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Community Variations in Crime: A Spatial and Ecometric Analysis

Technical Report No. 1
STUDY METHOD AND BASIC STATISTICS

By:

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Part I: Background

1. Project Overview

This project is supported by an Australian Research Council (ARC) linkage grant. The linkage partners on the project include the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), Crime Prevention Queensland (Department of Premier and Cabinet) and the Queensland Police Service (QPS). The overarching goal of this research is to analyse the spatial distribution of crime across Brisbane neighbourhoods in order to cultivate innovative crime prevention strategies and develop a web-based Geographic Information System (GIS) primarily designed to assist the decision-making of government agencies when responding to crime problems.

Additionally, a major aim is to determine if a new criminological theory known as "Collective Efficacy" (CE) explains spatial variations in crime in Australia. Research in Chicago (Sampson Raudenbush & Earls 1997), Stockholm (Wikstrom & Sampson 2002) and several smaller U.S cities (see Gibson, Zhao, Lovrich & Gaffney 2002) show that CE helps to explain the relationship between neighbourhood social composition and crime levels. This project will investigate if these results can be generalised to Australia, and Brisbane more specifically. CE is a new, imaginative and promising theory in the international literature on crime and communities (Sampson et al. 1997; Sampson, Morenoff & Earls 1999). CE is a process for mobilising social capital to tackle specific neighbourhood problems. Compared to related concepts such as social disorganisation, informal social control, community renewal, community capacity building, community empowerment and community engagement, CE is a task-specific construct that describes community-based mechanisms that facilitate social control without necessarily requiring strong ties or associations amongst community members.

2. Literature Review – Collective Efficacy and Crime

Ecological (or place-based) theories of crime have a long history beginning with analyses of crime rates in French provinces in the 19th century (Guerry 1833; Quetelet 1842). In the United States, "ecological theories" emerged with the Chicago School analyses of delinquent behaviour by Park, Burgess and McKenzie (1925) and Shaw and McKay (1942). This research investigated social structural influences on adolescents' behaviour in high-crime areas, identifying several ecological variables (such as high infant mortality rates, low median rental costs, low percent of owner-occupied dwellings, close proximity to industrial sites, and high rates of signs of decay) that explained delinquent behaviour (see Bursik 1988; Kornhauser 1978; Thomas & Znanecki 1920).

The pioneering works of the Chicago School sociologists spawned research throughout the world on crime and place. Bursik (1986, 1988) and Schuerman and Kobrin (1986) examined stability and change over time in the crime rates of communities; Taylor (1988) coined the term territorial functioning to describe variations in crime across small places; Chavis and his colleagues (McMillan & Chavis 1986; Chavis, Speer, Resnick & Zippay 1993) have studied community

capacity; Greenberg and Rohe (1986) as well as Sampson (1986) have examined the role of informal social control in explaining crime variations across communities; Putnam (1993, 2000) and Coleman (1990) have studied the spatial distribution of "social capital" or what is referred to as the social "good" embodied in the relations among persons and positions (Coleman 1990: 304). Most ecological studies use the community or neighbourhood as the unit of analysis and draw on census data, survey data and economic indicators to examine aggregate-level causes of crime (Cohen, Kluegal & Land 1981; Hough 1987; Sampson 1985; Smith 1986).

Australians, too, have shown a history of interest in the spatial distribution of crime. For example, Vinson and Homel (1975) studied the coincidence of medical and social problems (including crime) in Newcastle communities; Braithwaite (1979) examined social status and crime across Australian communities. Weatherburn and Lind (2001) analysed Sydney-area neighbourhoods and proposed an epidemic model of growth in the offender population derived from measures of economic and/or social stress, especially in the absence of social supports (2001: 124). Others, such as Matka (1997) and Murray and his colleagues in Brisbane (1998) have contributed to our understanding of spatial crime patterns in Australia.

In the early 1990s the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in partnership with the National Institutes of Justice and Mental Health, Harvard School of Public Health, the Administration on Children, Youth and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and U.S. Department of Education dedicated millions of dollars to fund the longitudinal Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) study. The PHDCN gathers data and examines the social, criminological, economic, organisational, political and cultural structures of Chicago's neighbourhoods. Data continue to be collected from almost 9,000 residents of the 343 Chicago neighbourhoods, from more than 2,800 community leaders and from a sample of more than 6,000 children and adolescents. PI Sampson is the scientific director for community design on the PHDCN and an author of many leading articles from the PHDCN.

One of the key criminological findings from the PHDCN is that traditional ecological constructs such as social disorganisation, social structure and even social capital (see Coleman 1988, 1990; Putnam 2000) fail to explain contemporary spatial variations in crime across the Chicago landscape. Alternatively Sampson and his colleagues identified a new construct that they term "Collective Efficacy"(CE) as better fitting the data on the spatial patterns of crime. CE assumes that the degree of and mechanisms for informal control are not the same in all neighbourhoods. Sampson and Raudenbush (2001: 2) say that

> *where there is cohesion and mutual trust among neighbors, the likelihood is greater that they will share a willingness to intervene for the common good. This link of cohesion and trust with shared expectations for intervening in support of neighborhood social control has been termed "Collective Efficacy," a key social process proposed…as an inhibitor of both crime and disorder.*

Thus, CE is a 'mechanism that facilitates social control without requiring strong ties or associations' (Sampson et al. 1997, 1999). As distinct from other ecological constructs such as informal social control, community capacity and social capital, CE is a task-specific construct that exists relative to particular, perhaps episodic, neighbourhood problems. It highlights shared expectations and mutual

engagement by residents in their efforts to impose local social control for specific crime or social problems (Morenoff, Sampson & Raudenbush 2001; Sampson et al. 1999). Research exploring the spatial distribution of CE using the PHDCN data has found that CE is the most '…proximate social mechanism for understanding between-neighborhood variation in crime rates' (Morenoff et al. 2001: 521).

Our project builds upon a pilot study of CE in Brisbane (funded by Griffith University in 2001) implemented in May 2002 in partnership with PI Sampson and our current Industry Partner, the Office for Economic and Statistical Research (OESR). In the pilot study we asked a small sample of residents questions that replicated the relevant CE items from the PHDCN community survey. Our research also builds upon the GIS-based analysis of crime in Brisbane in the mid 1990s conducted as part of an ARC Collaborative Project #C49301132 led by CI Stimson.

3. Research Aims

The research questions are: (1) How does CE vary across Brisbane neighbourhoods? (2) How does variation in CE relate to spatial patterns of social capital? (3) How does this variation in CE relate to spatial crime patterns, controlling for social-structural factors such as socio-economic status, race, poverty and concentrated immigration? (4) Does the spatial distribution in CE vary for different categories of crime (e.g., property crimes versus violent crime)?

The project team will conduct a survey of residents using survey items developed by the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) and items that measure "social capital" (see Western et al. 2002). Both measures have been pilot tested in Australia. Crime data will be provided by the Queensland Police Service and census data for 2001 will be used to control for social structural conditions, such as percent unemployed, median income, median housing values, race, poverty, and percent of the community that define themselves as overseas born. We will use "ecometric" techniques as well as multi-variate spatial analysis in a geographic information system (GIS) environment. These are state-of-the-art analytic tools for studies of this kind.

Our spatial and ecometric analysis of crime and CE in Brisbane will be joined with two additional studies: a cross-national comparison of Brisbane data, Chicago PHDCN data and Stockholm data on neighbourhoods and crime; and an exploration of the relative influence of CE on the success (or failure) of community-crime control programs (to be conducted by an APAI).

Our research will be the first empirical test of the spatial dynamics of CE and crime in Australia. The project will build upon existing knowledge about CE and address cultural variations. It will be the first in the world to link the theory of CE with evaluation of crime control programs. Our Industry Partners believe our project findings will enhance existing crime control programs, generate ideas for new innovative community-based crime prevention programs, and guide future police policies and crime prevention strategies.

Part II: Survey Design

1. Overview

This section of the technical report first describes the survey instrument. It then goes on to outline the approach used to select Brisbane communities for the study. This is followed by a discussion regarding sample size requirements and power in multilevel designs.

2. Study Design

The examination of the CE-crime relationship in different communities by necessity involves a hierarchically nested study design, known as a multilevel design. A multilevel model concerns the analysis of data that are measured at multiple levels of a hierarchy. For instance, a researcher may be interested in individuals (the micro-level) as well as the neighbourhoods in which individuals reside (the macro-level). According to Kreft (1992), 'the analysis of variables. . . on any of these levels separately can be misleading. . . [I]t is more satisfactory to construct a model and technique that simultaneously take information on all levels into account' (p. 140). The technique known as hierarchical linear modelling (HLM) has recently emerged as a viable tool with which to accomplish this task. Recent studies conducted by Raudenbush and colleages (e.g., Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls 1997) have applied this analytical strategy to the study of the relationship between CE and crime.

The major issue arising from the use of hierarchically nested designs (i.e., individuals nested within communities) concerns the possible lack of independence of observations at the individual (micro) level. Multilevel modelling allows for the simultaneous analysis of measurements obtained at all levels of the hierarchy and this serves to taken into account the dependency of observations as well as providing more accurate estimations of the different levels of the hierarchy. According to Raudenbush, Rowan, and Kang (1991), '[M]ultilevel analysis enables one to adjust for effects of variables measured at the individual level in estimating effects of variables measured at the school level' (p. 297). Essentially, using the neighbourhood as the unit of analysis solves the problem of dependency (Kreft 1992).

With hierarchically nested data there are essentially two sample sizes. The first concerns the group size (GS; number of individuals in each group) while the second concerns the number of groups (NG). The number of groups (neighbourhoods) and the number of individuals within each group play an important role in both obtaining reliable estimates of neighbourhood-level constructs, such as CE, as well as obtaining sufficient statistical power.

3. Neighbourhood-Level Reliability of Collective Efficacy

According to Raudenbush and his colleagues (1991), internal reliability of a neighbourhood-level measure depends upon four quantities: the number of items in the scale, the amount of inter-correlation among items at the neighbourhood level, the

level of inter-rater agreement among individuals within a given neighbourhood, and the number of individuals sampled within the neighbourhood.

The internal consistency (reliability) of the neighbourhood measure primarily depends upon the degree of inter-subjective agreement between individuals in the same neighbourhood (intra-neighbourhood correlation) and the sample size of individuals per neighbourhood. Sampson et al. (1997) found that the reliability of CE ranged from 0.80 for neighbourhoods with a sample size of 20 individuals to 0.91 for neighbourhoods with a sample size of 50 individuals. However, the authors did not specify the required proportion of individuals per neighbourhood that may be necessary to achieve good reliability of CE. They concluded that 'collective efficacy. . . can be measured reliably at the neighbourhood level [and]. . . surveys that merge a cluster sample design with questions tapping collective properties lend themselves to the additional consideration of neighbourhood phenomena' (p. 923).

Sampson and his colleagues (1999) noted that one sparsely populated neighbourhood was dropped from their sample as there were not enough respondents to produce a reliable estimate; however, they did not specify the population size of this neighbourhood. Morenoff et al. (2001) reported that their community survey measures were based on 25 respondents per neighbourhood cluster and utilised Empirical Bayes (EB) residuals of key survey-based predictors to account for measurement error and missing data. The literature therefore suggests that a sample of between 20 to 50 individuals per neighbourhood should produce a reliable measure of collective efficacy. Moreover, Raudenbush and Sampson (1999) noted that for a neighbourhood measure of physical disorder, a total of 80-100 neighbourhoods were appropriate while the measure of social disorder required more neighbourhoods (around 200 to achieve reliability of 0.80).

4. Power Analysis in Multilevel Designs

Raudenbush, Spybrook, Liu, and Congdon (2004) highlight that 'the power to detect a difference between the two groups, or the main effects of treatment, depends on the cluster size (n), the number of clusters (J), the intra-class correlation, and the effect size' (p. 4). Furthermore, the power in hierarchical designs depends more upon the number of neighbourhoods than on the number of individuals within each neighbourhood. Therefore, increasing the statistical power of a multilevel design requires increasing the number of clusters.

Raudenbush et al. (2004) provide a specific power calculation example using n = 50 individuals per cluster (neighbourhood), an intra-class correlation coefficient of 0.05 (typically found for neighbourhood-level measures), and an effect size of 0.20. The authors noted that a sample of around 44 neighbourhood clusters would be required to achieve power of 0.80. Maas and Hox (2002) conducted simulation studies to assess the effect of altering the number of groups on parameter estimates and found that at least 50 groups (neighbourhoods) were needed to obtain accurate estimates. Fewer groups that this tended to misrepresent the standard errors present at the second-level of analysis. They also found no effect of balanced versus unbalanced designs on the multilevel estimates or standard errors.

The hierarchically nested design by necessity requires a complex form of data analysis – multilevel modelling – in order to more adequately represent the

neighbourhood-level variables that represent the main foci of the present investigation. The number of individuals sampled within each neighbourhood is important to consider when determining the reliability of a neighbourhood-level measure while the number of neighbourhoods to be sampled plays an essential role in determining the statistical power of hierarchical designs.

Previous studies (e.g., Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls 1997) suggest that a reliable estimate of collective efficacy assessed at the neighbourhood-level can be obtained using a sample of between 20 individuals per SLA (reliability = 0.80) to 50 individuals per SLA (reliability = 0.91). Also, achieving adequate neighbourhood-level reliability appears to require at least 80 to 100 neighbourhoods (Raudenbush & Sampson 1999). Raudenbush et al. (2004) provide rough estimates of obtained power in multilevel designs based on certain given parameters thought to be similar to those in the current investigation. Essentially, the major study would involve sampling a total of approximately 3,000 individuals from at least 80 SLAs.

6. Sampling Methodology: Identifying Brisbane Communities for the Study

The study area for the CE project is the Brisbane Statistical Division (SD). Brisbane SDs consist of 224 Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and 2913 Collection Districts (CDs).

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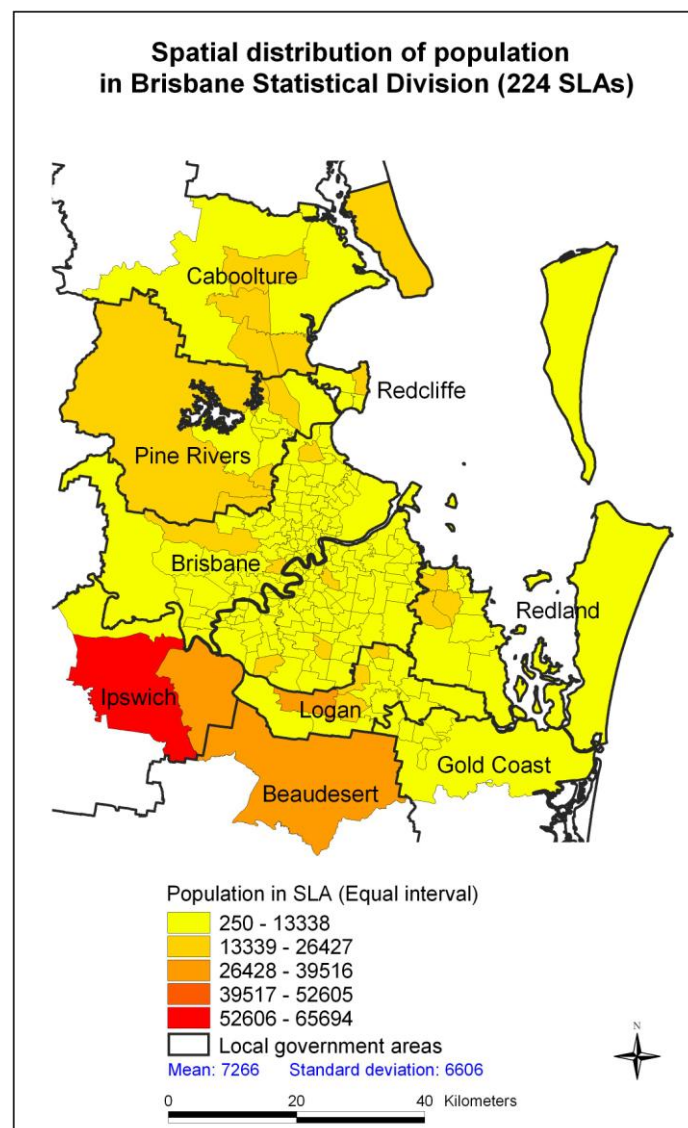
7. Coefficient of Variation (CV)

The Coefficient of Variation (CV) was used as a measure of between-SLA similarity regarding socio-demographic variables. We used means and standard deviations of those CDs within each SLA for calculating the CV. The initial idea was to sample those SLAs with low variation in terms of population and socio-economic variables. All spatial datasets were saved with the projection of Map Grid Australia 94 (MGA 94) in Zone 56 with Geocentric datum Australia 1994 (GDA94). GDA94 replaces the former Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD) and was developed to be directly compatible with the Global Positioning System (GPS). The mathematical transformation of earth's three-dimensional surface to create a two-dimensional map is commonly referred to as map projection.

