e. when they treat citizens with dignity and respect and when they demonstrate fairness and neutrality in decision-making) citizens are more likely to believe the police are legitimate and, in turn, to comply and cooperate with the police (see for example Sunshine & Tyler, 2003).

Research also finds that minority groups in Australia and overseas, are less likely to trust the police (e.g. Murphy & Cherney, 2011; Pickering et al. 2007; Sharp & Atherton 2007). Despite this, there is a dearth of research examining the mechanisms through which police can encourage perceptions of trust and legitimacy and cooperation and compliance among minority group members. Some research indicates that procedural justice may be less effective in encouraging cooperation with police among different cultural groups (Murphy & Cherney, 2012; Tankebe, 2009). Other research suggests that identity processes are important when governing minority groups (Huo, 2003). Given minority groups experiences of policing can be very different compared to the general population (see for example Bowling et al. 2003; Brown & Benedict 2002; Brunson & Miller 2006; Meredyth et al. 2010; Pickering et al. 2008; Sivasubramaniam & Goodman-Delahunty 2008; Warren 2010; Weitzer 1999), more empirical research that focuses on minority group members' perceptions of police and the interaction of these perceptions with community processes is required.

### The Ethnic Community Survey (ECS) Overview

In order to better understand ethnic minority views toward police, crime and community processes, researchers from the University of Queensland and Griffith University developed the Ethnic Community Survey (ECS). The survey was undertaken in tandem with the Australian Community Capacity Study (ACCS) survey – a large scale community survey of residents living in and around the cities of Brisbane, Queensland and Melbourne, Victoria. Principal investigators for the *ECS* were Dr Adrian Cherney and Associate Professor Kristina Murphy (ARC

Discovery Grant [DP1093960]), in conjunction with Professor Lorraine Mazerolle and Dr Rebecca Wickes (ARC Centre of Excellence Grant [RO700002]); and Dr Rebecca Wickes (ARC Discovery Grant [DP1094589]).

The *ECS* survey is designed to examine ethnic minority participants' attitudes and perceptions regarding the following topics: a) community capacity; b) community attachment; c) community relationships; d) police (including legitimacy, procedural justice, police effectiveness), the law and cooperation with police; e) perceptions of local government; f) community diversity; g) community problems and action around problems; h) victimisation; and i) community services. While the *ECS* is related to the broader *ACCS*, in this report we focus specifically on the survey methodology and preliminary findings of the *ECS*.

The *ECS* sampled three ethnic groups. These were people from Indian, Vietnamese and Arabic-speaking backgrounds. These cultural groups were purposively selected as they are known to have experienced problematic relationships with the police and with the majority population in Australia (e.g. Dixon & Maher, 2002; Mason 2012; Meredyth et al. 2010; White, 2009). These groups comprise just over 3 percent of the total Australian population (ABS, 2006). A total of 1,480 participants in the Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) and the Major Statistical Region of Melbourne (MSRM) completed the survey over two phases of the research (N=908 in Phase 1 conducted in 2010 and N=572 in Phase 2 conducted in 2011).

Participants were sampled so that the *ECS* would be complementary to the *ACCS*. The survey instruments for the *ECS* contained many of the same measures as the *ACCS* (see Mazerolle et al., 2012b for where they differed). As such it was necessary that participants of the *ECS* reside in the 298 suburbs that comprised the *ACCS* sample (Mazerolle et al., 2012b). A list of these suburbs appears in Appendix 1. In Phase 1 of the study, one of the survey administrators employed post-code matching rather than suburb matching to select participants in contiguous areas to the 298 suburbs utilised in the *ACCS*. This mistake resulted in 580 participants interviewed in Phase 1 being discovered as living in "out of scope" communities.

A second phase of research was therefore undertaken to correct the Phase 1 error. In Phase 2, only participants who resided within the 298 target suburbs were interviewed. Given the sampling error in Phase 1, only in-scope participants from Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the research can be employed in tandem with the *ACCS* survey. However, data collected in both phases can be used as a stand-alone sample if no comparison is to be made with *ACCS* data.

In this report we outline the methods employed in the *ECS* and provide the results of some preliminary analyses. Due to the need to undertake two phases of data collection, a key focus of this report is to describe the similarities and differences between Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the *ECS*. This report is divided into four parts. In Part 1, we describe the methodology employed and the sample collected. We also provide information about response rates. In Part 2 of the report we present preliminary findings. In Part 3 we detail scale construction. Finally, in Part 4 we present a codebook which details the frequency distribution of responses for each survey question in the *ECS*.

## PART 1: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### Survey procedure

Face-to-face interviews with members of the three selected ethnic minority groups were conducted between the 13th of September and the 3rd of December 2010 (Phase 1) and the 13th of June and 19th of August 2011 (Phase 2). To administer the survey, the Chief Investigator's (CI's) of the *ECS* employed *Cultural Partners* – an organisation specialising in research within culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities. Cultural Partners was responsible for both sample selection and the administration of both phases of the *ECS* survey. Trained interviewers conducted the survey in each participant's preferred language. Interviews were face-to-face at a location of the participant's choice, using pen and paper surveys. The survey contained 77 questions. The interviews took approximately 50-65 minutes to complete and participants were offered a $50 gift voucher to thank them for their time. Cultural Partners used Surveycraft to input and manage the data collected. This dataset was then provided to the *ECS* research team. Data cleaning and preliminary analyses (see Part 2 of this report) were undertaken using SPSS statistical software.

### Sample design

The *ECS* was designed to complement the *ACCS* sample. The *ACCS* involved a multi-stage sampling process. In order to capture community processes the *ACCS* sampled communities and people living within communities. Stage 1 therefore involved community selection: 298 suburbs were randomly selected from the Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) and the Major Statistical Region of Melbourne (MSRM) (see Mazerolle et al., 2012b for more details). Stage 2 involved selecting households within these suburbs. A sampling pool of telephone numbers in the selected suburbs in Melbourne and Brisbane was sourced from a social research sample provider, SamplePages. SamplePages provides household telephone numbers that are verified as valid, with businesses and other ineligible numbers excluded where possible. Telephone numbers were drawn at random at a rate of nine times the quota for each suburb. Stage 3 involved selecting participants within the household at random. Participants were randomly selected from the list to meet a quota per suburb (or they were contacted based upon participation in previous waves of the *ACCS*). Random digit dialing was used to replenish the sampling pool where the sample for the suburb was exhausted prior to obtaining the quota (see Mazerolle et al., 2012b for further details).

For the *ECS,* we carefully identified a quota of participants from across the 298 suburbs such that the *ECS* and the *ACCS* samples when examined together would provide sufficient sample size of people from the three ethnic backgrounds. The *ECS* sought to achieve a sample of 150 participants per ethnic group per city (Melbourne and Brisbane) residing across the 298 in-scope suburbs. The quota per city for the *ECS* appears in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 Ethnic Community Study Quota**

| Ethnic Group | BSD | MSRM | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vietnamese | 150 | 150 | 300 |
| Indian | 150 | 150 | 300 |
| Arabic Speaking | 150 | 150 | 300 |
| **Total** | **450** | **450** | **900** |

**Source:** Mazerolle et al. (2012b)

As noted earlier, in Phase 1 of the *ECS* the survey administrators made a sampling error whereby participants were selected according to the post-codes attached to these 298 suburbs, rather than to the suburb boundaries.

This resulted in a large number of participants interviewed in Phase 1 (N=580) who were out of scope (i.e. post-code areas usually include multiple contiguous suburbs). In Phase 2 participants were selected from within the 298 suburbs in order to achieve a final quota of 900 'in-scope' respondents. Aside from the use of post-codes versus suburbs the sampling method was identical in each phase of the ECS. The method used to sample participants was based on common surnames (for an example of this method see Challice & Johnson, 2005). The common surname method involved generating lists of the most common surnames in the three ethnic groups of interest: Arabic-speaking (99 surnames), Indian (116 surnames) and Vietnamese (34 surnames). The list of surnames appears in Appendix 2. These lists were used along with the Electronic White Pages telephone directory to randomly select and contact participants (see below).

**Call outcomes**

In Phase 1 Cultural Partners randomly drew a sampling pool of 10,800 phone numbers attached to eligible surnames in post-codes corresponding to the 298 suburbs from the Electronic White Pages (1,800 per ethnic group per city). These were land-line phone numbers rather than mobile phone numbers.

In Phase 2 an additional sampling pool of 7,200 (1,200 per ethnic group per city) phone numbers with eligible surnames corresponding to the 298 in-scope suburbs were drawn from the Electronic White Pages. Phone numbers utilised in Phase 1 were not included in this new sampling pool.

Potential participants were contacted at random from each of the three ethnic group sampling pools in each of Melbourne and Brisbane. They were contacted between 6pm and 8pm weekdays to arrange a face-to-face interview at a location of the participant's choosing. Interviews were generally conducted outside of work hours (i.e. not between 9am and 5pm). For each phone number dialled, a call cycle of five attempts was made before numbers were discontinued. When contact was made with a householder interviews were undertaken with the person in the household who was over 18 and was next due to celebrate their birthday. Call outcomes appear in Table 2 below for Phase 1 and in Table 3 below for Phase 2.

**Response and cooperation rates**

Cooperation rates (i.e. consent rates) and response rates were calculated by survey phase, ethnic group and region (i.e. BSD and MSRM). These appear in Table 4 below.

The cooperation rate was calculated as:

*Completed interviews/(completed interviews + refusals)*

Response rate 1 was calculated as:

*Completed interviews/(unusable + unresolved + in scope)*

Response rate 2 was calculated as:

*Completed interviews/(unresolved + in scope)*

Response rate 3 was calculated as:

*Completed interviews/(in scope)*

For Phase 1 the total cooperation or consent rate was 44.04 percent, response rate 1 was 19.36 percent, response rate 2 was 21.10 percent, and response rate 3 was 31.51 percent. For Phase 2 the total cooperation rate was 39.02 percent, response rate 1 was 13.41 percent, response rate 2 was 15.42 percent and response

rate 3 was 24.82 percent. Overall, across both Phases, the cooperation rate was 41.53 percent, response rate 1 was 16.39 percent, response rate 2 was 18.26 percent, and response rate 3 was 28.16 percent. The cooperation rate provides the best indication of how willing potential respondents were to participate in the research, while the response rates take into account all potential participants (i.e. those in the sampling frame who were not able to be contacted).

**Characteristics of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 samples combined**

Of the 1,480 participants, 487 respondents were Indian, 506 were Vietnamese and 407 were Arabic Speaking. Fifty percent of the respondents were male and the mean age of respondents was 39.17 (sd = 12.86) with a range of 18 to 86 years of age. Considering the ethnic composition of the sample it is not surprising that 6.6 percent of respondents were born in Australia and only 2.6 percent of the sample spoke English only at home. The majority of respondents were married (65.4 percent), and had a university education (50.8 percent) and 50.2 percent of respondents reported that they did not have dependent children living at home. The median household income was within the range of AUD$40,000 to $59,999 per annum. The demographic characteristics of the sample by phase of survey research are discussed further in Part 2 below.

**Table 2 Ethnic Community Survey Phase 1 Call Outcomes by Ethnic Group and Region**

| | Arabic-speaking | | | Indian | | | Vietnamese | | | Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** |
| **Call Attempts** | 1187 | 1034 | 2221 | 869 | 922 | 1791 | 810 | 938 | 1748 | 2866 | 2894 | 5760 |
| **Unusable** (wrong number) | 93 | 88 | 181 | 52 | 46 | 98 | 73 | 38 | 111 | 218 | 172 | 390 |
| **Out of scope** (not eligible i.e. not from the target ethnic group) | 296 | 203 | 499 | 129 | 175 | 304 | 105 | 130 | 235 | 530 | 508 | 1038 |
| **Unresolved** (engaged, answering machine, no answer, fax/modem) | 264 | 237 | 501 | 132 | 148 | 280 | 284 | 301 | 585 | 680 | 686 | 1366 |
| **In scope** (household qualifies for the research) | 534 | 506 | 1040 | 556 | 553 | 1109 | 348 | 469 | 817 | 1438 | 1528 | 2966 |
| Hard Appointment | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 33 |
| Soft Appointment | 27 | 16 | 43 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 59 | 48 | 107 |
| Refusals | 243 | 214 | 457 | 229 | 231 | 460 | 111 | 168 | 279 | 583 | 613 | 1196 |
| Unused | 104 | 120 | 224 | 149 | 156 | 305 | 66 | 127 | 193 | 319 | 403 | 722 |
| **Completed Interviews** | **151** | **151** | **302** | **150** | **150** | **300** | **156** | **150** | **306** | **457** | **451** | **908** |
| **Response rate** (completed interviews / in scope) | **28%** | **30%** | **29%** | **27%** | **27%** | **27%** | **45%** | **32%** | **38%** | **33%** | **30%** | **32%** |
| **FINAL in-scope interviews** (from correct suburb) | **89** | **29** | **118** | **67** | **43** | **110** | **69** | **31** | **100** | **225** | **103** | **328** |

**Table 3 Ethnic Community Survey Phase 2 Call Outcomes by Ethnic Group and Region**

| | Arabic-speaking | | | Indian | | | Vietnamese | | | Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** |
| **Call Attempts** | 668 | 1143 | 1811 | 702 | 1005 | 1707 | 817 | 1199 | 2016 | 2187 | 3347 | **5534** |
| **Unusable** (wrong number) | 47 | 113 | 160 | 91 | 90 | 181 | 74 | 132 | 206 | 212 | 335 | **547** |
| **Out of scope** (not eligible i.e. not from the target ethnic group) | 187 | 277 | 464 | 183 | 231 | 414 | 147 | 240 | 387 | 517 | 748 | **1265** |
| **Unresolved** (engaged, answering machine, no answer, fax/modem) | 180 | 251 | 431 | 106 | 212 | 318 | 269 | 407 | 676 | 555 | 870 | **1425** |
| **In scope** (household qualifies for the research) | 254 | 502 | 756 | 322 | 472 | 794 | 327 | 420 | 747 | 903 | 1394 | **2297** |
| Hard Appointment | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 18 | **29** |
| Soft Appointment | 15 | 22 | 37 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 44 | 55 | **99** |
| Refusals | 98 | 198 | 296 | 135 | 186 | 321 | 115 | 160 | 275 | 348 | 544 | **892** |
| Unused | 77 | 151 | 228 | 91 | 155 | 246 | 115 | 116 | 231 | 283 | 422 | **705** |
| **Completed in-scope Interviews** | **61** | **124** | **185** | **78** | **109** | **187** | **78** | **122** | **200** | **217** | **355** | **572** |
| **Response rate** (completed interviews / in scope) | **24%** | **25%** | **24%** | **24%** | **23%** | **24%** | **24%** | **29%** | **26%** | **24%** | **26%** | **25%** |

**Table 4 Cooperation and Response Rates by Survey Phase, Ethnic Group and Region**

| | Arabic-speaking | | | Indian | | | Vietnamese | | | Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** | **BSD** | **MSRM** | **Total** |
| **Phase 1** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooperation rate | 38.32% | 41.37% | 39.85% | 39.58% | 39.37% | 39.48% | 58.43% | 47.17% | 52.80% | 45.44% | 42.64% | **44.04%** |
| Response rate 1 | 16.95% | 18.17% | 17.56% | 20.27% | 20.08% | 20.18% | 22.13% | 18.56% | 20.35% | 19.78% | 18.94% | **19.36%** |
| Response rate 2 | 18.92% | 20.32% | 19.62% | 21.80% | 21.40% | 21.60% | 24.68% | 19.48% | 22.08% | 21.80% | 20.40% | **21.10%** |
| Response rate 3 | 28.28% | 29.84% | 29.06% | 26.98% | 27.12% | 27.05% | 44.83% | 31.98% | 38.41% | 33.36% | 29.65% | **31.51%** |
| **Phase 2** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooperation rate | 38.36% | 38.51% | 38.44% | 36.62% | 36.95% | 36.79% | 40.41% | 43.26% | 41.84% | 38.46% | 39.57% | **39.02%** |
| Response rate 1 | 12.68% | 14.32% | 13.50% | 15.03% | 14.08% | 14.56% | 11.64% | 12.72% | 12.18% | 13.12% | 13.71% | **13.41%** |
| Response rate 2 | 14.06% | 16.47% | 15.27% | 18.22% | 15.94% | 17.08% | 13.09% | 14.75% | 13.92% | 15.12% | 15.72% | **15.42%** |
| Response rate 3 | 24.02% | 24.70% | 24.36% | 24.22% | 23.09% | 23.66% | 23.85% | 29.05% | 26.45% | 24.03% | 25.61% | **24.82%** |
| **Phase 1 and 2 (combined)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooperation rate | 38.34% | 39.94% | 39.14% | 38.10% | 38.16% | 38.13% | 49.42% | 45.22% | 47.32% | 41.95% | 41.11% | **41.53%** |
| Response rate 1 | 14.82% | 16.25% | 15.53% | 17.65% | 17.08% | 17.37% | 16.89% | 15.64% | 16.26% | 16.45% | 16.32% | **16.39%** |
| Response rate 2 | 16.49% | 18.40% | 17.44% | 20.01% | 18.67% | 19.34% | 18.89% | 17.12% | 18.00% | 18.46% | 18.06% | **18.26%** |
| Response rate 3 | 26.15% | 27.27% | 26.71% | 25.60% | 25.11% | 25.35% | 34.34% | 30.52% | 32.43% | 28.70% | 27.63% | **28.16%** |

## PART 2: PRELIMINARY SURVEY FINDINGS

The *ECS* survey instrument was divided into 10 sections (see Codebook in Part 4 of this report). These different sections were designed to measure a variety of concepts including respondents' perceptions of community capacity, community attachment, community relationships/community engagement, policing, local government, community diversity, problems within their community, community services available, experiences with victimisation, and demographic information. In Part 2 of this report we present the results of preliminary analyses. We provide some descriptive statistics but also focus on comparing Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the *ECS*. The length of time between the two data collection phases and the fact that there was a natural disaster in Brisbane (the Brisbane Floods in February 2011) between Phase 1 and Phase 2 meant that there may have been some differences across these phases of research. It was important to ascertain if this was the case.

### Sections One and Two – Community Capacity and Community Attachment

Sections One and Two of the *ECS* included questions designed to capture a respondent's level of satisfaction with their local community or suburb. These questions were important to study among ethnic minority groups given that neighbourhood or community constructs around community capacity and satisfaction with one's community might be expected to differ across ethnic groups. Further, it was important to examine in this report whether these views might be expected to change following a natural disaster.

To begin with, these first two sections of the *ECS* survey included items measuring informal social control and social cohesion and trust. Informal social control refers to the willingness of community residents to take either direct or indirect action to address community problems (including crime) when they occur (Renuaer, 2007; Sampson, 2006; Silver & Miller, 2004 Warner, 2007). Social cohesion and trust refers to the belief that one's community is cohesive, that community residents 'get along' and that one's fellow neighbours can be trusted (Sampson, 2006; Sampson et al., 1997). Collective efficacy – the combination of social cohesion and trust among neighbours and the belief that neighbours will engage in informal social control – is found to predict crime rates in prior research: that is, in communities where collective efficacy is high, crime rates tend to be low (e.g. Sampson et al., 1997; Mazerolle et al., 2010). Recently, scholars have also begun to examine the relationship between perceptions of police and policing and informal social control and collective efficacy (e.g. Bradford & Jackson, 2010; Kochel, 2012; Renauer, 2007; Scott, 2002; Silver & Miller, 2005; Sun et al., 2004; Warner, 2007).

*Informal social control, social cohesion and trust, and collective efficacy*

To measure informal social control, social cohesion and trust, and subsequently, collective efficacy, the *ECS* drew on the work of Sampson and his colleagues (e.g. Sampson et al., 1997). Respondents were asked to report on the cohesiveness of their communities and whether they believed people in their local area would engage in informal social control actions – i.e. whether their community had the capacity to respond to community problems including crime and disorder (Sampson et al., 1997). The informal social control scale was measured by combining responses from 12 survey items. Social cohesion and trust was measured via 4-items and collective efficacy was measured by combining all of these 16 items (see Part 3 of this report for a list of all items used to construct scales in this report).

Regarding informal social control, we found that, overall, participants were more likely than not to believe that people in their community would 'do something' when problems arose (e.g. a fight breaking out in the street) (scale of 1-5; M=3.522; SD=.700). This was demonstrated by a mean score above the mid-point of the scale (i.e. >3). Similarly, in the overall sample participants were more likely than not to believe their community was

collectively efficacious (scale of 1-5; M=3.490; SD=.614), and socially cohesive (scale of 1-5; M=3.400; SD=.659). We did find, however, that there were some differences across the two phases of research. T-tests indicated significant differences between the mean scores for informal social control in Phases 1 and 2. These differences hold even when the sample is broken down by region (i.e. BSD and MSRM) (see Table 5 below). These results suggest that, on average, respondents in Phase 2 believed their neighbours were more willing to intervene in community problems compared to respondents in Phase 1. This difference cannot be explained by the floods alone: there are differences across Phase 1 and Phase 2 for both the BSD (where the floods took place) *and* the MSRM.

**Table 5 T-tests Informal Social Control by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 907 | 3.447(.701) | 572 | 3.640(.678) | -.193 | -5.223(1477) *** |
| BSD | 456 | 3.411(.659) | 217 | 3.633(.591) | -.222 | -4.214(671) *** |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.484(.741) | 355 | 3.645(.727) | -.161 | -3.091(804) ** |

**Note:** **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

We found similar results for our measure of collective efficacy. Participants in Phase 2 held more positive beliefs about community collective efficacy compared to participants in Phase 1, regardless of region (i.e. BSD or MSRM) (see Table 6 below). However this pattern of results was not replicated for our measure of social cohesion and trust across *all* sub-samples (recall that the collective efficacy measure is a combined scale of informal social control and social cohesion and trust). In the BSD, social cohesion and trust *was* significantly higher in Phase 2 than in Phase 1, however there was no significant difference in the MSRM (see Table 7 below). This means that, for the MSRM, the significant difference in scores on the collective efficacy scale, across survey Phases can be attributed to differences in beliefs about informal social control (rather than social cohesion and trust) across these samples.

**Table 6 T-tests Collective Efficacy by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 908 | 3.428(.614) | 572 | 3.590(.601) | -.162 | -5.000(1478) *** |
| BSD | 457 | 3.402(.574) | 217 | 3.615(.554) | -.213 | -4.551(672) *** |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.454(.641) | 355 | 3.575(.628) | -.121 | -2.667(804) ** |

**Note:** **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

**Table 7 T-tests Social Cohesion and Trust by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | M(SD) | N | M(SD) | M | t(df) | |
| Overall | 908 | 3.370(.671) | 572 | 3.440(.637) | -.070 | -1.996(1478) | * |
| BSD | 457 | 3.376(.689) | 217 | 3.560(.700) | -.184 | -3.225(672) | *** |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.364(.654) | 355 | 3.367(.585) | -.003 | -.065(790.965) | |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05; ***p≤ 0.001

*Place attachment, fear of crime and intergenerational closure*

Items measuring place attachment, fear of crime and intergenerational closure were also included in Section Two of the *ECS* survey (see Part 3 of this report for items). Place attachment was measured via 6-items and captures sentiments of belonging to the community and the desire to continue living in their local community in the future. Fear of crime in our study was assessed via one survey question ("I feel safe walking down the street after dark"). Measures of place attachment and fear of crime have recently been employed by scholars in studies of police and policing (e.g. Reisig & Parks, 2000; Reisig & Parks, 2004), and in other neighbourhood research (e.g. Burchfield, 2009; Hipp, 2010; Silver & Miller, 2004). Intergenerational closure is an indicator of social capital and is employed in studies of collective efficacy (e.g. Sampson et al., 1999) (social capital is discussed in greater detail in Section Three below). Intergenerational closure was assessed with 4 survey questions and measures the degree to which parents in a community know each other and supervise each other's children. These measures provide an indication of whether participants believe their local community is a good place to live.

The *ECS* included two measures of place attachment. The first captured survey respondents' *own* attitudes toward their local community (3 items). The second measured the belief that one's *neighbours* were attached to their local community (3 items). On average we found that individuals were quite attached to the communities in which they lived (scale of 1-5; M=3.859; SD=.823) and they believed their neighbours were also (scale of 1-5; M=3.814; SD=.689). That is, on both measures the average score was well above the mid-point on the scale (i.e.>3). When testing for differences across means, we found that for both the measures, and across the different samples, the only difference between Phase 1 and Phase 2 was for the participants own sense of place attachment in the BSD (see Table 8). Participants of Phase 2 had a stronger sense of attachment to the place in which they live than participants in Phase 1 in the BSD (see Table 8). As this effect occurs only in the BSD, it may be that the Brisbane Floods had an effect on the level of community solidarity felt by Brisbane residents.

**Table 8 T-tests Place Attachment – Individual and Community Measures by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| ***Individual*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 904 | 3.850(.824) | 572 | 3.874(.822) | -.023 | -.544(1474) |
| BSD | 453 | 3.823(.859) | 217 | 3.994(.787) | -.171 | -2.375(668) * |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.877(.787) | 355 | 3.801(.764) | .076 | 1.387(804) |
| ***Community*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 905 | 3.804(.673) | 571 | 3.829(.714) | -.025 | -.679(1474) |
| BSD | 454 | 3.828(.689) | 216 | 3.930(.731) | -.102 | -1.756(668) |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.781(.657) | 355 | 3.768(.697) | 0.12 | .259(804) |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05

When testing for differences across the phases of research, we found no significant differences for measures of fear of crime and intergenerational closure, regardless of how the sample was split (i.e. overall or by region) (see Tables 9 and 10). Overall, participants reported that they felt relatively safe walking down the street after dark (i.e. fear of crime)(scale of 1-5; M=3.577; SD=1.166) (see Table 9 below). Participants also believed, on average, that people in the community would look out for children in the community (i.e. intergenerational closure) (scale of 1-5; M=3.163; SD=.825) (see Table 10 below). Interestingly, there was a slight difference in intergenerational closure scores across Phases 1 and 2, with Phase 2 scores being slightly lower. However, this difference was not found to be statistically significant.

**Table 9 T-tests Fear of Crime by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 905 | 3.546(1.187) | 569 | 3.627(1.130) | -.082 | -1.323(1251.519) |
| BSD | 454 | 3.826(1.081) | 215 | 3.977(1.034) | -.151 | -1.708(667) |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.264(1.223) | 354 | 3.415(1.134) | -.151 | -1.816(781.175) |

**Table 10 T-tests Intergenerational Closure by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | M(SD) | N | M(SD) | M | t(df) |
| Overall | 906 | 3.176(.816) | 571 | 3.141(.840) | .036 | .808(1475) |
| BSD | 455 | 3.131(.776) | 217 | 3.035(.840) | .097 | 1.471(670) |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.222(.853) | 354 | 3.206(.834) | .016 | .267(803) |

**Section Three – Community Relationships/Community Engagement**

Section Three of the *ECS* survey instrument was designed to capture the extent to which community members know and engage with each other. These include: social networks, reciprocal exchange or neighbouring and civic engagement. These measures capture elements of social capital. Putnam (1995, p. 67) defines social capital as the "features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit". Social capital measures are commonly employed in studies of collective efficacy, crime prevention, perceived disorder, homicide rates, and policing (e.g. Cancino, 2005; Hawdon & Ryan, 2009; Pino, 2001; Rosenfeld et al., 2001; Sampson et al., 1999; Scott, 2002). It is often suggested that features of social capital such as networks will facilitate action around community problems (i.e. collective efficacy) (see for example Bursik & Grasmick, 1993).

*Social networks*

Measures of networks and relationships included in the *ECS* are primarily categorical. Respondents were asked to report on the number and type of relationships they have within their community. To begin with, respondents' reported on the number of relatives and friends (excluding within their household) that live in their community. The median response for the overall sample was 'three or four' friends or relatives; the most common response (the mode) was 'one or two' friends or relatives. When comparing across Phase 1 and Phase 2 we consider the frequency distribution by phase of research (see Figure 1). Here we find a slight difference in the number of friends and relatives participants know in their communities between the two samples (i.e. less in Phase 2).

Respondents were also asked about their acquaintance networks. Participants were asked to report on how many people they knew in their community. For the overall sample, the median and modal responses were both 'a few of them'. This pattern is repeated when the sample is broken down by research phase. The frequency distribution by phase of the research is reported in Figure 2.