The coefficient of variation is calculated as:

$$CV = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Mean}}$$

The means and standard deviations were calculated for the population and socio-economic variables including population size, SEIFA indexes, ethnicity (such as born overseas), population density (population/hectares), mobility (such as different address 5 years ago), fully owned and rented dwellings. CVs for those variables were also calculated. SEIFA indexes for CDs and SLAs in Brisbane SD were extracted from SEIFA2001 standalone version. CDs with SEIFA indexes were used to calculate coefficient of variation for each of 224 SLAs in the Brisbane SD[1].

8. Sampling Methods for SLAs in Brisbane SD

The sample was selected to investigate both within and between SLA effects, including the effects of SLAs on their neighbours (see Appendix 2 for included SLAs). The following steps were taken to select SLAs for the final sample:

1) Include the entire Brisbane Statistical Division (N = 224)
2) Exclude SLAs that include large areas of industrial and commercial land use. The procedure used to exclude industrial/commercial SLAs is as follows: we obtained data on land use from the Department of Local Government. The land use data was divided into residential (including rural residential and urban residential), commercial, industrial (including industrial light/medium + industrial heavy/other), special purposes (CBD land use), and other (including special facilities, conservation, rural, sport and recreation, open space). We did not want to include SLAs with high industrial and commercial land use due to the small numbers of residents living in these areas. We excluded all SLAs that (a) had less than 50 percent residential/other land parcels or (b) greater than 40 percent industrial land parcels. This criteria excluded N = 23 SLAs.

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[1] The coefficient of variation was calculated according to the SLA level rather than CD level as CD was the smallest spatial unit of census data. There were seven SLAs in Brisbane which only included one CD and therefore CVs could not be calculated for those SLAs. These included City-Inner, Nudgee Beach, Pinjarra Hills, Ransome, Tanah Merah, Upper Brookfield, and Willawong.

3) We then selected 18 core SLAs from the remaining eligible N = 201 SLAs.
4) We then selected all adjoining SLA to the core 18 SLAs, generating 64 SLA neighbours (with a total sample of 82 SLAs).
5) We then used a quota scheme to determine the number of required respondents per SLA. The system for assigning respondent quotas per SLA was as follows: (a) Each SLA was assigned a quintile score by population size (score of 1-5 from low population size to large population size) (b) Each SLA was assigned a quartile score by coefficient of variation (score of 1-4 for the added coefficient of variation from low variation to high variation) (c) the scores were added together to give a distribution of scores from 2 to 9. For SLAs with a score of 2 or 3 (ie low population and low CV), the survey quota was 20 respondents. For SLAs with a score of 4, 5 or 6, the survey quota was 35 respondents. For SLAs with a score of 7, 8 or 9 the survey quota was 45 respondents. This generated a total expected sample of 2,945 respondents.

Spatial distribution of 18 randomly selected SLAs and their 64 neighbourhoods in Brisbane Statistical Division (224 SLAs)

Caboolture

Redcliffe

Pine Rivers

Brisbane

Redland

Ipswich

Logan

Beaudesert

Gold Coast

■ 18 randomly selected SLAs
■ 64 neighbour SLAs
■ SLAs in Brisbane statistical division
■ 23 excluded SLAs (Acacia Ridge, Archerfield, Bowen Hills, City-Inner, City_Remainder, Coopers Plains, Darra-Sumner, Enoggera, Fortitude Valley-Inner, Fortitude Valley-Remainder, Geebung, Greenbank-Boronia Heights, Hemmant-Lytton, Milton, Murarrie, Nathan, Nudgee Beach, Pindenba-Eagle Farm, Richlands, Rocklea, South Brisbane, Virginia, Wacol)

0   25   50 Kilometers

Part III: The Community Capacity Survey (CCS) Variables

The CCS is based on a comprehensive literature review, an examination of relevant national and international surveys and input from researchers in the field of crime prevention, crime control, incivilities, collective efficacy and social capital.

The items on the survey were derived from several key sources. First, items on the Chicago PHDCN survey were examined. This survey contains the core collective efficacy, neighbourhood disorder, and victimisation among many other items. Second, the Social and Economic Research Centre (SERC), headed by John Western and his colleagues (2002), undertook an investigation of community strength on behalf of the Federal Department of Family and Community Services. Their final report recommending four primary scales for measuring social capital has been considered for the CES. Third, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) report titled *Measuring Social Capital: An Australian Framework and Indicators* (2004) was reviewed. The ABS is currently developing a social capital module for the General Social Survey (GSS) to be conducted in 2006. Dr. Nancy Spencer, in her capacity as a member of the Social Capital Network (SCN), has provided insight on the ABS instrument under consideration. Fourth, a Justice Quarterly article on disorder (Piquero 1999) and several other articles on disorder (Spelman 2004; Taylor 1996, 1997, 2000) combined with discussions with leading researchers in the field (e.g., Ralph Taylor) were examined to develop the neighbourhood problems module.

There were many social capital items that would have been of interest to the collective efficacy project. However, efforts were made to restrict the survey administration time to 15 minutes in duration and we therefore needed to be very strategic in the items chosen for the CCS. Our rationale for the final social capital item selection was:

a. Social capital measures must be similar to the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) in order to fulfil the international/cross-national component of the ARC Linkage Grant
b. Social capital measures must have conceptual relevance to crime and disorder issues.
c. Social capital measures must be relevant to community health/strength rather than individual health/strength
d. Where possible to use social capital measures advocated by the ABS in order to provide future cross-survey referencing.

Based on the core research questions to be answered as part of the ARC Linkage grant we created a hierarchy of constructs and items for consideration in the pilot survey and then later in the actual survey.

In order to ensure that CE is indeed empirically distinct from social capital, the CCS had to incorporate adequate measures of both constructs. Social capital is a multidimensional construct that encompasses trust, reciprocity and the quality and quantity of various types of networks. The ABS social capital module under construction for the GSS covers four dimensions of social capital. The first dimension is Network Qualities which refers to '…the norms and values that may exist within networks, and serve to enhance the functioning of networks' (ABS 2004: 34). The second dimension is Network Structure. The items recommended for this

section are intended to measure the structural features of networks including size, openness, frequency, density, communication mode, transience/mobility and power relationships" (ABS, 2004:75). The third dimension is Network Transactions. Here, items were constructed to capture the dynamic nature of social capital and network relations and measure sharing of information, the number of introductions, the extent of physical or financial assistance and encouragement and the existence of negotiation. The last dimension examines Network Types and explores the role of bonding, bridging and linking social capital. The items comprising this section have been developed to examine the balance of these different types of networks.

Whilst it would be extremely advantageous to include all of the recommended ABS social capital items measuring these four dimensions, this is simply beyond the scope of the CE project. Thus, as mentioned previously, the social capital items must be strategically chosen. To this end, the purpose of the following discussion is to outline the rationale for the survey items and in doing so to map the ABS social capital items recommended for inclusion against the hierarchy of items proposed for the CCS. A copy of the final survey can be found in Appendix 1.

1. Collective Efficacy

This section forms the backbone of the survey as the central research task is to examine how collective efficacy varies across Brisbane neighbourhoods. Collective efficacy is a construct that has been tested in several cities and countries. There are 10 items in the collective efficacy scale, which has proven to be very reliable at $\square$ .85.

A module on willingness to intervene in neighbourhood problems was initially included in the ABS item bank for the GSS, however, the SCN has since recommended its exclusion. This module was included in the final survey.

2. Previous Victimisation

In line with the research in Stockholm and Chicago, we have included questions regarding participants' previous victimisation. As victimisation is related to fear of crime and withdrawal from community life, several questions pertaining to physical and sexual assault, property crime and property damage were included in the CCS.

3. Socio-demographics

The CCS includes 11 socio-demographic questions as follows: gender, age, country of birth, language spoken at home, ethnicity, marital status, number of dependent children at address, highest educational achievement, employment status, annual income, and religious affiliation. These questions and their response categories have been constructed, as much as possible, to mirror those on the ABS Census.

4. Perception of Neighbourhood Problems

Certain neighbourhood problems constrain the development and maintenance of social capital and prevent residents from mobilising resources to thwart threats to the community. Drawing upon expert research examining neighbourhood incivilities

(Piquero 1999; Spelman 2004; Taylor 1996, 1997, 2000) combined with discussions with leading researchers in the field items were included in the CCS assessing the extent to which participants viewed the following as problems in their neighbourhood: drug problems, public drinking, people loitering or hanging out, run down or neglected buildings, prostitution, vandalism/graffiti, traffic problems such as speeding, young people getting into trouble, poor lighting, overgrown shrubs or trees, and transient/homeless people on the streets. The reliability of the original scale from which these items were derived was very strong at ⬚.86.

5. Geographic mobility

Geographic mobility is significantly associated with community crime rates (see Sampson et al. 1997, 1999, 2001). In line with the Chicago PHDCN, the CCS included three items measuring mobility: whether the residence is owned, or being rented, length of residence at current address, and how many times participants had moved in the last five years.

6. Social Capital

The CCS social capital module comprised items chosen in line with the rationale previously noted in line with the four identified dimensions.

a) Quality of Networks

This dimension relates to the quality of networks and examines norms of trustworthiness, reciprocity, sense of efficacy, cooperation and acceptance of diversity and inclusiveness. Further it includes items that examine the purpose of such networks.

Trustworthiness
Trustworthiness is determined by responses to items relating to generalised trust, informal trust, institutional trust and feelings of safety. For the social capital component of the GSS, the Social Capital Network (SCN) made the following recommendations regarding this element:

i.   the item on informal trust be dropped;
ii. that generalised trust needed to be more meaningful; and
iii. the item measuring institutionalised trust was too broad and unclear.

The PHDCN only has one item measuring trust which forms part of the CE scale. As Putnam (2000) and others have indicated, there are two types of trust: thick and thin. With this in mind, the CCS attempted to measure both. We incorporate items on particularised trust, which is similar to the informal trust module initially considered by the ABS. The section essentially measures "thick trust", or trust in the people known to the respondent (neighbours, workmates or family members) and was initially developed by Stone and Hughes (2001). The original scale demonstrated a sound level of reliability (α=.66) in the Social and Economic Research Centre's (SERC) study on social capital for the federal government. As generalised trust has been a key concept theoretically to social capital and is akin to Putnam's

notion of "thin trust", the CCS also included one item asking respondents to agree/disagree with the statement "most people can be trusted".

Within the trust module, the ABS and SCN also recommend items measuring first, institutional trust and second, feelings of safety. Institutionalised trust is an important measure of social capital, however, as it is neither one of the core modules used in the PHDCN nor is it directly linked with the outcome measure for this project (e.g., crime) this item will not be included in the CCS. One item measuring feelings of safety in the community, however, was included in the CCS as was done in the Quality of Life Survey (e.g., "I feel safe walking around this neighbourhood after dark"). As the fear of crime literature is voluminous, there is no capacity to incorporate a full complement of fear related items for the CES.

Reciprocity

Reciprocity is one of the fundamental aspects of social capital and is linked to behaviours that are altruistic and are considered to be in the best interests of others (ABS 2004). The SCN has recommended several items for the ABS GSS that include asking respondents if they had donated time or money to various organisations and if respondents felt able to ask for small favours from people. The CCS included three items that measure perceptions of community level reciprocity. The first item is drawn from the PHDCN. Items 2 and 3 are taken from the ABS Information Paper (2004) and Stone and Hughes' (2001) report on Social Capital for the Australian Institute of Family Studies.

Sense of Efficacy

Research has found that at the community level, one's actual engagement in civic participation is associated with a sense of community control (Bush & Baum 2001). The ABS suggests several indicators that tap into this domain. Of most interest to the CCS are: (a) the proportion of people who feel they can influence things in their community; (b) the proportion of people who have taken action to solve a local problem; and (c) the proportion of people who feel the views of local citizens are taken into account before important community decisions are made. These indicators are theoretically important for the CE project as they examine perceptions of individual control and influence within a community setting which can contribute to our understanding of the ecometric nature of collective efficacy.

Cooperation

As Putnam and others have articulated, individuals are far more likely to cooperate with a request or regulation if they feel others will do the same. In the ABS Information Paper (2004) they recommend 5 items that tap into cooperation. The SCN has recommended one item that examines one's perception of the level of encouragement in the community towards participation in decision-making. The CCS used a similar item from the PHDCN item bank as follows: Suppose that because of budget cuts the fire station closest to your home was going to be closed down. How likely is it that neighbourhood residents would organise to try and do something to keep the fire station open?

Acceptance of Diversity and Inclusiveness
As a measure of the acceptance of tolerance of diversity and inclusiveness, the SCN suggests one item asking respondents about their attitudes towards the practice of linguistic diversity in public places. This item was utilised in the CCS along with two items derived by Onyx and Bullen (2000) as follows:

    a. Multiculturalism makes life in my local community better
    b. I enjoy living amongst people with different lifestyles

These items have been found to strongly correlate with the overall tolerance of diversity factor at .89 and .83 respectively.

Civic Participation
The ABS GSS recommends 8 items to measure the civic participation. These include asking respondents if they had: participated in a community consultation or attended a public or council meeting; written to the council/territory government or contacted a local councillor/territory government member; contacted a member of parliament; signed a petition; attended a protest march/meeting/rally; written a letter to the editor of a newspaper; participated in a political campaign; or boycotted or deliberately bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons.

In the CCS we have included 6 items as recommended by Stone and Hughes (2001) and tested by the SERC. These items ask respondents if in the last 12 months they have:

- Signed a petition
- Contacted the media regarding a problem
- Contacted a government official regarding a problem
- Attended a public meeting
- Joined with people to resolve a local or neighbourhood problem

In the SERC study for the federal government, the reliability estimate for the original scale was $\alpha = .72$.

Active involvement in civic activities offered by clubs, organisations and associations
The SCN has recommended this module for the ABS GSS. Here they propose to ask respondents if they are members of various clubs, organisations and associations. This item was not incorporated into the CCS due to time restrictions.

Economic Participation
The ABS GSS will ascertain respondents' engagement in the labour force. The CCS will include a question on labour force participation and will also examine the level of educational attainment and household income of community residents.

b) Network Structure

Under this dimension, the SCN has recommended the ABS GSS examine several factors which reflect the structural features of networks including network size, openness, frequency, density, communication mode, transience/mobility and power relationships.

Network Size

In the ABS information paper (2004) there are several indicators to measure network size or capacity. The SCN has not recommended any of the items for the ABS GSS that examine network size, but they do suggest one multiple response item that asks respondents to indicate their source(s) of support in a crisis. In order to ensure comparability with the Chicago study, the CES will not include this item, but will ask respondents how many close friends and relatives live in their neighbourhood and the extent to which they know people in their neighbourhood.

c) Network Transactions

The ABS information paper defined network transactions as '…actions or behaviours that contribute to the formation and maintenance of social capital, and they represent the advantages and obligations that network members or groups draw from social capital' (2004: 93). Under this dimension, the ABS hopes to examine sharing support (including physical/financial assistance, emotional support and encouragement; integration into the community and common action); sharing knowledge; negotiation; and willingness to apply sanctions.

d) Network Type

Drawing on Woolcock's (1998) work on types of social capital, one of the aims of the ABS GSS is to identify the types of networks available to people. In doing so, they will investigate bonding, bridging and linking social capital.

Bonding

Strong bonding ties facilitate a feeling of group identity and a sense of shared purpose. However, without bridging ties, strong bonding ties may not be effective and can at times be detrimental. To measure bonding ties, the SCN has recommended the ABS GSS examine group homogeneity by asking respondents whether members of the respondent's main group have same first language. The CES did not use this item, but will instead incorporated a module on differences within the community as recommended by Krishna and Shrader (1999). This module measures potential conflict between groups as a result of differences created by bonding structures of overly homogenous groups.

The items in this module are as follows:
- There are often differences between people living in the same community. How important are these factors in dividing your community:
    a. Differences between men and women
    b. Differences between younger and older generations
    c. Differences in religious beliefs
    d. Differences in ethnic background
    e. Differences in education

The original scale was tested by the SERC and was found to be very reliable ($\alpha = 84$). Items (c) and (d) were used in the current study.

Bridging
Bridging ties are seen to transgress social divisions and also act as mechanisms of conflict management. To measure bridging social capital, the SCN has recommended two 2 modules measuring group diversity and openness of local community. Again, these modules are beyond the scope of the CCS, however, the CCS had similar items to the ABS GSS item on the openness of local community as previously detailed under Section 1, *Quality of Networks.*

e) Social Capital items in the CCS not listed in the ABS GSS

Intergenerational Closure
In line with the research conducted in Chicago and Stockholm, we included a module on *intergenerational closure*. As we are examining the determinants of crime in a community, having an indication on the capacity of the community for child centred control is of the upmost importance. Theoretically this module warrants inclusion and further it allows us to compare our results with that of Chicago and Stockholm in the later stages of our study. Intergenerational closure is the major measure of social capital that Sampson and his colleagues uses and if we are to differentiate between social capital and collective efficacy from Chicago and Brisbane we need to include this construct in the survey.