**Figure 1 Frequency Distribution of the Number of Relatives of Friends in the Community by Research Phase**

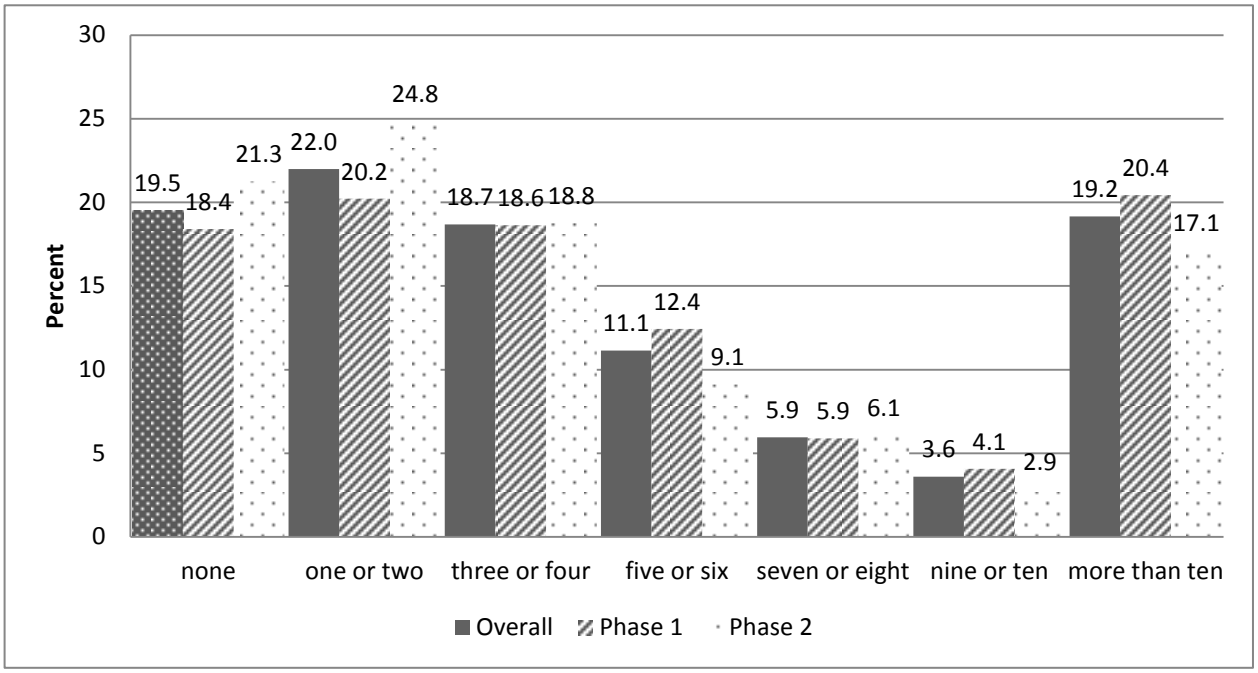
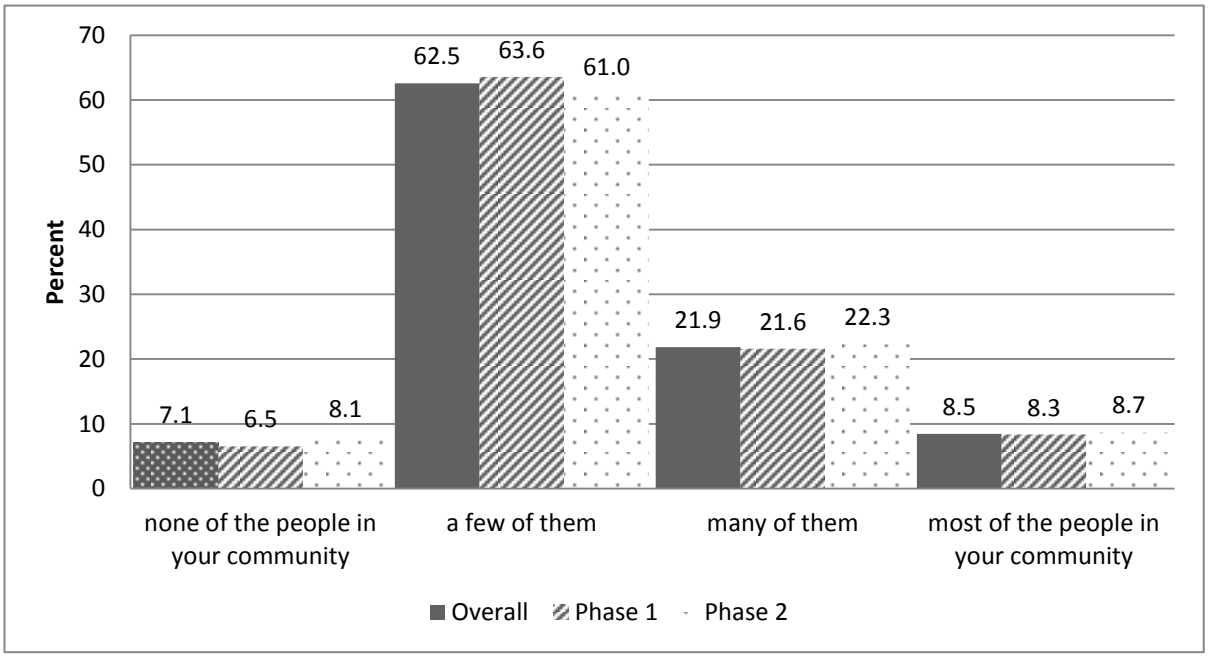



**Figure 2 Frequency Distribution of the Number of People Known in the Community by Research Phase**

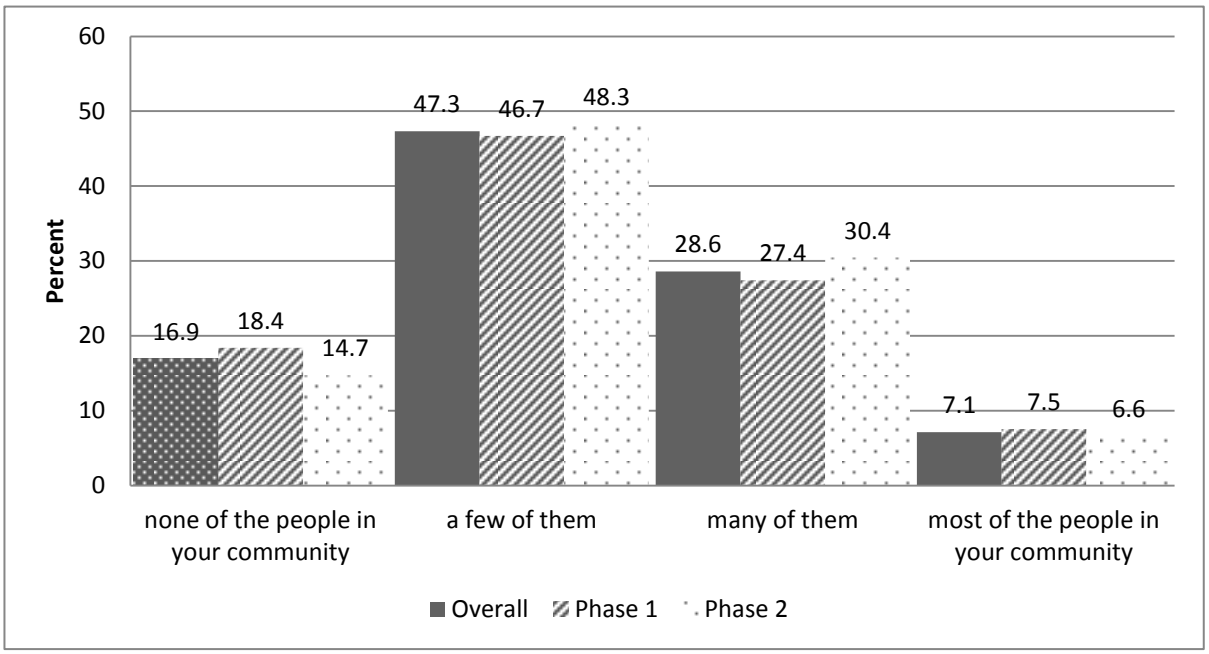



Of the people they knew, respondents were also asked how many were Anglo-Saxon. This item thus captured inter-ethnic group acquaintance ties. In the overall sample the median and modal response for this question was 'a few of them'. When considering the frequency distribution we note that 64.3 percent of the overall sample reported that 'none' or only 'a few' of the people they knew in their community were of Anglo-Saxon origin (see

Figure 3). This result suggests people in the *ECS* sample are unlikely to have many acquaintances of Anglo-Saxon origin.

We observe a similar pattern when the sample is broken down by research Phase (reported in Figure 3). This is not surprising considering the ethnic composition of the sample (i.e. Arabic-speaking, Indian and Vietnamese). Nevertheless, in Phase 2, slightly more participants reported that 'a few' or 'many' of the people they knew in their community were Anglo-Saxon and slightly less people reported that 'none of the people' in their community were Anglo-Saxon, compared to Phase 1. This suggests there may be some differences across the samples in terms of the number and type of friendships and acquaintanceships respondents had in their communities; nevertheless these differences were slight.

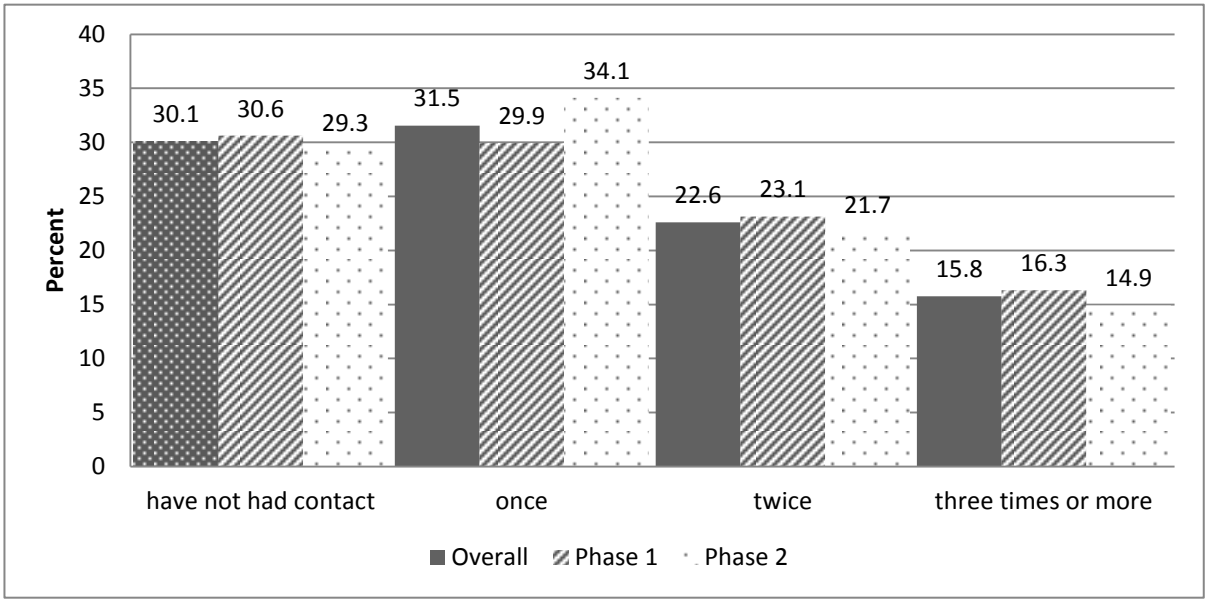
**Figure 3 Frequency Distribution of the Number of Anglo-Saxon's People Know in the Community by Research Phase**




*Number and type of interactions people have in their neighbourhood*

Not only did the *ECS* capture the presence of networks, the *ECS* also considered the number and types of interactions participants had with neighbours and people in their community. Respondents were asked to report on the number of times they had contact with a neighbour in the week prior to the survey. In the overall sample, the median and modal responses were 'once' in the previous week. There were again some slight differences across Phases 1 and 2. These are demonstrated in the frequency distribution in Figure 4. We see that slightly more people had only one contact in Phase 2 compared to participants in Phase 1 and slightly fewer people had two, three or more contacts in the past week in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1.

**Figure 4 Frequency Distribution of the Number of Contacts with a Neighbour in the Previous Week by Research Phase**




In addition to measuring the number of contacts, the *ECS* included items measuring the types of contacts people had with their neighbours. These items measure the frequency of neighbouring or reciprocal exchange with neighbours. To measure the frequency of neighbouring, participants were asked to indicate how often they do favours for one another, visit each other, or ask advice from their neighbours. A 3-item scale was therefore calculated measuring the frequency of neighbouring (see Part 3 of this report for items). We conducted t-tests to examine differences across Phase 1 and Phase 2 and results are reported in Table 11 below. Regardless of how the sample was broken down there were no significant differences in the mean score for neighbouring across the two phases of research.

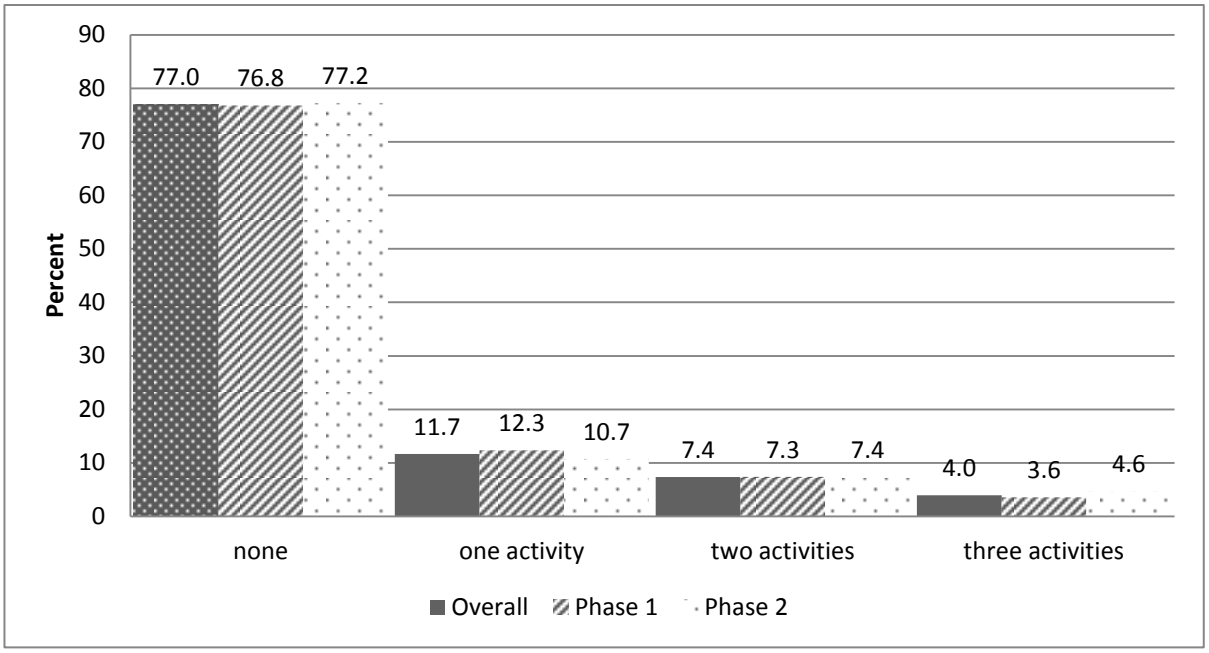
**Table 11 T-tests Frequency of Neighbouring by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 896 | 2.411(.814) | 567 | 2.418(.766) | -.008 | -.184(1258.016) |
| BSD | 446 | 2.420(.838) | 213 | 2.448(.747) | -.028 | -.437(463.150) |
| MSRM | 450 | 2.401(.792) | 354 | 2.400(.778) | .001 | .017(802.00) |

*Civic engagement*

The last measure of social capital we examined was civic engagement. The *ECS* included three items measuring the degree to which participants had engaged in civic activities. Participants were asked to report on whether they had signed a petition, attended a public meeting or joined with other people in the community to resolve a local problem. These items are designed to capture the extent of involvement in civic activities. The number of yes responses given to each of these three activities were summed to form an index of participation with a score of 3 indicating that they had engaged in all three activities and a score of 0 indicating that they had not engaged in any of these activities in the past 12 months. In the overall sample 77 percent of participants reported they had not engaged in any of these activities in the past 12 months. Phase 1 and Phase 2 responses were quite similar when broken down by research phase (see Figure 5 below).

**Figure 5 Frequency Distribution of the Number of Civic Activities Engaged in by Research Phase**




**Sections Four and Five – Policing and Local Government**

Sections Four and Five of the *ECS* contained items measuring public perceptions of police and local government. Items and scales tapped into perceptions of police legitimacy, police use of procedural justice and distributive justice, police effectiveness, satisfaction with police, and willingness to cooperate with police. Also measured were participants' perceptions about the legitimacy of the law and the motivational postures that participants held regarding the police and the law more generally (see Part 3 of this report for a full list of survey items that were used to measure each of these concepts).

*Procedural justice*

Procedural justice refers to the perceived fairness of the police. Procedural justice has two components: the quality of treatment received by the police and the quality of police decision making (Reisig et al., 2007; Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler, 2004). When people perceive the police are procedurally just they believe police are fair and just in the way they treat citizens and in the decisions they make (Tyler, 2004). Research exploring the procedural justice model via general population surveys suggests that procedural justice is very important for

encouraging perceptions of police legitimacy (i.e. trust in the police and the obligation to obey the police), overall satisfaction with police, and cooperation with police (i.e. willingness to report crime and assist police when asked) (e.g. Jackson & Bradford, 2010; Murphy et al., 2008; Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler & Fagan 2008). One of the aims of grant number DP1093960 was to specifically test whether this model applies equally to ethnic minority populations as it does in general populations.

To measure procedural justice the *ECS* drew on the work of Tyler and his colleagues (e.g. Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler & Fagan, 2008) and Murphy and her colleagues (e.g. Hinds & Murphy, 2007; Murphy et al., 2008; Murphy & Cherney, 2012). Participants responded to seven questions about their perceptions of police fairness. A scale of procedural justice was calculated by taking the mean of these seven items. In the overall sample, participants, on average, believed the police were procedurally just (scale of 1-5; M=3.704; SD=.630). When broken down by region and phase of the research we found some differences across the samples. T-tests revealed that, for the BSD only, perceptions of procedural justice were more positive among participants in Phase 2 compared to participants in Phase 1, and that this difference was significant (see Table 12 below). There were no significant differences in the MSRM sample.

**Table 12 T-tests Procedural Justice by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 904 | 3.674(.632) | 571 | 3.750(.625) | -.076 | -2.258(1473) * |
| BSD | 454 | 3.652(.671) | 216 | 3.900(.710) | -.247 | -4.363(668) *** |
| MSRM | 450 | 3.700(.590) | 355 | 3.660(.548) | .037 | .906(803) |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05; ***p≤ 0.001

*Distributive justice*

Distributive justice refers to the fair distribution of services across people and places (Murphy et al., 2008). The procedural justice model suggests that procedural justice will be of greater importance to fostering police legitimacy and cooperation with police, compared to distributive justice and police effectiveness (Tyler, 2006). To measure distributive justice participants responded to two questions about whether police provide specific types of people with better service than others (i.e. people of particular ethnic backgrounds and the wealthy). The distributive justice scale was calculated by taking the mean of these two items. For the overall sample, distributive justice scores were low (scale of 1-5; M=2.772; SD=.900). However, this reflects the belief that police are *not* distributively unfair (i.e. people were more likely to believe that police did not give preferential treatment to some groups). When broken down by region and phase, we once again find a significant difference in the mean score of distributive justice across the two phases for the BSD (i.e. perceptions that police are distributively unjust are lower among Phase 2 participants compared to Phase 1 participants) (see Table 13 below). In other words, Phase 2 respondents in the BSD were more likely to believe police use distributive justice than those responding in Phase 1. There were no significant differences across Phases in the MSRM sample.

**Table 13 T-tests Distributive Justice by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 894 | 2.790(.881) | 567 | 2.743(.930) | .046 | .958(1459) |
| BSD | 448 | 2.700(.886) | 214 | 2.537(.983) | .162 | 2.128(660) * |
| MSRM | 446 | 2.880(.867) | 353 | 2.868(.875) | .012 | .190(797) |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05

*Police effectiveness*

Police effectiveness is also important to consider when testing the procedural justice model of policing. To measure police effectiveness in the *ECS* respondents were asked 4 questions that gauged how good a job they believed police do at dealing with problems, preventing crime and solving crime, and keeping order in their communities. As with procedural justice, in the overall sample, perceptions of police effectiveness were relatively positive (scale of 1-5; M=3.620; SD=.722). Unlike for the procedural justice scale, t-tests revealed there were no significant differences in perceptions of police effectiveness across Phase 1 and Phase 2, regardless of region (see Table 14).

**Table 14 T-tests Police Effectiveness by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 905 | 3.600(.739) | 570 | 3.657(.692) | -.061 | -1.601(1269.078) |
| BSD | 454 | 3.689(.702) | 216 | 3.799(.666) | -.110 | -1.932(668) |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.503(.765) | 354 | 3.570(.694) | -.067 | -1.292(803) |

*Satisfaction with police*

We found differences for satisfaction with police. Participants were asked one question designed to assess how good a job police do overall in their community. When comparing Phase 1 and Phase 2 results by region, we found that people were, on average, significantly more satisfied with police in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1 in the BSD, however there were no significant differences in the MSRM (see Table 15). When considering the sample overall, participants of the *ECS* were generally quite satisfied with police (scale of 1-5; M=3.858; SD=.786).

**Table 15 T-tests Satisfaction with Police by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | M(SD) | N | M(SD) | M | t(df) | |
| Overall | 905 | 3.822(.804) | 571 | 3.916(.754) | -.094 | -2.269(1269.409) | * |
| BSD | 454 | 3.8987(.818) | 216 | 4.051(.797) | -.152 | -2.270(668) | * |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.745(.783) | 355 | 3.834(.715) | -.089 | -1.678(786.241) | |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05

*Police legitimacy*

Police legitimacy was measured using two sub-scales in the *ECS*. In prior research, scholars have often measured legitimacy as: a) the obligation to obey police; and b) trust and confidence in the police (e.g. Sunshine & Tyler, 2003; Tyler, 2004). To measure their obligation to obey police participants were asked to report on whether they felt a moral obligation to obey police and whether they felt people should respect the police (2 items). To measure trust and confidence in police participants indicated whether they agreed that they trusted the police, had confidence in the police and believed the police were accessible to people in the community (3 items). In the overall sample, the average scores for both the obligation to obey the police and trust in police scales were high, indicating people were generally willing to obey the police (scale of 1-5; M=4.120; SD=.587) and generally trusted the police (scale of 1-5; M=3.872; SD=.670). T-tests show that, while there was no significant difference between obligation scores across Phase 1 and Phase 2, for trust in police the mean trust score was significantly lower in Phase 2 in the BSD compared to Phase 1 (see Table 16).

**Table 16 T-tests Legitimacy – Obligation to Obey and Trust in Police by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | M(SD) | N | M(SD) | M | t(df) | |
| ***Obligation*** | | | | | | | |
| Overall | 904 | 4.118(.585) | 572 | 4.121(.591) | -.002 | -.072(1474) | |
| BSD | 453 | 4.137(.607) | 217 | 4.203(.651) | -.066 | -1.284(668) | |
| MSRM | 451 | 4.100(.563) | 355 | 4.070(.545) | .029 | .745(804) | |
| ***Trust*** | | | | | | | |
| Overall | 906 | 3.958(.852) | 570 | 3.933(.871) | .025 | .545(1474) | |
| BSD | 455 | 3.896(.934) | 216 | 3.762(.950) | .135 | 1.737(669) | * |
| MSRM | 451 | 4.020(.756) | 354 | 4.037(.803) | -.018 | -.317(803) | |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05; **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

*Cooperation with police*

Two measures were included in the *ECS* to tap into people's willingness to cooperate with police. One measure represented general cooperation with police in crime control (4 items) – this was based on the work of scholars including Sunshine and Tyler (2003) and Murphy et al. (2008). Respondents were asked to indicate how likely they would be to contact the police to report crime and suspicious activities, and to assist the police by providing information about crime incidents or in the situation where police requested assistance. The second measure of cooperation with police was drawn from Tyler et al.'s (e.g. Huq et al., 2011a; Huq et al., 2011b; Tyler et al., 2010) recent work on cooperation with police in anti-terrorism policing. The cooperation in anti-terrorism policing scale was designed to assess how willing participants would be to report suspicious terrorism related activities to police. This scale was developed using 3 survey items.

Comparing across the two measures, in the overall sample, participants were more willing to cooperate with police around general crime issues (scale of 1-5; M=4.207; SD=.629) compared to cooperating with the police around the specific issue of terrorism (scale of 1-5; M=3.948; SD=.859). However, for both measures, participants were, on average, fairly willing to cooperate with police. When broken down by region and phase of research we found no differences (see Table 17).

**Table 17 T-tests Cooperation with Police – General and Terrorism by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| ***General*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 908 | 4.203(.603) | 571 | 4.213(.669) | -.011 | -.309(1117.426) |
| BSD | 457 | 1.258(.626) | 217 | 4.228(.673) | .030 | .572(672) |
| MSRM | 451 | 4.146(.573) | 354 | 4.204(.667) | -.058 | -1.302(696.790) |
| ***Terrorism*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 906 | 3.958(.852) | 570 | 3.933(.871) | .025 | .545(1474) |
| BSD | 455 | 3.896(.934) | 216 | 3.762(.950) | .135 | 1.737(669) |
| MSRM | 451 | 4.020(.756) | 354 | 4.037(.803) | -.018 | -.317(803) |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05; **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

*Motivational Posturing*

In their recent theoretical paper, Cherney and Murphy (2011) contemplated the transferral of Braithwaite's (2009) theory of social distancing to the study of perceptions of and reactions to police. Braithwaite (2009) outlines four "motivational postures" that people can adopt in relation to authorities such as the police. These motivational postures represent the ways in which individuals position themselves psychologically in relation to authority, and give an indication of the amount of social distancing people choose to place between themselves and authority figures. Braithwaite (2003) also suggests that motivational postures are predispositions to compliant or non-

compliant conduct. The four motivational postures assessed in the *ECS* are commitment, capitulation, resistance and disengagement. The first two reflect an overall positive orientation to authority, while the latter two reflect an overall negative orientation. Commitment reflects the belief that police are legitimate and that citizens should "defer to their authority because it is the right thing to do" (Cherney & Murphy, 2011, p. 231). Capitulation refers to the belief that one should obey authorities, or fear the consequences (i.e. fear of becoming involved with the police) (Cherney & Murphy, 2011). In other words, capitulation means the person may not be happy with an authority but they recognise their status and power and believe the best course of action is to cooperate with them. Resistance reflects the stance where "a person may accept the police as a legitimate institution of social control, but express opposition towards the way police use their power" (Cherney & Murphy, 2011, p. 232). They resist or fail to cooperate with authority as a way of expressing their right to challenge policies and/or authority treatment they disagree with or view to be unfair. Lastly, disengagement, suggests people may reject the police and the law through a "desire to step outside the system" (Cherney & Murphy, 2011, p. 232). The posture of disengagement also communicates resistance, but here individuals have moved beyond seeing any point in challenging authority. Disengaged people do not care that they are not doing right by authorities and believe authorities can do little to them if they choose to disobey the law.

To measure commitment to the police respondents were asked to indicate whether they would obey the police with good will, whether obeying the police is the right thing to do, whether they felt a commitment to the police and lastly whether following police decisions is something that should be adopted by all Australians (4 items). Four items measuring capitulation reflected the obligation to obey the police and cooperate with police even if the police are unfair, and likewise that police will respect and encourage people regardless of their shortcomings. Items measuring resistance capture the belief that people should stand up to the police and that the police will get tough with people who do not cooperate (5 items). Lastly, disengagement reflects the belief that one should not cooperate with the police nor care about police instructions, regardless of police actions (4 items). For the overall sample, average scores for commitment (scale of 1-5; M=4.184; SD=.529) and capitulation (scale of 1-5; M=3.632; SD=.602) were above the mid-point indicating participants generally agreed that they were committed to police or would capitulate. Scores for the resistance (scale of 1-5; M=3.245; SD=.601) and disengagement (scale of 1-5; M=2.679; SD=.621) scales were lower overall – as would be expected. T-tests showed there were significant differences in the mean score across Phase 1 and 2 for the BSD for commitment, capitulation, and resistance but not for disengagement (see Table 18). Scores were higher for commitment and capitulation in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1, and lower for resistance in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1. There were no significant differences across Phase 1 and Phase 2 for the motivational posturing measures for the MSRM (see Table 18).

**Table 18 T-tests Motivational Posturing - Commitment, Capitulation, Resistance, Disengagement by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| ***Commitment*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 907 | 4.167(.522) | 572 | 4.211(.540) | -.044 | -1.547(1477) |
| BSD | 456 | 4.166(.557) | 217 | 4.296(.484) | -.130 | -2.628(388.615) ** |
| MSRM | 451 | 4.168(.484) | 355 | 4.159(.481) | .009 | .267(804) |
| ***Capitulation*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 907 | 3.597(.608) | 572 | 3.687(.587) | -.091 | -2.827(1477) ** |
| BSD | 456 | 3.600(.628) | 217 | 3.793(.624) | -.194 | -3.757(671) *** |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.595(.588) | 355 | 3.623(.555) | -.028 | -.692(804) |
| ***Resistance*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 904 | 3.279(.593) | 572 | 3.191(.610) | .088 | 2.754(1474) ** |
| BSD | 454 | 3.273(.623) | 217 | 3.097(.662) | .176 | 3.359(669) ** |
| MSRM | 450 | 3.286(.561) | 355 | 3.249(.570) | .037 | .923(803) |
| ***Disengagement*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 906 | 2.675(.629) | 570 | 2.685(.609) | -.011 | -.318(1474) |
| BSD | 455 | 2.636(.626) | 216 | 2.638(.610) | -.002 | -.036(669) |
| MSRM | 451 | 2.713(.631) | 354 | 2.714(.608) | -.000 | -.013(803) |

**Note:** **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

*Police harassment, policing strategies and contact with police*

Additional measures of perceptions of police were collected to use as control variables in future analyses. These included perceptions of police harassment, policing strategies and personal experiences with police contact. Police harassment was designed to tap into the extent to which people felt the police were prejudiced against their ethnic group. Police harassment is an issue considered particularly salient for ethnic minority groups (e.g. Brunson & Miller, 2006; Sharp & Atherton, 2007). Similar measures of police misconduct and police bias, to those included herein, are often included in studies examining citizen perceptions of the police (e.g. Renauer, 2007; Kochel, 2012; Weitzer, 1999). To measure police harassment respondents were asked 3 questions to indicate whether, in regard to their own ethnic group, police were suspicious, used too much force or threatened

people with physical harm. Overall, participants did not believe that the police harassed members of their ethnic group (scale of 1-5; M=2.586; SD=.949). T-tests revealed a significant difference across Phase 1 and Phase 2 for the BSD only (see Table 19). That is, participants of Phase 2 were less likely to believe that police harassed members of their ethnic group compared to participants of Phase 1.

**Table 19 T-tests Police Harassment by Sample by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 893 | 2.613(.923) | 566 | 2.544(.987) | .068 | 1.322(1142.850) |
| BSD | 448 | 2.413(.922) | 215 | 2.040(.864) | .372 | 5.079(447.798) *** |
| MSRM | 445 | 2.814(.880) | 351 | 2.853(.930) | -.039 | -.605(794) |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05; **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

Participants were also asked to report on their experiences with the police. First, participants were asked to report on the types of activities they had seen police engage in while in their local community. Participants reported on how often they had seen the police patrol in the community on foot or on a bicycle or by car and how often they had seen police arrest people or issue infringement notices to people in the community. These measures were based on those employed in prior research on perceptions of police in neighbourhoods (e.g. Hawdon et al., 2003; Hawdon & Ryan, 2011). The frequency distribution for each variable, broken down by phase of research, is shown in Figures 6 and 7.

**Figure 6 Frequency Distribution of How Often Police are Observed Patrolling the Community by Research Phase**

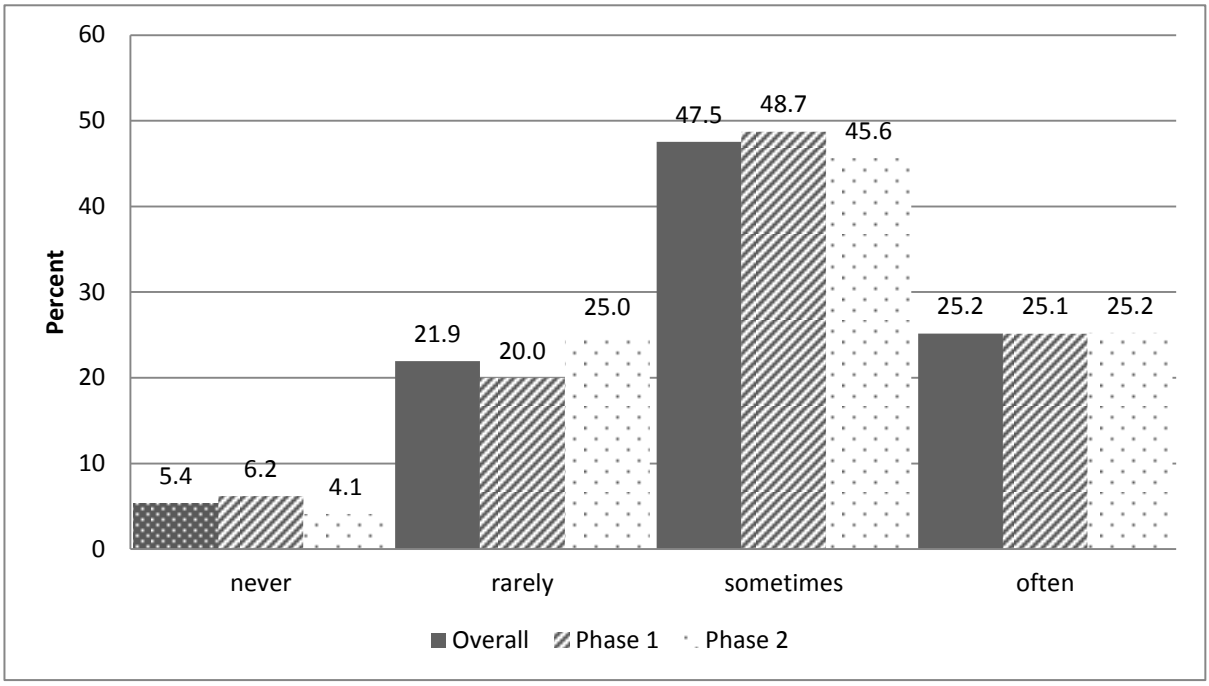
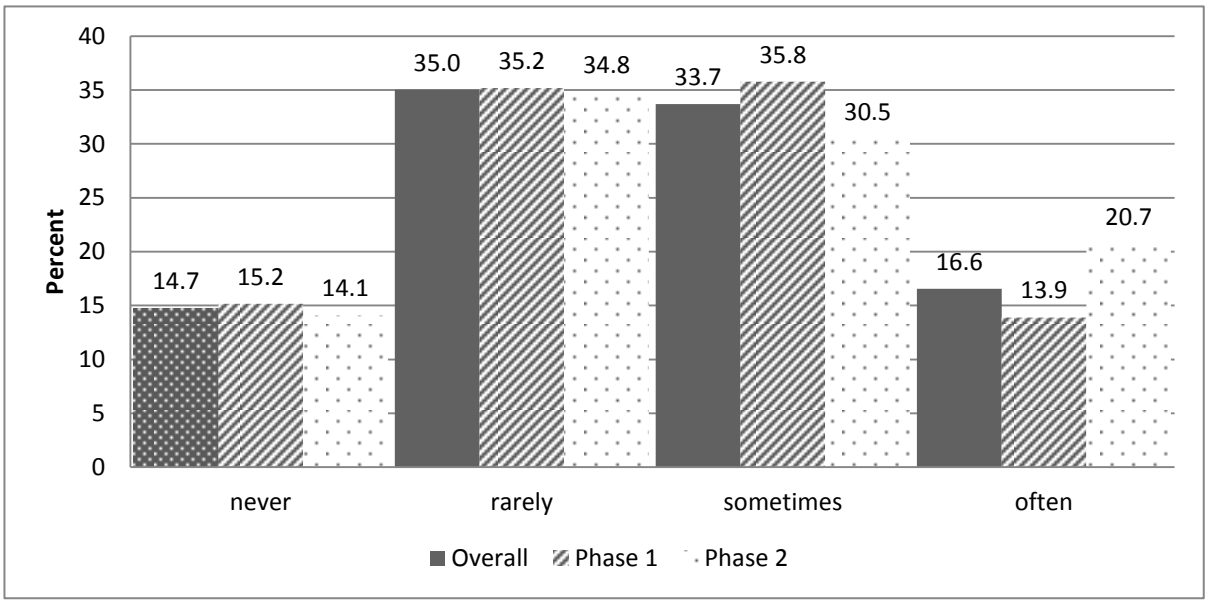
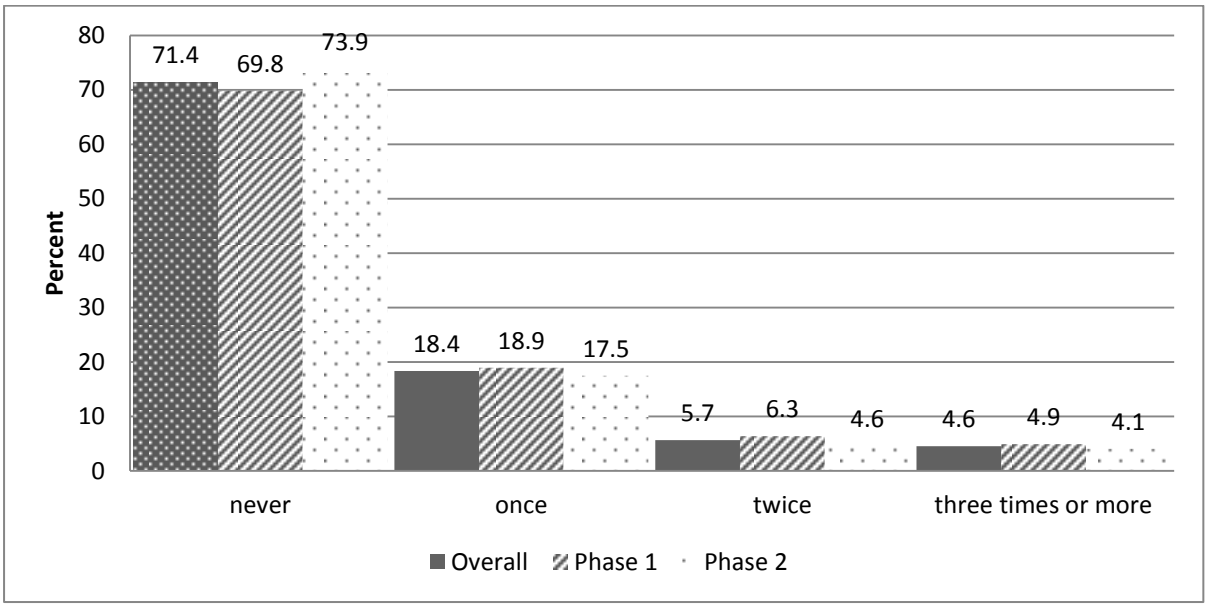



**Figure 7 Frequency Distribution of How Often Police are Observed Arresting People or Issuing Infringement Notices by Research Phase**



Participants were also asked to report on how many times they had had contact with police in the last 12 months (i.e. not social or work contact) (see Figure 8). As can be seen in Figure 8, the majority of respondents had not contact with police in the preceding 12 month period.