Place Attachment
The CCS also includes a module on place attachment. Within the social capital discourse, attachment to place is seen as central to community capacity (see Black & Hughes 2001; Christakopoulou et al. 2001). Community attachment has also been associated with lower levels of crime. Research has indicated in communities with higher levels of familial attachment, business attachment or social network attachment, there is a greater willingness for place managers to take guardianship over the community (see Eck 1994; Felson 1995). The scale utilised in the CCS was developed by Christakopoulou and colleagues (2001) and used in the SERC social capital study. The scale proved very reliable ($\alpha = .87$).

Ecometricised Social Capital Items
Of academic interest is whether "ecometric" social capital items illicit different responses from the traditional "psychometric" items traditionally used in social capital research. Whether individual measures of one's own social capital are adequate indicators of community social capital has been discussed in the literature (see Berry & Rickwood 2000). Including ecometric items that ask respondents to comment on community social capital rather than personal social capital will certainly add to this body of research.

The items recommended for included in the CCS are modified items from the ABS information paper and the final report for FaCS by SERC. Further, they directly correspond with the psychometric items included in the CCS. Items

in the ecometric module ask respondents to agree/disagree with the following statements:

- The people around here feel emotionally attached to our local community
- The people around here feel they belong to this local community
- People around here believe that multiculturalism makes life in our local community better
- People in this community enjoy living amongst people of different lifestyles

An additional module asks respondents to comment how likely it is that members of their neighbourhood in the last 12 months have:

- Signed a petition
- Attended a public meeting
- Joined with people to resolve a local or neighbourhood problem

7. Community Conceptualisation

In discussions with the survey team at the OESR, it was suggested that a qualifying question on what "neighbourhood" means to respondents could provide support for using SLAs as a neighbourhood measure. This question would only need to be included in the pilot survey. The question was drawn from the Quality of Life Survey conducted by Stimson and his colleagues (2002) at the University of Queensland. It reads:

- Which of the following best describes your "neighbourhood" as it seems to you?
  - The 5 to 6 houses nearest yours
  - Your street
  - The 2 to 5 streets around your address
  - The 6 to 10 streets around your address
  - The suburb you live in
  - An area larger than the suburb you live in

8. Address of respondent

Respondents were asked about their street address and responses were geocoded to verify household location and inclusion within randomly selected SLA boundaries.

9. Future participation

A question was included at the end of the survey that asked respondents if they would take part in a future study. Two future studies are planned: first, a longitudinal examination of trends over time in collective efficacy and second, a qualitative study that will explore the rationale or motivation behind people's perceptions of collective efficacy.

Part IV: 2004 Pilot Study in Logan City Council

When applying multilevel designs, researchers recommend conducting a pilot study to enhance the design of the main study. According to Raudenbush, Rowan, and Kang (1991)

> *optimal design for a study. . . requires knowledge of the degree of intercorrelation of the items measuring a construct and of the degree of intersubjective agreement of [individuals] sharing membership in the same [neighbourhood]. This knowledge can be used to choose both the number of items and the number of [individuals] to be sampled per [neighbourhood]* (p. 324).

A pilot study was therefore conducted in the Logan City Council area to assess the reliability of the collective efficacy survey instrument in the context of an unbalanced design. A total of six SLAs were sampled according to the following design:

1. Design for the Collective Efficacy Pilot Study

	Population Density		
CV	Low	Medium	High
Low	N = 1 SLA n = 50 individuals	N = 1 SLA n = 50 individuals	N = 1 SLA n = 50 individuals
High	N = 1 SLA n = 50 individuals	N = 1 SLA n = 50 individuals	N = 1 SLA n = 50 individuals
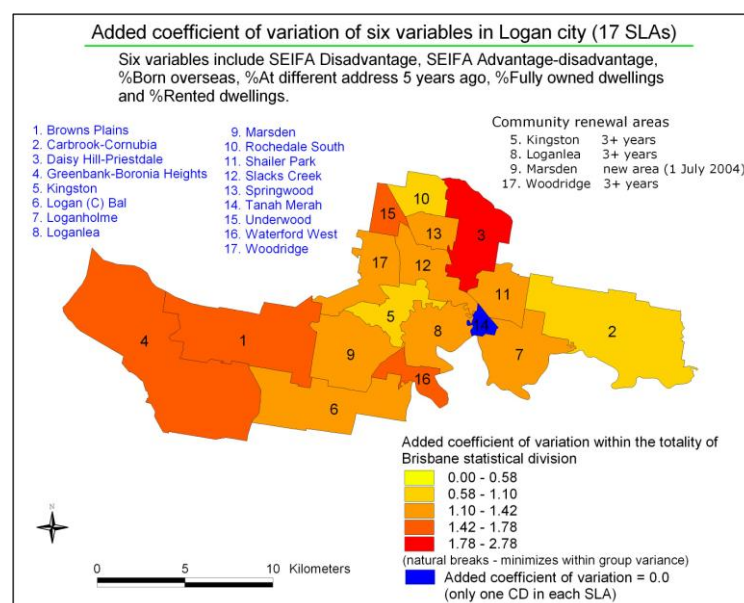
The pilot study was conducted by the Office of the Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) from Thursday 14 October to Friday 22 October 2004. The main objectives of the pilot test were to determine respondents' reactions to the survey, identify any problems with the questionnaire (such as the time per interview, response rate, and other factors which would impact on the cost and timing of the final survey) and assess the reliability of various scales on the CCS. The pilot study was conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) by six part-time interviewers.

The in-scope survey population was all people aged 18 years or over who were usually resident in private dwellings with telephones throughout six chosen SLAs in Queensland. These were Carbrook-Cornubia, Fortitude Valley - Remainder, Kingston, Loganlea, Rochedale-South and Woodridge.

The frame for this survey was taken from the January 2004 version of DtMS' Marketing Pro, an electronic version of the White and Yellow Pages. After screening for private dwelling households with one or more usual residents aged 18 years or over, one usual resident aged 18 years or over was asked questions to identify those people aged 18 years or over living in the household. One person randomly selected from all people aged 18 years or over in the household, was then asked the remaining questions on the survey. A total sample of 1,838 telephone numbers was selected for the pilot study. The sample was designed to achieve the following completed interviews in the six SLAs.

Sample Design for Collective Efficacy Pilot October 2004

SLA Name	SLA Code	Target Interviews (no.)
Carbrook-Cornubia	4603	30
Fortitude Valley - Remainder	1233	70
Kingston	4612	50
Loganlea	4618	50
Rochedale South	4631	50
Woodridge	4656	50

The results of the pilot study were then utilised to guide the sampling requirements for obtaining sufficient reliability of CE in the major study based upon varying population sizes of SLAs. Also, modifications of the survey instrument were made. Justification for these changes is given below.

2. Community versus Neighbourhood

All items were reworded to include the term "community" as opposed to "neighbourhood". This was because: (a) respondents felt confused by the interchangeable use of the terms; (b) results from the analysis of the pilot data confirmed that community signified a greater geographica area2. As the SLAs are the subject of our inquiry rather than discrete hot spots, invoking a community perception in respondents for the final survey may provide more reliable responses to questions;

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[2] Those with the neighbourhood question in the pilot survey were significantly more likely (t(265) = -3.250, p<.001) to denote a smaller area (M_{neigh} = 3.3) as representative of their "area" than those respondents who were asked the community question (M_{comm} = 3.95).

and (c) the reliability for almost all of the scales increased for those respondents who were given the community question in the pilot survey.

3. Ethical Statements

The wording in the introduction was shortened and made easier for the respondents to understand. Due to discussions with Gary Allen from the Ethics Office at Griffith University, the victimisation section of the instrument was changed as follows: (a) as less than 10% of respondents in the pilot option took the option to self-select out of the victimisation section and as the OESR pilot study technical report did not indicate that any respondents experienced distress over any of the questions, the option to self-select out of this section was omitted; and (b) as indicated by the interviewers, the wording in the ethical statement was modified to reduce anxiety in respondents

4. Reliability of CCS Scales in the Pilot Study

Scale Properties for Collective Efficacy Pilot Study

Scale	No. Items	Reliability (whole sample)	Reliability Range Across SLAs
Collective Efficacy	10	.81 (N = 185)	.60 to .89
Victimisation (q27)	4	.93 (N = 250)	.91 to .98
Victimisation (q28,30,32)	3	.86 (N = 271)	.78 to .88
Perceptions of Neighbourhood Disorder	11	.85 (N = 189)	.70 to .89
SC: Particularised Trust	3	.64 (N = 220)	.45 to .85
SC: Intergenerational Closure	5	.81 (N = 180)	.73 to .85
SC: Community Reciprocity	3	.55 (N = 224)	.26 to .72
SC: Sense of Efficacy	3	.52 (N = 251)	.35 to .69
SC: Civic Participation	5	.57 (N = 267)	.43 to .64
SC: Place Attachment	4	.84 (N = 254)	.72 to .88
SC: Community Divisions	5	.82 (N = 207)	.69 to .85
SC: Openness/Tolerance	3	.58 (N = 221)	.38 to .71
SC: Eco – Generalised Agency	3	.86 (N = 178)	.82 to .90
SC: Eco – Place Attachment	2	.78 (N = 233)	.62 to .91
SC: Eco – Open/Tolerance	2	.84 (N = 204)	.72 to .89

5. Items Omitted

Based on recommendations from OESR, observations of interviews, and statistical analyses of the pilot survey data, the following changes were made to items on the CCS:

a. *Community vs neighbourhood item (Q7, 8, 48 or 49 in the pilot survey)*

The original intent of this item was to determine the more relevant term for use in the final survey and is therefore no longer required.

b. *Community Divisions Scale (Q 11 in the pilot survey)*

The reliability for the complete community division scale was $\alpha = .82$. After examining scale reliabilities, it was determined that this scale could be reduced to two items only (11c and 11 d) and still retain a strong alpha ($\alpha = .79$). The reliability of this scale further increased for those respondents who had answered the community question ($\alpha = .80$). Thus items (a), (b) and (e) were omitted from the survey instrument.

c. *Generalised Agency Scale (Q12 in the pilot survey)*

This scale had poor reliabilities across the sample ($\alpha = .57$) when it comprised all 5 items. However, when the scale was reduced to 3 items only (a, d and e), the reliability of this scale increased to $\alpha .59$ for the whole sample and to $\alpha .65$ for those respondents who had answered the community question. Thus items (b) and (c) were omitted from the survey instrument.

d. *Place Attachment Scale (Q14 a – d in the pilot survey)*

The reliability for this scale was $\alpha .84$ across the sample. However, when this scale was reduced to 3 items only (b, c and d), the reliability was still strong at $\alpha .83$ for the whole sample and to $\alpha .88$ for those respondents who had answered the community question. Thus item (a) was omitted from the survey instrument.

e. *Openness/Tolerance of Diversity Scale (Q14 h-j in the pilot survey)*

This scale had poor reliabilities across the sample ($\alpha = .58$) when it comprised all 3 items. However, when the scale was reduced to 2 items only (i and j), the reliability of this scale increased to $\alpha .71$ for the whole sample and to $\alpha .73$ for those respondents who had answered the community question. Thus item (h) was omitted from the survey instrument.

f. *Intergenerational Closure (Q14 k – o in the pilot survey)*

The reliability for this scale was $\alpha .81$ across the sample. However, when this scale was reduced to 4 items only (l, m, n and o), the reliability was still strong at $\alpha .80$ and increased to $\alpha .82$ for those respondents who had answered the community question. Thus item (k) was omitted from the survey instrument.

g.   *Sense of Efficacy Scale (Q17, 18 and 19)*
        The reliabilities for this scale across the sample were extremely poor. As such only item Q17 was retained. Question 18 was conceptually similar to the collective efficacy questions and was therefore omitted. Question 19 was poorly worded and hard for the respondents to understand. As such, this item was also removed from the final survey instrument.

Part V: The Main Study – Data Collection

1. Administration of the Community Capacity Survey

The CCS was conducted by the Office of the Government Statistician (OGS) from Monday 14 February to Thursday 24 March, 2005[3]. The survey administration was performed using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). A team of up to 20 interviewers was used for the duration of the survey. The in-scope survey population was comprised of all people aged 18 years or over who were usually resident in private dwellings with telephones in selected Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Sample Design and Selection

Since respondents would know their suburb (or locality) but not necessarily their SLA, OGS compiled a list of suburbs and localities that corresponded with each SLA. In most cases (particularly in the Brisbane Local Government Area (LGA)), each SLA corresponded almost exactly with one or more suburbs, however in some cases the correspondence was less precise and so judgment was used to assign suburbs and localities to SLAs based on the proportion of each suburb lying in different SLAs. Please refer to table in Appendix 2 for a list of selected suburbs and localities.

The sample was selected using Random Digit Dialling (RDD). RDD selection was performed for two main reasons. First, RDD was conducted in order to attempt to include as many unlisted numbers as possible. About 15 percent of households with telephones have silent numbers. Second, the only version of the Electronic White Pages (EWP) available at the time was from January 2004, incorporating phone numbers from the Brisbane White Pages released in mid 2003, making them approximately 18 months old. OGS investigations had estimated that over 30% of numbers would no longer be current. This would also mean that persons who had lived in their residence for less than 18 months were far less likely to be contacted, which would have adversely affected any analysis conducted on length of tenure.

RDD works by selecting telephone numbers from ranges of possible telephone numbers created by finding the maximum and minimum listed telephone numbers in each four-digit prefix combination in the EWP. The RDD frame of telephone number ranges in Queensland was constructed using the January 2004 release of DTMS' Marketing Pro, an electronic version of the White Pages. Of the telephone numbers on the frame, about 45% were expected to be connected private dwelling numbers.

The RDD frame does not have reliable information on the location of each telephone number. Even in the case of EWP sampling, the suburb would not be known with complete accuracy until the respondent was rung and asked what suburb they live in. This problem is even more apparent with RDD sampling. Each number was provisionally assigned to the SLA to which the most listed numbers in the range belonged according to the EWP. It should be emphasised that this a priori allocation of numbers to SLAs was used as a guide only and was not heavily relied upon for information on where selected numbers were actually located. A single stratum

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[3] The OESR technical report document name is <OESRCE Technical Report.doc>.

sample covering all selected SLAs was selected from the numbers provisionally assigned to selected SLAs.

The phone numbers were rung and, if they belonged to a private dwelling with one or more usual residents aged 18 years or over, the person who answered the phone was asked which suburb the household was in. Based on a list of in-scope suburbs and localities provided to the interviewers, the household's SLA was recorded or the household was classified as out of scope. One usual resident aged 18 years or older was then selected randomly from each inscope household and, if they consented and could be contacted during the interviewing period, was interviewed.

As interviewing progressed, the number of responding interviews per selected SLA was monitored at the end of each day of interviewing. Once this figure reached the quota for an SLA, the relevant suburbs were removed from interviewers' lists and no more interviews were conducted in that SLA, and further respondents who reported that SLA were marked as out of scope (Quota Full). Unused phone numbers were removed from the sample if the SLAs they were most likely located in had reached quota. On several occasions, extra sample was added to areas that were not achieving enough interviews.

During the interviewing stage of the survey, a more up to date version of the EWP became available (the November 2004 edition from the International Phone Book Company). After consultation with the client, it was decided the new EWP would be used to select numbers in some SLAs where the RDD sampling methodology had produced very few interviews. Under this methodology, numbers on the EWP were allocated to SLAs based on the listed suburb. Extra numbers not already on the sample were then selected for the required SLAs.

When the data collection phase of the survey was complete, the respondents were geocoded by the client based on the address information given in the interview. As a result, some respondents were geocoded in suburbs other than those reported at the start of the interview. This resulted in some respondents being moved to other in-scope SLAs, and some respondents becoming out of scope.

Details of selected SLAs, their quotas and the final number of interviews achieved are shown in Appendix 3.

2. Status of sample units at completion of survey

Although 48,239 sample units were selected, only 33,852 sample units needed to be attempted. From those that were attempted, 33,728 were finalised and from these 2,891 completed interviews were achieved. As the sample units were randomly ordered on the queue, no bias results from this action. The results of all finalised sample units in the survey appear below. A sample unit (telephone number) was deemed to be finalised when: contact with the household/person had been completed; the telephone number was found to be out-of-scope for the survey; the suburb given by the respondent was out of scope, or belonged to a suburb that had reached its quota of interviews; or the predetermined number of attempts to reach numbers not answering had been reached.