**Figure 8 Frequency Distribution of the Number of Recent Contacts with Police (Last 12 Months) by Research Phase**




The nature of the most recent contact with police was also explored. Participants reported on whether the contact occurred in their own community, whether the contact was initiated by the police or by themselves, and whether the participant believed they had been treated well by the police during the contact. Overall and across both phases of the research, participants were more likely to have initiated their most recent contact with police (see Figure 9). Another survey item revealed that participants' most recent contacts with police were most likely to occur in the participants own suburb or community (see Figure 10). This was fairly consistent across the sample groups. Participants were also asked to report on how they were treated by police in this most recent contact. Regardless of how the sample was split, participants were most likely to report that they were treated 'how they would expect' to be treated by the police (see Figure 11).

**Figure 9 Person who made Recent Contact with Police by Research Phase**

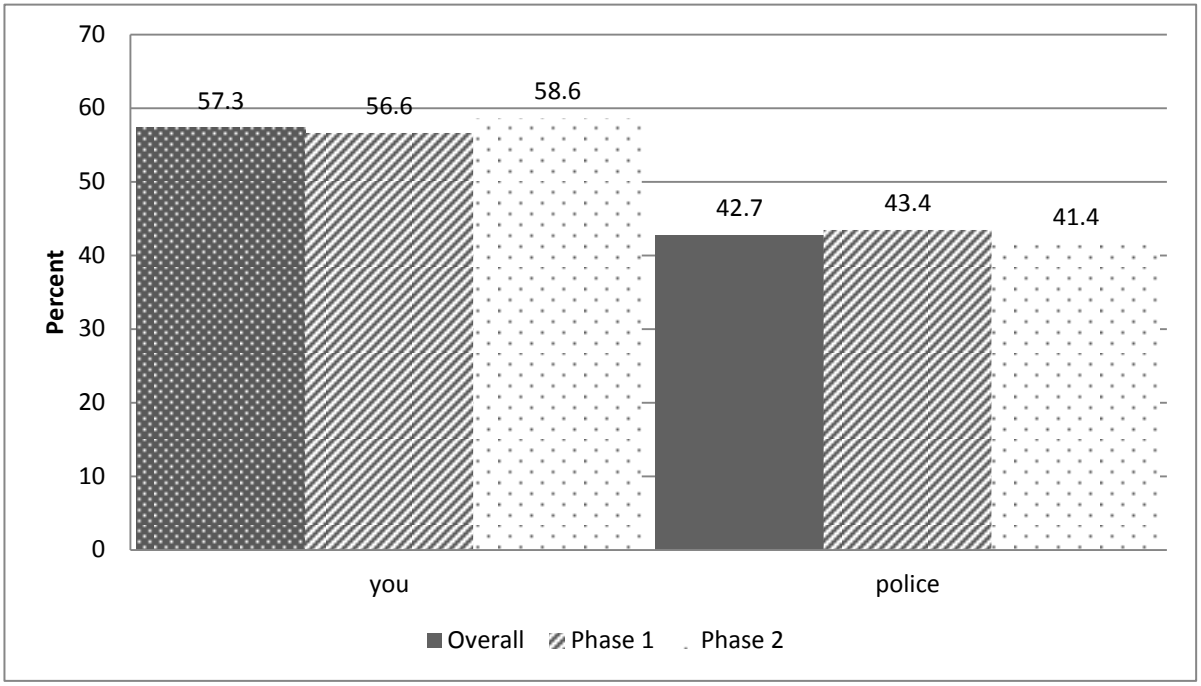



**Figure 10 Whether or Not the Most Recent Contact Occurred in the Local Community by Research Phase**

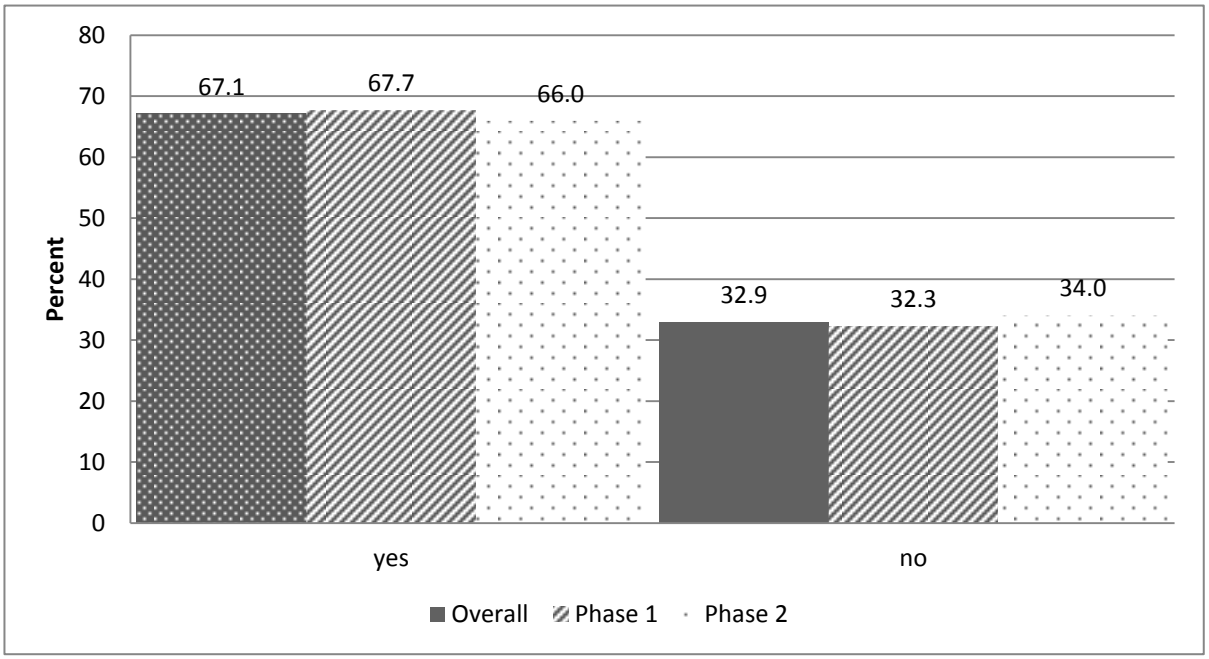
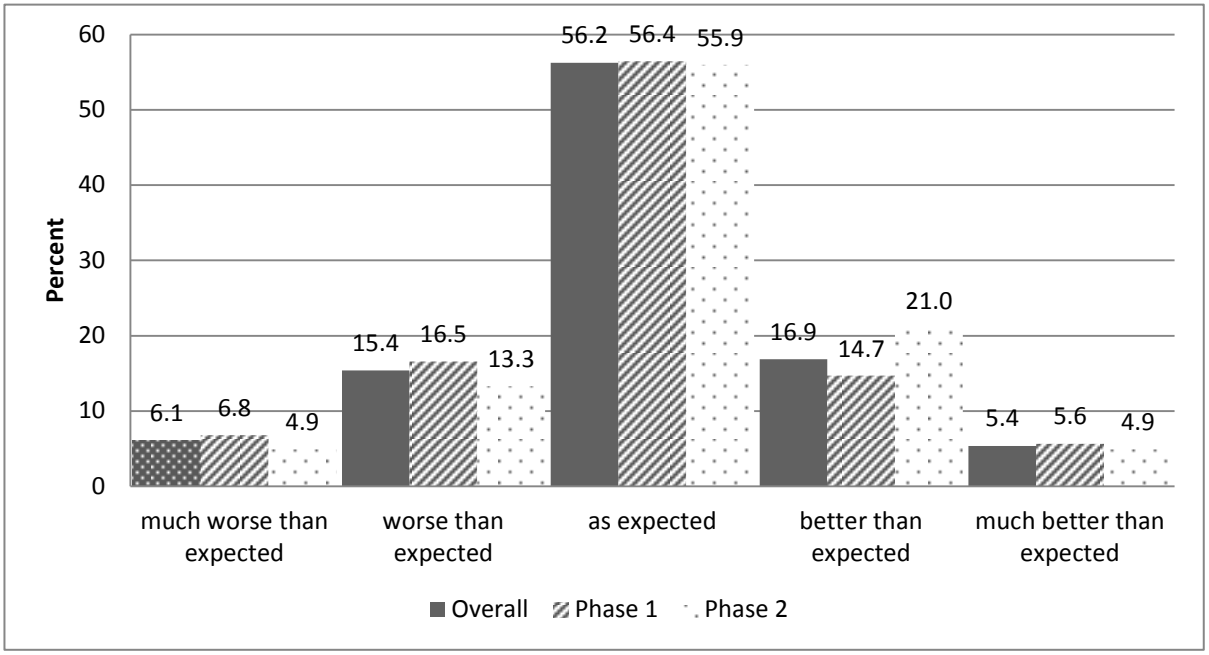


**Figure 11 Treatment by Police at Most Recent Contact with Police by Research Phase**




*Law legitimacy*

In addition to questions about perceptions of police and policing, the *ECS* also included a measure of law legitimacy. Law legitimacy has been incorporated in studies of police legitimacy to determine whether people's attitudes to police arise from their attitudes to the law in general (e.g. Murphy et al., 2009). Legal cynicism (similar to law legitimacy) is also included in a number of neighbourhood studies and in research on collective efficacy and informal social control (e.g. Kirk & Matsuda, 2011; Sampson & Jeglum-Bartusch, 1998). Law legitimacy taps into respondents' respect for the laws that govern Australian society. Items used to construct this measure were based on those employed by Murphy et al. (2009). Much of the procedural justice literature has primarily focused on how fair treatment impacts on perceptions of police legitimacy, but fails to also consider people's perceptions about the legitimacy of the law (for the exception see Murphy et al, 2009; Murphy & Cherney, 2012; Jackson et al, 2012).

To measure law legitimacy, participants were asked to report on their feeling of obligation to obey the law and on whether they believed the law represented community interests. Law legitimacy was measured via 6 survey items. Overall, participants held fairly positive attitudes toward the law with the mean score of the overall sample resting well above the mid-point on the scale (i.e.>3) (scale of 1-5; M=3.703; SD=.539). As with many of the policing measures in the *ECS*, attitudes toward the law did seem to vary significantly across Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the research in Brisbane with more positive perceptions of law legitimacy in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1. There were no differences in the MSRM.

**Table 20 T-tests Law Legitimacy by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 908 | 3.700(.546) | 571 | 3.708(.527) | -.008 | -.290(1477) |
| BSD | 457 | 3.792(.542) | 216 | 3.922(.571) | -.130 | -2.854(671) ** |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.606(.535) | 355 | 3.578(.452) | .028 | .814(800.099) |

**Note:** **p≤ 0.01

*Satisfaction with local government*

Section Five of the *ECS* included questions designed to gauge participant's level of satisfaction with local government. Measures of confidence in or satisfaction with government have been included in prior studies of policing strategies and informal social control/social capital (e.g. Scott, 2002). For some outcomes it may be necessary to control for perceptions of local government when exploring the impact of perceptions of police. To measure satisfaction with local government the *ECS* included three questions that were specific to the types of local government institutions that operate in Australia: that is, participants were asked to indicate whether they believed their local councillor and local Member of Parliament were concerned about local issues/cared about the community. They also reported confidence in local government.

The scale measuring satisfaction with local government had a mean above the mid-point (i.e.>3) (scale of 1-5; M=3.506; SD=.813) suggesting that in the overall sample people were generally satisfied with their local government. T-tests were conducted to test for differences in the mean scores across the phases of study. Interestingly, while there were no significant differences between Phase 1 and Phase 2 in the overall sample, there were significant differences when the sample was broken down into Phases of research in the BSD and MSRM. For the BSD perceptions of local government are actually higher in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1 whereas in the MSRM perceptions of local government are actually lower in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1.

**Table 21 T-tests Satisfaction with Local Government by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 899 | 3.525(.767) | 571 | 3.476(.880) | .048 | 1.073(1091.101) |
| BSD | 450 | 3.546(.795) | 217 | 3.677(.700) | -.130 | -2.156(479.862) * |
| MSRM | 449 | 3.503(.737) | 354 | 3.354(.955) | .149 | 2.422(649.813) * |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05

In summary, in Sections Four and Five of the *ECS,* questions about police, the law, and local government generally appear to differ significantly across the phases in the BSD. It is interesting to note that perceptions of police and local government were generally, and consistently, higher in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1 in the BSD (in comparison to the MSRM). While the samples and different phases involve distinct participants (and

therefore this difference could be due to differences across the samples), we suggest this may be more likely to be associated with the Brisbane Floods, which occurred between the two survey periods (particularly due to the findings presented in the demographic section below). It may be that positive experiences with police and the local government's responses to problems during the floods had a positive and significant impact on perceptions of these institutions in the BSD. Future analyses will explore these differences in greater depth.

**Section Six – Community Diversity**

As the *ECS* was largely concerned with the role of ethnicity, and as the *ACCS* considers community context, it was important to examine participants' perceptions of the ethnic composition of their communities. Prior research suggests subordinate and superordinate identity can impact upon the way people respond to authorities (Huo, 2003; Tyler et al., 1997). Prior research suggests that when people identify with the superordinate group that an authority represents (i.e. police and Australian society), they may be more likely to respond positively to the use of procedural justice (Huo, 2003; Tyler et al., 1997). When considering the relationship between ethnicity, trust in police and the willingness to cooperation with police it was therefore important to include questions that examined identification with these different groups in society.

*Attitudes to ethnic diversity*

To do so, the *ECS* first included questions designed to examine people's perceptions of the ethnic makeup of their local community or suburb. Four items were included to measure attitudes toward diversity. Responses to these four items were combined to form an attitude to ethnic diversity scale. These items tapped into the way in which participants believed neighbours felt about ethnic diversity in their community or neighbourhood. These items were reverse coded so that high scores indicated comfort with the level of diversity and low scores indicated discomfort with the level of diversity in the community. Overall, participants reported that people in their communities were comfortable with the level of diversity in their neighbourhood (scale of 1-5; M=3.550; SD=.628). As shown in Table 22 there were no significant differences in attitudes toward diversity when the sample was broken down by phase of research.

**Table 22 T-tests Attitudes to Diversity by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 898 | 3.556(.635) | 570 | 3.541(.618) | .015 | .442(1466) |
| BSD | 450 | 3.550(.682) | 217 | 3.587(.638) | -.037 | -.677(665) |
| MSRM | 448 | 3.562(.584) | 353 | 3.513(.604) | .049 | 1.170(799) |

*Ethnic identity*

To measure identity the *ECS* included items capturing subordinate identification (3 items), superordinate identification (4 items) and separatist identification (3 items). These items are based on social-psychological research that examines identity and attitudes toward authorities (e.g. Huo et al., 1996; Huo, 2003; Tyler et al., 1997). Items capturing subordinate identity examine the extent to which participants identify with their own cultural or ethnic group. Overall participants reported high levels of identification with the subordinate group (scale of 1-5; M=3.677; SD=.864); that is, the average score was above the mid-point on the scale (i.e.>3).

Items measuring superordinate identity capture the extent to which participants identify primarily with Australian society more broadly. The average score on the superordinate identity scale was higher than the subordinate scale (scale of 1-5; M=4.101; SD=.620) suggesting that people in the *ECS* sample generally identified more strongly with Australian society compared to their own ethnic or racial group. Lastly, items measuring a separatist identity capture the extent to which participants believe their ethnic group should keep a separate identity to Australian society. Overall, the average score on this scale was lower than for the other measures, suggesting that people in the sample were less likely to hold a separatist identity compared to other types of identities measured (scale of 1-5; M=3.427; SD=.770); although it should be noted that the average score on this scale was still above the midpoint indicating there is a general acceptance among the participants in this sample that retaining a separate cultural or ethnic identity is acceptable.

When comparing across the sample, the only measure of identity that was significantly different in Phase 1 compared to Phase 2 was subordinate identity (see Table 23). The mean score for subordinate identity was significantly higher for the Phase 2 sample in the BSD compared to the Phase 1 sample. There were, however, no significant differences across Phases of the research in the MSRM.

**Table 23 T-tests of Identity Measures by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| ***Subordinate*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 903 | 3.631(.882) | 571 | 3.750(.829) | -.118 | -2.603(1267.515) ** |
| BSD | 454 | 3.563(.922) | 217 | 3.902(.863) | -.339 | -4.541(669) *** |
| MSRM | 449 | 3.700(.836) | 354 | 3.656(.795) | .044 | .753(801) |
| ***Superordinate*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 907 | 4.082(.617) | 572 | 4.131(.623) | -.049 | -1.489(1477) |
| BSD | 457 | 4.043(.658) | 217 | 4.144(.732) | -.102 | -1.804(672) |
| MSRM | 450 | 4.121(.570) | 355 | 4.123(.547) | -.002 | -.040(803) |
| ***Seperatist*** | | | | | | |
| Overall | 905 | 3.420(.780) | 571 | 3.436(.754) | -.016 | -.392(1474) |
| BSD | 454 | 3.412(.784) | 217 | 3.415(.768) | -.003 | -.044(669) |
| MSRM | 451 | 3.429(.777) | 354 | 3.450(.745) | -.021 | -.387(803) |

**Note:** **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

**Section Seven – Community Problems**

The *ECS* survey also examined the presence of and responses to community problems. Recent research has examined the connection between action around problems and perceptions of police and policing. It is therefore important to consider the preliminary findings regarding these measures. The items included in this section are similar to those measuring informal social control and collective efficacy. However, unlike these items questions about community problems tap into *actual action* taken to address problems – rather than the perceived belief that neighbours will intervene when community problems arise. As Warner (2007) suggests it is important to examine the types of action residents take around problems, in addition to the willingness to intervene, as this provides an indication of what actually gets done as well as the nature of the intervention (i.e. is the intervention prosocial or antisocial?). Examining perceived problems in the neighbourhood also provides an indication of the types of problems communities face, in addition to crime. This may be important as people living in communities with high levels of crime and disorder may perceive that the police are ineffective (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003).

*Problems in the community*

To measure responses to community problems, participants were first asked to report on problems that may occur within their communities. Participants indicated to what degree the following were problems in their community: drugs, public drinking, people loitering or hanging out, people being harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion, vandalism and graffiti, traffic problems, and/or young people getting into trouble. Responses included no problem, some problem or a big problem. As these variables are categorical, we explore the frequency distributions. These are presented in Figures 12 and 13.

**Figure 12 Community Problems – How Much of a Concern? By Research Phase**

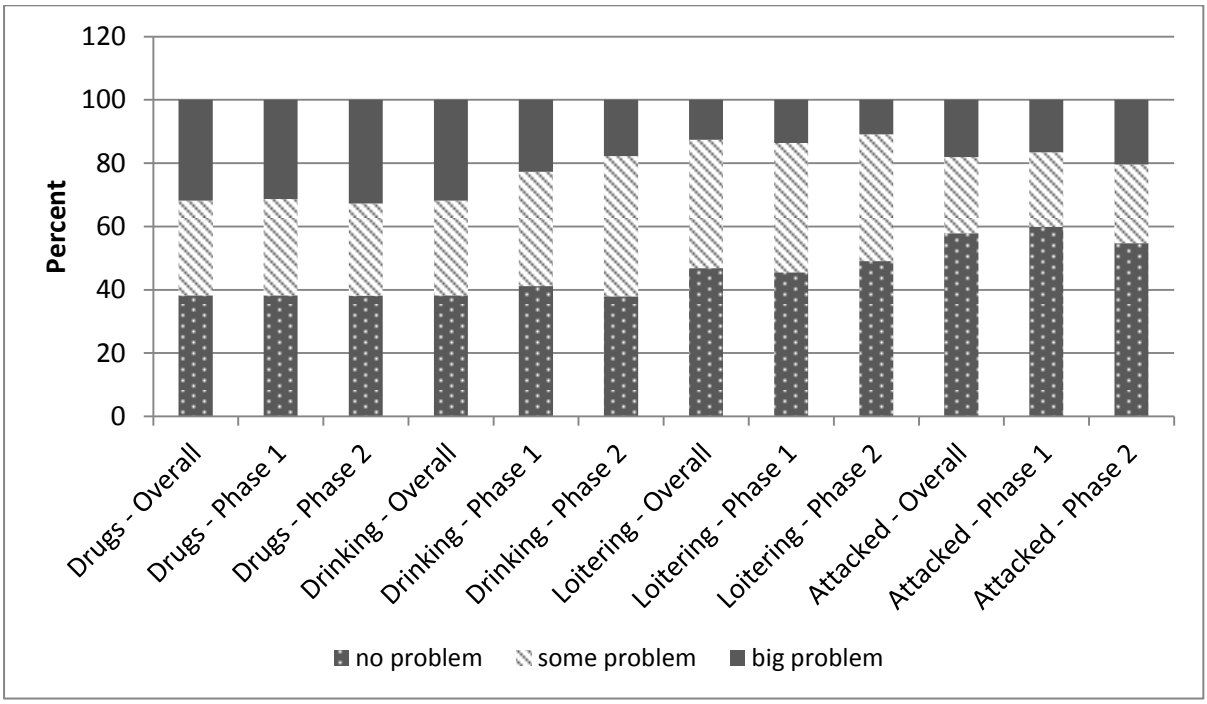
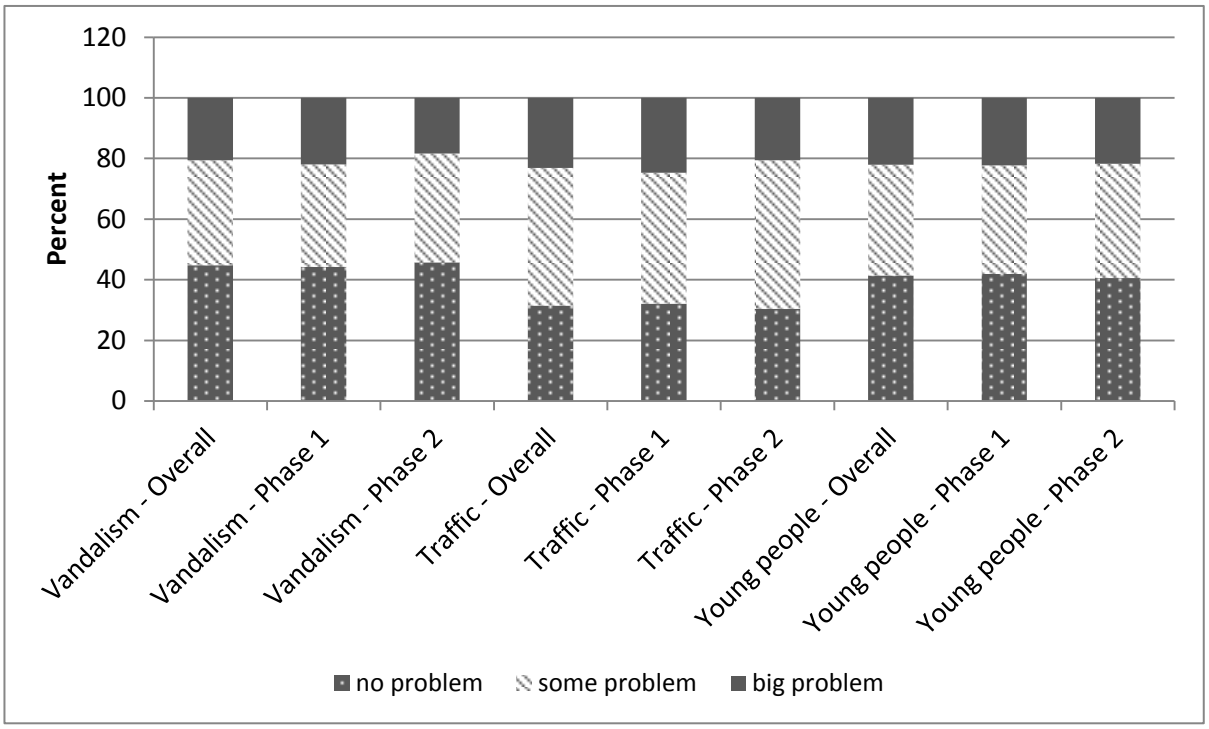


**Figure 13 Community Problems - How Much of a Concern? By Research Phase**




Overall, we find that some problems are more likely to be reported as a big problem compared to others. Drugs, drinking, vandalism, traffic and young people hanging out appeared to be the problems that caused the most concern across the samples, with over 20 percent of participants reporting that these were 'big problems' in the community. Comparing across phases of the research, in Phase 2 proportionally fewer people cited drinking to be a 'big problem' compared to Phase 1. However, a higher proportion of people reported that being attacked or harassed because of one's appearance was a 'big problem' compared to participants in Phase 1. Similarly, proportionally fewer people reported that vandalism and traffic were a 'big problem' in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1.

*Responses to community problems*

Participants who reported a 'big problem' to any of these issues were then asked questions about their response to these issues. First, respondents were asked whether or not they took action about these particular problems. Frequency distributions for this item appear in Figures 14 and 15. Here, at least 70 percent of participants reported that they took no action around the issue they thought was a big-problem. Participants were most likely to take action around the issues of someone being attacked based on their appearance and traffic problems like speeding or hooning. We found that action around problems was fairly consistent across the phases of research however participants in Phase 1 appeared to be proportionately more likely to take action around the issue of seeing someone being attacked based on their appearance compared to Phase 2 and that people in Phase 2 were proportionately more likely to take action around traffic problems compared to participants in Phase 1.

**Figure 14 Community Problems - Taken Action? By Research Phase**

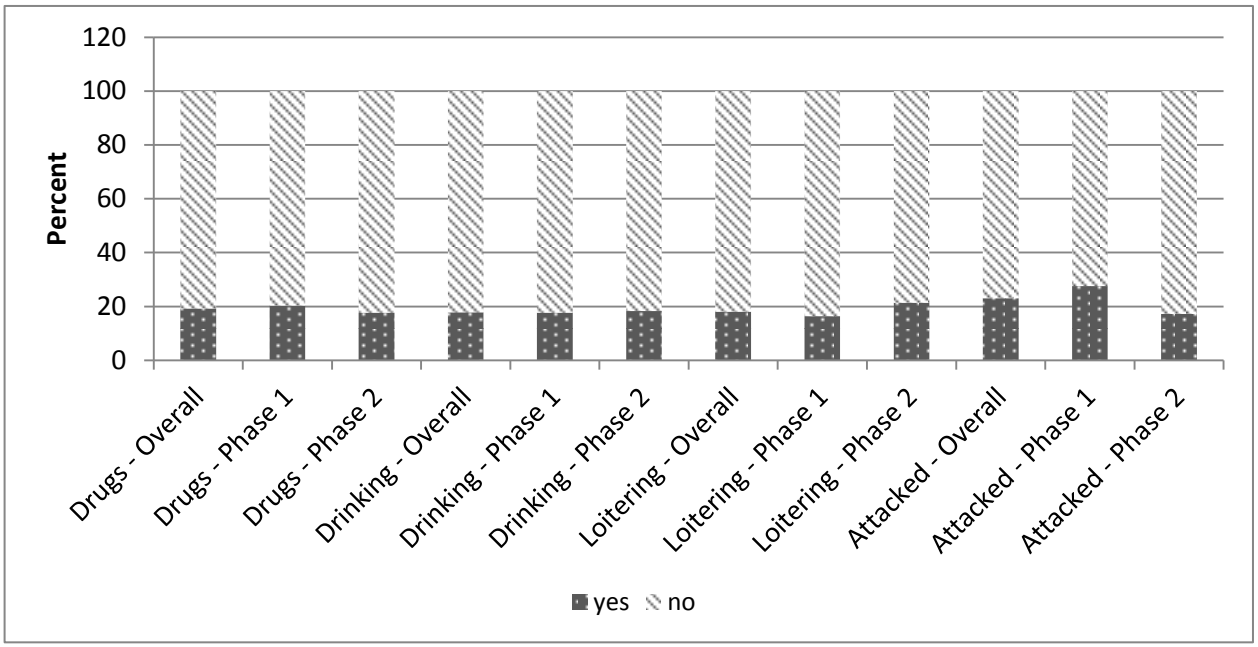
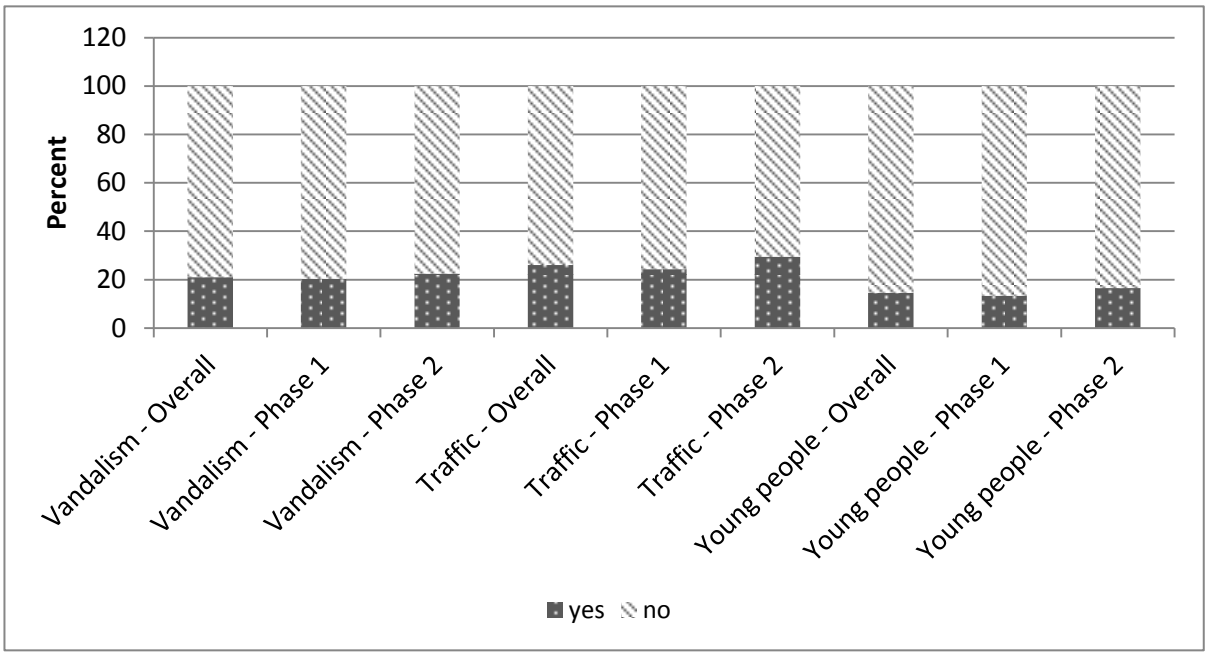



**Figure 15 Community Problems - Taken Action? By Research Phase**




Next we considered the types of action taken in regard to problems. Frequency distributions are reported in Figures 16 and 17. Comparing across problems, there were clear differences in the types of action taken around problems. Interestingly, participants were most likely to contact a community group about the problem of 'people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion'. Participants were also most likely to contact the police or talk to their neighbours regarding problems around drugs and drinking.