Status	Number	Percentage %
Answering Machine	715	2.6%
Completed	2617	9.6%
Disconnected	9570	34.9%
Engaged	309	1.1%
Facsimile	1998	7.3%
Language Problems - Household	545	2.0%
Language Problems - Person	79	0.3%
Multiple	9	0.0%
No Answer	2123	7.7%
Out of scope - Business	2352	8.6%
Out of scope - Household	70	0.3%
Partially Completed	587	2.1%
Partial - Give Ups	66	0.2%
Refused - Household	3385	12.4%
Refused - Outright	981	3.6%
Refused - Person	1207	4.4%
Unable Household - Away	70	0.3%
Unable Household - Illness	157	0.6%
Unable Person - Away	210	0.8%
Unable Person - Hearing	148	0.5%
Unable Person - Illness	46	0.2%
Unable Person - Intellectual	27	0.1%
Unable Person - Speech	4	0.0%
TOTAL	27275	99.5%

The remaining 124 sample units that were not finalised when interviewing ceased had the following statuses:

Call Back	12	0.0%
Answering Machine	34	0.1%
Engaged	3	0.0%
Facsimile	3	0.0%
No Answer	72	0.3%
Total Not Finalised	124	0.5%

Partially completed surveys were considered useable (Partial–Useable) if they had responded to most questions, including age, sex and education. The high number of partially completed interviews is partly due to respondents refusing to give their address information. The percentages in the categories of 'Refused Outright', 'Refused Household' and 'Refused Person' were considered normal for a telephone survey.

The eight categories of 'Unable' statuses were used to more accurately reflect the reason for the interview not being undertaken. For the household part of the survey, only two types were used: 'Away' and 'Illness' however for the selected person, six types were used: 'Away', 'Illness', 'Hearing', 'Intellectual', 'Speech' and 'Other Disabilities'. The first two resulted from the selected person being away from home for the duration of the survey or being too ill to complete the interview. The next four reflected the disability suffered by the respondent that made it impossible

for them to undertake the interview in the survey period. For future analysis, age and sex information was collected where possible for respondents who had a disability.

3. Response rate and consent rate

All efforts were taken by this office to obtain the best response rate possible. Refusal rates for each interviewer were monitored throughout the survey and extra training given to interviewers with higher than average refusal rates.

The response rate for the survey was calculated by the number of interviews that were able to be used in the analysis as a percentage of all possible interviews that could have been achieved had every in-scope household in the sample responded. Where the number of possible interviews that could have been achieved is unknown, it is useful to calculate the consent rate. In this survey, the calculation of consent rates was conditional on the respondent reporting his/her statistical local area, thus allowing scope to be ascertained.

The consent rate is calculated by the number of responding in-scope participants as a percentage of the total number of responding and non-responding in-scope participants who were actually contacted. The estimated total response rate for this survey was 35.71% (as shown from the calculations below).

Table 1 Status of respondents

Status	In-scope Responding	In-scope Non-Responding	Out-of-Scope	Total
Refused Household	0	3327	0	3327
Refused Outright	0	784	284	1068
Partial - Give Ups	0	64	0	64
Refused Person	0	1228	0	1228
Language Problems - Household	0	550	0	550
Language Problems - Person	0	81	0	81
Unable Household - Away	0	71	0	71
Unable Household - Illness	0	159	0	159
Unable Person - Away	0	213	0	213
Unable Person - Illness	0	46	0	46
Unable Person - Hearing	0	137	0	137
Unable Person - Other Disability	0	23	0	23
Unable Person - Speech	0	4	0	4
Unable Person - Intellectual	0	26	0	26
Out of scope-Business	0	0	2350	2350
Out of scope-Household	0	0	75	75
Multiple	0	0	9	9
Out of scope-Suburb	0	0	3436	3436
Out of Scope-Extra (Need Re coding)	0	0	14	14
Partially Completed	549	44	0	593
Engaged	0	3	0	3
No Answer	0	64	8	72
Answering machine	0	31	3	34
fax	0	0	3	3
Completed	2645	0	0	2645
Soft Appointment	0	6	0	6
Hard Appointment	0	6	0	6
Disconnected	0	0	9596	9596
Quota Full	0	0	3020	3020
Engaged	0	73	236	309
No Answer	0	472	1655	2127
Answering Machine	0	464	256	720
Facsimile	0	0	2000	2000
Total	3194	7876	22945	48468

The breakdown by final status of all **in-scope** units attempted is as follows:

Table 2 Status of in-scope units

Status	Number	Percentage %
Refused Household	3327	30.1%
Refused Outright	784	7.1%
Partial - Give Ups	64	0.6%
Refused Person	1228	11.1%
Language Problems - Household	550	5.0%
Language Problems - Person	81	0.7%
Unable Household - Away	71	0.6%
Unable Household - Illness	159	1.4%
Unable Person - Away	213	1.9%
Unable Person - Illness	46	0.4%
Unable Person - Hearing	137	1.2%
Unable Person - Other Disability	23	0.2%
Unable Person - Speech	4	0.0%
Unable Person - Intellectual	26	0.2%
Partially Completed	593	5.4%
Engaged	3	0.0%
No Answer	64	0.6%
Answering machine	31	0.3%
Completed	2645	23.9%
Soft Appointment	6	0.1%
Hard Appointment	6	0.1%
Engaged	73	0.7%
No Answer	472	4.3%
Answering Machine	464	4.2%
Total	11070	100.0%

Table 3 Response rate

Number of respondents who reported their SLA	8292
Number of respondents who reported an in-scope SLA	4856
Proportion of respondents who reported an in-scope SLA	58.56%
Inscope responding	3194
Inscope non-responding	7876
Adjusted inscope non-responding*	5751
Overall Response Rate	35.71%

*Allows for some respondents to have an out-of-scope SLA

Table 6 provides consent rates by Statistical Local Area (SLA). The overall consent rate was 68.03%, with individual SLA consent rates ranging from 49.35% (Dutton Park) to 84.62% (Chelmer).

The average time for a completed interview was 16.18 minutes. This is slightly longer than the assumed interview length of 15 minutes.

4. Interview Audits

Monitoring of the interviewers was conducted throughout the survey and it was found that the interviewers were conducting the surveys in a professional manner, in line with OGS standard procedures. Members of Griffith University conducted interview audits. These consisted of approximately four observations of about one hour (i.e., around four interviews) per week during the survey administration period. They initially identified three time slots (1:30 – 3:30; 4:00 – 5:30; and 6:00 – 8:00pm); however due to security restrictions at OESR, only the first two time slots were covered over five days. The independent auditors listed the 25 interviewers and then randomly selected time slots from the available 10 slots per week. They then randomly selected one interviewer per slot to observe. They coded the interview onto a hard copy of the survey instrument and crosschecked these with the actual imputed figures. From the 31 observed interviews, the overall error rate was 0.06 with a range of 0.00 to 0.50.

5. Data Cleaning

CCS Data

The survey data (n = 2881, N = 82 SLAs) was received from OESR in an excel file and was transferred to SPSS for the purposes of data cleaning. Descriptive statistics indicated that the level of missing data was above an acceptable limit (5%) for some items. A pattern of missing data existed whereby respondents had difficulty answering questions regarding other people's behaviour. A missing value analysis was performed and the expectation maximization procedure was used to predict responses to variables that had an unacceptably high rate of "don't know" and "refused" responses.

Particular items were reverse coded so that higher responses were indicative of higher scores on the scales (e.g., higher values on CE were representative of higher CE). Reliability analysis was conducted on each of the scales for the whole sample and for each SLA.

Along with the original data set containing 2881 individual responses to the CCS, another data set was created by aggregating the data to the SLA level. Census and crime data was then added to this data set to form a complete data set at the SLA level.

Census Data (Socio-structural Variables)

2001 ABS census data was included in the main study in order to have measures of socio-structural characteristics of the Brisbane communities. These included gender, age, population density, number of households with low household weekly income (<$500), SEIFA Disadvantage, SEIFA advantage-disadvantage scores, number of persons born overseas, number of persons at different address five years ago, number of fully owned dwellings, number of total rented dwellings, and number of persons from non-English Speaking Background (NESB).

Queensland Police Service (QPS) Crime Data

The QPS crime data represented yearly counts of reported offences from 2000 to 2004. The number of offence categories numbered approximately 85[4]. In order to reduce the number of dependent variables to be analysed, these 85 offences were collapsed into 23 offence categories (refer to Appendix 4). These offence categories were checked with statisticians within QPS to ensure that they were conceptually meaningful and that no overlapping categories existed.

The data provided for the CE project by the QPS was in the form of yearly offence counts that spanned across 168 suburbs. These data needed to be aggregated to the SLA level. A GIS spatial mapping expert identified 71 postcode areas matching up to the 168 "police" suburbs. There was not a strict one-to-one relationship between the postcodes and SLAs. For example, one postcode area could belong to many SLAs or one SLA can encompass many postcode areas. The number of land parcels in each postcode area was then identified. The postcode areas were then overlayed to the SLA boundaries, resulting in the development of unique polygons (areas). For each polygon the number of land parcels was calculated and recorded. The number of crimes were then estimated by dividing the number of land parcels in each polygon by the total land parcels in each postcode area. This data was then aggregated to the SLA level.

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[4] The crime data for 2000 contained 77 different offences while the 2001 crime data included five new offences, the 2002 crime data contained a further two new offences, and the 2004 crime data contained one new offence.

Part VI: The Web-based Geographic Information System (GIS)

1. Spatial Objects

One component of our research is to utilise GIS technology to integrate diverse data sets to link area-based secondary statistical data (such as small area-SLA-crime statistics and census data) with primary data collected through the survey by geo-coding at the address unit of analysis. This process will allow behavioural information to be linked with location attributes such as neighbourhood characteristics, distance/proximity to spatial objects (e.g. public transport and schools) and density of licensed premises, etc. The relationship between subjective evaluation and objective socio-economic and spatial measures may also be explored. Types of spatial object used in this research include point, line and area objects. Points may be used to indicate spatial occurrences; lines can be used to represent linear entities such as streets; and area objects may be used to represent artificial aggregations such as statistical local areas (SLAs). We are in the process of geocoding and/or collecting a number of spatial objects that are theoretically related to crime, such as the density of liquor outlets, caravan parks and bus stops (refer to Appendix 5).

2. Study Design

The aim is to design and develop a Web-based geographical information system (GIS) research tool (Figure 1) to support collective efficacy (ARC linkage) project in the spatial analysis of community variations in crime.

The proposed Web-based GIS will be accessible through the Internet for dissemination, visualisation and analysis of crime data, collective efficacy scale, social capital scale and census data for 82 SLAs and across 224 SLAs in Brisbane statistical division (SD) after extrapolation. A prototype Web-based GIS (http://wce.rcs.griffith.edu.au/Web_GIS.htm) for 82 SLAs in Brisbane SD is under development. A classification example can be seen in Figure 2.
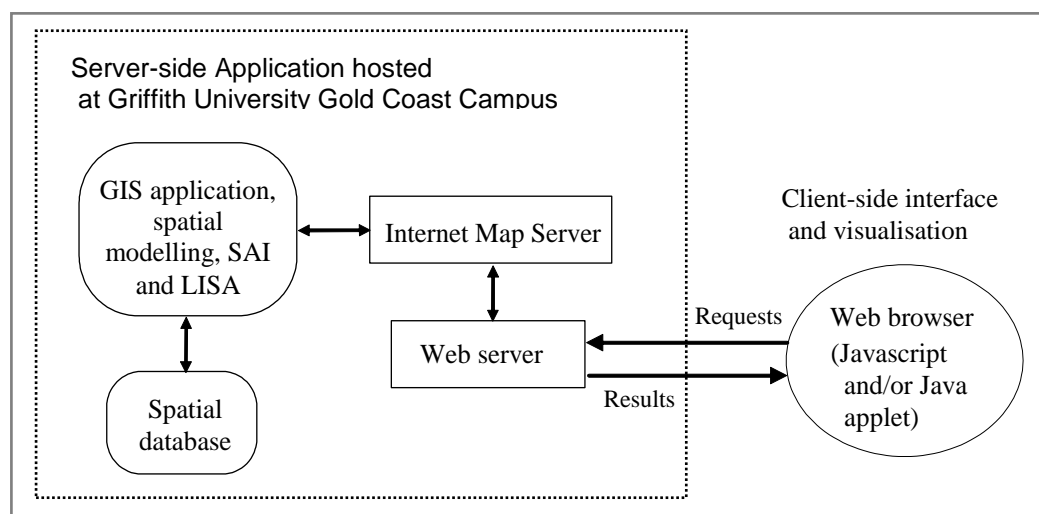
Figure 1: Web-based GIS.
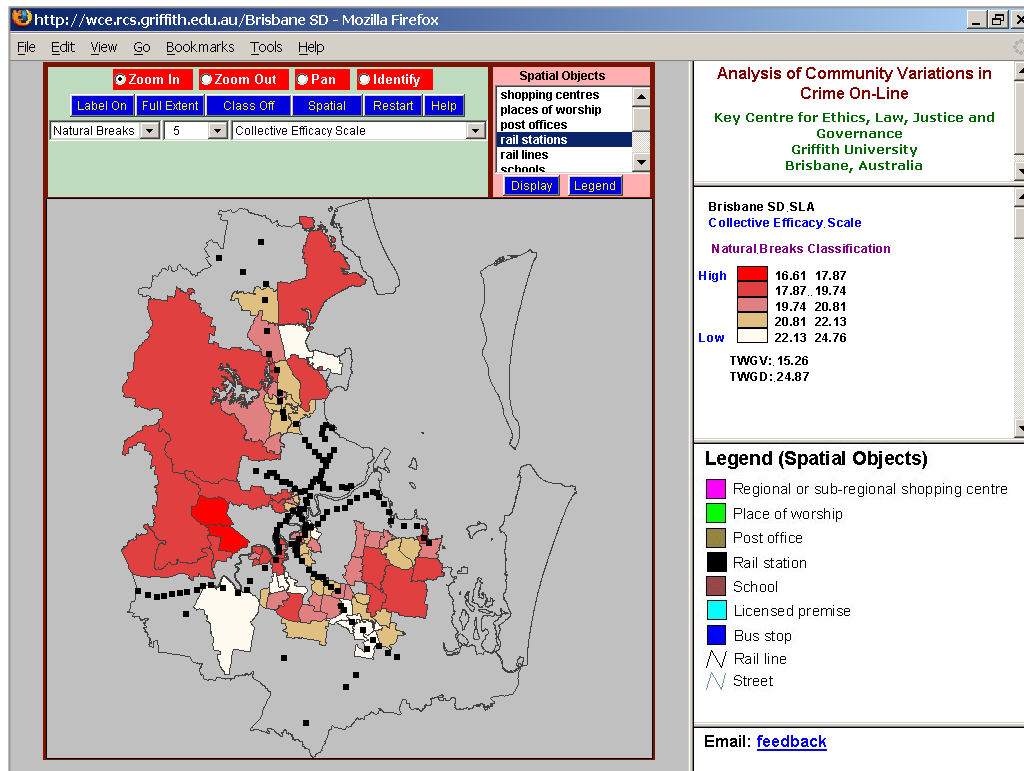
Figure 2: Classification of collective efficacy scale

The main components of the Web-based GIS may include:

A *spatial database* section:
A spatial database development for the 224 SLAs in Brisbane SD:
1. Spatial objects (points) – licensed premises, bus stops, streets, rail stations, rail lines, schools, post offices, places of worship, hotels/motels, and shopping centres, etc.
2. 2001 Census data (polygon):
    1) Population density (population/ hectares)
    2) SEIFA Disadvantage
    3) % Born overseas
    4) % Female
    5) % Male
    6) % At different address 5 years ago
    7) % Fully owned dwellings
    8) % Total rented dwellings - (private + public) renting
    9) % Total dwellings
    10) % Low income household (<500)
    11) % Speak English not well
3. 2000 – 2006 Crime data (polygon) – crime against persons and crime against property.
4. Collective efficacy (CE) and social capital (SC) scales (polygon) – averaged CE and SC scales for 82 SLAs, and for 224 SLAs after extrapolation.
5. Others (polygon) - % of each land use types (commercial, industrial, residential, special purposes and others) and 500 metre buffers, etc.

A _technology_ section:
Six major components proposed for the Web-based GIS include:
1. a customised GIS application (zoom, pan, identify, thematic classification including equal interval, quantile, and median-based natural breaks, etc);
2. a spatial optimisation (bi-criterion median clustering) model (Murray & Shyy 2000);
3. a spatial autocorrelation index (SAI) using the Moran Coefficient (MC) (Griffith 1987);
4. LISA (local indicators of spatial association) – identification of local spatial clusters (hot spots) and outliers (Anselin 1995).
5. a user-friendly interface; and
6. visualisation (e.g. maps, tables, etc.).

One of the major features of the proposed Web-based system is the ability to generate simple and complex choropleth map displays. Thematic classification using Equal Interval, Quantile and Bicriterion Median Clustering Problem (BMCP) approaches for choropleth display is provided. The first two are standard GIS display options (Robinson et al. 1995), whereas the third is based on spatial modelling (Murray & Shyy 2000). Equal Interval classifies attributes into equally divided ranges. Quantile classifies approximately the same number of features in each identified class. The BMCP is a spatial optimisation approach that uses attribute similarity and spatial proximity for class grouping. Each display option facilitates pattern identification. However, the BMCP may be considered a more spatially based approach. As a result, identified patterns are likely to have greater meaning in a spatial context. The objective of BMCP is to minimize total within group difference of attribute similarity and spatial proximity. Incorporating both spatial proximity and attribute similarity was found significant for evaluating relationships in spatial information (Murray & Shyy 2000; Shyy et al. 2005).

The degree of spatial autocorrelation will be assessed in order to support spatial patterning/grouping display. A global measure of spatial autocorrelation is the Moran Coefficient (MC), which indicates the degree of grouping of spatial units with like attribute values (Griffith 1987). Similar values tend to cluster together on a map when MC value closes to 1. There is no pattern on a map when MC value closes to 0. And, dissimilar values tend to cluster together when MC value closes to -1. MC is an important reference measure for BMCP approach. Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA), which is the identification of local patterns of spatial association focusing on the spatial aspects of the data, has potential to indicate local spatial clusters when no global spatial autocorrelation is present; and forming the basis for a sensitivity analysis of outliers when there is spatial autocorrelation in the data (Anselin 1995).

Part VII: Basic Statistics - Individual Level

All information used to create this instrument was drawn from SPSS 14.0 Document <CE Merged Data Set 29 May.sav >, and is accurate as at January 2007.

SURVEY ITEMS

Identifier   **Unique identifying code for each person participating in the project**

SLA   **Identifying code assigned to each SLA**
Range: 1-82

SLA_Name   **Numeral that identifies the name of each SLA included in the project, organised alphabetically**
1 = Albany Creek; 2=Alexandra Hills etc.

CD_Code   **Identifying code of collection district that individual belongs to, based on their street address**

Age   **Age of participant[5]**
Range: 18.5 through to 70
Mean: 45
Standard Deviation: 14.95
Mode: 37
Median: 42

Sex   **Gender of participant**
1 = Male; 2 = Female
Percentages: Males 40.6%; Females 59.4%

House_Size   **Number of persons living in the household** (Continuous)
Minimum: 1
Maximum: 7
Mean: 2
Standard Deviation: 0.86
Mode: 2
Median: 2
Percentages: One 27.1%; Two 54.1%; Three 12.0%; Four 5.5%; Five 1.1%; Six 0.1%; Seven 0.1%

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[5] Age was initially a categorical variable. It has been changed to a continuous variable by allocating the age of each participant as the midpoint in the categorical range that he/she originally selected.

q7a **Intervene if children skipping school?**
-2 = Very Unlikely; -1 = Unlikely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Likely; 2 = Very Likely
Mode: 1 (Likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very unlikely 11.1%; Unlikely 28.5%; Don't know 8.0%; Likely 33.2%; Very likely 19.3%

q7b **Intervene if children spray painting graffiti?**
-2 = Very Unlikely; -1 = Unlikely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Likely; 2 = Very Likely
Mode: 2 (Very likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very unlikely 3.1%; Unlikely 8.8%; Don't know 4.1%; Likely 39.6%; Very likely 44.5%

q7c **Intervene if fight in front of your house?**
-2 = Very Unlikely; -1 = Unlikely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Likely; 2 = Very Likely
Mode: 1 (Likely)

Median: 1 (Likely)

Percentages: Very unlikely 5.6%; Unlikely 19.1%; Don't know 6.0%; Likely 35.1%; Very likely 34.2%

q7d **Scold a child who shows disrespect to an adult?**
-2 = Very Unlikely; -1 = Unlikely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Likely; 2 = Very Likely
Mode: -1 (Unlikely)
Median: 0 (Don't know)
Percentages: Very unlikely 11.5%; Unlikely 38.4%; Don't know 8.1%; Likely 31.0%; Very likely 11.0%

q7e **Do something to stop a local fire station being closed?**
-2 = Very Unlikely; -1 = Unlikely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Likely; 2 = Very Likely
Mode: 2 (Very likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very unlikely 2.1%; Unlikely 11.7%; Don't know 7.0%; Likely 39.4% Very likely 39.8%

q7f **Cooperate in community water conservation efforts?**
-2 = Very Unlikely; -1 = Unlikely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Likely; 2 = Very Likely
Mode: 1 (Likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very unlikely 1.7%; Unlikely 7.1%; Don't know 3.6%; Likely 52.6%; Very Likely 35.0%

q8a   **People are willing to help neighbours**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Strongly disagree 1.4%; Disagree 8.6%; Don't know 1.5%; Agree 63.9%; Strongly agree 24.6%

q8b   **This is a close-knit community**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly disagree 1.7%; Disagree 28.1%; Don't know 4.4%; Agree 50.7%; Strongly agree 15.1%

q8c   **People in community can be trusted**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly disagree 1.7%; Disagree 11.5%; Don't know 6.2%; Agree 67.2%; Strongly Agree 13.5%

q8d   **People in community don't get along**
-2 = Strongly Agree; -1 = Agree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Strongly Disagree
Mode: 1 (Disagree)
Median: 1 (Disagree)
Percentages: Strongly Agree 0.9%; Agree 9.9%; Don't know 2.9%; Disagree 73.0%; Strongly disagree 13.3%

q8e   **People in community do not share the same values**
-2 = Strongly Agree; -1 = Agree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Disagree; 2 = Strongly Disagree
Mode: 1 (Disagree)
Median: 1 (Disagree)
Percentages: Strongly agree 2.2%; Agree 24.4%; Don't know 9.7%; Disagree 56.4%; Strongly disagree 7.4%

q9a   **How important are differences in religious beliefs**
-2 = Not Important; -1 = Somewhat Imp't; 0 = Don't know; 1 = Imp't; 2 = Very Imp't
Mode: -2 (Not imp't)
Median: -2 (Not imp't)
Percentages: Not imp't 65.9%; Somewhat imp't 9.7%; Don't know 4.6%; Imp't 14.6%; Very imp't 5.2%

q9b **How important are differences in ethnic background**
-2 = Not Important; -1 = Somewhat Imp't; 0 = Don't know; 1 = Imp't;
2 = Very Imp't
Mode: -2 (Not imp't)
Median: -2 (Not imp't)
Percentages: Not imp't 66.7%; Somewhat imp't 9.3%; Don't know
3.6%; Imp't 15.9%; Very imp't 4.5%

q10a **Ever signed a petition?**
1 = No; 2 = Yes
Percentages: No 69.8%; Yes 30.2%

q10b **Ever attended a public meeting?**
1 = No; 2 = Yes
Percentages: No 79.2%; Yes 20.8%

q10c **Ever joined with people to resolve a local problem?**
1 = No; 2 = Yes
Percentages: No 76.4%; Yes 23.6%

q11a **How much do you trust close family and relatives not living with
you**
-2 = Not at all; -1 = Hardly; 0 = DK; 1 = To some extent; 2 = Great
extent
Mode: 2 (Great extent)
Median: 2 (Great extent)
Percentages: Not at all 1.9%; Hardly 1.7%; DK 0.7%; To some extent
25.4%; Great extent 72.2%

q11b **How much do you trust your friends**
-2 = Not at all; -1 = Hardly; 0 = DK; 1 = To some extent; 2 = Great
extent
Mode: 2 (Great extent)
Median: 2 (Great extent)
Percentage: Not at all 0.9%; Hardly 1.2%; DK 0.4%: To some extent
25.4%; Great extent 72.2%

q11c **How much do you trust your current work mates**
-2 = Not at all; -1 = Hardly; 0 = DK; 1 = To some extent; 2 = Great
extent
Mode: 1 (To some extent)
Median: 1 (To some extent)
Percentages: Not at all 7.0%; Hardly 5.2%; DK 9.8%; To some extent
44.8%; Great extent 33.3%

q12a   **Feeling of belonging to local community**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly disagree 1.6%; Disagree 9.7%; DK 1.4%; Agree 64.2%; Strongly agree 23.2%

q12b   **Wants to be living in community for next 3 years**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly disagree 2.2%; Disagree 11.0%; DK 1.3%; Agree 52.7%; Strongly Agree 32.8%

q12c   **Proud to live in this community**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly Disagree 1.2%; Disagree 5.7%; DK 1.5%; Agree 58.5%; Strongly Agree 33.1%

q12d   **Feel a responsibility to contribute to local community**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly Disagree 0.7%; Disagree 9.2%; DK 1.5%; Agree 67.6%; Strongly Agree 21.0%

q12e   **Most people can be trusted**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly Disagree 2.4%; Disagree 12.8%; DK 3.1%; Agree 67.9%; Strongly Agree 13.9%

q12f   **Feel safe walking down the street after dark**
-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Mode: 1 (Agree)
Median: 1 (Agree)
Percentages: Strongly Disagree 6.6%; Disagree 23.8%; DK 2.7%; Agree 50.6%; Strongly Agree 16.3%

q12g	**Multiculturalism makes the local community better**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	Mode: 1 (Agree)
	Median: 1 (Agree)
	Percentages: Strongly Disagree 1.3%; Disagree 12.1%; DK 13.9%; Agree 59.3%; Strongly Agree 13.3%

q12h	**Enjoy living among people with different lifestyles**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	Mode: 1 (Agree)
	Median: 1 (Agree)
	Percentages: Strongly Disagree 0.4%; Disagree 5.0 %; DK 4.2%; Agree 72.3%; Strongly Agree 18.1%.

q12i	**Adults in community know the local children**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	Mode: 1 (Agree)
	Median: 1 (Agree)
	Percentages: Strongly Disagree 1.8%; Disagree 27.4%; DK 10.6%; Agree 52.0%; Strongly Agree 8.1%

q12j	**Children can look up to adults in this community**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	Mode: 1 (Agree)
	Median: 1 (Agree)
	Percentages: Strongly Disagree 0.5%; Disagree 9.3%; DK 10.5%; Agree 68.2%; Strongly Agree 11.4%

q12k	**Parents in community know each other well**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	Mode: 1 (Agree)
	Median: 1 (Agree)
	Percentages: Strongly Disagree 0.8%; Disagree 17.0%; DK 10.5%; Agree 62.5%; Strongly Agree 9.2%

q12l	**Can count on adults in community to look out for children**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	Mode: 1 (Agree)
	Median: 1 (Agree)
	Percentages: Strongly Disagree 1.1%; Disagree 11.8%; DK 7.2%; Agree 62.7%; Strongly Agree 14.2%

q13a	**People here feel emotionally attached to the community**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	<u>Mode:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Median:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Percentages:</u> Strongly Disagree 1.6%; Disagree 15.9%; Don't Know 7.5%; Agree 61.1%; Strongly Agree 13.9%

q13b	**People here feel they belong to the community**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	<u>Mode:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Median:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Percentages:</u> Strongly Disagree 0.7%; Disagree 7.2%; Don't Know 5.3%; Agree 72.8%; Strongly Agree 14.1%

q13c	**People here believe multiculturalism makes life better**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	<u>Mode:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Median:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Percentages:</u> Strongly Disagree 1.1%; Disagree 14.7%; Don't Know 21.9%; Agree 56.5%; Strongly Agree 5.8%

q13d	**People in the community enjoy living with people of different lifestyles**
	-2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
	<u>Mode:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Median:</u> 1 (Agree)
	<u>Percentages:</u> Strongly Disagree 0.7%; Disagree 10.7%; Don't Know 14.7%; Agree 67.0%; Strongly Agree 6.9%

q14	**Number of relatives and friends who live in the community**
	1 = None; 2 = One or two; 3 = Three or four; 4 = Five or more
	<u>Mode:</u> 4 (Five or more)
	<u>Median:</u> 3 (Three of four)
	<u>Percentages:</u> None 30.8%; One or two 11.5%; Three or four 9.7%; Five or more 47.9%

q15	**How many people known in the community**
	4 = Most people; 3 = Many people; 2 = A few people; 1 = Do not know people
	<u>Mode:</u> 2 (A few people)
	<u>Median:</u> 2 (A few people)
	<u>Percentages:</u> Most people 10.6%; Many people 23.5%; A few people 60.2%; Do not know people 5.6%

q16   **Feel they can influence things in local community**
1 = No; 2 = To some extent; 3 = Yes
Mode: 1 (No)
Median: 2 (To some extent)
Percentages: No 44.9%; To some extent 21.6%; Yes 33.5%

q17   **Frequency of people in community doing favours for each other**
-2 = Never; -1 = Rarely; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Sometimes; 2 = Often
Mode: 1 (Sometimes)
Median: 1 (Sometimes)
Percentages: Never 6.1%; Rarely 14.4%; Don't Know 0.8%;
Sometimes 43.8%; Often 34.9%

q18a   **Past 12 months, people in community signed a petition**
2 = Very likely; 1 = Likely; 0 = DK; -1 = Unlikely; -2 = Very unlikely
Mode: 1 (Likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very Likely 15.5%; Likely 36.1%; Don't Know 21.7%;
Unlikely 20.8%; Very Unlikely 5.9%

q18b   **Past 12 months, people in community attended public meeting**
2 = Very likely; 1 = Likely; 0 = DK; -1 = Unlikely; -2 = Very unlikely
Mode: 1 (Likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very Likely 12.1%; Likely 40.9%; Don't Know 19.4%;
Unlikely 23.7%; Very Unlikely 3.8%

q18c   **Past 12 months, people in community joined to resolve local problem**
2 = Very likely; 1 = Likely; 0 = DK; -1 = Unlikely; -2 = Very unlikely
Mode: 1 (Likely)
Median: 1 (Likely)
Percentages: Very Likely 12.9%; Likely 44.7%; Don't Know 18.0%;
Unlikely 20.8%; Very Unlikely 3.7%

q19   **Individual perception of own quality of life**
1 = Very poor; 2 = Poor; 3 = Neither good nor poor; 4 = Good; 5 = Very good
Mode: 5 (Very good)
Median: 4 (Good)
Percentages: Very poor 0.9%; Poor 2.6%; Neither good nor poor 11.6%; Good 41.6%; Very good 43.3%

q20a   **Perception of community problems - drugs**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 2 (Some Problem)
Median: 2 (Some Problem)
Percentages: No Problem 36.6%; Some Problem 42.2%; Big Problem 13.3%; Don't Know 8.0%

q20b   **Perception of community problems – public drinking**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 54.0%; Some problem 33.4%; Big problem 9.4%; Don't Know 3.3%

q20c   **Perception of community problems – loitering**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 55.7%; Some problem 32.6%, Big problem 9.8%; Don't know 1.9%

q20d   **Perception of community problems – neglected buildings**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 84.2%; Some problem 13.3%; Big problem 2.2%; Don't Know 0.2%

q20e   **Perception of community problems – paint sniffing**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 72.5%; Some problem 12.7%; Big problem 4.4%; Don't know 10.5%

q20f   **Perception of community problems - prostitution**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 84.7%; Some problem 3.8%; Big problem 0.7%; Don't know 10.7%

q20g   **Perception of community problems - vandalism**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 2 (Some problem)
Median: 2 (Some problem)
Percentages: No problem 39.3%; Some problem 50.2%; Big Problem 10.1%; Don't know 0.4%

q20h   **Perception of community problems - traffic**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 2 (Some problem)
Median: 2 (Some problem)
Percentages: No problem 24.7%; Some problem 49.9%; Big problem 25.4%; Don't know 0.1%

q20i **Perception of community problems - youth**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 48.7%; Some problem 36.3%; Big problem 8.6%; Don't know 6.4%

q20j **Perception of community problems – poor lighting**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 62.9%; Some problem 26.0%; Big problem 10.3%; Don't know 0.8%

q20k **Perception of community problems – overgrown shrubs**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 71.9%; Some problem 21.2%; Big problem 6.5%; Don't Know 0.4%

q20l **Perception of community problems - homelessness**
1 = No problem; 2 = Some problem; 3 = Big problem; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (No problem)
Median: 1 (No problem)
Percentages: No problem 91.3%; Some problem 5.9%; Big problem 1.2%; Don't know 1.6%

q21a **Perception of community violence – fight with weapon**
1 = Never; 2 = Rarely; 3 = Sometimes; 4 = Often; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (Never)
Median: 1 (Never)
Percentages: Never 78.2%; Rarely 9.8%; Sometimes 5.0%; Often 1.7%; Don't know 5.2%

q21b **Perception of community violence – violent argument**
1 = Never; 2 = Rarely; 3 = Sometimes; 4 = Often; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (Never)
Median: 1 (Never)
Percentages: Never 68.8%; Rarely 13.7%; Sometimes 10.5%: Often 4.5%; Don't know 2.5%