When comparing across the Phases of research for each problem, responses to problems were reasonably consistent however there were some clear differences across the samples. For example:

- In Phase 2 a greater proportion of participants said they had reported someone being attacked in their community to a community group, compared to Phase 1.
- A greater proportion of people in Phase 2 reported contacting the local council about the problem of public drinking, compared to Phase 1.
    - In Phase 1 almost 20 percent of respondents reported intervening directly in this problem compared to zero respondents in Phase 2. A similar difference is also observed for the problem of young people.
- A greater proportion of people reported discussing the problem of drugs with neighbours in Phase 1 compared with Phase 2.
- A greater proportion of people said they contacted police about loitering and young people in Phase 2 compared to Phase 1.

**Figure 16 Community Problems - Type of Action. By Research Phase**

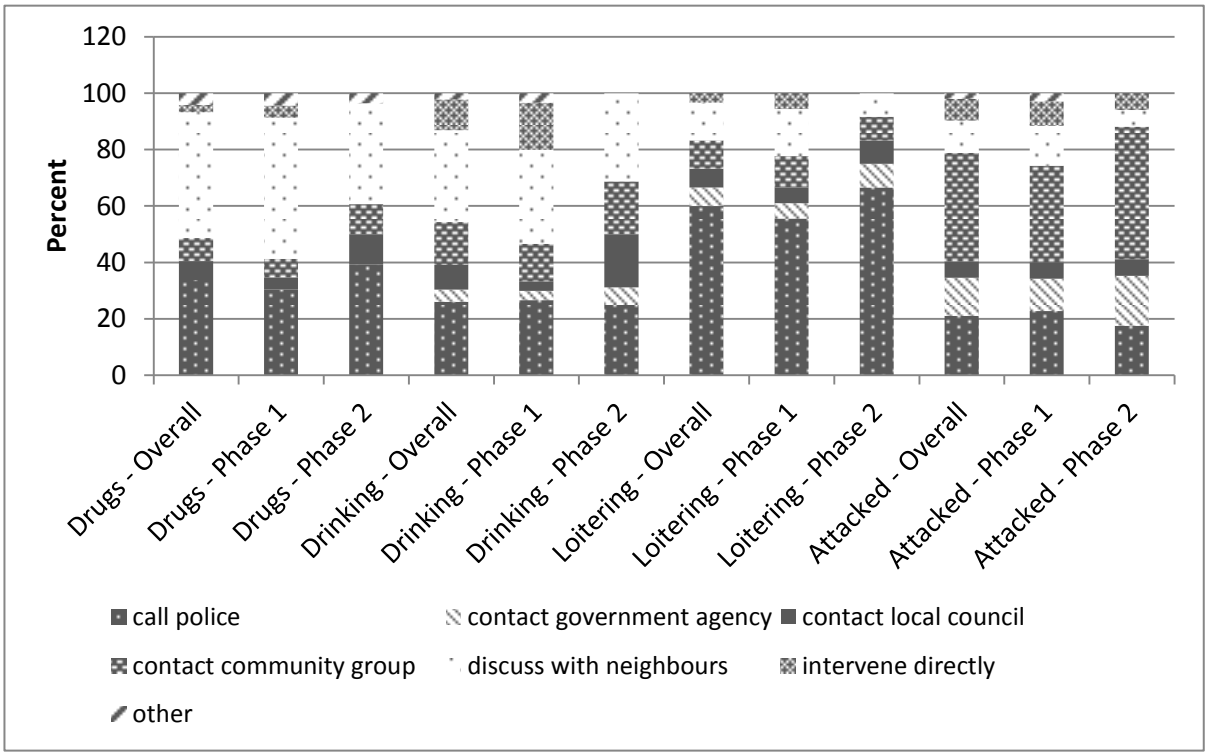
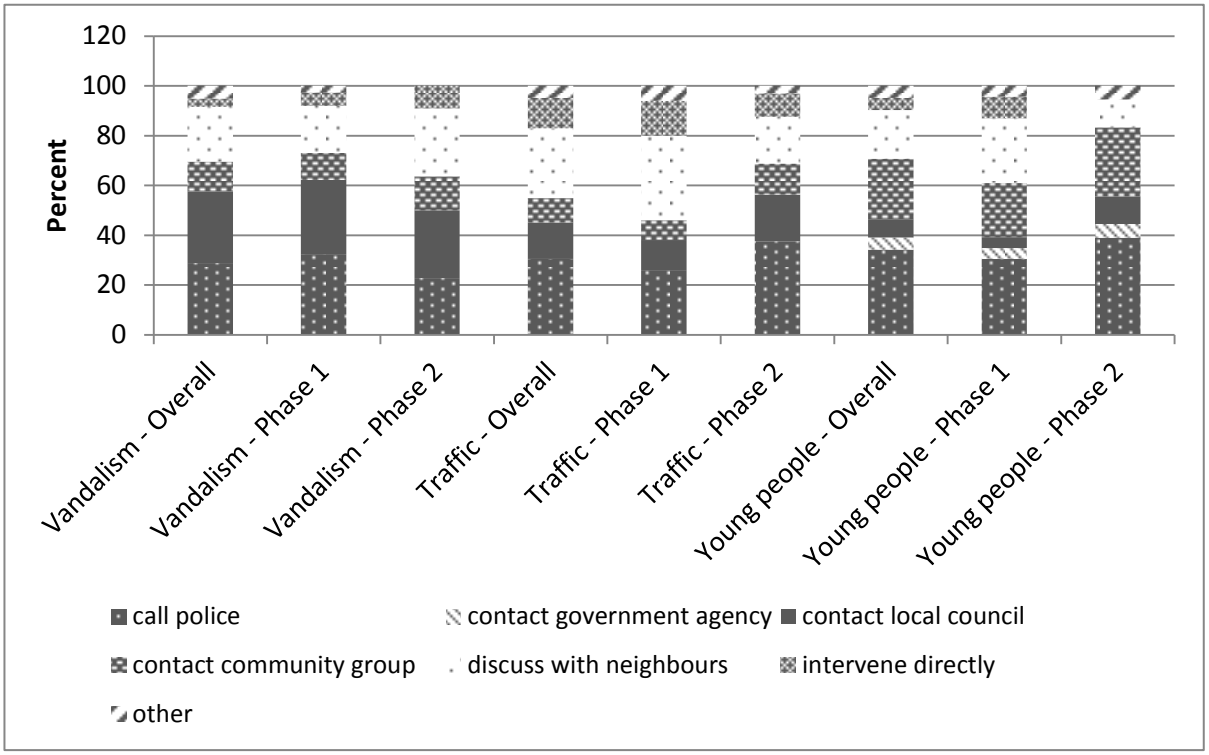


**Figure 17 Community Problems - Type of Action. By Research Phase**




*Use of violence to resolve problems*

In addition to asking participants about the types of intervention employed in regard to community problems the *ECS* also included questions designed to capture the belief that people in the community would be willing to use violence in response to problems. As mentioned above, examining the types of action community residents are willing to take around problems can shed light on whether the willingness of community residents to intervene involves pro-social intervention or anti-social intervention (Kubrin & Weitzer, 2003; Silver & Miller, 2004; Warner, 2007). It may be that the willingness to intervene in community problems contributes to anti-social (i.e. vigilantism) as well as pro-social behaviour (Tankebe, 2009b).

The 3-item violence to resolve conflict scale taps into the belief that people in the community are willing to use violence to resolve community problems and that violence may be a solution to problems particularly for the disadvantaged. For the overall sample, the mean or average score (scale of 1-5; M=2.333; SD=.956) was well below the mid-point (i.e.<3) indicating that people, on average, were unlikely to believe that people in their community believed the use of violence to resolve problems was acceptable. Like many of the other scales, there was a significant difference in the mean scores across the phases of the research in the BSD (see Table 24 below). Participants in Phase 2 of the BSD were significantly less likely to believe that people believe in the use of violence to resolve conflict in their communities. However, there was no significant difference between Phase 1 and Phase 2 in the MSRM.

**Table 24 T-tests Violence to Resolve Conflict by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 897 | 2.346(.977) | 569 | 2.312(.923) | .034 | .665(1464) |
| BSD | 452 | 2.229(.872) | 216 | 1.967(.801) | .263 | 3.850(457.875) *** |
| MSRM | 445 | 2.465(1.062) | 353 | 2.524(.930) | -.058 | -.828(788.203) |

**Note:** ***p≤ 0.001

**Section Eight – Community Services**

Section Eight of the *ECS* was a brief section designed to ask respondents questions about local services that might be available in their community. Participants were asked to indicate with a 'Yes', 'No' or 'Don't know' response whether eight common services were available in their community. These services were: a) a community newsletter or bulletin (yes=75.2%; no=15.6%; dk=8.9%); b) crime prevention program (yes=41.5%; no=30.1%; dk=28.1%); c) Neighbourhood Watch (yes=53.7%; no=25.8%; dk=19.9%); d) religious organisations (yes=50.5%; no=29.6%; dk=19.4%); e) ethnic or nationality clubs (yes=37.5%; no=363.8%; dk=25.2%); and f) business or civic groups (yes=42.5%; no=31.4%; dk=25.3%).

**Section Nine – Victimisation**

Questions in Section Nine of the *ECS* were designed to gauge the incidence of household victimisation. Prior victimisation is an important variable to control for in analyses examining both collective efficacy and policing. When people have been victims of crime they may be less likely to perceive that their community is able to do something about crime and community problems (e.g. Sampson et al., 1997). Moreover, experience with victimisation may affect one's views of police, as they are more likely to have had a chance to interact with police (e.g. Brown & Benedict, 2002). To measure victimisation the *ECS* first asked participants to report on the presence of violence in their community, and then participants were asked about the personal experience of victimisation for members of their own household.

To measure community victimisation participants were asked how often the following had occurred: a fight in which a weapon was used; a violent argument between neighbours; a sexual assault or rape; a robbery or mugging. A scale of community victimization was then constructed by averaging scores across the four victimisation types. Overall, participants reported low levels of victimisation in their communities (scale of 1-4; M=1.471; SD=.612). T-tests reveal there were no differences in the mean score on the community victimization scale across the phases of research (see Table 25 below). However, it appears that community victimisation was somewhat higher overall in the MSRM when compared to BSD, particularly in Phase 2. Two additional t-tests revealed that the difference in community victimisation between the MSRM and BSD was significantly different at both Phase 1 ($t(854)=2.32$, $p<0.01$) and Phase 2 ($t(552)=4.16$, $p<0.01$).

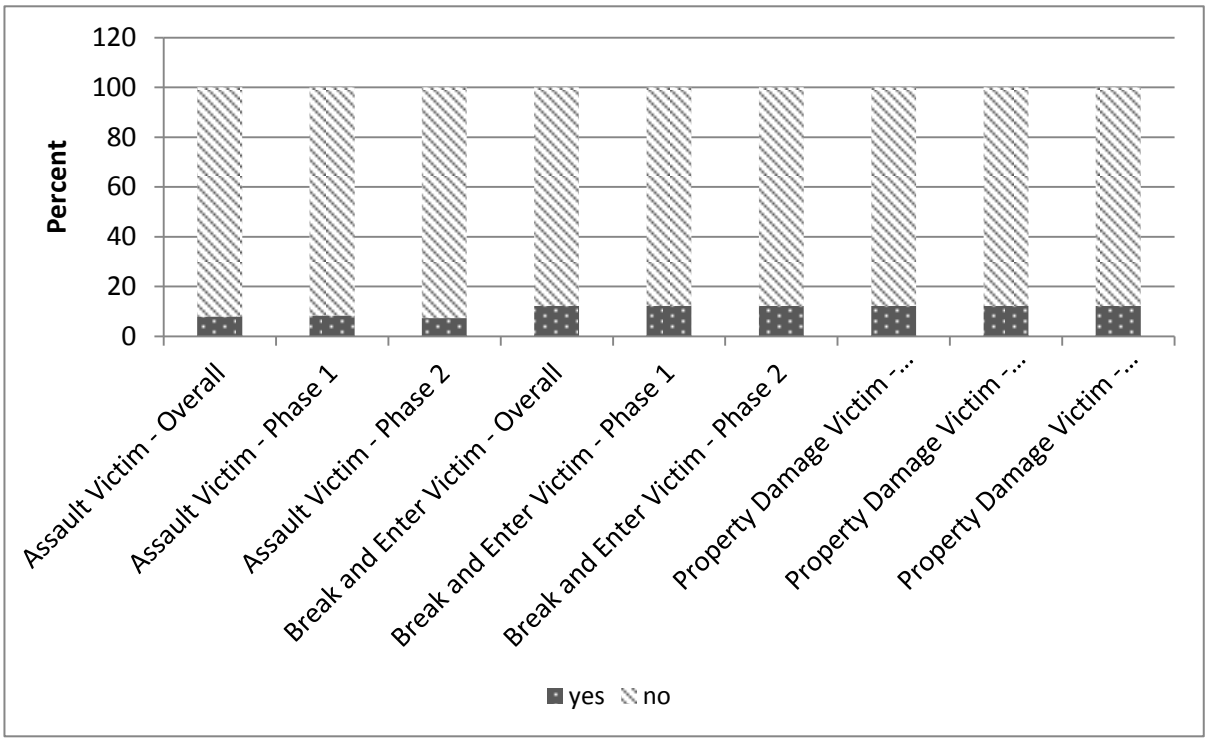
**Table 25 T-tests Community Victimization by Research Phase**

| | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sample** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **N** | **M(SD)** | **M** | **t(df)** |
| Overall | 856 | 1.460(.594) | 554 | 1.486(.638) | -.026 | -.761(1119.800) |
| BSD | 425 | 1.413(.564) | 211 | 1.344(.532) | .069 | 1.478(634) |
| MSRM | 431 | 1.507(.620) | 343 | 1.573(.682) | -.067 | -1.405(699.081) |
| **Difference** | **M** | -.094 | **M** | -.229 | | |
| | **t(df)** | 2.32(854)** | **t(df)** | 4.16(552)** | | |

**Note:** *p≤ 0.05; **p≤ 0.01; ***p≤ 0.001

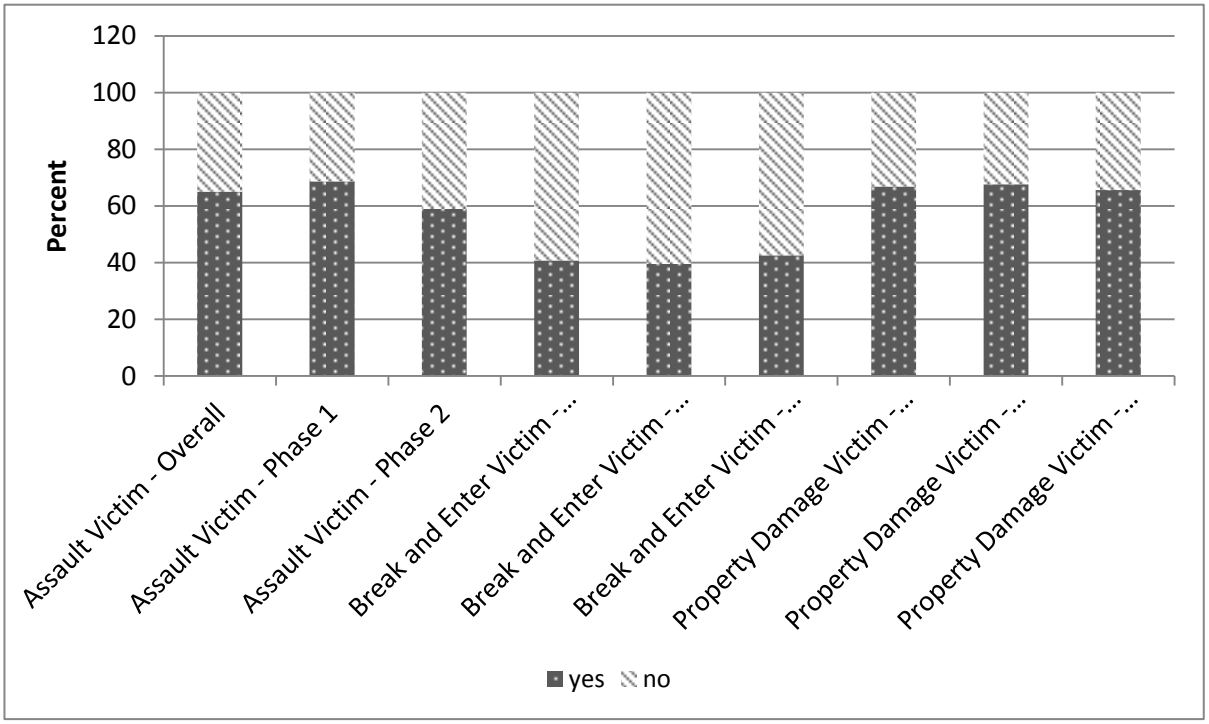
Household victimisation was also measured. Participants were asked about three types of victimisation: (1) a violent assault including a mugging, fight, or sexual assault; (2) a break and enter; and (3) property damage. Respondents were asked whether or not a member of their household had been victimised in this way, whether or not the victimisation had occurred in the past 12 months and whether or not the participant believed that the crime had been motivated by the victim's skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion. Overwhelmingly, participants reported members of their household had not experienced these types of victimisation. Moreover, this did not appear to vary substantially across the phases of research (see Figure 18 below).

**Figure 18 Household Victimisation? By Research Phase**



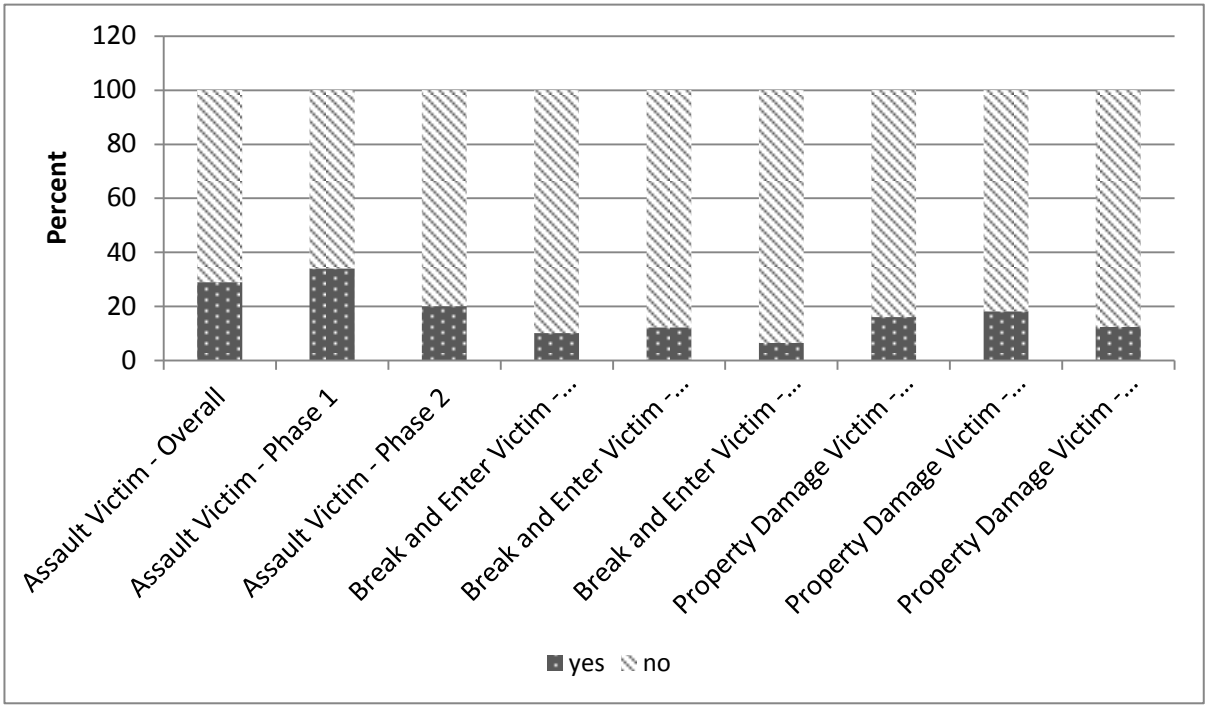
Of those who did report household victimisation, the majority recalled that assaults and property damage had occurred in the past 12 months (see Figure 19). This is most likely due to the wording of the question; specifically, participants were asked about victimisation while living in the community (not their victimisation prior to moving to the community). Hence, the finding may be more of a reflection of the amount of time spent living in the community. Break and enters were slightly less likely to have occurred in the past 12 months. When comparing across the phases of the research results were fairly similar, except for reports of assault – here it seems participants in Phase 2 were proportionately less likely to report that the victimisation had occurred in the past 12 months, compared to participants in Phase 1.

**Figure 19 Household Victimisation - In the Last 12 Months? By Research Phase**




Overall, a relatively small proportion of respondents reported that victimisation was believed to be a result of racial/ethnic prejudice. This did not vary greatly across the phases of research. However, interestingly, the proportion of assaults that were attributed to racial/ethnic prejudice appeared to be higher for participants in Phase 1 compared with participants in Phase 2.

**Figure 20 Household Victimisation - Racial or Ethnic Motivation? By Research Phase**

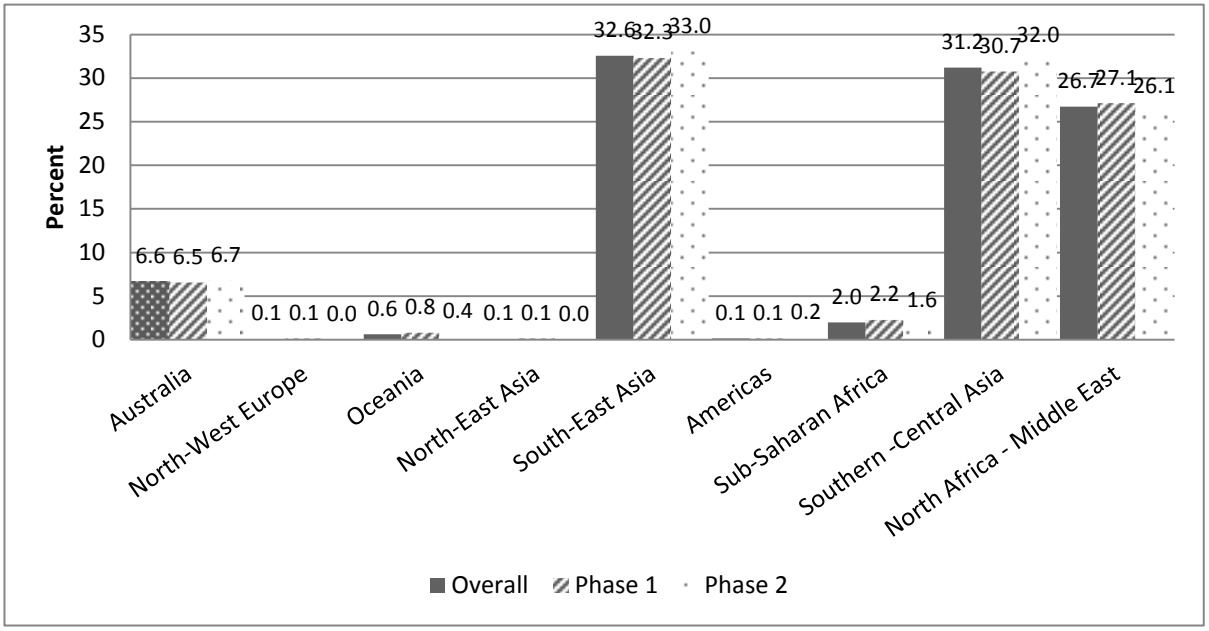



**Section Ten – Demographic Information**

Lastly, the *ECS* included questions designed to measure the demographic characteristics of participants. These are particularly important as demographic characteristics explain variations in perceptions of police and collective efficacy (Brown & Benedict, 2002; Sampson et al., 1997). When comparing across the two city samples we also used chi-square tests to examine differences across the Phases of research.

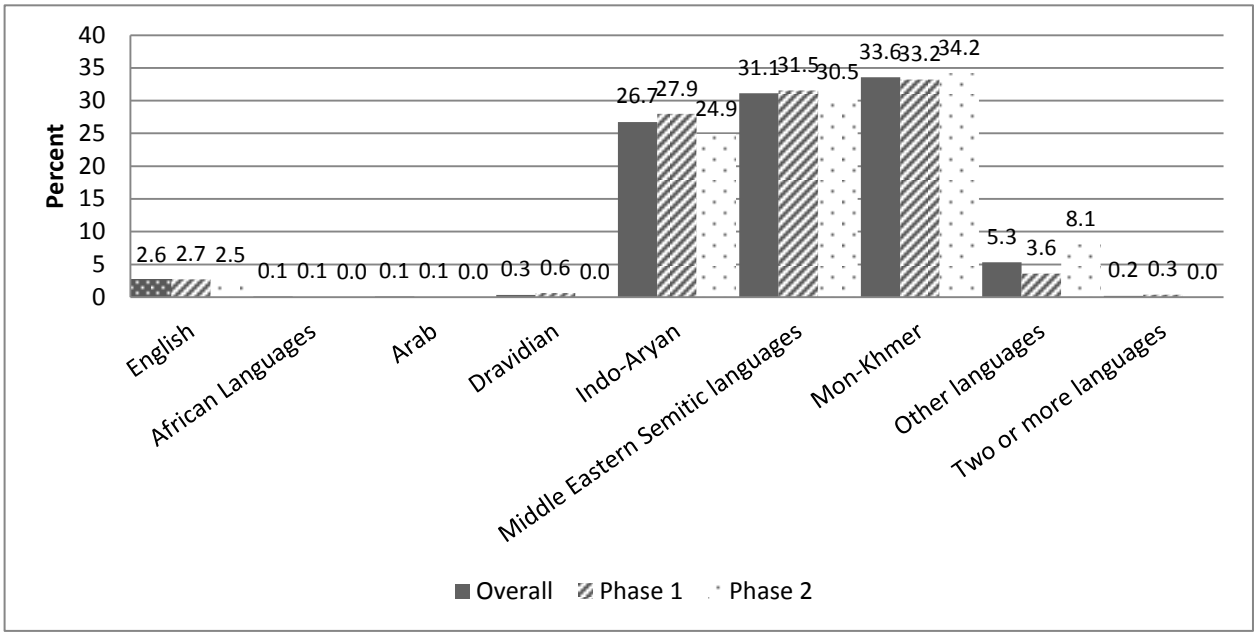
Participants were first asked to report on items relating to their country of origin, language, and ancestry. These items are recoded according to Australian Bureau of Statistics groupings, in order to incorporate the large proportion of 'other (specify)' responses. Region of Birth is reported in Figure 21. As demonstrated in the frequency distribution the vast majority of participants were born outside of Australia, with 32.6 percent born in South-East Asia, 31.2 percent born in Southern-Central Asia and 26.7 percent born in North Africa-Middle East. These proportions were fairly consistent even when broken down by phase of research.

**Figure 21 Region of Birth by Research Phase**




Languages spoken by participants were largely reflective of the country of birth statistics presented above. Again, these categories are arranged according to Australian Bureau of Statistics classifications. The frequency distribution of language spoken is shown in Figure 22. The majority of participants usually spoke a language other than English at home. The three most commonly spoken languages/language groups within the overall sample were Mon-Kmer (33.6 percent), Middle Eastern Semitic languages (31.1 percent) and Indo-Aryan languages (26.7 percent). This split was fairly consistent across the phases of research.

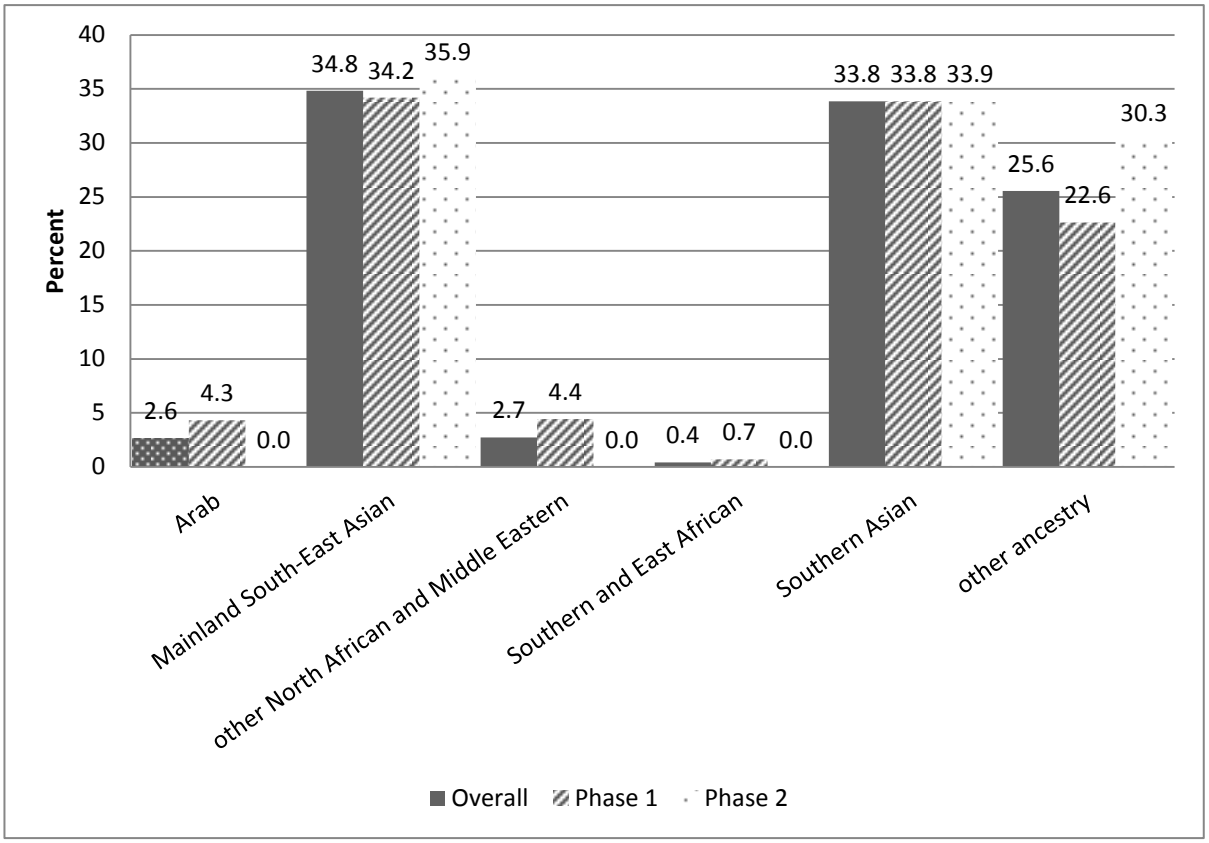
**Figure 22 Language by Research Phase**



When employing chi-square tests it is desirable that each category comprises at least 5 cases. For this reason we recoded variables to reduce the number of categories before applying the chi-square tests. For the country of birth variable we recoded the variable to reflect two categories: Australia and other. When comparing across the overall sample between Phases of research the chi-square test reveals that there are no significant differences ($X^2(2)=.180$; p=.914). For the purposes of the chi-square test language was broken down into the following categories: Arabic, Vietnamese, Hindi, English and other. We found no significant differences across the Phases of research in the overall sample ($X^2(4)=.345$; p=.987).