q21c **Perception of community violence – sexual assault**
1 = Never; 2 = Rarely; 3 = Sometimes; 4 = Often; 0 = DK
Mode: 1 (Never)
Median: 1 (Never)
Percentages: Never 83.5%; Rarely 7.6%; Sometimes 2.8%; Often 0.5%; Don't know 5.5%

q21d	**Perception of community violence – robbery/mugging**
	1 = Never; 2 = Rarely; 3 = Sometimes; 4 = Often; 0 = DK
	<u>Mode:</u> 1 (Never)
	<u>Median:</u> 1 (Never)
	<u>Percentages:</u> Never 53.0%; Rarely 18.4%; Sometimes 19.2%; Often 6.6%; Don't Know 2.8%
q22	**Has violence ever been used against you?**
	0 = Yes; 1 = no
	<u>Percentages:</u> Yes 7.9%; No 92.1%
q23	**Violence used against you in past 6 months**
	1 = Yes; 2 = No
	<u>Percentages:</u> Yes 2.8%; No 5.8% (Not applicable 92.1%)
q24	**Has home ever been broken into?**
	0 = Yes; 1 = No
	<u>Percentages:</u> Yes 19.6%; No 80.4%
q25	**Home broken into in past 6 months**
	1 = Yes; 2 = No
	<u>Percentages:</u> Yes 2.6%; No 16.9% (Not applicable 80.5%)
q26	**Has property damage ever been done to your house?**
	0 = Yes; 1 = No
	<u>Percentages:</u> Yes 26.0%; No 74.0%
q27	**Property damage in past 6 months**
	1 = Yes; 2 = No
	<u>Percentages:</u> Yes 11.5%; No 14.5% (Not applicable 74.0%)
q28	**Country of birth?**
	1 = Australia; 2 = English-speaking country; 3 = Non-English-speaking country; 4 = Other
	<u>Percentages:</u> Australia 75.1%; English-speaking country 14.2%; Non-English speaking country 3.3%; Other 7.5%
q29	**Speak a language other than English at home?**
	0 = Speak other language; 1 = English only
	<u>Percentages:</u> Speak other language 7.1%; English only 92.9%
q30	**Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?**
	0 = ATSI, SSI or ATSI and SSI; 1 = No
	<u>Percentages:</u> ATSI, SSI or ATSI and SSI 1.2%; No 98.8%
q31	**Marital status?**
	1 = Not married; 2 = Married
	<u>Percentages:</u> Not married 37.9%; Married 62.1%

q32 **Number of dependent children living at address**
Minimum: 0
Maximum: 7
Mean: 0.83
Standard Deviation: 1.14
Mode: 0
Median: 0
Percentages: Zero 57.8%; One 15.1%; Two 17.4%; Three 7.0%; Four 2.3%; Five 0.3%; Six 0.1%; Seven 0.1%

q33 **Education level?**
1 = No schooling/Primary school; 2 = Junior high school/Senior high school; 3 = Trade certificate; 4 = Uni degree/Postgraduate degree
Mode: 2 (Junior/Senior High School)
Median: 3 (Trade Certificate)
Percentages: No schooling/Primary School 4.0%; Junior High School/Senior High School 42.1%; Trade 20.5%; Uni degree/Postgraduate Degree 33.4%

q34 **Participant's employment status**
0 = Not working; 1 = Working
Percentages: Not working 39.5%; Working 60.5%

q35 **Household income[6]**
1 = <$20,000; 2 = $20-39,999; 3 = $40-59,999; 4 = $60-79,999; 5 = $80,000+

Mode: 5 ($80,000+)
Median: 3 ($40-59,999)

q36 **Religion?**
0 = Religion; 1 = No religion
Percentages: Religion 70.9%; No religion 28.5% Refused 0.2%; Don't know 0.5%

q37 **Own the residence?**
1 = Yes (own); 2 = Yes (rent); 3 = Other
Mode: 1 (Yes (own))
Percentages: Yes (own) 74.6%; Yes (rent) 24.8%; Other 0.5%

q38 **Length of time living at current address?**
1 = < 6mths; 2 = 6-12mths; 3 = 12mths – 2 yrs; 4 = 2–5yrs; 5 = 5-10yrs; 6 = 10-20yrs; 7 = 20+ yrs
Mode: 4 (2-5 years)
Percentages: <6mths 6.3%; 6-12mths 6.1%; 12mths-2yrs 9.7%; 2-5yrs 24.0%; 5-10yrs 20.3%; 10-20 yrs 18.7%; 20+yrs 14.9%

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[6] Due to the high prevalence of 'don't know' and 'refused' responses to this question, household incomes were predicted via expectation maximisation technique. Hence, the scores are not confined to whole integers.

q39 **Number of moves in the past 5 years?**
Minimum: 0
Maximum: 33
Mean: 1.05
Mode: 0
Percentages: Haven't moved 54.0%; Once 19.3%; Twice 10.9%; Three times 8.3%; Four times 3.6%; Five times 2.0%; Six times 1.3%; Seven times 0.2%; Eight times 0.2%; Nine times 0.0%*; Ten times 0.1%; Fifteen times 0.1%; Twenty times 0.0%*; Thirty-three times 0.0%*.
* Only one case, did not register as a percentage.

q42 **Willing to participate in follow-up interview?**
1 = Yes; 2 = No
Percentages: Yes 65%; No 35%

Address_Details **Supplied address to enable geo-coding of responses?**
1 = Supplied Address; 2 = Did not supply address
Percentages: Yes 98.0%; No 2.0%

SCALE ITEMS

CE **Collective efficacy scale**
Is a mechanism of social control based upon social cohesion among community members and a shared willingness to intervene.
Scale range: -19 through to 20
Mean: 6.64
Standard Deviation: 6.0
Mode: 8
Median: 7

WTI **Willingness to intervene scale**
The extent to which an individual believes they would intervene in behaviours that were adverse to the community's collective interests.
Scale range: -10 through to 10
Mean: 3.02
Standard Deviation: 3.74
Mode: 4
Median: 3

SCT **Social cohesion and trust scale**
Measures the feeling of social unity and generalised trust in the community.
Scale range: -10 through to 10
Mean: 3.61
Standard Deviation: 3.29
Mode: 5
Median: 4

ACT_SC | **Active social capital scale**
Scale range: -15 through to 16
Mean: 4.13
Standard Deviation: 5.30
Mode: 5
Median: 4

Civ_Engage | **Civic engagement scale**
The extent to which the individual engages in activities beneficial to the community.
Scale range: 3 through to 6
Mean: 3.74
Standard Deviation: 0.96
Mode: 3
Median: 3

Com_Div | **Community divisions scale**
A measure of potential conflict between groups in the community.
Scale range: -4 through to 4
Mean: -2.34
Standard Deviation: 2.39
Mode: -4
Median: -4

Thick_Trust | **Thick (particularised) trust scale**
Trust of the people known to the respondent, such as family members, relatives and work mates.
Scale range: -6 through to 6
Mean: 4.33
Standard Deviation: 1.80
Mode: 6
Median: 5

Place_Attach | **Place attachment scale**
The extent to which an individual feels they belong in their community.
Scale range: -8 through to 8
Mean: 4.17
Standard Deviation: 2.79
Mode: 4
Median: 4

Tol_Diversity | **Tolerance of diversity scale**
The extent to which an individual accepts cultural diversity in their community.
Scale range: -4 through to 4
Mean: 1.74
Standard Deviation: 1.35
Mode: 2
Median: 2

IGC **Intergenerational closure scale**
Measures the links between adults and children in a community, which informs the extent to which the community is able to exert child-centred control.
Scale range: -7 through to 8
Mean: 2.60
Standard Deviation: 2.72
Mode: 4
Median: 3

Eco_Place_Attach **Ecometric place attachment scale[7]**
Scale range: -4 through to 4
Mean: 1.62
Standard Deviation: 1.52
Mode: 2
Median: 2

Eco_Tol_Diversity **Ecometric tolerance of diversity scale**
Scale range: -4 through to 4
Mean: 1.2
Standard Deviation: 1.47
Mode: 2
Median: 2

Eco_Civ_Engage **Ecometric civic engagement scale**
Scale range: -6 through to 6
Mean: 1.11
Standard Deviation: 2.83
Mode: 3
Median: 1

Com_Problems **Community problems scale**
Scale of perceived community-level problems.
Scale range: 2 through to 35
Mean: 16.87
Standard Deviation: 4.21
Mode: 15
Median: 16

Com_A_D_Problems **Community problems scale – alcohol and drug only**
Scale of perceived alcohol- and drug-related community problems.
Scale range: 0 through to 18
Mean: 9.19
Standard Deviation: 3.0
Mode: 7
Median: 9

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[7] Ecometricised items require responses informed by community social capital rather than personal social capital.

Com_Violence   **Community violence scale**
Scale of perceived problems of community violence.
Scale range: -8 through to 8
Mean: -5.52
Standard Deviation: 3.21
Mode: -8
Median: -7

Part VIII: Basic Statistics – Aggregate Level

**All information used to create this instrument was drawn from SPSS 14.0
Document <CE SLA Level Data Set.sav>, and is accurate as at January 2007.**

ABS ITEMS

TotPers
Total number of responses in SLA
Minimum: 263
Maximum: 39306
Mean: 8099.38
Standard deviation: 6569.42
Median: 6133

Females
Total number of females in SLA
Minimum: 119
Maximum: 19574
Mean: 4125.28
Standard deviation: 3310.70
Median: 3102.5

TotInd
Total number of Indigenous persons in SLA
Minimum: 0
Maximum: 1355
Mean: 136.71
Standard deviation: 219.63
Median: 66.5

Indpcnt
Percentage of Indigenous persons in SLA
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 7.23%
Mean: 1.35%
Standard deviation: 1.15

Othlang
Total number of persons who speak other language at home in SLA
Minimum: 15
Maximum: 5205
Mean: 834.24
Standard deviation: 1022.0

Pctothlang
Percentage of persons who speak other language at home in SLA
Minimum: 2.17%
Maximum: 46.92%
Mean: 10.95%
Standard deviation: 8.63

Paroseas	**Total number of persons with both parents born overseas in SLA** Minimum: 80 Maximum: 12518 Mean: 2205.37 Standard deviation: 2004.70
Pctoseas	**Percentage of persons with both parents born overseas in SLA** Minimum: 17.74% Maximum: 59.39% Mean: 27.67% Standard deviation: 8.50
TotUnemp	**Total number of unemployed persons in SLA** Minimum: 3 Maximum: 1709 Mean: 316.51 Standard deviation: 310.56
Pctunemp	**Percentage of full-time unemployed persons in SLA** Minimum: 0.55% Maximum: 7.84% Mean: 3.69% Standard deviation: 1.21
TotNILF	**Total number of persons not in the labour force in SLA** Minimum: 72 Maximum: 9173 Mean: 1984.23 Standard deviation: 1641.97
Pctnolabour	**Percentage of persons not in the labour force in SLA** Minimum: 15.16% Maximum: 38% Mean: 24.71% Standard deviation: 5.04
YTH15to19	**Total number of persons aged 15-19 years in SLA** Minimum: 24 Maximum: 3242 Mean: 633.38 Standard deviation: 550.84
Pctyouth	**Percentage of persons aged 15-19 years in SLA** Minimum: 5.05% Maximum: 10.28% Mean: 7.72% Standard deviation: 1.25

TotREL	**Total number of persons following a religion in SLA**
	Minimum: 168
	Maximum: 28621
	Mean: 5895.74
	Standard deviation: 4779.27
PctREL	**Percentage of persons following a religion in SLA**
	Minimum: 60.76%
	Maximum: 81.37%
	Mean: 72.64%
	Standard deviation: 4.10
Ednoschl	**Total number of persons who did not go to school in SLA**
	Minimum: 0
	Maximum: 392
	Mean: 43.30
	Standard deviation: 63.98
Pctnoscool	**Percentage of persons with no schooling in SLA**
	Minimum: 0.00%
	Maximum: 4.56%
	Mean: 0.57%
	Standard deviation: 0.70
Ed8below	**Total number of persons with an education of Year 8 or below in SLA**
	Minimum: 24
	Maximum: 2444
	Mean: 485.40
	Standard deviation: 462.32
FAM1par	**Total number of one-parent families in SLA**
	Minimum: 23
	Maximum: 5919
	Mean: 969.68
	Standard deviation: 1037.01
FAM1parM	**Total number of one-parent (male) families in SLA**
	Minimum: 14
	Maximum: 2389
	Mean: 380.95
	Standard deviation: 415.29
FAM1parF	**Total number of one-parent (female) families in SLA**
	Minimum: 9
	Maximum: 3530
	Mean: 588.73
	Standard deviation: 622.45

Totlowincome   **Total number of persons on low income in SLA**
                        Low income earners are those who earn less than $500 per week.
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 5
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 1267
                        <u>Mean</u>: 272.98
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 254.18

Pctlowincome   **Percentage of persons on low income in SLA**
                        Low income earners are those who earn less than $500 per week.
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 0.58%
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 11.11%
                        <u>Mean</u>: 3.46%
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 2.05

ADDdiff1   **Total number of persons who reported living at a different address 1 year ago in SLA**
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 32
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 7291
                        <u>Mean</u>: 1648.68
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 1295.65

Pctadd1   **Percentage of persons who reported living at a different address 1 year ago in SLA**
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 7.96%
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 36.18%
                        <u>Mean</u>: 20.21%
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 5.36

Fully_owned   **Total number of fully owned dwellings in SLA**
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 42
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 3404
                        <u>Mean</u>: 948.93
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 690.60

Total_rented   **Total number of rented dwellings in SLA**
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 13
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 4226
                        <u>Mean</u>: 811.88
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 780.76

RESrentgov   **Total number of State Housing Authority-owned dwellings in SLA**
                        <u>Minimum</u>: 0
                        <u>Maximum</u>: 1746
                        <u>Mean</u>: 133.20
                        <u>Standard deviation</u>: 271.83

RESfo   **Total number of fully owned dwellings in SLA**
                Minimum: 42
                Maximum: 3404
                Mean: 948.93
                Standard deviation: 690.60

RESbp   **Total number of dwellings being purchased in SLA**
                Minimum: 14
                Maximum: 4724
                Mean: 943.96
                Standard deviation: 854.53

RESbprp   **Total number of dwellings being purchased under rent/buy scheme in SLA**
                Minimum: 0
                Maximum: 137
                Mean: 20.39
                Standard deviation: 21.86

NESB   **Total number of residents from a non English-speaking background in SLA**
                Minimum: 0
                Maximum: 1050
                Mean: 124.21
                Standard deviation: 200.67

EthFactor   **Factor score for ethnicity in SLA**
                A factor score consisting of two variables: % with both parents born overseas and % who speak another language at home.
                Minimum: -1.11
                Maximum: 4.04
                Mean: 0.00
                Standard deviation: 1.00

LowSESF   **Factor score for socio-economic disadvantage in SLA**
                A factor score consisting of three variables: % of persons with no high school qualifications, % of unemployed persons and % of single-parent (female) families.
                Minimum: -1.69
                Maximum: 3.34
                Mean: 0.00
                Standard deviation: 1.00

SEIFA_Disadvantage **Score for SLA disadvantage on the SEIFA Index**
                The SEIFA Index for Disadvantage consists of three variables: % of low income earners, % of low educational attainment, and % of unemployment.
                Minimum: 718.20
                Maximum: 1151.90
                Mean: 1023.93
                Standard deviation: 76.48

EthFacsart   **Ethnicity factor (Square root transformed)**
A factor score consisting of two variables: % with both parents born overseas and % who speak another language at home.
Minimum: 1.17
Maximum: 3.01
Mean: 1.86
Standard deviation: 0.46

EthFaclog   **Ethnicity factor (Log 10 transformed)**
A factor score consisting of two variables: % with both parents born overseas and % who speak another language at home.
Minimum: -1.54
Maximum: 0.61
Mean: -0.29
Standard deviation: 0.57

CV   **Coefficient of variation**
Coefficient of variation is calculated using the variables: SEIFA disadvantage, number of persons born overseas, number of persons at different address 5 years ago, total number of rented and owned dwellings.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 4.81
Mean: 1.96
Standard deviation: 0.73

QPS ITEMS

AvgTotCR   **Average total crime rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Minimum: 5.15
Maximum: 35965.09
Mean: 8363.19
Standard deviation: 6095.81

AvgViolCR   **Average violent crime rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Crimes include: Homicide, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, serious assault, common assault and other person offences.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 2204.26
Mean: 468.95
Standard deviation: 392.64

AvPropCR   **Average property crime rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Crimes include: Unlawful entry into dwellings and commercial buildings, burglary from dwellings, possession of stolen property, property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, stealing from a motor vehicle and arson.
<u>Minimum</u>: 2.58
<u>Maximum</u>: 24224.47
<u>Mean</u>: 6077.83
<u>Standard deviation</u>: 4157.71

AvgPNCR   **Average public nuisance crime rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Crimes include: Public nuisance and prostitution-related offences.
<u>Minimum</u>: 0.00
<u>Maximum</u>: 3164.55
<u>Mean</u>: 390.55
<u>Standard deviation</u>: 501.62

AvgDrugCR   **Average drug crime rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Crimes include: All types of drug-related offences.
<u>Minimum</u>: 0.00
<u>Maximum</u>: 7680.31
<u>Mean</u>: 721.15
<u>Standard deviation</u>: 951.24

AvgDVCR   **Average domestic violence rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Crimes include: Breaching domestic violence orders and domestic violence.
<u>Minimum</u>: 0.00
<u>Maximum</u>: 470.34
<u>Mean</u>: 119.03
<u>Standard deviation</u>: 104.09

AvgSexCR   **Average sex crime rate for SLA 2000-2004 (per 100,000)**
Crimes include: Rape, attempted rape, indecent treatment of children and other sexual offences.
<u>Minimum</u>: 0.00
<u>Maximum</u>: 589.13
<u>Mean</u>: 112.99
<u>Standard deviation</u>: 109.83

PreTotCRlog   **Pre-survey average total crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**
<u>Minimum</u>: 0.71
<u>Maximum</u>: 4.56
<u>Mean</u>: 3.75
<u>Standard deviation</u>: 0.54

PreVCRlog **Pre-survey average violent crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**
Crimes include: Homicide, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, serious assault, common assault and other person offences.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 3.34
Mean: 2.42
Standard deviation: 0.70

PrePropCRlog **Pre-survey average property crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**
Crimes include: Unlawful entry into dwellings and commercial buildings, burglary from dwellings, possession of stolen property, property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, stealing from a motor vehicle and arson.
Minimum: 0.41
Maximum: 4.38
Mean: 3.62
Standard deviation: 0.54

PrePNCRlog **Pre-survey public nuisance crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**
Crimes include: Public nuisance and prostitution-related offences.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 3.50
Mean: 2.25
Standard deviation: 0.73

PstTotCR **Post-survey total crime rate for SLA per 100,000**
Minimum: 11.30
Maximum: 50235.06
Mean: 12764.17
Standard deviation: 9071.33

PostTotCRlog **Post-survey total crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**
Minimum: 1.05
Maximum: 4.70
Mean: 3.95
Standard deviation: 0.55

PstVCR **Post-survey total violent crime rate for SLA per 100,000**
Crimes include: Homicide, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, serious assault, common assault and other person offences.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 2989.60
Mean: 662.65
Standard deviation: 509.82

PostVClog	**Post-survey total violent crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**

Crimes include: Homicide, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, serious assault, common assault and other person offences.
Minimum: -0.74
Maximum: 3.48
Mean: 2.63
Standard deviation: 0.60

PstPropCR	**Post-survey total property crime rate for SLA per 100,000**

Crimes include: Unlawful entry into dwellings and commercial buildings, burglary from dwellings, possession of stolen property, property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, stealing from a motor vehicle and arson.
Minimum: 3.31
Maximum: 32416.53
Mean: 8687.08
Standard deviation: 5849.74

PstPropCRlog10	**Post-survey total property crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**

Crimes include: Unlawful entry into dwellings and commercial buildings, burglary from dwellings, possession of stolen property, property damage, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, stealing from a motor vehicle and arson.
Minimum: 0.52
Maximum: 4.51
Mean: 3.79
Standard deviation: 0.56

PostPNCR	**Post-survey total public nuisance crime rate for SLA per 100,000**

Crimes include: Public nuisance and prostitution-related offences.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 6451.22
Mean: 588.69
Standard deviation: 892.40

PostPNCRlog	**Post-survey total public nuisance crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**

Crimes include: Public nuisance and prostitution-related offences.
Minimum: -1.04
Maximum: 3.81
Mean: 2.40
Standard deviation: 0.81

PostdrugCR   **Post-survey total drug crime rate for SLA per 100,000**
Crimes include: All types of drug-related offences.
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 8707.85
Mean: 1317.03
Standard deviation: 1294.81

PostdrugCRlog   **Post-survey total drug crime rate for SLA per 100,000 (Log 10 transformed)**
Crimes include: All types of drug-related offences.
Minimum: -0.14
Maximum: 3.94
Mean: 2.94
Standard deviation: 0.53

SCALE ITEMS

CEmean   **Mean score of collective efficacy per SLA**
Is a mechanism of social control based upon social cohesion among community members and a shared willingness to intervene.

Minimum: 0.74
Maximum: 12.05
Mean: 6.73
Standard deviation: 2.22

CeLog10   **Mean score of collective efficacy per SLA (Log 10 transformed)**
Minimum: -0.13
Maximum: 1.08
Mean: 0.79
Standard deviation: 0.19

CE_max   **Maximum score of collective efficacy per SLA**
Minimum: 8.00
Maximum: 20.00
Mean: 17.13
Standard deviation: 2.07

CE_Median_1   **Median score of collective efficacy per SLA**
Minimum: 1.00
Maximum: 12.00
Mean: 7.02
Standard deviation: 2.24

CE_sd   **Standard deviation score of collective efficacy per SLA**
Minimum: 3.34
Maximum: 9.01
Mean: 5.54
Standard deviation: 1.06

CE_mode   **Modal score of collective efficacy per SLA**
Minimum: 2.00
Maximum: 11.00
Mean: 7.68
Standard deviation: 3.18

CA_mean   **Mean score of collective action per SLA**
The extent to which community members act collectively to advance their common interests.
Minimum: -0.33
Maximum: 9.33
Mean: 4.26
Standard deviation: 1.95

WTI_mean   **Mean score of willingness to intervene per SLA**
The extent to which an individual believes they would intervene in behaviours that were adverse to the community's collective interests.
Minimum: -0.21
Maximum: 5.76
Mean: 3.07
Standard deviation: 1.21

WTI_median   **Median score of willingness to intervene per SLA**
Minimum: -1.00
Maximum: 7.00
Mean: 3.21
Standard deviation: 1.44

WTI_sd   **Standard deviation score of willingness to intervene per SLA**
Minimum: 2.07
Maximum: 4.64
Mean: 3.54
Standard deviation: 0.54

SCT_mean   **Mean score of social cohesion and trust per SLA**
Measures the feeling of social unity and generalised trust in the community.
Minimum: 0.23
Maximum: 6.29
Mean: 3.65
Standard deviation: 1.14

SCT_median   **Median score of social cohesion and trust per SLA**
Minimum: 1.00
Maximum: 6.00
Mean: 4.03
Standard deviation: 1.22

SCT_sd   **Standard deviation score of social cohesion and trust per SLA**
                  Minimum: 1.95
                  Maximum: 6.23
                  Mean: 3.07
                  Standard deviation: 0.67

ACT_SC_mean   **Mean score of active social capital per SLA**
                  Minimum: -0.33
                  Maximum: 9.33
                  Mean: 4.23
                  Standard deviation: 1.95

Civ_EngageM   **Mean score of civic engagement per SLA**
                  The extent to which the individual engages in activities beneficial to the community.
                  Minimum: 3.15
                  Maximum: 4.71
                  Mean: 3.77
                  Standard deviation: 0.32

Civ_Engage   **Median score of civic engagement per SLA**
                  Minimum: 3.00
                  Maximum: 5.00
                  Mean: 3.43
                  Standard deviation: 0.55

Civ_Engage_sd   **Standard deviation score of civic engagement per SLA**
                  Minimum: 0.49
                  Maximum: 1.24
                  Mean: 0.92
                  Standard deviation: 0.17

CivEngsqrt   **Civic engagement score (square root transformed)**
                  Minimum: 1.77
                  Maximum: 2.17
                  Mean: 1.94
                  Standard deviation: 0.08

CivEnglog   **Civic engagement score (Log 10 transformed)**
                  Minimum: 0.50
                  Maximum: 0.67
                  Mean: 0.58
                  Standard deviation: 0.04

Com_DivM   **Mean score of community division per SLA**
                  A measure of potential conflict between groups in the community.
                  Minimum: -3.67
                  Maximum: 0.32
                  Mean: -2.38
                  Standard deviation: 0.62

Com_Div **Median score of community division per SLA**
Minimum: -4.00
Maximum: 2.00
Mean: -3.62
Standard deviation: 0.91

Com_Div_sd **Standard deviation score of community division per SLA**
Minimum: 0.91
Maximum: 3.09
Mean: 2.29
Standard deviation: 0.42

Thick_Trust_mean **Mean score of thick (particularised) trust per SLA**
Trust of the people known to the respondent, such as family members, relatives and work mates.
Minimum: 3.56
Maximum: 5.07
Mean: 4.32
Standard deviation: 0.31

Thick_Trust_median **Median score of thick trust per SLA**
Minimum: 4.00
Maximum: 5.50
Mean: 4.90
Standard deviation: 0.31

Thick_Trust_sd **Standard deviation score of thick trust per SLA**
Minimum: 0.85
Maximum: 2.95
Mean: 1.79
Standard deviation: 0.42

Place_AttachM **Mean score of place attachment per SLA**
The extent to which an individual feels they belong in their community.
Minimum: 1.87
Maximum: 5.95
Mean: 4.21
Standard deviation: 0.78

Place_Attach **Median score of place attachment per SLA**
Minimum: 2.00
Maximum: 6.00
Mean: 4.17
Standard deviation: 0.55

Place_Attach_sd **Standard deviation score of place attachment per SLA**
Minimum: 1.65
Maximum: 4.36
Mean: 2.62
Standard deviation: 0.60

PAsqrt **Place attachment score (Square root transformed)**
Minimum: 1.37
Maximum: 2.44
Mean: 2.04
Standard deviation: 0.20

PAlog **Place attachment score (Log 10 transformed)**
Minimum: 0.27
Maximum: 0.77
Mean: 0.62
Standard deviation: 0.09

Tol_Diversity_mean **Mean score of tolerance of diversity per SLA**
The extent to which an individual accepts cultural diversity in their community.

Minimum: 0.50
Maximum: 2.39
Mean: 1.75
Standard deviation: 0.32

Tol_Diversity_ **Median score of tolerance of diversity per SLA**
median Minimum: 1.00
Maximum: 2.00
Mean: 1.98
Standard deviation: 0.12

Tol_Diversity_sd **Standard deviation score of tolerance of diversity per SLA**
Minimum: 0.71
Maximum: 2.03
Mean: 1.33
Standard deviation: 0.26

IGC_mean **Mean score of intergenerational closure per SLA**
Measures the links between adults and children in a community, which informs the extent to which the community is able to exert child-centred control.
Minimum: 0.46
Maximum: 4.52
Mean: 2.61
Standard deviation: 0.78

IGC_median **Median score of intergenerational closure per SLA**
Minimum: -0.50
Maximum: 4.00
Mean: 3.10
Standard deviation: 0.99

IGC_sd	**Standard deviation score of intergenerational closure per SLA**
	Minimum: 1.78
	Maximum: 3.82
	Mean: 2.63
	Standard deviation: 0.44

ECO_Place_Attach _mean	**Mean score of ecometric place attachment per SLA[8]**
	Minimum: -0.10
	Maximum: 2.81
	Mean: 1.64
	Standard deviation: 0.53

ECO_Place_Attach _median	**Median score of ecometric place attachment per SLA**
	Minimum: 0.00
	Maximum: 2.00
	Mean: 1.92
	Standard deviation: 0.37

ECO_Place_Attach _sd	**Standard deviation score of ecometric place attachment per SLA**
	Minimum: 0.77
	Maximum: 2.23
	Mean: 1.41
	Standard deviation: 0.34

ECO_Tol_Diversity _mean	**Mean score of ecometric tolerance of diversity per SLA**
	Minimum: 0.33
	Maximum: 1.89
	Mean: 1.20
	Standard deviation: 0.30

ECO_Tol_Diversity _median	**Median score of ecometric tolerance of diversity per SLA**
	Minimum: 0.00
	Maximum: 2.00
	Mean: 1.77
	Standard deviation: 0.49

ECO_Tol_Diversity _sd	**Standard deviation score of ecometric tolerance of diversity per SLA**
	Minimum: 0.80
	Maximum: 2.14
	Mean: 1.46
	Standard deviation: 0.24

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[8] Ecometricised items require responses informed by community social capital rather than personal social capital.

ECO_Civ_Engage _mean	**Mean score of ecometric civic engagement score per SLA**
	Minimum: -0.50
	Maximum: 3.57
	Mean: 1.19
	Standard deviation: 0.97

ECO_Civ_Engage _mean

Mean score of ecometric civic engagement score per SLA
Minimum: -0.50
Maximum: 3.57
Mean: 1.19
Standard deviation: 0.97

ECO_Civ_Engage _median

Median score of ecometric civic engagement per SLA
Minimum: -1.50
Maximum: 4.00
Mean: 1.52
Standard deviation: 1.28

ECO_Civ_Engage _sd

Standard deviation score of ecometric civic engagement per SLA
Minimum: 1.76
Maximum: 4.96
Mean: 2.72
Standard deviation: 0.39

Com_Problems _mean

Mean score of perceived community problems per SLA
Minimum: 14.38
Maximum: 21.87
Mean: 16.75
Standard deviation: 1.60

Com_A_D_ Problems_mean

Mean score of perceived alcohol and drug-related community problems per SLA

Minimum: 7.35
Maximum: 12.85
Mean: 9.09
Standard deviation: 1.18

Com_Violence _mean

Mean score of perceptions of community violence per SLA
Minimum: -7.34
Maximum: -2.21
Mean: -5.62
Standard deviation: 1.00

SURVEY ITEMS

SLAName

Name of the SLA

SLAId

Numerical identification for each SLA

q39_mean

Mean score of number of times residents have moved per SLA
Minimum: 0.00
Maximum: 2.54
Mean: 1.04
Standard deviation: 0.46

q38_mean **Mean score of length of current address per SLA**
Minimum: 3.28
Maximum: 6.25
Mean: 4.66
Standard deviation: 0.57

q12eM **Mean score of 'most people can be trusted' item per SLA**
Scale: -2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree
Minimum: 0.08
Maximum: 1.33
Mean: 0.80
Standard deviation: 0.26

q12fM **Mean score of 'feel safe walking down the street' item per SLA**
Scale: -2 = Strongly Disagree; -1 = Disagree; 0 = Don't Know; 1 = Agree; 2 = Strongly Agree

Minimum: -0.75
Maximum: 1.24
Mean: 0.47
Standard deviation: 0.39

q14M **Mean score of kith and kin ties item per SLA**
Item which asks how many friends and relatives live in the respondent's community.
Minimum: 1.75
Maximum: 3.55
Mean: 2.74
Standard deviation: 0.33

q19M **Mean score of quality of life item per SLA**
How the respondent rates their own quality of life, ranging from 1 (Very good) to 5 (Very poor).
Minimum: 3.72
Maximum: 4.81
Mean: 4.25
Standard deviation: 0.21

q20a_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level drug problems per SLA**
Minimum: 24.1%
Maximum: 88.6%
Mean: 54.28%
Standard deviation: 14.80

q20b_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level public drinking problems per SLA**
Minimum: 9.40%
Maximum: 78.30%
Mean: 41.37%
Standard deviation: 16.08

q20c_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level loitering problems per SLA**
Minimum: 9.50%
Maximum: 79.50%
Mean: 41.20%
Standard deviation: 15.99

q20d_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level problems of neglected buildings per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 55.60%
Mean: 15.45%
Standard deviation: 10.88

q20e_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level paint-sniffing problems per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 66.70%
Mean: 16.31%
Standard deviation: 12.40

q20f_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level prostitution problems per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 33.30%
Mean: 4.70%
Standard deviation: 5.76%

q20g_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level vandalism problems per SLA**
Minimum: 18.80%
Maximum: 86.10%
Mean: 59.07%
Standard deviation: 15.42

q20h_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level traffic problems per SLA**
Minimum: 37.50%
Maximum: 100.00%
Mean: 74.66%
Standard deviation: 11.72

q20i_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving community-level youth problems per SLA

Minimum: 11.50%

Maximum: 76.50%

Mean: 43.44%

Standard deviation: 15.90

q20j_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving a community-level problem of poor lighting per SLA

Minimum: 10.30%

Maximum: 61.90%

Mean: 36.32%

Standard deviation: 10.16

q20k_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving a community-level problem of overgrown shrubs per SLA

Minimum: 6.30%

Maximum: 56.40%

Mean: 27.66%

Standard deviation: 9.96

q20l_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving a community-level problem of homelessness per SLA

Minimum: 0.00%

Maximum: 37.10%

Mean: 6.72%

Standard deviation: 8.12

q21a_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving community-level problems of fights with weapons per SLA

Minimum: 0.00%

Maximum: 33.30%

Mean: 5.97%

Standard deviation: 6.81

q21b_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving community-level problems of violent arguments per SLA