Moving on to ancestry, a frequency distribution of participants' primary ancestries is provided in Figure 23 below. Ancestry responses are coded according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics regional categories. Again, not surprisingly, the most common ancestries reported were Mainland South-East Asia (34.8 percent) and Southern Asia (33.8 percent). Arabic-speaking individuals presumably make up the other category (25.6 percent). These proportions were fairly stable across the two phases of the research with the exception of the 'other' category. In Phase 2 approximately 4.7 percent more respondents reported belonging to another ancestry, not listed, compared to Phase 1.

**Figure 23 Primary Ancestry by Research Phase**




Again, for the chi-square test, responses were collapsed into fewer categories; these were Vietnamese, Indian and other. When considering the sample overall, the chi-square tests indicate that there were no significant differences across the Phases of research ($X^2(2)=.903$; p=.637).

In addition to this focus on country of birth, language and ancestry, the *ECS* included standard questions about participants' martial status, employment status, educational achievement, approximate annual household income, number of dependent children, and religion. Frequency distributions for these variables appear in

Figures 24 to 29. Overall, the majority of respondents were married (65.4 percent), were working full-time (52.5 percent), had no dependent children (52.5 percent) and had a university qualification (50.8 percent). Interestingly, the majority of participants also had annual household incomes on the lower-end of the scale despite the high level of education (i.e.<$59,999). This may be explained by a disjuncture between the types of employment participants were able to obtain, and their qualifications (however the ECS does not measure employment type). The most common religions reported by participants include Islam (24.1 percent), Hinduism (21.8 percent) and Buddism (14.1 percent).

We also conducted chi-square tests to empirically test for differences across the Phases of research on these variables. Again, variables were recoded before the tests were undertaken. Marital status was coded as: 1=married or defacto; 2=never married; 3=other. Employment status was coded as: 1=full-time employment; 2=part-time employment; and 3=other. Education collapsed into three categories: 1= tertiary education; 2=high school; 3=other. Income was coded as; 1=<$20,000; 2=$20,000-$100,000; and 3=>$100,000. Religion was also collapsed into the following categories: 1=Buddhism; 2=Christianity; 3=Hinduism; 4=Islam; 5=other.

For marital status we found no significant differences across the Phases of research for the overall sample ($X^2(2)=.403$; p=.133). For employment, we found there was a significant difference across the two phases when considering the overall sample ($X^2(2)=6.923$; p=.031). There was also a significant difference for the income variable across the two phases for the overall sample ($X^2(2)=8.790$; p=.012). In contrast, for education we found no significant differences across Phases for the overall sample ($X^2(2)=.398$; p=.820). Lastly, chi-square tests for the religion variable indicate that there were some significant differences across categories when comparing across Phase 1 and Phase 2 in the overall sample ($X^2(4)=12.896$; p=.012).

**Figure 24 Marital Status by Research Phase**

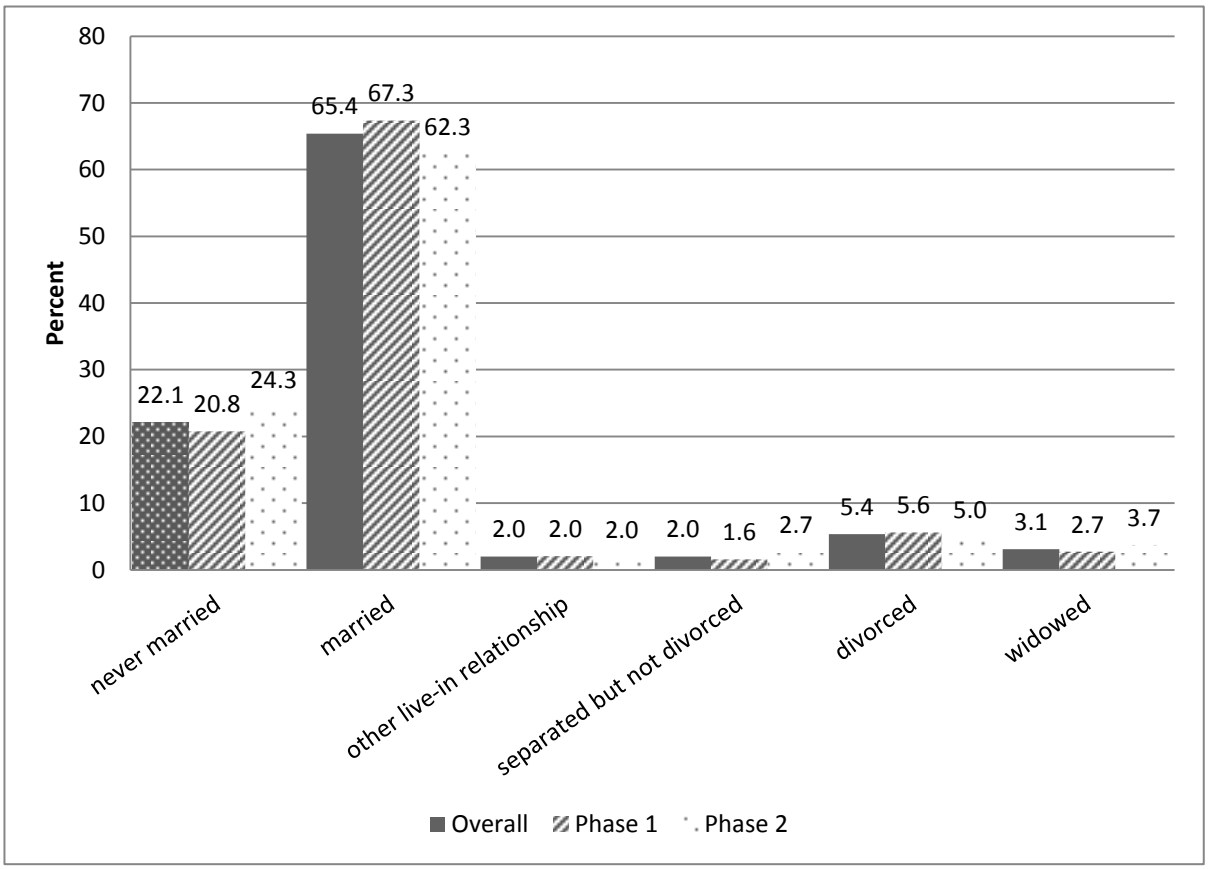


**Figure 25 Employment Status by Research Phase**

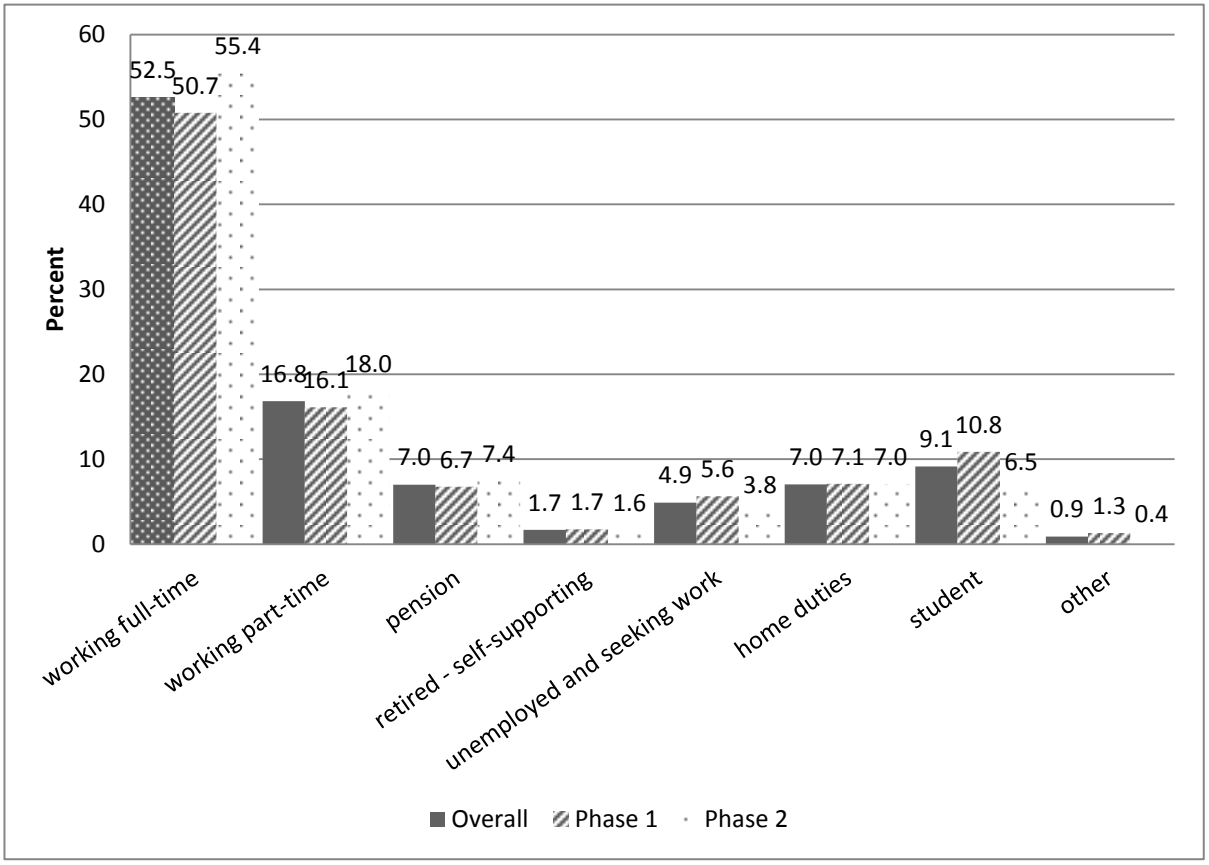



**Figure 26 Number of Dependent Children by Research Phase**

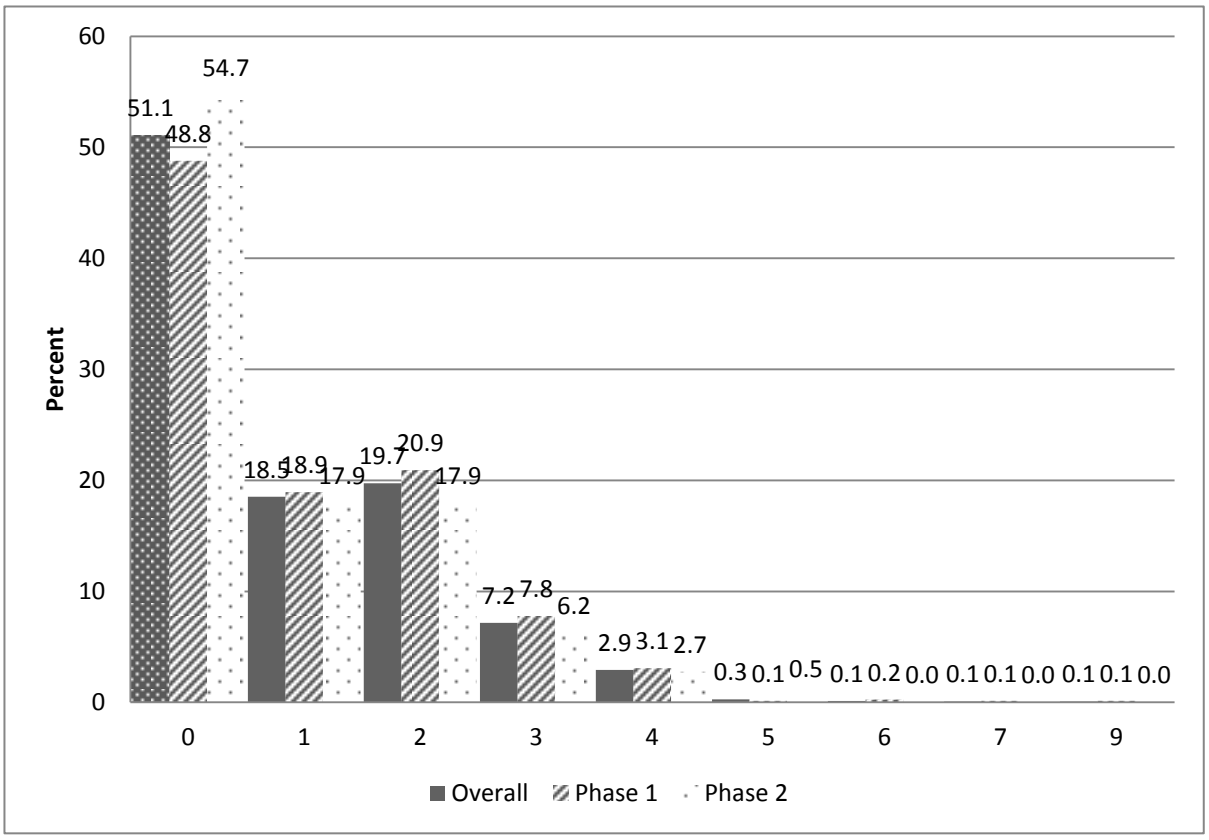


**Figure 27 Highest Level of Education by Research Phase**

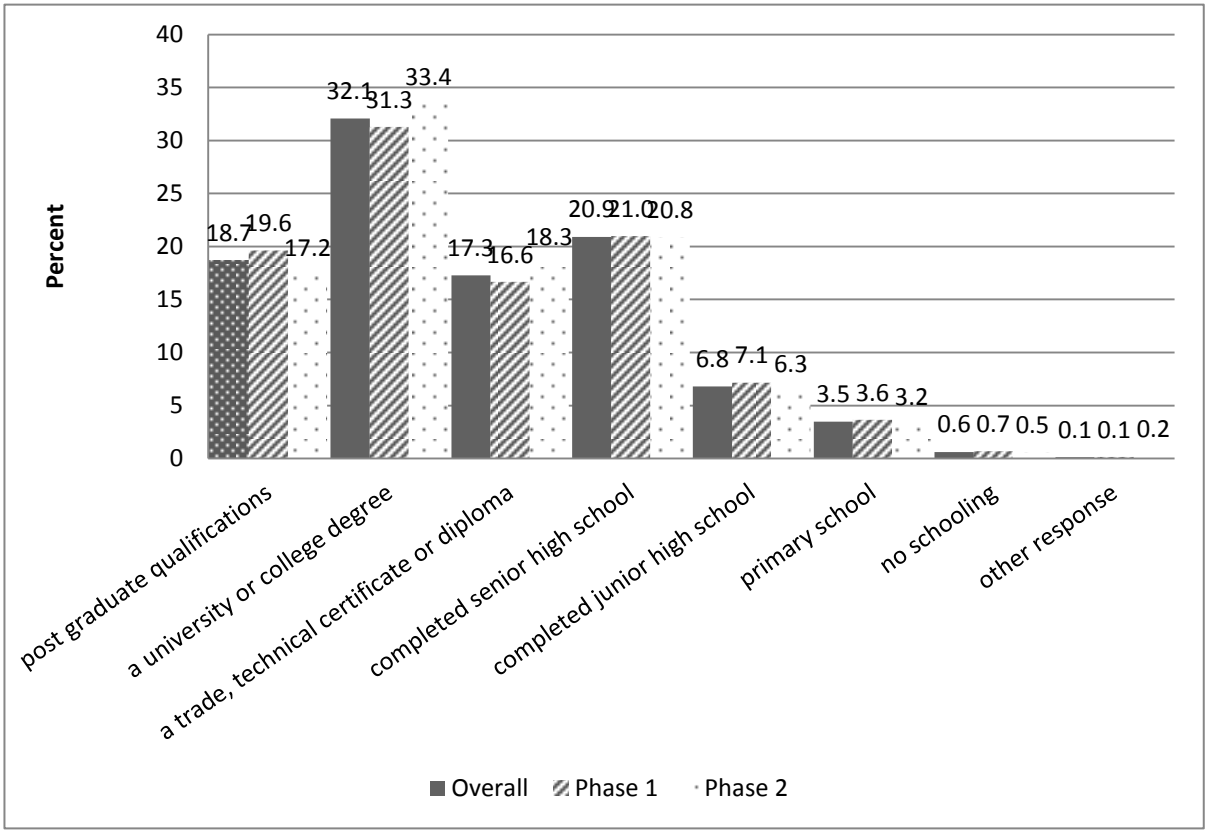



**Figure 28 Annual Household Income by Research Phase**

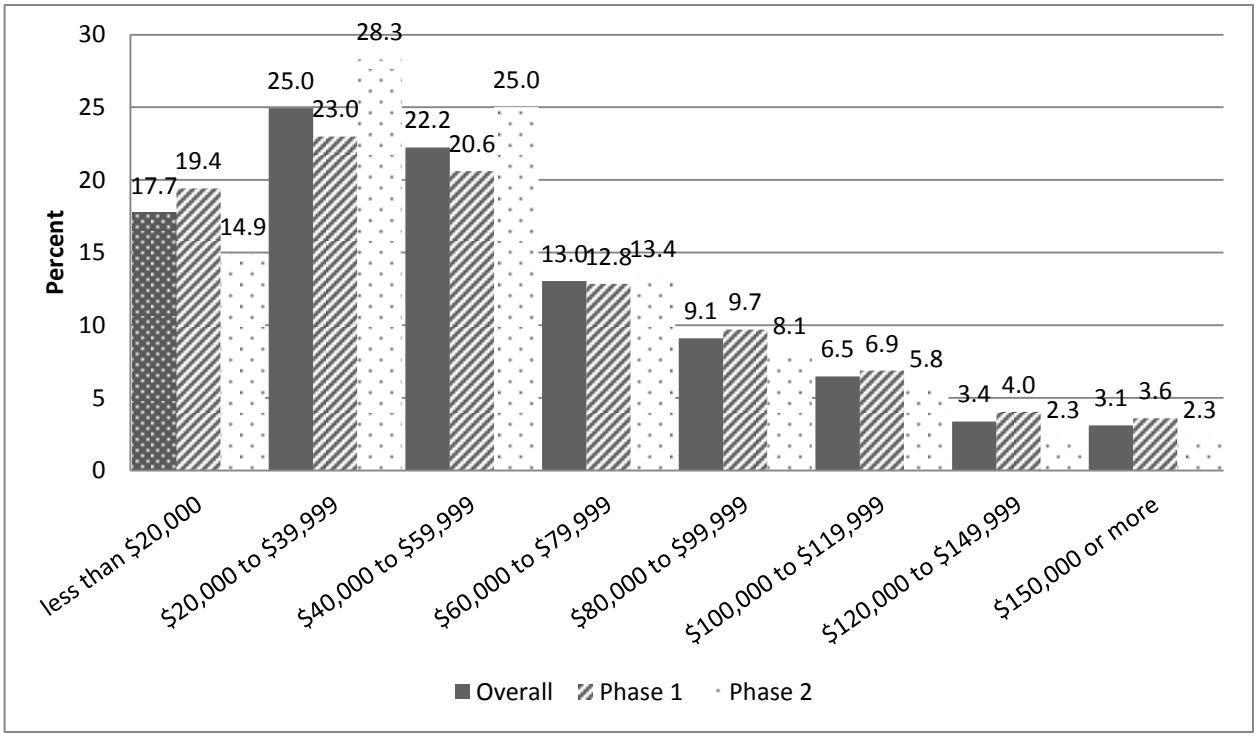
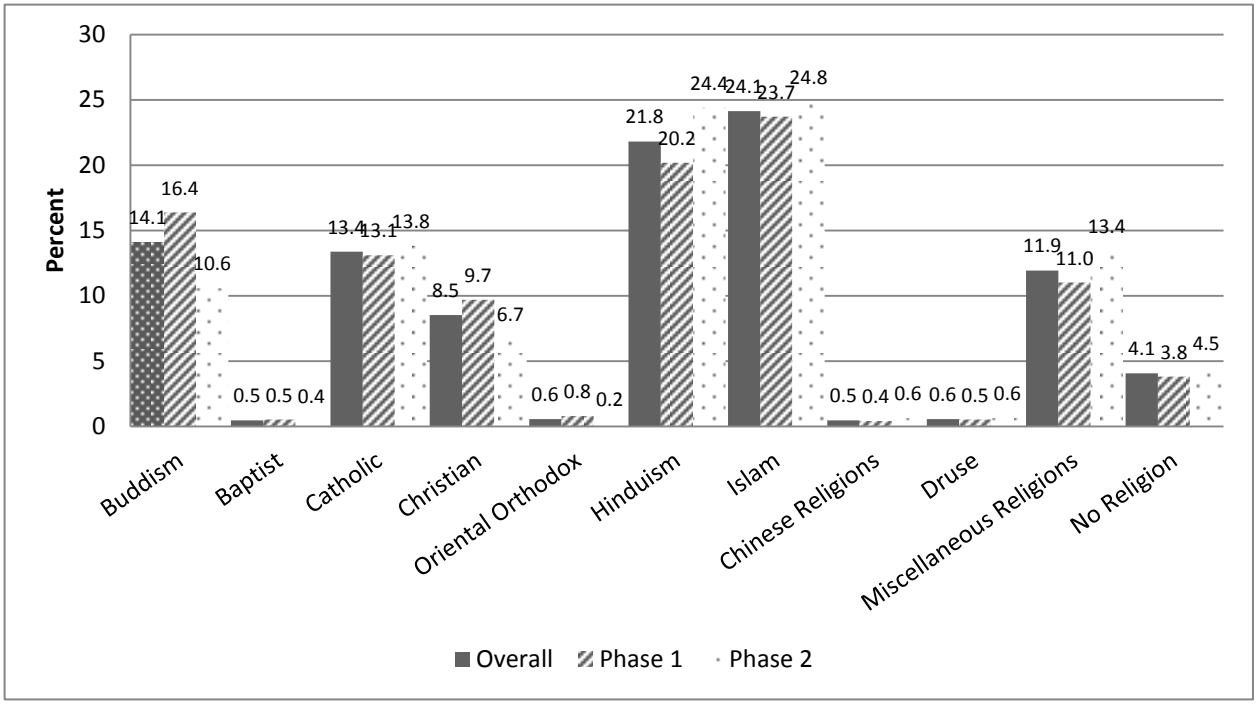


**Figure 29 Religion by Research Phase**




Lastly respondents' reported on items regarding the home in which they lived. Participants' were asked to indicate whether they rented or owned their home and how long they had lived in their current residence. Frequency distributions for these two variables appear in Figures 30 and 31, respectively. Overall, the majority of participants reported owning their own homes (54.9 percent) and the majority of participants reported living in their current residents for 2 years or more (62.1 percent).

We also conducted chi-square tests to test for differences across the Phases of the research. For home ownership we recoded the variable into: 1=own home; 2=other. We found no significant differences across categories when comparing across the phases of research in the overall sample ($X^2(1)=1.860$; p=.173). For length of time at one's current address, we recoded the variables into 1=less than 5 years and 2=greater than 5 years. We found no significant difference across the two research Phases for the overall sample ($X^2(1)=0.07$; p=0.792).

**Figure 30 Rent or Own Home by Research Phase**

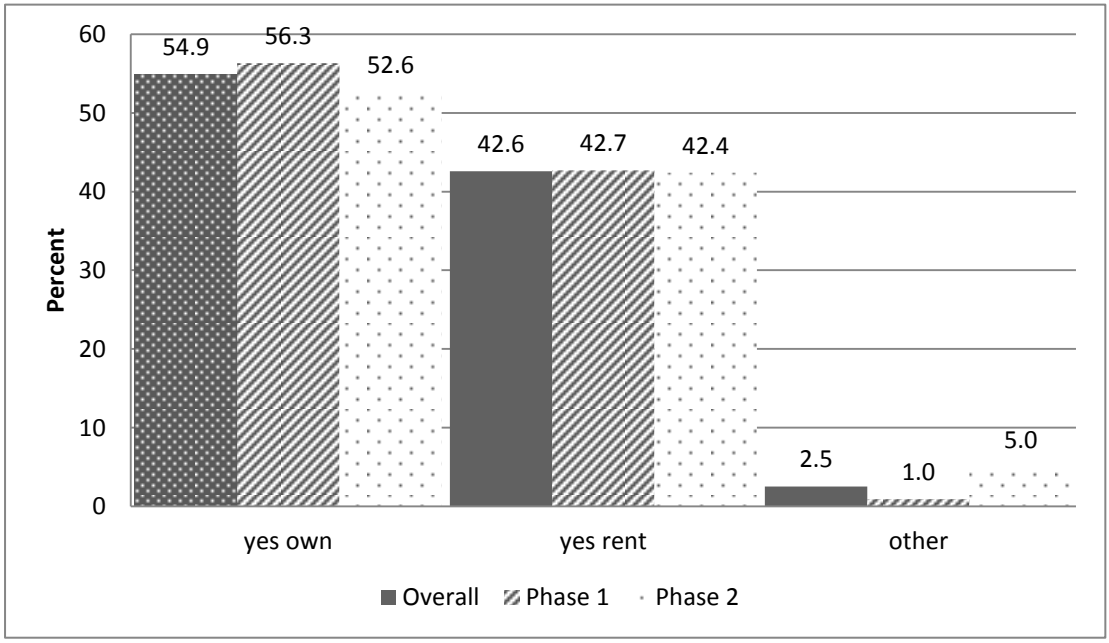
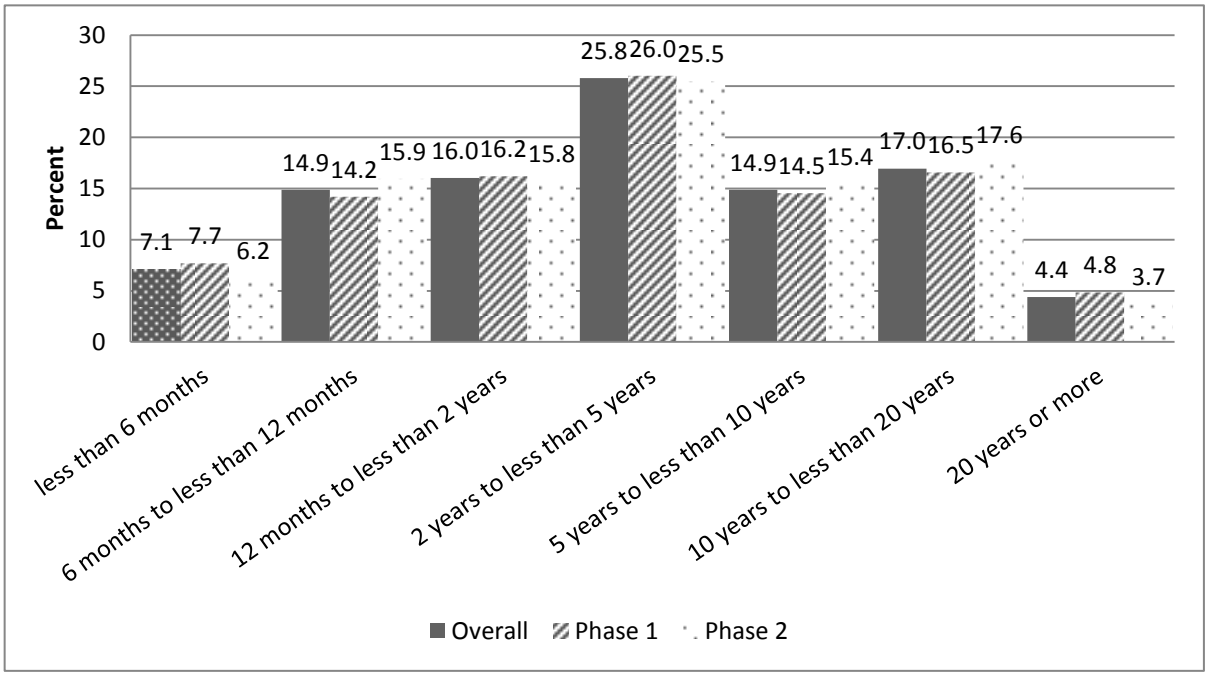



**Figure 31 Length of Residence by Research Phase**




Taken together, the results of the Chi-square analyses on the demographic information variables reveal very few demographic differences across Phase 1 and 2 of data collection. This is reassuring because it suggests that the differences we obtained between Phase 1 and 2 on some of the attitudinal measures presented earlier are unlikely to be due to the demographic differences of participants across the two phases.

## PART 3: SCALE DEVELOPMENT

The *Community Capacity Survey Face to Face Ethnic Interviews (ECS)* included a number of scales based on previous empirical literature. In this section we describe scale development. We arrange our discussion by survey section.

**Sections One and Two – Community Capacity and Community Attachment**

The survey begins with an array of questions designed to measure informal social control, social cohesion and trust and collective efficacy. These items are adapted from Sampson, Raudenbush and Earls (1997) measure of collective efficacy.

*Informal social control*

The survey included 12 items capturing the belief that people in one's community would/would not intervene in community problems. Responses ranged from 1=very unlikely to 5=very likely. Chronbach's Alpha=.845. Participants were asked to indicate how likely someone in their community would be to intervene in each of the following:

- If a group of community children were skipping school and hanging around on a street corner
- If some children were spray painting graffiti on a local building
- If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being beaten or threatened
- If a child was showing disrespect to an adult
- Because of budget cuts the fire station closest to your home was going to be closed down
- If someone was publically dealing drugs in your community
- If someone was drunk in public in your community
- If people were speeding in cars along the streets in your community
- If a violent argument broke our between a woman and a man in their private residence
- If someone was getting mugged
- If someone in your community was cutting down trees without council approval
- If a new legal brothel was being planned for your community

*Social cohesion and trust:*

The survey included 4 items capturing the belief that one's community is socially cohesive and people in one's community can be trusted. Responses ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha = .608. Items include:

- People in this community are willing to help their neighbours
- This is a close-knit community
- People in this community can be trusted
- People in this community do not share the same values (reverse coded)

*Collective efficacy:*

Collective efficacy is a combined measure of informal social control and social cohesion and trust (items presented above). Chronbach's Alpha = .852.

Items measuring place attachment and intergenerational closure are also drawn from the neighbourhood literature (e.g. Hipp, 2010; Sampson et al., 1999).

*Individual Place attachment:*

The survey included 3 items measuring an individual's feelings of place attachment. Responses ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha= .836. Items include:

- I feel that I belong to this local community
- I would like to be living in this local community in three years time
- I am proud to live in this local community

*Community place attachment:*

The survey included 3 items measuring whether participants believe others in their community feel a sense of place attachment. Responses ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha= .813. Items include:

- People in this community live here because they want to
- The people around here feel they belong to this local community
- People in my community are proud to live here

*Intergenerational closure:*

The survey included 4 items measuring intergenerational closure. Responses ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha= .814. Items include:

- Adults in this community know who the local children are
- There are adults in this community that children can look up to
- Parents in this community generally know each other
- You can count on adults in this community to watch out that children are safe and don't get into trouble

**Section Three – Community Relationships/Community Engagement**

This section of the survey explores community relationships and social capital. The only scale in this section is frequency of neighbouring. These items are drawn from the literature on social capital and collective efficacy (Sampson, Morenoff & Earls, 1999).

*Frequency of neighbouring:*

This measure captures the incidence of reciprocal exchange among neighbours. The survey includes 3 items measuring frequency of neighbouring. Items are measured on a scale of 1=never to 4=often. Chronbach's Alpha= .819. Items include:

- How often do you and people in your community do favours for each other?
- Visit in each other's homes or on the street?
- Ask each other advice about personal things such as child rearing or job openings?

**Section Four – Policing**

This section of the survey contains items measuring perceptions of police. These items are primarily drawn from the work of Tyler and his colleagues (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003) and Murphy and her colleagues (Murphy et al., 2008).

*Procedural justice:*

Items measuring procedural justice capture the belief that the police are fair in the decisions they make, and in the way they treat citizens. The survey included 7 items measuring procedural justice. Responses ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha= .887. Items include:

- Police try to be fair when making decisions
- Police treat people fairly
- Police treat people with dignity and respect
- Police are always polite when dealing with police
- Police listen to people before making decisions
- Police make decisions based upon facts, not their personal biases or opinions
- Police respect people's rights when decisions are made

*Distributive justice:*

The survey included 2 items measuring distributive justice. These capture the extent to which people believe police provide a fair and equitable service to all citizens. Responses ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha= .669. Items include:

- Police sometimes give people from specific racial-ethnic backgrounds less help than they give others
- Police provide a better service to the rich then to the average citizen

*Motivational posturing:*

Four subscales are included in the survey to capture different motivational postures. These are: commitment, capitulation, resistance and disengagement. The concept of motivational posturing is drawn from the work of Braithwaite (2009; see also Cherney & Murphy, 2011). Each of the items included in these subscales are measured on a scale of 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree.

Commitment (Chronbach's Alpha=.789):

- I obey the police with good will
- Obeying the police is the right thing to do
- I feel a strong commitment to help police
- Following police decisions is a responsibility that should be willingly accepted by all Australians

Capitulation (Chronbach's Alpha=.637):

- No matter how fair or unfair the police are, the best option is to always cooperate with them
- If you cooperate with police they are likely to be cooperative with you
- Even if the police find out you are doing something wrong, they will respect you as long as you admit your mistake
- The police are encouraging to those who have difficulty meeting their obligations under the law through no fault of their own

Resistance (Chronbach's Alpha=.591):

- As a society we need more people willing to take a stand against police
- It is important not to let the police push you around
- Police are more interested in catching you doing the wrong thing than helping you to do the right thing
- If you don't cooperate with police, they will get tough with you
- Once police think you are a trouble maker they will never change their mind

Disengagement (Chronbach's Alpha=.480)

- If police get tough with me, I will not cooperate with them
- I do not care if I am not doing the right thing by police
- I don't think there is much the police can do to me to make me obey the law if I don't want to
- I don't really know what the police expect of me and I'm not about to ask

*Law legitimacy:*

In the survey 6 items were included to capture perceptions of the legitimacy of the law. Items were measured on a scale of 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.656. Items include:

- You should always obey the law even if it goes against what you think is right
- I feel a moral obligation to obey the law
- People should do what our laws tell them to do even if they disagree with them
- Disobeying the law is sometimes justified
- My own feelings about what is right and wrong generally agree with what the law says
- The law is usually consistent with the values of the people in my community about what is right and wrong

*Police legitimacy:*

Two subscales of police legitimacy were employed in this study. These were: obligation to obey police and trust in police. Items were measured on a scale of 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree.

Obligation to obey (Chronbach's Alpha=.761):

- Respect for police is an important value for people to have
- I feel a moral obligation to obey the police

Trust in police (Chronbach's Alpha=.829):

- I trust the police in my community
- I have confidence in the police in my community
- Police are accessible to the people in this community

*Police harassment:*

In the survey 3 items were included to measure the perception that one's ethnic community is the target of police harassment. Items were measured on a scale of 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.887. Items include:

- The police are especially suspicious of people from my ethnic/racial group
- The police use too much force when dealing with people from my ethnic/racial group
- The police regularly threaten people from my ethnic/racial group with physical harm

*Police effectiveness:*

The survey includes 4 items measuring police effectiveness or performance at preventing and controlling crime and disorder. Items were measured on a scale of 1=very poor to 5=very good. Chronbach's Alpha=.880. Participants were asked to indicate how good a job police in their community do at the following:

- Dealing with problems that concern you
- Preventing crime
- Keeping order
- Solving crime

*Cooperation with police:*

In the survey 7 items were included to capture cooperation with police. The 4 items tap into the public's general willingness to cooperate with police and 3 items concern the specific issue of cooperating in anti-terrorism policing. Items were measured on a scale of 1=very unlikely to 5=very likely. Participants were asked how likely they would be to do the following:

Cooperation with police – general crime (Chronbach's Alpha=.846):

- Call police to report a crime
- Help police find someone suspected of committing a crime by providing them with information
- Report dangerous or suspicious activity to police
- Willingly assist police if asked

Cooperation with police – terrorism (Chronbach's Alpha=.798):

- Work with police to educate people in your community about the dangers of terrorists
- Encourage members of your community to generally cooperate with police efforts to fight terrorism
- Go to police if you saw terrorist related activity going on in your community

**Section Five – Local Government**

*Satisfaction with local government:*

The survey included 3 items to measure satisfaction with local government. Items were measured on a scale of 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.881. Items include:

- My local councillor is concerned about problems that affect my community
- My local MP cares about my community
- I have confidence in my local government

**Section Six – Community Diversity**

In this section participants were asked about their attitudes toward ethnic diversity in their communities and their own ethnic identity. Items measuring identity are based on the work of Huo (2003) and Tyler et al. (1997).

*Attitudes toward diversity:*

Attitudes toward diversity were measured with 4 items. Response categories ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5 =strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.680.

- People in this community would prefer it if residents in this area were mostly Anglo-Saxon (reverse coded)
- People in this community do not like having members of other ethnic groups as next door neighbours (reverse coded)
- People in this community are comfortable with the current levels of ethnic diversity here
- Some people in this community have been excluded from social events because of their skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion (reverse coded)

*Subordinate identity:*
In the survey 3 items were included to measure subordinate identity. Response categories ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.801.

- Within Australia, I see myself first and mainly as a member of my racial/ethnic group
- It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of my racial/ethnic group
- I am proud to be a member of my racial/ethnic group

*Superordinate identity:*
In the survey 4 items were included to measure superordinate identity. Response categories ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.769.

- I see myself first and mainly as a member of the Australian community
- It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of the Australian community
- I am proud to be an Australian
- What Australia stands for is important to me

*Separatist identity:*
In the survey 3 items were included to measure separatist identity. Response categories ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.583.

- People from my ethnic/racial group should try to keep a separate cultural identity
- People from my ethnic/racial group should try to remain distinct from the larger Australian society
- It is important to me to retain my cultural identity

**Section Seven – Community Problems**
In this section of the ECS, 3 items were used to assess whether people believed others in their community used violence to resolve problems. Response categories ranged from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Chronbach's Alpha=.885.

- Some people in this community believe their culture justifies the use of violence to fix problems
- Some people in this community believe the only way many disadvantaged people can change their conditions is to use violence
- Some people in this community believe the use of violence is justified depending on the context in which it is used

**Section Eight – Community Services**
No scales

**Section Nine – Victimisation**
In this section participants answered questions about perceived victimisation in their community as well as how their own households had experienced victimisation. Only one scale was calculated from this section. This was community victimisation.

*Community victimisation:*
In the survey 4 items were included to measure perceptions of victimisation in the community. Response categories ranged from 1=never to 4=often. Chronbach's Alpha=.743. Participants were asked to indicate how often the following events had occurred in their community in the past 12 months:

- A fight in which a weapon was used
- A violent argument between neighbours
- A sexual assault or rape
- A robbery or mugging

**Section Ten – Demographic Information**
No scales

## PART 4: DESCRIPTION OF CODEBOOK

As noted earlier, Part 4 of this report presents a codebook of the findings from the *ECS*. The codebook follows the Reference Section. The codebook presents the reader with all of the questions used in the survey, as well as detailing the breakdown of responses to each of these questions. For example, the number of respondents answering each question is provided, along with the way in which participants responded to each question (e.g., how many answered the 'strongly agree' option, how many answered the 'strongly disagree' option, and so on), and the number of respondents who refused to answer a specific question. Also presented are the means and standard deviations for each relevant question in the survey, as well as a proportion of the missing values for each question. It should be noted that for some questions, due to privacy issues, some data has not been made publically available, this has been noted in the codebook.

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## Appendix 1 – 298 Suburbs in the ACCS Sample

### BSD

Albany Creek
Alexandra Hills
Annerley
Anstead
Ashgrove
Bald Hills
Bardon
Barellan Point
Beachmere
Bellbird Park
Belmont
Bethania
Boronia Heights
Bray Park
Brendale
Browns Plains
Bunya
Burbank
Burpengary
Caboolture
Caboolture South
Calamvale
Camira
Camp Mountain
Capalaba
Capalaba West
Cashmere
Cedar Creek
Chandler
Chelmer
Chuwar
Clear Mountain
Cleveland
Closeburn
Collingwood Park
Corinda
Cornubia
Daisy Hill
Dakabin
Dayboro
Deception Bay
Dinmore
Donnybrook
Doolandella
Draper
Drewvale
Durack
Dutton Park
Eatons Hill
Ellen Grove
Fairfield
Forest Lake
Forestdale
Gailes
Lawnton
Logan Central
Loganholme
Loganlea
Mackenzie
Mango Hill
Meadowbrook
Meldale
Moorooka
Morayfield
Mount Cotton
Mount Crosby
Mount Glorious
Mount Nebo
Mount Ommaney
Mount Pleasant
Mount Samson
Murrumba Downs
Narangba
Newmarket
Ningi
North Ipswich
Ocean View
Ormiston
Oxley
Paddington
Pallara
Parkinson
Petrie
Pine Mountain
Pullenvale
Red Hill
Redbank
Redbank Plains
Regents Park
Riverview
Rochedale
Rothwell
Runcorn
Salisbury
Samford Valley
Samford Village
Samsonvale
Sandstone Point
Seventeen Mile Rocks
Shailer Park
Sheldon
Sherwood
Sinnamon Park
Slacks Creek
Springfield
Springfield Lakes
Springwood
Strathpine

### MSRM

Abbotsford
Albanvale
Albert Park
Altona Meadows
Ardeer
Armadale
Ashburton
Ashwood
Aspendale Gardens
Balnarring
Bangholme
Baxter
Beaconsfield
Beaumaris
Belgrave South
Bellfield
Bentleigh
Beveridge
Black Rock
Blackburn
Blackburn North
Blackburn South
Box Hill South
Briar Hill
Brighton East
Brunswick East
Burwood
Carlton North
Carrum
Catani
Caulfield North
Caulfield South
Chelsea
Chelsea Heights
Chirnside Park
Chum Creek
Clifton Hill
Coburg North
Cockatoo
Cottles Bridge
Cranbourne East
Cranbourne North
Cranbourne West
Crib Point
Croydon Hills
Croydon North
Diamond Creek
Diggers Rest
Dingley Village
Docklands
Doveton
Dromana
Eden Park
Edithvale
Keilor East
Keilor Lodge
Kilsyth South
Kingsbury
Koo Wee Rup
Langwarrin South
Launching Place
Lilydale
Little River
Lower Plenty
Main Ridge
Malvern
Meadow Heights
Melton South
Melton West
Middle Park
Mitcham
Mont Albert North
Montrose
Moonee Ponds
Moorooduc
Mount Cottrell
Mount Eliza
Mulgrave
Newport
Noble Park North
North Melbourne
North Warrandyte
Oakleigh
Oakleigh East
Oakleigh South
Officer
Ormond
Park Orchards
Pearcedale
Plenty
Point Cook
Ringwood East
Ripponlea
Rockbank
Rosebud
Rosebud West
Roxburgh Park
Rye
Safety Beach
Saint Helena
Seabrook
Seaholme
Seville East
Shoreham
Somerville
South Morang
South Yarra
Southbank

Godwin Beach
Goodna
Graceville
Greenslopes
Griffin
Heritage Park
Highvale
Hillcrest
Inala
Jamboree Heights
Jindalee
Joyner
Kallangur
Karalee
Karana Downs
Kelvin Grove
Kholo
Kingston
Kippa-ring
Kuraby
Kurwongbah
Stretton
Sunnybank Hills
Tanah Merah
Tarragindi
Tennyson
The Gap
Thornlands
Toorbul
Underwood
Upper Brookfield
Upper Caboolture
Warner
Waterford
Whiteside
Wights Mountain
Woodridge
Woolloongabba
Yeerongpilly
Yeronga
Eltham
Elwood
Essendon
Fairfield
Ferny Creek
Flinders
Footscray
Forest Hill
Frankston North
Gardenvale
Gembrook
Gladysdale
Healesville
Heatherton
Heidelberg Heights
Heidelberg West
Hoddles Creek
Ivanhoe
Ivanhoe East
Junction Village
Kangaroo Ground
St Andrews
St Kilda West
Sydenham
Tarneit
Tyabb
Upwey
Vermont
Vermont South
Viewbank
Wandin East
Wantirna
Warrandyte
Warranwood
Watsonia
Wattle Glen
West Footscray
Westmeadows
Williamstown
Woori Yallock
Wyndham Vale
Yarra Junction

## Appendix 2 – Ethnic Surnames

**Arabic-speaking**
Abbas
Abboud
Abdel Aziz
Abdel Karim
Abdelmajeed
Abdelmawla
Abdelrahman
Abdelrazek
Abdelsamie
Abdelwahab
Abdulah
Al Hassan
Ahmad
Al Shareef
Alam
Al Masri
Ali
Amin-Rezaei
Asghar
Assaf
Aswad
Awad
Awad
Aziz
Baba
Baba
Bahar
Bari
Botros
Cham
Daher
El Hassan
Deeb
Essa
Firouz-Abadi
Gaber
Ghanem
Habib
Haddad
Halabi
Hamdan
Hamid
Hanna
Hassan
Hossein
Hussain
Ibrahim
Isa
Ismail
Jaber
Kalb
Karim
Khalil
Khatib
Khouri
Khoury

**Indian**
Agar
Agrawal, Agarwal, Agarwaal
Ahluvalia
Arora
Arya
Awasthi
Baggha
Bahal, Bahl
Bajaj
Bajpai
Bansal
Batra
Berry
Bhandary, Bhandari
Bharadwaj, Bhardwaj
Bhargav, Bhargava
Bhasin
Bhatnagar
Chaddha, Chadha
Chaturvedi
Chaube
Chaudhary, Chaudhari
Chauhan
Chawla
Chopra
Desai
Dewan
Dey
Dhawan
Dhir
Dixit
Dutta
Dwivedi
Gandhi
Gaur
Gerg
Gill
Goel
Goyal
Gupta
Jain
Jaiswal
Jaiteley
Jalpota
Jha
Joshi
Kadam
Kalra
Kapoor, Kapur
Kaul
Kaur
Khan
Khandelwal
Khanna
Khurana
kulkarni

**Vietnamese**
Bui
Chau
Chung
Dang
Dinh
Do
Ha
Ho
Hoang
Huynh
Khong
KWOK
Lam
Le
Lieu
Luong
Luu
Ly
Manh
Minh
Nghiem
Ngo
Nguyen
Nhan
Pham
Phan
Phung
Quach
Quan
Ta
Thach
Vo
Vu
Vuong
**Total = 34**

Mahmoud
Malik
Malouf
Mansoori
Masri
Masih
Mazin
Mikhail
Mohammad
Mousa
Nahas
Najjar
Naser
Nassar
Nazari
Omar
Omer
Qasim
Qureshi
Rahal
Rahman
Rasheed
Rashid
Saad
Safar
Said
Salah
Saleem
Saleh
Saliba
Salim
Salman
Shaheen
Shalhoub
Shareef
Sharif
Sleiman
Sulaiman
Tahan
Tannous
Toma
Touma
Yousif
**Total = 99**

Kumar
Lal
Mahajan
Malhotra
Malik
Mandal
Mehra
Mehta
Mishra
Mistry
Mitra
Mohanty, Mahanty
Nigam
Pandey
Pandit
Parikh, Parekh
Patel
Pathak
Patil
Pattnaik, Patnaik
Paul
Pawar, Powar
Prasad
Raheja
Raina
Rajput, Rajpoot
Rajvanshi
Rawat
Roy
Sachdev
Sagar
Sahai
Sarin
Sarkar
Saxena
Sehgal
Sen
Seth, Sethi
Shah
Shankar
Sharma, Sarma
Shrivastav, Srivastava
Shukla
Singh
Singhal
Sinha
Sud, Sood
Suri
Taluja
Tandon
Thakur
Thakural
Tiwari
Tripathi
Trivedi
Varshney

Verma
Vyas
Wadhera
Yadav
**Total = 116**

# Community Capacity Survey

## Ethnic face to face interviews

## CODEBOOK

## COMMUNITY SAFETY IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

Good afternoon/evening. My name is _____ and I work for Cultural Partners who are conducting a survey on behalf of the University of Queensland. We are conducting a study on local community life in Brisbane and Melbourne. This study has university ethical clearance and findings from this research will assist in our understanding of public attitudes toward police and community safety. Your participation is voluntary, your responses will be kept confidential and no identifying information will be released. You can refuse to answer any particular questions or discontinue the interview at any time. The survey will take approximately 50 minutes to complete depending on your answers. Are you willing to participate?

Q1. **{P1Q1/survey_group}** Interviewer to record the ethnic group

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian | 1 | 487 | 32.9 |
| Vietnamese | 2 | 506 | 34.2 |
| Arabic-speaking (specify country) - **see Appendix One** | 3 | 487 | 32.9 |
| **Total Valid** | | [1480] | [100] |
| **Missing Data** | | (0) | (0) |

Q2. **{P1Q2/suburb}** Interviewer to record the suburb in which the respondent lives_____ **see Appendix Two**

Q3. **{P1Q3/gender}** Interviewer to record gender of the participant

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 1 | 741 | 50.1 |
| Female | 2 | 738 | 49.9 |
| **Total Valid** | | [1479] | [49.9] |
| **Missing Data** | | (1) | (0.1) |

Q4. **{P1Q4/age}** Could you please tell me your age?_____

| | | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Age provided – **see Appendix Three** | 1 | 1387 | 93.7 |
| | | Refused | 99 | 93 | 6.3 |
| **Mean** | **39.13** | **Total Valid** | | [1480] | [100.0] |
| **Std Dev** | **12.83** | | | | |

## SECTON 1: COMMUNITY CAPACITY

I am going to read some statements about things that people in your community may or may not do. By community, we mean your local suburb

Q5. **{P2Q5}** For each of the following statements, please respond with very likely, likely, neither likely nor unlikely, unlikely or very unlikely:

| | | | Very Unlikely | Unlikely | Neither likely or unlikely | Likely | Very likely | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P2Q5A/ce_skip}** If a group of community children were skipping school and hanging around on a street corner, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it? | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.08** | **n** | **205** | **365** | **210** | **484** | **205** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.30** | **%** | **14.0** | **24.8** | **14.3** | **32.9** | **14.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| b. **{ P2Q5B/ce_graffiti}** If some children were spray painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it? | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.64** | **n** | **89** | **201** | **161** | **718** | **301** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.13** | **%** | **6.1** | **13.7** | **11.0** | **48.8** | **20.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c. **{ P2Q5C/ce_fight}** If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being beaten or threatened, how likely is it that people in your community would break it up? | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.73** | **n** | **81** | **169** | **187** | **655** | **377** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.13** | **%** | **5.5** | **11.5** | **12.7** | **44.6** | **25.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d. **{ P2Q5D/ce_disrespect}** If a child was showing disrespect to an adult, how likely is it that people in your community would scold that child? | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.13** | **n** | **164** | **342** | **281** | **497** | **184** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.23** | **%** | **11.2** | **23.3** | **19.1** | **33.9** | **12.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| e. **{ P2Q5E/ce_fire_station}** Suppose that because of budget cuts the fire station closest to your home was going to be closed down. How likely is it that residents would organise to try and do something to keep the fire station open? | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.76** | **n** | **46** | **156** | **256** | **664** | **350** | **8** | **[1472]** | **(8)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.03** | **%** | **3.1** | **10.6** | **17.4** | **45.1** | **23.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |

f. **{ P3Q5F/ce_drugs}** If someone was publically dealing drugs in your community, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.85** | **n** | **80** | **154** | **145** | **609** | **472** | **20** | **[1460]** | **(20)** |
| **Std Dev 1.15** | **%** | **5.5** | **10.5** | **9.9** | **41.7** | **32.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.4)** |

g. **{ P3Q5G/ce_drunk}** If someone was drunk in public in your community, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.28** | **n** | **113** | **324** | **275** | **541** | **211** | **16** | **[1464]** | **(16)** |
| **Std Dev 1.18** | **%** | **7.7** | **22.1** | **18.8** | **37.0** | **14.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.1)** |

h. **{ P3Q5H/ce_speed}** If people were speeding in cars along the streets in your community, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.52** | **n** | **100** | **236** | **221** | **621** | **292** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev 1.17** | **%** | **6.8** | **16.1** | **15.0** | **42.2** | **19.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

i. **{ P3Q5I/ce_domviol}** If a violent argument broke out between a woman and a man in their private residence, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.22** | **n** | **153** | **277** | **315** | **547** | **179** | **9** | **[1471]** | **(9)** |
| **Std Dev 1.19** | **%** | **10.4** | **18.8** | **21.4** | **37.2** | **12.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |

j. **{ P3Q5J/ce_mugged}** If someone was getting mugged, how likely is it that people in your community would help that person?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.72** | **n** | **58** | **139** | **236** | **753** | **283** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev 1.01** | **%** | **3.9** | **9.5** | **16.1** | **51.3** | **19.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

k. **{ P3Q5K/ce_trees}** If someone in your community was cutting down trees without council approval, how likely is it that people in your community would do something about it?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.49** | **n** | **84** | **221** | **315** | **587** | **261** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev 1.12** | **%** | **5.7** | **15.1** | **21.5** | **40.0** | **17.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |

l. **{ P3Q5L/ce_brothel}** If a new legal brothel was being planned for your community, how likely is it that people in your community would work together to stop it?

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 3.88** | **n** | **43** | **135** | **246** | **570** | **470** | **16** | **[1464]** | **(16)** |
| **Std Dev 1.05** | **%** | **2.9** | **9.2** | **16.8** | **38.9** | **32.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.1)** |

## SECTON 2: COMMUNITY ATTACHMENT

I am now going to ask you about the level of community attachment in your area. Recall that by community, we mean your local suburb.

Q6. **{P4Q6}** For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree.

| | | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P4Q6A/sct_help}** People in this community are willing to help their neighbours | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **3.86** | **n** | **17** | **119** | **236** | **784** | **317** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.88** | **%** | **1.2** | **8.1** | **16.0** | **53.2** | **21.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| b. **{ P4Q6B/sct_close}** This is a close-knit community | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.47** | **n** | **48** | **232** | **376** | **616** | **201** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.02** | **%** | **3.3** | **15.8** | **25.5** | **41.8** | **13.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| c. **{ P4Q6C/sct_trust}** People in this community can be trusted | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.59** | **n** | **39** | **165** | **351** | **712** | **201** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.95** | **%** | **2.7** | **11.2** | **23.9** | **48.5** | **13.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |
| d. **{ P4Q6D/sct_values}** People in this community do not share the same values | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.33** | **n** | **55** | **263** | **402** | **627** | **112** | **21** | **[1459]** | **(21)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.98** | **%** | **3.8** | **18.0** | **27.6** | **43.0** | **7.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.4)** |
| e. **{ P4Q6E/pa_belong}** I feel that I belong to this local community | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.77** | **n** | **36** | **125** | **243** | **805** | **261** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.92** | **%** | **2.4** | **8.5** | **16.5** | **54.8** | **17.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |
| f. **{ P4Q6F/pa_live}** I would like to be living in this local community in three years time | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.92** | **n** | **41** | **108** | **196** | **693** | **414** | **28** | **[1452]** | **(28)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.98** | **%** | **1.7** | **7.4** | **16.1** | **48.0** | **26.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.9)** |
| g. **{ P4Q6G/pa_proud}** I am proud to live in this local community | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.91** | **n** | **25** | **108** | **236** | **702** | **392** | **17** | **[1463]** | **(17)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.93** | **%** | **1.7** | **7.4** | **16.1** | **48.0** | **26.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.1)** |
| h. **{ P4Q6H/safe_dark}** I feel safe walking down the street after dark | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.58** | **n** | **84** | **254** | **178** | **643** | **315** | **6** | **[1474]** | **(6)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.17** | **%** | **5.7** | **17.2** | **12.1** | **43.6** | **21.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.4)** |
| i. **{ P4Q6I/igc_know}** Adults in this community know who the local children are | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.05** | **n** | **85** | **452** | **349** | **461** | **114** | **19** | **[1461]** | **(19)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.08** | **%** | **5.7** | **30.9** | **23.9** | **31.6** | **7.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.3)** |
| j. **{ P4Q6J/igc_adults}** There are adults in this community that children can look up to | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.25** | **n** | **66** | **282** | **434** | **567** | **106** | **25** | **[1455]** | **(25)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.00** | **%** | **4.5** | **19.4** | **29.8** | **39.0** | **7.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.7)** |
| k. **{ P4Q6K/igc_parents}** Parents in this community generally know each other | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.28** | **n** | **65** | **317** | **332** | **634** | **114** | **18** | **[1462]** | **(18)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.03** | **%** | **4.4** | **21.7** | **22.7** | **43.4** | **7.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.2)** |
| l. **{ P4Q6L/igc_monitor}** You can count on adults in this community to watch out that children are safe and don't get into trouble | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.09** | **n** | **73** | **381** | **435** | **483** | **88** | **20** | **[1460]** | **(20)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.01** | **%** | **5.0** | **26.1** | **29.8** | **33.1** | **6.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.4)** |

I am now going to ask you how other fellow residents view your community.

Q7. **{P5Q7}** Based on your experiences or your perceptions, please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

| | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P5Q7A/epa_live}** People in this community live here because they want to | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.88** | **n** | **14** | **64** | **279** | **843** | **271** | **9** | **[1471]** | **(9)** |
| **Std Dev 0.79** | **%** | **1.0** | **4.4** | **19.0** | **57.3** | **18.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| b. **{ P5Q7B/epa_belong}** The people around here feel they belong to this local community | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.76** | **n** | **13** | **79** | **365** | **793** | **217** | **13** | **[1467]** | **(13)** |
| **Std Dev 0.80** | **%** | **0.9** | **5.4** | **24.9** | **54.1** | **14.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.9)** |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c. **{ P5Q7C/epa_proud}** People in my community are proud to live here | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.81** | **n** | **17** | **64** | **370** | **747** | **270** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev 0.82** | **%** | **1.2** | **4.4** | **25.2** | **50.9** | **18.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |

## SECTON 3: COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS/COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

I am now going to ask you a few questions about your community relationships.

Q8. **{P5Q8/number_friends}** Apart from the people that you live with, how many relatives and friends live in your community?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| None | 1 | **282** | **19.5** |
| One or two | 2 | **318** | **22.0** |
| Three or four | 3 | **270** | **18.7** |
| Five or six | 4 | **161** | **11.1** |
| Seven or eight | 5 | **86** | **5.9** |
| Nine or ten | 6 | **52** | **3.6** |
| More than 10 | 7 | **277** | **19.2** |
| Don't know | 98 | **24** | **-** |
| Refused | 99 | **10** | **-** |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1446]** | **[100]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(34)** | **(2.3)** |

Q9. **{P5Q9/number_aquaint}** Would you say that you know:

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| None of the people in your community | 1 | **104** | **7.1** |
| A few of them | 2 | **910** | **62.5** |
| Many of them | 3 | **318** | **21.9** |
| Most of the people in your community | 4 | **123** | **8.5** |
| Don't know | 98 | **21** | **-** |
| Refused | 99 | **4** | **-** |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1455]** | **[100]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(25)** | **(1.7)** |

Q10. **{P6Q10/aquaint_ethnic}** Of the people that you know in your local community, how many are Anglo Saxon?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| None of the people in your community | 1 | 213 | 16.9 |
| A few of them | 2 | 596 | 47.3 |
| Many of them | 3 | 360 | 28.6 |
| Most people in your community | 4 | 90 | 7.1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 189 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 32 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1259]** | **[100]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(221)** | **(14.9)** |

Q11. **{P6Q11/neigh_contact}** How many times have you had contact with a neighbour in the previous week?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Had not had contact | 1 | 437 | 30.1 |
| Once | 2 | 458 | 31.5 |
| Twice | 3 | 328 | 22.6 |
| Three times or more | 4 | 229 | 15.8 |
| Don't know | 98 | 17 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 11 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1452]** | **[100]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(28)** | **(1.9)** |

Q12. **{P6Q12)** During the last 12 months, without being paid, have you:

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{P6Q12A/civic_pet }** Signed a petition | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **155** | **1251** | **47** | **27** | **[1406]** | **(74)** |
| | **%** | **11.0** | **89.0** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(5.0)** |
| b. **{P6Q12B/civic_meet}** Attended a public meeting | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 99 | **Total Valid** | **Missing Data** |
| | **n** | **230** | **1208** | **26** | **16** | **[1438]** | **(42)** |
| | **%** | **16.0** | **84.0** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.8)** |
| c. **{P6Q12C/civic_join}** joined with people to resolve a local or community problem | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 99 | **Total Valid** | **Missing Data** |
| | **n** | **182** | **1244** | **37** | **17** | **[1426]** | **(54)** |
| | **%** | **12.8** | **87.2** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.6)** |

Q13. **{P6Q13)** Based on your experiences please indicate how often the following occurs in your community. Often, sometimes, rarely or never. Recall that by community we mean your local suburb:

| | | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P6Q13A/fn_favours}** How often do you and people in your community do favours for each other? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 2.65** | **n** | **147** | **429** | **627** | **223** | **50** | **4** | **[1426]** | **(54)** |
| **Std Dev 0.86** | **%** | **10.3** | **30.1** | **44.0** | **15.6** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.6)** |
| **b. { P6Q13B/fn_visit}** Visit in each other's homes or on the street? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | **Total Valid** | **Missing Data** |
| **Mean 2.42** | **n** | **270** | **492** | **503** | **187** | **27** | **1** | **[1452]** | **(28)** |
| **Std Dev 0.93** | **%** | **18.6** | **33.9** | **34.6** | **12.9** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.9)** |
| **c. { P7Q13C/fn_advice}** Ask each other advice about personal things such as child rearing or job openings | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | **Total Valid** | **Missing Data** |
| **Mean 2.18** | **n** | **445** | **415** | **435** | **135** | **43** | **7** | **[1430]** | **(50)** |
| **Std Dev 0.98** | **%** | **31.1** | **29.0** | **30.4** | **9.4** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.4)** |

# SECTON 4: POLICING

The following questions ask about your views of policing and police in your community. You don't need to have actually had contact with the police to answer these questions as we are interested in your general views about police in your community. Recall that by community, we mean your local suburb.

Q14. **{P7Q14}** Based on your experiences or perceptions can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

| | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P7Q14A/pj_decision}** Police try to be fair when making decisions | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.73** | **n** | **15** | **90** | **329** | **872** | **162** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev 0.76** | **%** | **1.0** | **6.1** | **22.4** | **59.4** | **11.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |
| b. **{ P7Q14B/pj_fair}** Police treat people fairly | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.68** | **n** | **16** | **121** | **344** | **830** | **159** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev 0.82** | **%** | **1.1** | **8.2** | **23.4** | **56.5** | **10.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |
| c. **{ P7Q14C/pj_dignity}** Police treat people with dignity and respect | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.81** | **n** | **8** | **99** | **267** | **885** | **210** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev 0.78** | **%** | **0.5** | **6.7** | **18.2** | **60.2** | **14.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |
| d. **{ P7Q14D/pj_polite}** Police are always polite when dealing with people | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.69** | **n** | **19** | **134** | **296** | **845** | **171** | **15** | **[1465]** | **(15)** |
| **Std Dev 0.84** | **%** | **1.3** | **9.1** | **20.2** | **57.7** | **11.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.0)** |
| e. **{ P7Q14E/pj_listen}** Police listen to people before making decisions | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.67** | **n** | **25** | **102** | **379** | **797** | **166** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev 0.83** | **%** | **1.7** | **6.9** | **25.8** | **54.3** | **11.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |
| f. **{ P7Q14F/pj_bias}** Police make decisions based upon facts, not their personal biases or opinions | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.66** | **n** | **18** | **105** | **431** | **717** | **192** | **17** | **[1463]** | **(17)** |
| **Std Dev 0.84** | **%** | **1.2** | **7.2** | **29.5** | **49.0** | **13.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.1)** |
| g. **{ P7Q14G/pj_rights}** Police respect people's rights when decisions are made | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.72** | **n** | **17** | **78** | **386** | **813** | **175** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev 0.79** | **%** | **1.2** | **5.3** | **26.3** | **55.3** | **11.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |
| h. **{ P7Q14H/dj_race}** Police sometimes give people from specific racial/ethnic backgrounds less help than they give others | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.89** | **n** | **110** | **441** | **500** | **300** | **103** | **26** | **[1454]** | **(26)** |
| **Std Dev 1.04** | **%** | **7.6** | **30.3** | **34.4** | **20.6** | **7.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.8)** |
| i. **{ P8Q14I/dj_rich}** Police provide a better service to the rich than the average citizen | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.64** | **n** | **175** | **512** | **488** | **190** | **78** | **37** | **[1443]** | **(37)** |
| **Std Dev 1.03** | **%** | **12.1** | **35.5** | **33.8** | **13.2** | **5.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.5)** |

Q15. **{P8Q15}** Based on your experiences or perceptions can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

| | | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{P8Q15A/mpc_obey}** I obey the police with good will | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.24** | **n** | **1** | **21** | **62** | **933** | **459** | **4** | **[1476]** | **(4)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.60** | **%** | **0.1** | **1.4** | **4.2** | **63.2** | **31.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| b. **{ P8Q15B/mpc_right}** Obeying the police is the right thing to do | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.21** | **n** | **8** | **14** | **95** | **903** | **455** | **5** | **[1475]** | **(5)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.65** | **%** | **0.5** | **0.9** | **6.4** | **61.2** | **30.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| c. **{ P8Q15C/mpc_help}** I feel a strong commitment to help police | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.14** | **n** | **11** | **25** | **123** | **906** | **406** | **9** | **[1471]** | **(9)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.69** | **%** | **0.7** | **1.7** | **8.4** | **61.6** | **27.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |
| d. **{ P8Q15D/mpc_responsibility}** Following police decisions is a responsibility that should be willingly accepted by all Australians | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.17** | **n** | **7** | **39** | **122** | **839** | **464** | **9** | **[1471]** | **(9)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.72** | **%** | **0.5** | **2.7** | **8.3** | **57.0** | **31.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |
| e. **{ P8Q15E/mpc_fair}** No matter how fair or unfair the police are, the best option is to always cooperate with them | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.80** | **n** | **26** | **164** | **200** | **779** | **304** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.95** | **%** | **1.8** | **11.1** | **13.6** | **52.9** | **20.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| f. **{ P8Q15F/mpc_coop}** If you cooperate with police they are likely to be cooperative with you | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.97** | **n** | **12** | **50** | **201** | **918** | **292** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.74** | **%** | **0.8** | **3.4** | **13.6** | **62.3** | **19.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| g. **{ P8Q15G/mpc_admit}** Even if the police find out you are doing something wrong, they will respect you as long as you admit your mistake | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.52** | **n** | **31** | **145** | **502** | **618** | **174** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.90** | **%** | **2.1** | **9.9** | **34.1** | **42.0** | **11.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

h. **{ P9Q15H/mpcap_encourage}** The police are encouraging to those that have difficulty meeting their obligations under the law through no fault of their own

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **3.24** | **n** | **29** | **224** | **635** | **468** | **80** | **44** | **[1436]** | **(44)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.85** | **%** | **2.0** | **15.6** | **44.2** | **32.6** | **5.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.0)** |

i. **{ P9Q15I/mpr_stand}** As a society we need more people willing to take a stand against police

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **2.51** | **n** | **227** | **563** | **398** | **203** | **53** | **36** | **[1444]** | **(36)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.03** | **%** | **15.7** | **39.0** | **27.6** | **14.1** | **3.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.4)** |

j. **{ P9Q15J/mpr_push}** It is important not to let the police push you around

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **3.70** | **n** | **34** | **87** | **354** | **756** | **200** | **49** | **[1431]** | **(49)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.87** | **%** | **2.4** | **6.1** | **24.7** | **52.8** | **14.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.3)** |

k. **{ P9Q15K/mpr_tough}** If police get tough with me, I will not cooperate with them

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **3.03** | **n** | **82** | **389** | **480** | **395** | **99** | **35** | **[1445]** | **(35)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.02** | **%** | **5.7** | **26.9** | **33.2** | **26.3** | **6.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.4)** |

l. **{ P9Q15L/mpr_detect}** Police are more interested in catching you doing the wrong thing than helping you do the right thing

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **3.15** | **n** | **73** | **320** | **494** | **423** | **131** | **39** | **[1441]** | **(39)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.03** | **%** | **5.1** | **22.2** | **34.3** | **29.4** | **9.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.6)** |

m. **{ P9Q15M/mpr_coop}** If you don't cooperate with the police, they will get tough with you

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **3.50** | **n** | **54** | **183** | **372** | **678** | **174** | **19** | **[1461]** | **(19)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.98** | **%** | **3.7** | **12.5** | **25.5** | **46.4** | **11.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.3)** |

n. **{ P9Q15N/mpr_bias}** Once police think you are a trouble maker, they will never change their mind

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **3.37** | **n** | **29** | **244** | **521** | **475** | **183** | **28** | **[1452]** | **(28)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.97** | **%** | **2.0** | **16.8** | **35.9** | **32.7** | **12.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.9)** |

o. **{ P9Q15O/mpd_expect}** I don't really know what police expect of me and I'm not about to ask

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **2.98** | **n** | **53** | **442** | **521** | **350** | **81** | **33** | **[1447]** | **(33)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.96** | **%** | **3.7** | **30.5** | **36.0** | **24.2** | **5.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.2)** |

p. **{ P9Q15P/mpd_care}** I do not care if I am not doing the right thing by police

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **2.29** | **n** | **271** | **681** | **349** | **119** | **37** | **23** | **[1457]** | **(23)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.95** | **%** | **18.6** | **46.7** | **24.0** | **8.2** | **2.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.6)** |

q. **{ P9Q15Q/mpd_obey}** I don't think there is much the police can do to me to make me obey the law if I don't want to

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean** | **2.42** | **n** | **225** | **633** | **387** | **157** | **45** | **33** | **[1447]** | **(33)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.98** | **%** | **15.5** | **43.7** | **26.7** | **10.9** | **3.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.2)** |

Q16. **{P10Q16}** Based on your experiences or perceptions can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

| | | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P10Q16A/ll_obey}** You should always obey the law even if it goes against what you think is right | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.84** | **n** | **30** | **126** | **231** | **747** | **339** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.94** | **%** | **2.0** | **8.6** | **15.7** | **50.7** | **23.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| b. **{ P10Q15B/ll_moral}** I feel a moral obligation to obey the law | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.14** | **n** | **13** | **49** | **77** | **913** | **421** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.73** | **%** | **0.9** | **3.3** | **5.2** | **62.0** | **28.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| c. **{ P10Q15C/ll_disagree}** People should do what our laws tell them to do even if they disagree with them | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.90** | **n** | **10** | **98** | **237** | **802** | **323** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.84** | **%** | **0.7** | **6.7** | **16.1** | **54.6** | **22.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |
| d. **{ P10Q15D/ll_disobey}** Disobeying the law is sometimes justified | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.11** | **n** | **110** | **331** | **425** | **465** | **121** | **28** | **[1452]** | **(28)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.08** | **%** | **7.6** | **22.8** | **29.3** | **32.0** | **8.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.9)** |
| e. **{ P10Q15E/ll_agree}** My own feelings about what is right and wrong generally agree with what the law says | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.78** | **n** | **16** | **74** | **358** | **766** | **235** | **31** | **[1449]** | **(31)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.82** | **%** | **1.1** | **5.1** | **24.7** | **52.9** | **16.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.1)** |
| f. **{ P10Q16F/ll_values}** The law is usually consistent with the values of the people in my community about what is right and wrong | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.66** | **n** | **22** | **101** | **421** | **716** | **191** | **29** | **[1451]** | **(29)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.85** | **%** | **1.5** | **7.0** | **29.0** | **49.3** | **13.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.0)** |

Q17. **{P10Q17}** *(No intro continue from previous question)*

| | | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. { P10Q17A/pl_respect}** Respect for the police is an important value for people to have | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.18** | **n** | **4** | **10** | **96** | **978** | **277** | **4** | **[1476]** | **(4)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.59** | **%** | **0.3** | **0.7** | **6.5** | **66.3** | **26.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| b. **{ P10Q17B/pl_moral}** I feel a moral obligation to obey the police | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **4.06** | **n** | **6** | **55** | **126** | **938** | **347** | **8** | **[1472]** | **(8)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.71** | **%** | **0.4** | **3.7** | **8.6** | **63.7** | **23.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |

Q18. **{P11Q18}** *(No intro continue from previous question)*

| | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P11Q18A/pl_good}** Overall, I think that police are doing a good job in my community | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.86** | **n** | **18** | **72** | **251** | **895** | **240** | **4** | **[1476]** | **(4)** |
| **Std Dev 0.79** | **%** | **1.2** | **4.9** | **17.0** | **60.6** | **16.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| b. **{ P11Q18B/pl_trust}** I trust the police in my community | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.89** | **n** | **12** | **64** | **222** | **946** | **229** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev 0.74** | **%** | **0.8** | **4.3** | **15.1** | **64.2** | **15.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| c. **{ P11Q18C/pl_conf}** I have confidence in the police in my community | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.83** | **n** | **16** | **86** | **246** | **899** | **221** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev 0.79** | **%** | **1.1** | **5.9** | **16.8** | **61.2** | **15.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |
| d. **{ P11Q18D/pce_access}** Police are accessible to the people in this community | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.89** | **n** | **15** | **83** | **215** | **894** | **266** | **7** | **[1473]** | **(7)** |
| **Std Dev 0.80** | **%** | **1.0** | **5.6** | **14.6** | **60.7** | **18.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |
| e. **{ P11Q18E/police_suspicious_racial}** The police are especially suspicious of people from my ethnic/racial group | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.81** | **n** | **157** | **477** | **394** | **309** | **106** | **37** | **[1443]** | **(37)** |
| **Std Dev 1.11** | **%** | **10.9** | **33.1** | **27.3** | **21.4** | **7.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.5)** |
| f. **{ P11Q18F/police_force_racial}** The police use too much force when dealing with people from my ethnic/racial group | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.57** | **n** | **201** | **527** | **439** | **202** | **64** | **38** | **[1442]** | **(38)** |
| **Std Dev 1.04** | **%** | **14.6** | **36.5** | **30.4** | **14.0** | **4.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.8)** |
| g. **{ P11Q18G/police_threat_racial}** The police regularly threaten people from my ethnic/racial group with physical harm | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.35** | **n** | **266** | **578** | **422** | **124** | **33** | **57** | **[1423]** | **(57)** |
| **Std Dev 0.96** | **%** | **18.7** | **40.6** | **29.7** | **8.7** | **2.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.9)** |

Q19. **{P11Q19}** Can you indicate whether the police in your community are doing a very good, good, average, poor, or very poor job at doing the following. Recall that by community, we mean your local suburb:

| | | Very Poor | Poor | Average | Good | Very Good | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{P11Q19A/pe_prob}** Dealing with problems that concern you | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.48** | **n** | **27** | **113** | **585** | **602** | **130** | **23** | **[1457]** | **(23)** |
| **Std Dev 0.83** | **%** | **1.9** | **7.8** | **40.2** | **41.3** | **8.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.6)** |
| b. **{ P11Q19B/pe_prevent}** Preventing crime | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.66** | **n** | **21** | **110** | **411** | **729** | **196** | **13** | **[1467]** | **(13)** |
| **Std Dev 0.85** | **%** | **1.4** | **7.5** | **28.0** | **49.7** | **13.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.9)** |
| c. **{ P11Q19C/pe_order}** Keeping order | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.80** | **n** | **12** | **42** | **379** | **829** | **205** | **13** | **[1157]** | **(13)** |
| **Std Dev 0.74** | **%** | **0.8** | **2.9** | **25.8** | **56.5** | **14.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.9)** |
| d. **{ P11Q19D/pe_solve}** Solving crime | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.54** | **n** | **41** | **132** | **473** | **624** | **185** | **25** | **[1455]** | **(25)** |
| **Std Dev 0.92** | **%** | **2.8** | **9.1** | **32.5** | **42.9** | **12.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.7)** |

Q20. **{P12Q20}** If the situation arose, can you indicate whether you would be very likely, likely, neither likely nor unlikely, unlikely or very unlikely to do the following:

| | | Very Unlikely | Unlikely | Neither likely or unlikely | Likely | Very Likely | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. {P12Q20A/pc_call}** …call the police to report a crime? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 4.25** | **n** | **20** | **27** | **72** | **799** | **558** | **4** | **[1476]** | **(4)** |
| **Std Dev 0.75** | **%** | **1.4** | **1.8** | **4.9** | **54.1** | **37.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| b. **{P12Q20B/pc_info}** …help police find someone suspected of committing a crime by providing them with information? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 4.12** | **n** | **20** | **56** | **108** | **836** | **456** | **4** | **[1476]** | **(4)** |
| **Std Dev 0.80** | **%** | **1.4** | **3.8** | **7.3** | **56.6** | **30.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| c. **{ P12Q20C/pc_report}** …report dangerous or suspicious activities to police? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 4.19** | **n** | **19** | **56** | **85** | **781** | **534** | **5** | **[1475]** | **(5)** |
| **Std Dev 0.81** | **%** | **1.3** | **3.8** | **5.8** | **52.9** | **36.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.3)** |
| d. **{ P12Q20D/pc_assist}** …willingly assist police if asked? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 4.28** | **n** | **7** | **22** | **59** | **847** | **531** | **14** | **[1466]** | **(14)** |
| **Std Dev 0.65** | **%** | **0.5** | **1.5** | **4.0** | **57.8** | **36.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.9)** |
| e. **{ P12Q20E/pcterror_educate}** How likely would you be to work with police to educate people in your community about the dangers of terrorism and terrorists? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.73** | **n** | **83** | **161** | **200** | **632** | **378** | **26** | **[1454]** | **(26)** |
| **Std Dev 1.13** | **%** | **5.7** | **11.1** | **13.8** | **43.5** | **26.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.8)** |
| f. **{ P12Q20F/pcterror_coop}** How likely would you be to encourage members of your community to generally cooperate with police efforts to fight terrorism? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.82** | **n** | **71** | **141** | **178** | **669** | **412** | **9** | **[1471]** | **(9)** |
| **Std Dev 1.09** | **%** | **4.8** | **9.6** | **12.1** | **45.5** | **28.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |
| g. **{ P12Q20G/pcterror_report}** How likely would you be to go to police if you saw terrorist activity going on in your community? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 4.28** | **n** | **15** | **45** | **95** | **637** | **643** | **9** | **[1471]** | **(9)** |
| **Std Dev 0.80** | **%** | **1.0** | **3.1** | **6.5** | **45.8** | **43.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |

Q21. **{P13Q21)** Drawing on what you have seen or heard in your community can you indicate how often the following occurs. Recall that by community, we mean your local suburb. Often, sometimes, rarely, or never:

| | | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Don't Know | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. { P13Q21A/ps_patrol}** How often do you see the police patrol your community on foot or on a bicycle or by car? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.93** | **n** | **366** | **691** | **319** | **78** | **24** | **2** | **[1454]** | **(26)** |
| **Std Dev 0.82** | **%** | **25.2** | **47.5** | **21.9** | **5.4** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.8)** |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **b. { P13Q21B/ps_arrest}** How often do you see the police arrest people or issue infringement notices (i.e. tickets) to people in your community? | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.52** | **n** | **236** | **480** | **499** | **210** | **50** | **5** | **[1425]** | **(55)** |
| **Std Dev 0.94** | **%** | **16.6** | **33.7** | **35.0** | **14.7** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.7)** |

.

Q22. **{P13Q22}** I would now like to ask you some questions about your personal experiences with police:

| | | Never | Once | Twice | Three times or more | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P13Q22/cp_freq}** In the last 12 months, how many times have you had personal contact with police (excluding any social or work contact) | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 1.43** | **n** | **1045** | **269** | **83** | **67** | **16** | **[1464]** | **(16)** |
| **Std Dev 0.80** | **%** | **71.4** | **18.4** | **5.7** | **4.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.1)** |

If Q22 = 2, 3 or 4, go to Q23;
Otherwise go to Q26.

Q23. **{P13Q23/cp_who}**

| | | You | Police | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P13Q23/cp_who}** If you did have contact with police in the past 12 months, who made the most recent personal contact you have had with police | | 1 | 2 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| | **n** | **228** | **170** | **21** | **[398]** | **(21)** |
| | **%** | **57.3** | **42.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.4)** |

Q24.

| | | Yes | No | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P14Q24/cp_where}** Did this contact occur in your local suburb? | | 1 | 2 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| | **n** | **271** | **133** | **15** | **[404]** | **(15)** |
| | **%** | **67.1** | **32.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.0)** |

Q25. **{P14Q25/police_contact_treatment}** Overall, thinking about your most recent contact with police, did police treat you in the manner you expected they would, or did you receive better or worse treatment than you expected?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Much worse than expected | 1 | **25** | **6.1** |
| Worse than expected | 2 | **63** | **15.4** |
| As expected | 3 | **230** | **56.2** |
| Better than expected | 4 | **69** | **16.9** |
| Much better than expected | 5 | **22** | **5.4** |
| Refused | 99 | **13** | **-** |
| Skipped | 00 | **1058** | **-** |
| | **Total Valid** | **[409]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(13)** | **(0.9)** |

## SECTON 5: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Q26. **{P14Q26}** I would now like to ask you some questions about your local government. Based on your experiences or perceptions can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

| | | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P14Q26A/plg_prob}** My local councillor is concerned about problems that affect my community | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.49** | **n** | **49** | **121** | **470** | **693** | **121** | **26** | **[1454]** | **(26)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.89** | **%** | **3.4** | **8.3** | **32.3** | **47.7** | **8.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.8)** |
| b. **{ P14Q26B/plg_care}** My local MP cares about my community | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.50** | **n** | **49** | **109** | **486** | **693** | **120** | **23** | **[1457]** | **(23)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.88** | **%** | **3.4** | **7.5** | **33.4** | **47.6** | **8.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.6)** |
| c. **{ P14Q26C/plg_conf}** I have confidence in my local government | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean** | **3.53** | **n** | **57** | **137** | **414** | **687** | **166** | **19** | **[1461]** | **(19)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.95** | **%** | **3.9** | **9.4** | **28.3** | **47.0** | **11.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.3)** |

## SECTON 6: COMMUNITY DIVERSITY

Now I am going to ask you some questions about community diversity.

Q27. **{P14Q27/people_ethnic}** Can you tell me the percentage of people in your community from a non Anglo-Saxon background?_____

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mean** | **41.50%** |
| **Std Dev** | **40.91%** |
| **N** | **835** |

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Answer provided | 1 | **835** | **57.9** |
| Don't know | 9998 | **607** | **42.1** |
| Refused | 9999 | **36** | **-** |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1442]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(38)** | **(2.6)** |

Q28. **{P15Q28 }** Based on your experiences or perceptions can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

| | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P15Q28A/atd_prefer }** People in this community would prefer it if residents in this area were mostly Anglo-Saxon..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.63** | **n** | **92** | **579** | **574** | **164** | **31** | **40** | **[1440]** | **(40)** |
| **Std Dev 0.85** | **%** | **6.4** | **40.2** | **39.9** | **11.4** | **2.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.7)** |
| b. **{ P15Q28B/atd_neigh}** People in this community do not likely having members of other ethnic groups as next door neighbours..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.48** | **n** | **124** | **702** | **450** | **146** | **28** | **30** | **[1450]** | **(30)** |
| **Std Dev 0.86** | **%** | **8.6** | **48.4** | **31.0** | **10.1** | **1.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.0)** |
| c. **{ P15Q28C/atd_levels}** People in this community are comfortable with the current levels of ethnic diversity here..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.60** | **n** | **20** | **122** | **394** | **801** | **118** | **25** | **[1455]** | **(25)** |
| **Std Dev 0.81** | **%** | **1.4** | **8.4** | **27.1** | **55.1** | **8.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.7)** |
| d. **{ P15Q28D/atd_exclude }** Some people in this community have been excluded from social events because of their skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.28** | **n** | **288** | **635** | **355** | **108** | **39** | **55** | **[1425]** | **(55)** |
| **Std Dev 0.96** | **%** | **20.2** | **44.6** | **24.9** | **7.6** | **2.7** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.7)** |

Q29. **{P15Q29}** Now I am going to ask you some questions about how you see yourself in your community. Can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

| | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P15Q29A/subid_main}** Within Australia, I see myself firstly and mainly as a member of my racial/ethnic group ..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.56** | **n** | **60** | **218** | **282** | **644** | **258** | **18** | **[1462]** | **(18)** |
| **Std Dev 1.07** | **%** | **4.1** | **14.9** | **19.3** | **44.0** | **17.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.2)** |
| b. **{ P15Q29B/subid_id_others}** It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of my racial/ethnic group ..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 3.48** | **n** | **58** | **266** | **280** | **635** | **221** | **20** | **[1460]** | **(20)** |
| **Std Dev 1.08** | **%** | **4.0** | **18.2** | **19.2** | **43.5** | **15.1** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.4)** |

| | | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c. **{ P16Q29C/subid_id_proud}** I am proud to be a member of my racial/ethnic group ..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **3.99** | **n** | **24** | **97** | **157** | **777** | **408** | **17** | **[1463]** | **(17)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.89** | **%** | **1.6** | **6.6** | **10.7** | **53.1** | **27.9** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.1)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d. **{ P16Q29D/supid_main}** I see myself first and mainly as a member of the Australian community..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **3.95** | **n** | **15** | **114** | **203** | **740** | **396** | **12** | **[1468]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.90** | **%** | **1.0** | **7.8** | **13.8** | **50.4** | **27.0** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.8)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| e. **{ P16Q29E/supid_id_others}** It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of the Australian community..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **3.98** | **n** | **13** | **84** | **227** | **738** | **408** | **10** | **[1470]** | **(10)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.86** | **%** | **0.9** | **5.7** | **15.4** | **50.2** | **27.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| f. **{ P16Q29F/super_id_proud}** I am proud to be Australian ..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **4.28** | **n** | **8** | **22** | **130** | **703** | **611** | **6** | **[1474]** | **(6)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.73** | **%** | **0.5** | **1.5** | **8.8** | **47.7** | **41.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.4)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| g. **{ P16Q29G/super_id_aus}** What Australia stands for is important to me..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **4.20** | **n** | **8** | **24** | **125** | **819** | **490** | **14** | **[1466]** | **(14)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.70** | **%** | **0.5** | **1.6** | **8.5** | **55.9** | **33.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.9)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h. **{ P16Q29H/sepid_cult}** People from my ethnic/racial group should try to keep a separate cultural identity..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **3.42** | **n** | **91** | **217** | **368** | **560** | **225** | **19** | **[1461]** | **(19)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.11** | **%** | **6.2** | **14.9** | **25.2** | **38.3** | **15.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.3)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. **{ P16Q29I/separatist_id_distinct}** People from my ethnic/racial group should try to remain distinct from the larger Australian society..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **2.84** | **n** | **214** | **328** | **488** | **331** | **95** | **24** | **[1456]** | **(24)** |
| **Std Dev** | **1.13** | **%** | **14.7** | **22.5** | **33.5** | **22.7** | **6.5** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.6)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| j. **{ P16Q29J/ separatist_id_retain}** It is important to me to retain my cultural identity..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **4.03** | **n** | **21** | **58** | **169** | **835** | **386** | **11** | **[1469]** | **(11)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.81** | **%** | **1.4** | **3.9** | **11.5** | **56.8** | **26.3** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.7)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| k. **{ P16Q29K/id_respect}** The majority of Australians respect how my ethnic/racial group lives their lives..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **3.73** | **n** | **33** | **84** | **346** | **787** | **217** | **13** | **[1467]** | **(13)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.86** | **%** | **2.2** | **5.7** | **23.6** | **53.6** | **14.8** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.9)** |

## SECTON 7: COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Q30. **{P17Q30}** Now I am going to ask you some questions about how problems are solved in your residential community. And by community we mean your local suburb. Based on your experiences or perceptions can you indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

| | | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. **{ P17Q30A/vrc_culture}** Some people in this community believe their culture justifies the use of violence to fix problems..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.38** | **n** | **315** | **604** | **253** | **232** | **49** | **27** | **[1453]** | **(27)** |
| **Std Dev 1.09** | **%** | **21.7** | **41.6** | **17.4** | **16.0** | **3.4** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.8)** |
| b. **{ P17Q30B/vrc_disad}** Some people in this community believe the only way many disadvantaged people can change their conditions is to use violence ..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.24** | **n** | **348** | **648** | **262** | **169** | **32** | **12** | **[1459]** | **(12)** |
| **Std Dev 1.01** | **%** | **23.9** | **44.4** | **18.0** | **11.6** | **2.2** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(1.4)** |
| c. **{ P17Q30C/vrc_context}** Some people in this community believe the use of violence is justified depending on the context in which it is used..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 2.39** | **n** | **307** | **594** | **264** | **245** | **38** | **32** | **[1448]** | **(32)** |
| **Std Dev 1.08** | **%** | **21.2** | **41.0** | **18.2** | **16.9** | **2.6** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(2.2)** |

I am now going to read a list of things that are problems in some communities. Please tell me how much of a concern the following problems are in your community. Are they no problem, some problem or a big problem?

| | | No problem | Some Problem | Big Problem | Don't Know | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q31. **{ P17Q31/comprob_drug}** Drugs ..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 1.94** | **n** | **510** | **399** | **425** | **131** | **15** | **[1334]** | **(146)** |
| **Std Dev 0.84** | **%** | **38.2** | **29.9** | **31.9** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(9.9)** |

If Q31 = 3, go to Q32;
Otherwise go to Q34.

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q32. **{ P17Q32/drug_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| | **n** | **80** | **337** | **7** | **1** | **[417]** | **(8)** |
| | **%** | **19.2** | **80.8** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.6)** |

If Q32 = 1, go to Q33;
Otherwise go to Q34.

Q33. **{P18Q33/drug_action}** Did you?.....

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | 25 | 33.8 |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | 5 | 6.8 |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | 6 | 8.1 |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | 33 | 44.6 |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | 2 | 2.7 |
| Other ..... | 7 | 3 | 4.1 |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | 6 | - |
| **Mean 3.54** | **Total Valid** | **[74]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Std Dev 1.97** | **Missing Data** | **(6)** | **(0.4)** |

| Q34. **{ P18Q34/comprob_drink}** Public drinking ..... | | No problem 1 | Some Problem 2 | Big Problem 3 | Don't Know 98 | Refused 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 1.81** | **n** | **549** | **541** | **286** | **80** | **24** | **[1376]** | **(104)** |
| **Std Dev 0.76** | **%** | **39.9** | **39.3** | **20.8** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(7.0)** |

If Q34 = 3, go to Q35;
Otherwise go to Q37.

| Q35. **{ P18Q35/drink_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | Yes 1 | No 2 | Don't Know 98 | Refused 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **n** | **50** | **230** | **4** | **2** | **[280]** | **(6)** |
| | **%** | **17.9** | **82.1** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.4)** |

If Q35 = 1, go to Q36;
Otherwise go to Q37.

Q36. **{ P18Q36/drink_action}** Did you?.....

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | 12 | 26.1 |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | 4 | 8.7 |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | 7 | 15.2 |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | 15 | 32.6 |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | 5 | 10.9 |
| Other ..... | 7 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | 4 | - |
| **Mean 3.65** | **Total Valid** | **[46]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Std Dev 1.88** | **Missing Data** | **(4)** | **(8.0)** |

| Q37. **{ P18Q37/comprob_loit}** People loitering or hanging out..... | | No problem 1 | Some Problem 2 | Big Problem 3 | Don't Know 98 | Refused 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mean 1.66** | **n** | **642** | **555** | **172** | **96** | **15** | **[1369]** | **(111)** |
| **Std Dev 0.69** | **%** | **46.9** | **40.5** | **12.6** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(7.5)** |

If Q37 = 3, go to Q38;
Otherwise go to Q40.

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q38. **{ P19Q38/loit_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **30** | **136** | **4** | **2** | **[166]** | **(6)** |
| | **%** | **18.1** | **89.1** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.4)** |

If Q38 = 1, go to Q39;
Otherwise go to Q40.

Q39. **{ P19Q39/loit_action}** Did you?.....

| | | **n** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | **18** | **60.0** |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | **2** | **6.7** |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | **2** | **6.7** |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | **3** | **10.0** |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | **4** | **13.3** |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | **1** | **3.3** |
| Other ..... | 7 | **0** | **0.0** |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | **0** | **-** |
| **Mean 2.20** | **Total Valid** | **[30]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Std Dev 1.69** | **Missing Data** | **(0)** | **(0.0)** |

| | | No problem | Some Problem | Big Problem | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q40. **{ P19Q40/comprob_ethnic}** People being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 1.60** | **n** | **736** | **306** | **229** | **191** | **18** | **[209]** | **(209)** |
| **Std Dev 0.77** | **%** | **57.9** | **24.1** | **18.0** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(14.1)** |

If Q40 = 3, go to Q41;
Otherwise go to Q43.

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q41. **{ P19Q41/ethnic_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **52** | **174** | **2** | **1** | **[226]** | **(3)** |
| | **%** | **23.0** | **77.0** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.2)** |

If Q41 = 1, go to Q42;
Otherwise go to Q43.

Q42. **{ P20Q42/ethnic_action}** Did you?.....

| | | **n** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | **11** | **21.2** |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | **7** | **13.5** |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | **3** | **5.8** |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | **20** | **38.5** |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | **6** | **11.5** |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | **4** | **7.7** |
| Other ..... | 7 | **1** | **1.9** |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | **0** | **-** |
| **Mean 3.37** | **Total Valid** | **[52]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Std Dev 1.66** | **Missing Data** | **(0)** | **(0.0)** |

| | | | No problem | Some Problem | Big Problem | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q43. **{ P20Q43/comprob_graffiti}** Vandalism and/or graffiti ..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **1.76** | **n** | **621** | **480** | **285** | **76** | **18** | **[1386]** | **(94)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.77** | **%** | **44.8** | **34.6** | **20.6** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(6.4)** |

If Q43 = 3, go to Q44;
Otherwise go to Q46.

| | | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q44. **{ P20Q44/graffiti_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **1.79** | **n** | **59** | **221** | **1** | **4** | **[280]** | **(5)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.41** | **%** | **21.1** | **78.9** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.4)** |

If Q44 = 1, go to Q45;
Otherwise go to Q46.

Q45. **{ P20Q45/graffiti_action}** Did you?.....

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | **17** | **28.8** |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | **17** | **28.8** |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | **0** | **0** |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | **7** | **11.9** |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | **13** | **22.0** |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | **2** | **3.4** |
| Other ..... | 7 | **3** | **5.1** |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | **0** | **-** |
| **Total Valid** | | **[59]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(0)** | **(0.0)** |

**Mean** **3.29**
**Std Dev** **1.80**

| | | | No problem | Some Problem | Big Problem | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q46. **{ P20Q46/comprob_traffic}** Traffic problems like speeding or hooning..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean** | **1.92** | **n** | **449** | **649** | **330** | **38** | **14** | **[1428]** | **(52)** |
| **Std Dev** | **0.73** | **%** | **31.4** | **45.4** | **23.1** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(3.5)** |

If Q46 = 3, go to Q47;
Otherwise go to Q49.

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q47. **{ P21Q47/traffic_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| | **n** | **85** | **241** | **2** | **2** | **[326]** | **(4)** |
| | **%** | **26.1** | **73.9** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.2)** |

If Q47 = 1, go to Q48;
Otherwise go to Q49.

Q48. **{P21Q48/traffic_action)}** Did you?.....

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | **25** | **30.5** |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | **0** | **0** |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | **12** | **14.6** |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | **8** | **9.8** |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | **23** | **28.0** |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | **10** | **12.2** |
| Other ..... | 7 | **4** | **4.9** |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | **3** | **-** |
| **Mean 3.61** | **Total Valid** | **[82]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Std Dev 2.00** | **Missing Data** | **(3)** | **(3.5)** |

| | | No problem | Some Problem | Big Problem | Don't Know | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q49. **{ P21Q49/comprob_youth}** Young people getting into trouble..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| **Mean 1.81** | **n** | **553** | **488** | **295** | **127** | **17** | **[1336]** | **(144)** |
| **Std Dev 0.77** | **%** | **41.4** | **36.5** | **22.1** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(9.7)** |

If Q49 = 3, go to Q50;
Otherwise go to Q52.

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q50. **{ P21Q50/youth_resolve}** In the last 12 months, have you done anything to resolve this problem? ..... | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | Total Valid | Missing Data |
| | **n** | **42** | **246** | **3** | **4** | **[288]** | **(7)** |
| | **%** | **14.6** | **85.4** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(0.5)** |

If Q50 = 1, go to Q51;
Otherwise go to Q52.

Q51. **{ P21Q51/youth_action}** Did you?.....

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call Police..... | 1 | **14** | **34.1** |
| Contact government agency. ..... | 2 | **2** | **4.9** |
| Contact local council..... | 3 | **3** | **7.3** |
| Contact community group ..... | 4 | **10** | **24.4** |
| Discuss with neighbours..... | 5 | **8** | **19.5** |
| Intervene directly ..... | 6 | **2** | **4.9** |
| Other ..... | 7 | **2** | **4.9** |
| Refused ..... | 9999 | **1** | **-** |
| **Mean 3.24** | **Total Valid** | **[41]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Std Dev 1.92** | **Missing Data** | **(1)** | **(2.4)** |

## SECTON 8: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Q52. **{P22Q52}** Now I would like to ask you some questions about local services that might be available in your community. Please indicate if any of the following programs or services exists in your community. And by community we mean your local suburb:

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. { P22Q52A/cs_news}** Community newsletter or bulletin | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **1113** | **231** | **131** | **5** | **[1344]** | **(136)** |
| | **%** | **82.8** | **17.2** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(9.2)** |
| b. **{ P22Q52B/cs_prevent}** Crime prevention program | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **614** | **446** | **416** | **4** | **[1060]** | **(420)** |
| | **%** | **57.9** | **42.1** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(28.4)** |
| c. **{ P22Q52C/cs_nhw}** Neighbourhood watch | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **795** | **382** | **294** | **9** | **[1177]** | **(303)** |
| | **%** | **67.5** | **32.5** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(20.5)** |
| d. **{ P22Q52D/cs_religion}** Religious organisations | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **748** | **438** | **287** | **7** | **[1186]** | **(294)** |
| | **%** | **63.1** | **36.9** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(19.9)** |
| e. **{ P22Q52E/cs_ethnic}** Ethnic or nationality clubs | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **555** | **544** | **373** | **8** | **[1099]** | **(381)** |
| | **%** | **50.5** | **49.5** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(25.7)** |
| f. **{ P22Q52F/cs_civic}** Business or civic groups | | 1 | 2 | 98 | 99 | | |
| | **n** | **629** | **465** | **374** | **12** | **[1094]** | **(386)** |
| | **%** | **57.5** | **42.5** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(26.1)** |

## SECTON 9: VICTIMISATION

The next section asks about victimisation that may have happened in your community, to yourself or to members of your household. If any of these questions cause you any distress, we can provide you with contact details for counsellors who can assist you.

Q53. **{P22Q53}** Please indicate whether the following events have happened often, sometimes, rarely or never in this community during the past 12 months.

| | | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Don't Know | Refused | Total Valid | Missing Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a. { P22Q53A/pv_weapon}** A fight in which a weapon was used | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 1.32** | **n** | **1012** | **153** | **104** | **16** | **187** | **8** | **[1285]** | **(195)** |
| **Std Dev 0.67** | **%** | **78.8** | **11.9** | **8.1** | **1.2** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(13.2)** |
| **b. { 22Q53B/pv_violent}** A violent argument between neighbours | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 1.49** | **n** | **871** | **291** | **133** | **31** | **146** | **8** | **[1326]** | **(154)** |
| **Std Dev 0.77** | **%** | **65.7** | **21.9** | **10.0** | **2.3** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(10.4)** |
| **c. { P22Q53C/pv_rape}** A sexual assault or rape | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 1.16** | **n** | **1080** | **103** | **38** | **4** | **245** | **10** | **[1225]** | **(255)** |
| **Std Dev 0.46** | **%** | **88.2** | **8.4** | **3.1** | **0.3** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(17.2)** |
| **d. { P22Q531D/pv_robbery}** A robbery or mugging | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 99 | | |
| **Mean 1.78** | **n** | **683** | **295** | **242** | **78** | **175** | **7** | **[1298]** | **(182)** |
| **Std Dev 0.95** | **%** | **52.6** | **22.7** | **18.6** | **6.0** | **-** | **-** | **[100.0]** | **(12.3)** |

Q54. **{P23Q54/v_violence}** While you have lived in this community, has anyone ever used violence, such as in a mugging, fight or sexual assault against you or any member of your household anywhere in your community?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 112 | 8.0 |
| No | 2 | 1288 | 92.0 |
| Don't know | 98 | 67 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 13 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1400]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(80)** | **(5.4)** |

If Q54 = 1, go to Q55;
Otherwise go to Q57.

Q55. **{P23Q55/v_violence_yr}** Was that in the past 12 months?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 69 | 65.1 |
| No | 2 | 37 | 34.9 |
| Don't know | 98 | 3 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 3 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[106]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(6)** | **(0.4)** |

Q56. **{P23Q56/v_violence_racial}** Do you feel that this incident occurred because of the skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion of anyone in the household?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 24 | 28.9 |
| No | 2 | 59 | 71.1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 24 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 5 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[83]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(29)** | **(1.9)** |

Q57. **{P23Q57/v_breaking}** While you have lived in this community, has your home ever been broken into?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 177 | 12.2 |
| No | 2 | 1273 | 87.8 |
| Don't know | 98 | 20 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 10 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1450]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(30)** | **(2.0)** |

If Q57 = 1, go to Q58;
Otherwise go to Q60.

Q58. **{P24Q58/v_breaking_yr}** Was that in the past 12 months?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 71 | 40.8 |
| No | 2 | 103 | 59.2 |
| Don't know | 98 | 2 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 1 | - |
| **Total Valid** | | **[174]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(3)** | **(0.2)** |

Q59. **{P24Q59/v_breaking_racial}** Do you feel that this incident occurred because of the skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion of anyone in the household?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 13 | 10.1 |
| No | 2 | 116 | 89.9 |
| Don't know | 98 | 47 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 1 | - |
| **Total Valid** | | **[129]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(48)** | **(3.3)** |

Q60. **{P24Q60/v_property}** While you have lived in this community, have you or another member of your household had property damaged, including damage to a vehicle parked in the street, to the outside of your home, or to other personal property?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 259 | 17.9 |
| No | 2 | 1184 | 82.1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 25 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 12 | - |
| **Total Valid** | | **[1443]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(37)** | **(2.5)** |

If Q60= 1, go to Q61;
Otherwise go to Q63.

Q61. **{P24Q61/v_property_yr}** Was that in the past 12 months?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 170 | 66.9 |
| No | 2 | 84 | 33.1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 4 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 1 | - |
| **Total Valid** | | **[254]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(5)** | **(0.4)** |

Q62. **{P24Q62/v_property_racial}** Do you feel that this incident occurred because of the skin colour, ethnicity, race or religion of anyone in the household?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | 32 | 16.0 |
| No | 2 | 168 | 84.0 |
| Don't know | 98 | 54 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 5 | - |
| **Total Valid** | | **[200]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(59)** | **(3.9)** |

## SECTON 10: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Now we need to ask you a few demographic questions.

Q63. **{P25Q63/country_birth}** In which country were you born?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 1 | 96 | 6.6 |
| Vietnam | 2 | 470 | 32.3 |
| India | 3 | 445 | 30.5 |
| Other (please specify) – **see Appendix Four** | 4 | 446 | 30.6 |
| Refused | 99 | 23 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1457]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(23)** | **(1.6)** |

If Q63 = 1, go to Q65;
Otherwise go to Q64.

Q64. **{P25Q64/yr_arrival}** When did you first arrive in Australia to live? _____

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year Provided – **see Appendix Five** | 1 | 1271 | 96.1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 51 | 3.9 |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1322]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(158)** | **(12.0)** |

Q65. **{P25Q65/lote_home}** Do you usually speak a language other than English at home?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindi | 1 | 366 | 24.9 |
| Arabic | 2 | 456 | 31.1 |
| Vietnamese | 3 | 492 | 33.5 |
| Yes (please specify) – **see Appendix Six** | 4 | 115 | 7.8 |
| No English only | 5 | 38 | 2.6 |
| Refused | 99 | 13 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1467]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(13)** | **(0.9)** |

Q66. **{P25Q66/ancestry}** What is your primary ethnic or cultural background? For example, is it Vietnamese, Indian, Kurdish etc.

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vietnamese | 1 | 500 | 34.8 |
| Indian | 2 | 481 | 33.5 |
| Other (please specify) – **see Appendix Seven** | 3 | 455 | 31.7 |
| Refused | 99 | 44 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1436]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(44)** | **(3.0)** |

Q67. **{P26Q67/marriage}** What is your marital status?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Never married | 1 | 322 | 22.1 |
| Married | 2 | 951 | 65.4 |
| Other 'live in' relationship (de facto) | 3 | 29 | 2.0 |
| Separated but not divorced | 4 | 29 | 2.0 |
| Divorced | 5 | 78 | 5.4 |
| Widowed | 6 | 45 | 3.1 |
| Refused | 99 | 26 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1454]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(26)** | **(1.8)** |

Q68. **{P26Q68/employ}** What is your employment status?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working full time | 1 | 753 | 52.5 |
| Working part time | 2 | 241 | 16.8 |
| On a sick or disability pension | 3 | 35 | 2.4 |
| On a sole parent's pension | 4 | 15 | 1.0 |
| On an aged pension | 5 | 50 | 3.5 |
| Retired – self supporting | 6 | 24 | 1.7 |
| Unemployed and seeking work | 7 | 70 | 4.9 |
| Home duties | 8 | 101 | 7.0 |
| Student | 9 | 131 | 9.1 |
| Other (please specify) – **see Appendix Eight** | 10 | 13 | 0.9 |
| Refused | 99 | 47 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1433]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(47)** | **(3.2)** |

Q69. **{P26Q69/children}** How many dependant children, under the age of 18 live at this address?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 714 | 51.1 |
| 1 | 1 | 259 | 18.5 |
| 2 | 2 | 276 | 19.7 |
| 3 | 3 | 100 | 6.8 |
| 4 | 4 | 41 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | .3 |
| 6 | 6 | 2 | .1 |
| 7 | 7 | 1 | .1 |
| 8 | 8 | 0 | .0 |
| 9 | 9 | 1 | .1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 25 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 57 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1423]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(82)** | **(5.5)** |

Q70. **{ P26Q70/education}** What is your highest level of educational achievement?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Post graduate qualifications | 1 | 269 | 18.7 |
| A university or college degree | 2 | 462 | 32.1 |
| A trade, technical certificate or diploma | 3 | 249 | 17.3 |
| Completed senior high school | 4 | 301 | 20.9 |
| Completed junior high school | 5 | 98 | 6.8 |
| Primary school | 6 | 50 | 3.5 |
| No schooling | 7 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Other (please specify) – **see Appendix Nine** | 8 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Refused | 99 | 40 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1440]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(40)** | **(2.7)** |

Q71. **{ P27Q71/income_annual}** What was the approximate household annual income including pensions, income from investments and family allowances for the last 12 months **before any tax** (gross income) was taken out?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than $20,000 | 1 | 189 | 17.7 |
| $20,000 to $39,999 | 2 | 266 | 25.0 |
| $40,000 to $59,999 | 3 | 237 | 22.2 |
| $60,000 to $79,999 | 4 | 139 | 13.0 |
| $80,000 to $99,999 | 5 | 97 | 9.1 |
| $100,000 to $119,999 | 6 | 69 | 6.5 |
| $120,000 to $149,999 | 7 | 36 | 3.4 |
| $150,000 or more | 8 | 33 | 3.1 |
| Don't know | 98 | 109 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 305 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1066]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(414)** | **(28.0)** |

Q72. **{P27Q72/religion_merged}** What is your religion?_____ (Please specify) – **See Appendix Nine**

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Religion provided – **see Appendix Ten** | 1 | 1256 | 100.0 |
| Refused | 9999 | 224 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1256]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(224)** | **(15.1)** |

Q73. **{ P27Q73/own_rent}** Do you or your family own or rent the residence where you are currently living?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes – own | 1 | 755 | 54.9 |
| Yes – rent private | 2 | 586 | 42.6 |
| Yes – rent government assisted | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (please specify) – **see Appendix Eleven** | 4 | 35 | 2.5 |
| Don't know | 98 | 24 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 78 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1378]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(104)** | **(7.0)** |

Q74. **{ P27Q74/time_address}** How long have you lived at this current address?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than 6 months | 1 | 99 | 7.1 |
| 6 months to less than 12 months | 2 | 207 | 14.9 |
| 12 months to less than 2 years | 3 | 223 | 16.0 |
| 2 years to less than 5 years | 4 | 359 | 25.8 |
| 5 years to less than 10 years | 5 | 207 | 14.9 |
| 10 years to less than 20 years | 6 | 236 | 17.0 |
| 20 years or more | 7 | 61 | 4.4 |
| Don't know | 98 | 20 | - |
| Refused | 99 | 68 | - |
| | **Total Valid** | **[1392]** | **[100.0]** |
| | **Missing Data** | **(88)** | **(5.9)** |

Q75. **{ P28Q75/gis_type}** We would like to use your street address to allow us to calculate distances between where people live and amenities like bus stops, shopping centres, and schools. Your address will be converted to a map reference, kept in a secure, password protected file, and will not be made available to anyone outside of the research team. Can we please have the street number and street name of your residence? *(PROMPT for street number, name, and extension, eg. Rd, St, Ave, Cres.)*

**Due to privacy issues data is not being made publicly available for the above question.**

If Q75 = no response, go to Q76;
Otherwise go to Q77

Q76. **{ P28Q76}** Can we please have the names of the nearest cross streets to your residence?

**Due to privacy issues data is not being made publicly available for the above question.**

Q77. **{ P28Q77/contact}** In the future we would like to contact you again to further discuss community life in your suburb. Would this be acceptable to you?

| | | n | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes (*please specify name and phone number)* | 1 | **433** | **31.5** |
| No | 2 | **942** | **68.5** |
| Refused | 99 | **105** | **-** |
| **Total Valid** | | **[1375]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing Data** | | **(105)** | **(7.1)** |

**That concludes the survey.**

Your responses will be strictly confidential. If you have any queries or concerns regarding this research you can contact Rick Yamine of Cultural Partners directly on 02-87527688.

**Thank you very much for your assistance.**

# APPENDIX ONE

Q1. **{P1Q1/survey_group}** Interviewer to record the ethnic group

**{Arabic_country}** Arabic speaking (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Afghanistan** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Algeria** | **7** | **1.5** |
| **Armenia** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Ashburton** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Borondi** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Chad** | **3** | **0.6** |
| **Egypt** | **46** | **9.8** |
| **Eritrea** | **8** | **1.7** |
| **Ethiopia** | **9** | **1.9** |
| **Iraq** | **65** | **13.8** |
| **Jordan** | **5** | **1.1** |
| **Kurdish** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Kuwait** | **14** | **3** |
| **Lebanon** | **132** | **28** |
| **Libya** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Morocco** | **6** | **1.3** |
| **Palestinian** | **11** | **2.3** |
| **Saudi Arabia** | **3** | **0.6** |
| **Somalia** | **6** | **1.3** |
| **South Sudan** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Sudan** | **118** | **25.1** |
| **Syria** | **26** | **5.5** |
| **Tunisia** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **UAE** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Yemen** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Total** | **[471]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(16)** | **(3.3)** |

# APPENDIX TWO

Q2. **{P1Q2/suburb}** Interviewer to record the suburb in which the respondent lives

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Abbotsford** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Acacia Ridge** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Airport West** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Albanvale** | **29** | **2.0** |
| **Albany Creek** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Albany Grove** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Albert Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Albion** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Alderley** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Algester** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Altona Meadows** | **16** | **1.1** |
| **Altona North** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Annerley** | **28** | **1.9** |
| **Anstead** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Ardeer** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Armadale** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Ascot** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Ascot Vale** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Ashburton** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Auchenflower** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Avondale Heights** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Bald Hills** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Balwyn** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Bangholme** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Banyo** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Bayswater (Knox)** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Beenleigh** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Behathania** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Bellbird Park** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Bellbowrie** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Belmont** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Bentleigh** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Beveridge** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Blackburn** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Blackburn South** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Bonbeach** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Boondall** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Booval** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Box Hill** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Box Hill South** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Bracken Ridge** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Braybrook** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Bridgeman Downs** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Brighton** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Brighton East** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Brisbane** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Broadmeadows** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Brookwater** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Browns Plains** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Brunswick** | **12** | **0.8** |
| **Brunswick East** | **13** | **0.9** |
| **Brunswick West** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Bulleen** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Bundoora** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Burnside** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Burnside Heights** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Burwood** | **9** | **0.6** |
| **Caboolture** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Cairnlea** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Calamvale** | **15** | **1.0** |
| **Camira** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Camp Hill** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Campbellfield** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Cannon Hill** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Capalaba** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Carina** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Carindale** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Carlton** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Carlton North** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Carole Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Carseldine** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Caulfield South** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Chadstone** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Chapel Hill** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Chelmer** | **13** | **0.9** |
| **Chermside** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Clarinda** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Clayton** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Clayton South** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Cleveland** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Clifton Hill** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Coburg** | **19** | **1.3** |
| **Coburg North** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Collingwood** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Collingwood Park** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Coolaroo** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Coopers Plains** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Coorparoo** | **9** | **0.6** |
| **Corinda** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Craigieburn** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Cranbourne East** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Croydon** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Dandenong** | **15** | **1.0** |
| **Dandenong North** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Darra** | **14** | **0.9** |
| **Delahey** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Derrimut** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Diggers Rest** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Dingley Village** | **8** | **0.5** |
| **Docklands** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Doncaster** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Donvale** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Doolandella** | **13** | **0.9** |
| **Doreen** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Doveton** | **9** | **0.6** |
| **Drewvale** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Durack** | **22** | **1.5** |
| **Dutton Park** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Eaglemont** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **East Brunswick** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **East Ipswich** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **East Keilor** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **East Kew** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Edithvale** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Eight Mile Plains** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Ellen Grove** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Eltham** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Endeavour Hills** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Epping** | **14** | **0.9** |
| **Essendon** | **8** | **0.5** |
| **Fairfield** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Fawkner** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Fitzroy** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Flemington** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Footscray** | **52** | **3.5** |
| **Footscray West** | **17** | **1.1** |
| **Forest Hill** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Forest Lake** | **34** | **2.3** |
| **Forestdale** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Fortitude Valley** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Frankston** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Frankston North** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Gladstone Park** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Glen Waverley** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Glenroy** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Goodna** | **12** | **0.8** |
| **Gordon Park** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Graceville** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Grange** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Greensborough** | **2** | **0.1** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Caroline Springs** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Greenvale** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Hadfield** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Hallam** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Hampton Park** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Heatherton** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Heathwood** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Heidelberg** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Heidelberg Heights** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Heidelberg West** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Heritage Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Highgate Hill** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Hillside** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Holland Park** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Holland Park East** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Holland Park West** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Hoppers Crossing** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Inala** | **26** | **1.8** |
| **Indooroopilly** | **8** | **0.5** |
| **Ipswich** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Ivanhoe** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Jamboree Heights** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Jindalee** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Kangaroo Point** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Kealba** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Keilor** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Keilor Downs** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Keilor East** | **11** | **0.7** |
| **Keilor Lodge** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Kelvin Grove** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Kenmore** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Kensington** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Keperra** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Keysborough** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Kingsbury** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Kingston** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Kippa-Ring** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Kuraby** | **12** | **0.8** |
| **Lalor** | **11** | **0.7** |
| **Laverton** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Logan Central** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Loganholme** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Loganlea** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Lower Plenty** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Lower Templestowe** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Lutwyche** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **MacGregor** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Macleod** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Maidstone** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Malvern** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Mango Hill** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Manly West** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Mansfield** | **5** | **0.4** |
| **Maribyrnong** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Marsden** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **McDowell** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Meadow Heights** | **16** | **1.1** |
| **Melton** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Mernda** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Middle Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Mill Park** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Mitcham** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Montmorency** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Moonee Ponds** | **9** | **0.6** |
| **Moorooka** | **27** | **1.8** |
| **Mooroolbark** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Morningside** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Morwell** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Mt Gravatt East** | **5** | **0.4** |
| **Mt Ommaney** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Mt Warren Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Mt Waverley** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Mulgrave** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Murarrie** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Murrumba Downs** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Greenslopes** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Narre Warren South** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **New Farm** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Newmarket** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Newport** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Noble Park** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Noble Park North** | **13** | **0.9** |
| **Norlane** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **North Fitzroy** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **North Ipswich** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **North Lakes** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **North Melbourne** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Northcote** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Northgate** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Nunawading** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Nundah** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Oak Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Oakleigh** | **13** | **0.9** |
| **Oxley** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Pakenham** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Pallara** | **14** | **0.9** |
| **Park Orchards** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Parkinson** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Pascoe Vale** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Point Cook** | **20** | **1.4** |
| **Port Melbourne** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Prahran** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Preston** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Pullenvale** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Red Hill** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Redbank** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Redbank Plains** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Regents Park** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Reservoir** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Richlands** | **9** | **0.6** |
| **Richmond** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Ringwood** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **River Hills** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Riverview** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Robertson** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Rochedale** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Rochedale South** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Rowville** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Roxburgh Park** | **25** | **1.7** |
| **Runcorn** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Salisbury** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Seaholme** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Sherwood** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Sinnamon Park** | **9** | **0.6** |
| **South Brisbane** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **South Melbourne** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **South Morang** | **11** | **0.7** |
| **Springfield** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Springfield Lakes** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Springhill** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Springvale** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Springvale South** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Springwood** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **St Albans** | **16** | **1.1** |
| **St Kilda West** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **St Lucia** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Stafford** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Stones Corner** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Stretton** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Sunnybank** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Sunnybank Hills** | **23** | **1.6** |
| **Sunshine** | **10** | **0.7** |
| **Sunshine North** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Sunshine West** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Surfers Paradise** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Sydenham** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Tanah Merah** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Taringa** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Tarneit** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Tarragindi** | **10** | **0.7** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Narre Warren** | **6** | **0.4** |
| **Narre Warren East** | **8** | **0.5** |
| **Templestowe** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **The Gap** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Thomastown** | **11** | **0.7** |
| **Thornbury** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Toowong** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Tullamarine** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Underwood** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Upper Coomera** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Upper Mt Gravatt** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Vermont South** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Viewbank** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Wakerley** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Wantirna** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Wantirna South** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Waterford** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Waterford West** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Watsonia** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Werribee** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **West End** | **11** | **0.7** |
| **Westlake** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Westmeadows** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Windsor** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Wishart** | **5** | **0.3** |
| **Woodend** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Woodridge** | **12** | **0.8** |
| **Woolloongabba** | **12** | **0.8** |
| **Wyndham Vale** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Wynnum** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Yarraville** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Yeerongpilly** | **3** | **0.2** |
| **Yeronga** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Total** | **1480** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **-** | **-** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Taylors Hill** | **2** | **0.1** |
| **Taylors Lakes** | **8** | **0.5** |

# APPENDIX THREE

Q4. **{P1Q4/age}** Could you please tell me your age?

| Value | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | 8 | 0.6 |
| 19 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 20 | 24 | 1.7 |
| 21 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 22 | 27 | 1.9 |
| 23 | 18 | 1.3 |
| 24 | 27 | 1.9 |
| 25 | 45 | 3.2 |
| 26 | 26 | 1.9 |
| 27 | 38 | 2.7 |
| 28 | 54 | 3.9 |
| 29 | 56 | 4.0 |
| 30 | 70 | 5.0 |
| 31 | 25 | 1.8 |
| 32 | 55 | 4.0 |
| 33 | 56 | 4.0 |
| 34 | 25 | 1.8 |
| 35 | 64 | 4.6 |
| 36 | 38 | 2.7 |
| 37 | 36 | 2.6 |
| 38 | 50 | 3.6 |
| 39 | 29 | 2.1 |
| 40 | 46 | 3.3 |
| 41 | 30 | 2.2 |
| 42 | 37 | 2.7 |
| 43 | 24 | 1.7 |
| 44 | 28 | 2.0 |
| 45 | 41 | 3.0 |
| 46 | 21 | 1.5 |
| 47 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 48 | 29 | 2.1 |
| 49 | 19 | 1.4 |
| 50 | 26 | 1.9 |
| 51 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 52 | 24 | 1.7 |
| 53 | 17 | 1.2 |
| 54 | 19 | 1.4 |
| 55 | 31 | 2.2 |
| 56 | 18 | 1.3 |
| 57 | 10 | 0.7 |
| 58 | 16 | 1.2 |
| 59 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 60 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 61 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 62 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 63 | 10 | 0.7 |
| 65 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 66 | 8 | 0.6 |
| 67 | 5 | 0.4 |
| 68 | 5 | 0.4 |
| 69 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 70 | 6 | 0.4 |
| 71 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 72 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 73 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 74 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 75 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 77 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 78 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 79 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 80 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 82 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 83 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 86 | 1 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **[1387]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(93)** | **(6.3)** |

**Mean** 39.13
**Std Dev** 12.83

# APPENDIX FOUR

Q63. **{P25Q63/country_birth}** In which country were you born?

**{country_birth_other}** Other (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Abu Dhabi** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Afghanistan** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Algeria** | **6** | **1.4** |
| **Bangladesh** | **3** | **0.7** |
| **Borondi** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Chad** | **3** | **0.7** |
| **Egypt** | **46** | **10.4** |
| **England** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Eritrea** | **8** | **1.8** |
| **Ethiopia** | **11** | **2.5** |
| **Fiji** | **9** | **2.0** |
| **Hong Kong** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Indonesia** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Iraq** | **61** | **13.8** |
| **Jordan** | **6** | **1.4** |
| **Kenya** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Kurdish** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Kuwait** | **15** | **3.4** |
| **Lebanon** | **103** | **23.4** |
| **Libya** | **1** | **0.5** |
| **Malaysia** | **1** | **0.5** |
| **Morocco** | **6** | **1.4** |
| **Nepal** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Palestine** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Saudi Arabia** | **6** | **1.4** |
| **Somalia** | **4** | **0.9** |
| **South Africa** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **South Sudan** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Sri Lanka** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Sudan** | **106** | **24.0** |
| **Syria** | **20** | **4.5** |
| **Thailand** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **Tunisia** | **1** | **0.2** |
| **USA** | **2** | **0.4** |
| **Yemen** | **3** | **0.7** |
| **Total** | **[441]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(5)** | **(1.1)** |

# APPENDIX FIVE

Q64. **{P25Q64/yr_arrival}** When did you first arrive in Australia to live?

| Value | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 1960 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 1964 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 1965 | 5 | 0.4 |
| 1966 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 1968 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 1969 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 1970 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 1971 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 1972 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 1973 | 6 | 0.5 |
| 1974 | 2 | 0.2 |
| 1975 | 8 | 0.6 |
| 1976 | 11 | 0.9 |
| 1977 | 9 | 0.7 |
| 1978 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 1979 | 24 | 1.9 |
| 1980 | 31 | 2.4 |
| 1981 | 17 | 1.3 |
| 1982 | 15 | 1.2 |
| 1983 | 19 | 1.5 |
| 1984 | 18 | 1.4 |
| 1985 | 36 | 2.8 |
| 1986 | 17 | 1.3 |
| 1987 | 22 | 1.7 |
| 1988 | 13 | 1.0 |
| 1989 | 49 | 3.9 |
| 1990 | 45 | 3.5 |
| 1991 | 28 | 2.2 |
| 1992 | 30 | 2.4 |
| 1993 | 18 | 1.4 |
| 1994 | 15 | 1.2 |
| 1995 | 33 | 2.6 |
| 1996 | 26 | 2.0 |
| 1997 | 11 | 0.9 |
| 1998 | 21 | 1.7 |
| 1999 | 23 | 1.8 |
| 2000 | 59 | 4.6 |
| 2001 | 30 | 2.4 |
| 2002 | 38 | 3.0 |
| 2003 | 59 | 4.6 |
| 2004 | 84 | 6.6 |
| 2005 | 99 | 7.8 |
| 2006 | 110 | 8.7 |
| 2007 | 67 | 5.3 |
| 2008 | 81 | 6.4 |
| 2009 | 39 | 3.1 |
| 2010 | 19 | 1.5 |
| 2011 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Total | [1271] | [100.0] |
| Missing | (209) | (14.1) |

# APPENDIX SIX

Q68. **{P25Q65/lote_home_other}** Do you usually speak a language other than English at home?

**{lote_home_other}** Other (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Bangla** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Bangladeshi** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Bengali** | **4** | **11.1** |
| **Gujarati** | **5** | **13.9** |
| **Iraqi** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Kannada** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Kiswahilli** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Madrasi** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Malayalam** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Marathi** | **2** | **5.6** |
| **Nepali** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Punjabi** | **11** | **30.6** |
| **Singhalese** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Sinhala** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Tamil** | **3** | **8.3** |
| **Tigrinya** | **1** | **2.7** |
| **Total** | **[36]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(79)** | **-** |

# APPENDIX SEVEN

Q66. **{ P25Q66/ancestry}** What is your primary ethnic or cultural background?

**{ancestry_other}** Other (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Arab** | **38** | **8.4** |
| **North African/Middle Eastern** | **39** | **8.7** |
| **Southern and East African** | **6** | **1.3** |
| **Other ancestry** | **367** | **81.6** |
| | | |
| **Total** | **[450]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(5)** | **(1.1)** |

Note: There were significant issues with data entry for this variable. Ethnicity for those who responded Other (please specify) was not adequately recorded by interviewers. It is therefore unclear what the ethnicity of the 367 remaining respondents was. Country of birth (see Appendix Four) can be used as a proxy for this item.

# APPENDIX EIGHT

Q68. **{P26Q68/employ}** What is your employment status?

**{employ_other}** Other (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Carer** | **3** | **25.0** |
| **On parental leave** | **1** | **8.3** |
| **Self-Employed** | **8** | **66.7** |
| **Total** | **[12]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(1)** | **(7.7)** |

# APPENDIX NINE

Q70. **{ P26Q70/education}** What is your highest level of educational achievement?

**{education_other}** Other (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Language School** | **1** | **50.0** |
| **Muslim** | **1** | **50.0** |
| **Total** | **[2]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(0)** | **(0.0)** |

# APPENDIX TEN

Q72. **{P27Q72/religion_merged}** What is your religion? (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Baptist** | **6** | **0.5** |
| **Buddhism** | **177** | **14.1** |
| **Caodism** | **4** | **0.3** |
| **Catholic** | **168** | **13.4** |
| **Chinese Religion** | **6** | **0.5** |
| **Druse** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Gujarati (Indian Religion – related to Hinduism)** | **1** | **0.1** |
| **Hare Krishna** | **6** | **0.5** |
| **Hinduism** | **274** | **21.8** |
| **Islam** | **303** | **24.1** |
| **Orthodox** | **7** | **0.5** |
| **Other Christian** | **107** | **8.5** |
| **Other Religions** | **139** | **11.1** |
| **No Religion / Athiest** | **51** | **4.1** |
| **Total** | **[1256]** | **[100.0]** |
| **Missing** | **(224)** | **(15.3)** |

# APPENDIX ELEVEN

Q73. **{ P27Q73/own_rent}** Do you or your family own or rent the residence where you are currently living?

**{own_rent _other}** Other (please specify)

| | Frequency | Valid % |
|---|---|---|
| **Board & lodging** | **1** | **12.5** |
| **Living with daughter** | **1** | **12.5** |
| **Living with mother** | **1** | **12.5** |
| **Owned by son** | **1** | **12.5** |
| **Public housing** | **2** | **25.0** |
| **Share with sister** | **1** | **12.5** |
| **Share house** | **1** | **12.5** |
| **Total** | **[8]** | **[100.0]** |