Minimum: 0.00%

Maximum: 44.00%

Mean: 13.95%

Standard deviation: 10.46

q21c_pgt

Percentage of persons perceiving community-level problems of sexual assault per SLA

Minimum: 0.00%

Maximum: 17.10%

Mean: 3.02%

Standard deviation: 3.93

q21d_pgt **Percentage of persons perceiving community-level problems of violent robbery and/or muggings per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 56.40%
Mean: 25.14%
Standard deviation: 12.52

q22RM **Mean recording of 'has violence ever been used against you (or any member of household)' item per SLA**
Minimum: 0.75
Maximum: 1.00
Mean: 0.92
Standard deviation: 0.05

q22_plt **Percentage reporting of 'has violence ever been used against you (or any member of household)' per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 28.60%
Mean: 7.36%
Standard deviation: 5.83

q24RM **Mean recording of 'has your home ever been broken into' item per SLA**
Minimum: 0.50
Maximum: 0.98
Mean: 0.80
Standard deviation: 0.10

q24_plt **Percentage reporting of 'has your home ever been broken into' per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 51.3%
Mean: 20.49%
Standard deviation: 12.35

q26RM **Mean recording of 'has property damage ever been done to your house' item per SLA**
Minimum: 0.25
Maximum: 0.93
Mean: 0.73
Standard deviation: 0.11

q26_plt **Percentage reporting of 'has property damage ever been done to your house' per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 51.3%
Mean: 26.04%
Standard deviation: 11.07

q29R_plt   **Mean number of persons who speak a language other than English per SLA**
Minimum: 0.74
Maximum: 1.00
Mean: 0.93
Standard deviation: 0.05

q31_plt   **Percentage of persons who speak a language other than English per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 25.70%
Mean: 7.17%
Standard deviation: 5.48

q32_mean   **Percentage of persons not married per SLA**
Minimum: 9.50%
Maximum: 66.70%
Mean: 38.01%
Standard deviation: 12.94

q33_plt   **Mean number of dependent children per SLA**
Minimum: 0.22
Maximum: 1.44
Mean: 0.81
Standard deviation: 0.28

q34RM   **Percentage of persons with no schooling per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 15.20%
Mean: 4.03%
Standard deviation: 3.87

q34R_plt   **Mean number of persons not working per SLA**
Minimum: 0.19
Maximum: 0.81
Mean: 0.60
Standard deviation: 0.12

q34R_plt   **Percentage of persons not working per SLA**
Minimum: 18.80%
Maximum: 81.00%
Mean: 39.82%
Standard deviation: 11.81

q36RM   **Mean number of religious persons per SLA**
Minimum: 0.04
Maximum: 5.83
Mean: 0.89
Standard deviation: 1.31

q36R_plt   **Percentage of religious persons per SLA**
Minimum: 44.40%
Maximum: 96.30%
Mean: 70.51%
Standard deviation: 9.66

q37R_mean   **Mean number of persons owning their own home per SLA**
Minimum: 0.44%
Maximum: 1.00%
Mean: 0.76%
Standard deviation: 0.14

q37rent   **Percentage of persons renting per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 56.30%
Mean: 24.23%
Standard deviation: 14.15

q37Rown   **Percentage of persons owning their home per SLA**
Minimum: 43.80%
Maximum: 100.00%
Mean: 75.77%
Standard Deviation: 14.15

q30R_plt   **Percentage of Indigenous persons per SLA**
Minimum: 0.00%
Maximum: 12.50%
Mean: 1.23%
Standard Deviation: 2.50

Sex_pgt   **Percentage of female respondents per SLA**
Minimum: 39.50%
Maximum: 82.80%
Mean: 59.77%
Standard Deviation: 8.09

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Appendix 1: Final version of Community Capacity Survey

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is _____ and I work for Griffith University. As part of an Australian Research Council project, we are currently undertaking research in selected suburbs about community and crime.

_____

Q. 1   Could you please tell me the suburb we have called?

Suburb List

If another suburb –

Unfortunately your suburb has not been selected to participate in this survey. Thank you very much for your assistance. *Press Enter and code Out Of Scope Suburb.*

_____

Q. 2   To obtain a representative sample of all people aged 18 years or over, we would like to randomly select one person over the age of 18 from your household to complete the survey. Could you please tell me the number of people aged 18 years or over who usually live in this household?

....

_____

Q. 3   Could I please speak to the **Randomly Selected Person**?
(If Callback - select ALT S and book appointment time)

(Yes ………………………………………………………………….. 1

No - Language Problems Person………………………………………… 2

No - Unable Person Away……………………………………………… 3

No - Unable Person Illness……………………………………………… 4

No - Unable Person Hearing…………………………………………… 5

No - Unable Person Other Disability…………………………………… 6

No - Unable Person Speech…………………………………………… 7

No - Unable Person Intellectual……………………………………… 8

Refused Person)………………………………………………………… 99

_____

Q. 4   Repeat opening statement if directed to a different person than the one answering the phone initially.

This is a voluntary study exploring local community life, victimization, and crime in the Greater Brisbane area. Individual responses are kept confidential, and names or data that would allow identification of participants will NOT be released. Are you willing to include your opinions in this study?

_____

Q. 5   Could you please tell me your age?
(Read out ranges only if necessary)

(18 – 19 1

20 – 24 2

25 – 29 3

30 – 34 4

35 – 39 5

40 – 44 6

45 – 49 7

50 – 54 8

55 – 59 9

60 – 64 10

65 – 69 11

70 or more.. 12

Refused)... 99

_____

Q. 6   *(Record if known, otherwise ask:)* Are you male or female?

(Male 1

Female 2

Refused)... 99

_____

Section 2 – Community Capacity

I am going to read some statements about things that people in your community may or may not do

Q. 7   For each of the following statements, please tell me if it is very likely, likely, unlikely or very unlikely:

	Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Don't Know	Refused
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	98	99

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 .... 98……..99

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 .... 98……..99

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 .... 98……..99

Suppose that because of budget cuts the fire station closest to your home was going to be closed down. How likely is it that community residents would organise to try and do something to keep the fire station open? .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 98……..99

If public officials asked everyone to conserve water or electricity because of some emergency, such as severe drought, how likely is it that people in your community would cooperate? .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 98……99

_____

Q. 8   For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Refused
People in this community are willing to help their neighbours	1	2	3	4	98	99
This is a close-knit community	1	2	3	4	98	99
People in this community can be trusted	1	2	3	4	98	99
People in this community generally don't get along with each other	1	2	3	4	98	99
People in this community do not share the same values	1	2	3	4	98	99

_____

Section 3: Social Capital

I am now going to ask you some questions about your local community.

Q. 9 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether these factors are very important, important, somewhat important, or not at all important in your local community:

	Very important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all important	Don't Know	Refused
Differences in religious beliefs?	1	2	3	4	98	99
Differences in ethnic background?	1	2	3	4	98	99

_____

Q. 10 During the last 12 months, without being paid, have you:

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Signed a petition	1	2	98	99
Attended a public meeting	1	2	98	99
Joined with people to resolve a local or community problem	1	2	98	99

_____

Q. 11 For each of the following statements, please indicate to what extent would you trust the following people to act in your best interest? To a great extent, some extent, hardly at all or not at all?

	To a great extent	To some extent	Hardly at all	Not at all	Don't Know	Refused
Your close family and other relatives with whom you don't live	1	2	3	4	98	99
Your friends	1	2	3	4	98	99
Your current work mates or associates	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q. 12 Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Refused
I feel that I belong to this local community	1	2	3	4	98	99
I would like to be living in this local community in three years time	1	2	3	4	98	99
I am proud to live in this local community	1	2	3	4	98	99
I feel a responsibility to make a contribution to the local community I live in	1	2	3	4	98	99

Most people can be trusted.……………1……2………3………4………98……..99

I feel safe walking down the street
after dark………………….…………1……2………3………4..……98……..99

Multiculturalism makes life in my
local community better………………1……2………3………4……...98…...99

I enjoy living amongst people with
different lifestyles…………………1……2………3…....…4………98………99

Adults in this community know who
the local children are………………..…1……2………3………4………98……..99

There are adults in this community
that children can look up to………………1……2…...…3………4………98…..…99

Parents in this community
generally know each other…………..……1……2……...3………4………98…....99

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………98…..…99

_____

Q. 13   I am now going to ask you about your feelings and perceptions of how other
people behave in your community. Based on your experiences, please indicate
whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the
following statements.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Refused
The people around here feel emotionally attached to our local community……………………......1		2	3	4	98	99
The people around here feel they belong to this local community……… …..1		2	3	4	98	99
People around here believe that multiculturalism makes life in our local community better …………………1		2	3	4	98	99
People in this community enjoy living amongst people of different lifestyles…………………… ………1		2	3	4	98	99

_____

Q.14   Apart from the people that you live with, how many relatives and friends live in
your community?

(One or two……………………………………………... 1

Three or four…………………………………………… 2

Five or more…………………………………………..3

None……………………………………………………..4

Don't know……………………………………………………98

Refused)……………………………………………………99

_____

Q.15 Would you say that you know -

Most of the people in your community …………………..…. .1

Many of the people in your community …………………….2

A few of the people in your community ……………………3

Do not know people in your community …………………..4

(Don't know………………………………………….. 98

Refused)……………………………………………… 99

_____

Q.16 Generally speaking do you feel that you can influence things that are happening in your local community?

(Yes…………………………………………………1

To some extent………………………………………….2

No…………………………………………………...3

Don't know…………………………………………98

Refused)…………………………………………..99

_____

Q. 17 About how often do you and people in your community do favours for each other?

(ask only if prompted – "By favours we mean such things as watching each other's children, helping with shopping, lending garden or house tools or other small acts of kindness")

Never 1

Rarely... 2

Sometimes 3

Often 4

(Don't Know………………………………………...98

Refused)…………………………………………….99

Q. 18   In the past 12 months, can you please tell me if it is very likely, likely, unlikely or very unlikely that members of your community have voluntarily:

	Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Don't Know	Refused
Signed a petition	1	2	3	4	98	99
Attended a public meeting	1	2	3	4	98	99
Joined with people to resolve a local or community problem	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q. 19   Using a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 = 'very good' and 5 = 'very poor', in general how would you rate the overall quality of your life?

(Very good ……….…………………………………………….. 1

Good…………….…………………………………………….... 2

Neither good nor poor…………………………………………… 3

Poor……………………………………………………………... 4

Very poor……………………………………………………...5

Don't know………………………………………………………98

Refused)……………………………………………………..99

Section 4 – Community Problems

Q. 20   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
Drugs	1	2	3	98	99
Public drinking	1	2	3	98	99
People loitering or hanging out	1	2	3	98	99
Run down or neglected buildings	1	2	3	98	99
Paint sniffing, chroming (volatile substance misuse)	1	2	3	98	99
Prostitution	1	2	3	98	99
Vandalism and/or graffiti	1	2	3	98	99

Traffic problems like speeding
or hooning .... 1 .... 2 ....3 ... . 98 99

Young people getting into trouble .... 1 .... 2 ....3 .... 98 99

Poor lighting .... 1 .... 2 ....3 .... 98 99

Overgrown shrubs or trees .... 1 .... 2 ....3 .... 98 99

Transients/homeless people on
the streets .... 1 .... 2 ....3 .... 98 99

_____

Section 5 – Victimization

Q. 21   The next section asks about victimization 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 a list of counsellors who will be able to help you upon request.

Please indicate whether the following events have happened often,
sometimes, rarely or never in this community during the past six months.

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't know	Refused
A fight in which a weapon was used	1	2	3	4	98	99
A violent argument between neighbours	1	2	3	4	98	99
A sexual assault or rape	1	2	3	4	98	99
A robbery or mugging	1	2	3	4	98	99

_____

Q. 22   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?

(Yes 1

No 2

Don't Know 98

Refused) 99

_____

If Q22 = 1, go to Q23.
Otherwise, go to Q24.

_____

Q. 23   Was that in the past 6 months?

(Yes 1

No 2

Don't Know.. 98

Refused) 99

Q. 24 While you have lived in this community, has your home ever been broken into?

(Yes..1

No 2

Don't Know..98

Refused) 99

If Q24 = 1, go to Q25.
Otherwise, go to Q26.

Q. 25 Was that in the past 6 months?

(Yes..1

No 2

Don't Know..98

Refused) 99

Q. 26 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?

(Yes.. 1

No 2

Don't Know... 98

Refused) 99

If Q26 = 1, go to Q27.
Otherwise, go to Q28.

Q. 27 Was that in the past 6 months?

(Yes.. 1

No 2

Don't Know... 98

Refused) 99

Section 6: Demographic Information

Q. 28 Now we need to ask you a few demographic questions. In which country were you born?

(Australia 1

England 2

Fiji 3

Germany 4

Greece 5

Holland 6

Hong Kong 7

Ireland 8

Italy 9

Malaysia 10

New Zealand 11

Philippines 12

Pacific Islands 13

Scotland 14

United States of America 15

Vietnam 16

Wales 17

Other *(please specify)* _____ 18

Refused) 99

Q. 29 Do you usually speak a language other than English at home?

(Yes - a European language 1

Yes - an Asian language 2

Yes - another language 3

No - English only 4

Refused) 99

Q. 30 Do you identify yourself as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or are you of Australian South Sea Islander origin?

(Yes - Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander 1

Yes - South Sea Islander 2

Yes – both Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and South Sea Islander 3

No.. 4

Refused) 99

Q. 31 How would you describe your current marital status?

Never married 1

Married 2

Other 'live-in' relationship (de facto) 3

Separated but not divorced 4

Divorced 5

Widowed 6

(Refused) 99

Q.32 How many dependent children under the age of 18 live at this address?

(Don't know…………………………………………………….98

Refused)……………………………………………………..99

Q. 33 What is your highest educational achievement?

Post graduate qualifications... 1

A university or college degree 2

A trade, technical certificate or diploma.......................... 3

Completed senior high school 4

Completed junior high school 5

Primary school 6

No schooling 7

(Other *(please specify)*_____ 8

Refused) 99

Q. 34 How would you **best** describe your current employment status?

Working full-time 1

Working part-time.. 2

On a sick or disability pension 3

On a sole parent's pension 4

On an aged pension... 5

Retired - self-supporting... 6

Unemployed and seeking work...................................... 7

Home duties.. 8

Student.. 9

(Other *(please specify)*_____ 10

Refused).. 99

_____

Q. 35 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?

Less than $20,000 1

$20,000 to $39,999 2

$40,000 to $59,999 3

$60,000 to $79,999 4

$80,000 or more.. 5

(Don't know 98

Refused).. 99

_____

Q. 36 What is your religion?

(Catholic……………………………………………………….. 1

Anglican (Church of England)…………………………….. 2

Uniting Church………………………………………………. 3

Presbyterian…………………………………………………. 4

Lutheran……………………………………………………… 5

Islam…………………………………………………………...6

Greek Orthodox…………………………………………………..7

Baptist…………………………………………………………..8

Other *(please specify)*………………………………………..9

No religion………………………………………………….....10

Don't know…………………………………………………….98

Refused)……………………………………………………….99

_____

Q. 37   Do you or your family own or rent the residence where you are currently living?

(Yes – own……………………………………………….. 1

Yes – rent…………………………………………………. 2

Other (*please specify*)………………………..…………… 3

Don't know…………………………………………………..98

Refused)……………………………………………………..99

_____

Q. 38   How long have you lived at this current address?

Less than 6 months.. 1

6 months to less than 12 months.................................. 2

12 months to less than 2 years..................................... 3

2 years to less than 5 years.. 4

5 years to less than 10 years.. 5

10 years to less than 20 years...................................... 6

20 years or more... 7

(Don't know 98

Refused).. 99

If Q38 = 5, 6, 7, 98, or 99, go to Q40.
Otherwise, go to Q39.

_____

Q. 39   How many times have you moved in the past five years?

(Don't know………………………………………………….98

Refused)…………………………………………………….99

_____

Q. 40   Can we please have the street number and street name of your residence? This information will help us to calculate distances between where people live and amenities in the community, such as the distance people have to travel to get to bus stops, shopping centres, and schools.

(PROMPT for street number, name, and extension, eg. Rd, St, Ave, Cres.)

(Don't know …………………………………………………… .9998

Refused)…………………………………………………… .9999

___

If Q40 = 9998 or 9999, go to Q41.
Otherwise, go to Q42.

___

Q. 41   Can we please have the names of the nearest cross streets to your residence?

(Don't know …………………………………………………… .98

Refused)…………………………………………………… .99

___

Q. 42   In the next 12 months we expect to conduct a face to face interview exploring community life in your suburb. Would you be willing to participate in an interview?

Yes *(please specify name and phone number)*……………………1

No……………………………………………………………………….2

Refused……………………………………………………………….99

___

That concludes the survey.

Your responses will be strictly confidential. Your answers will not be linked to you personally or to your telephone number. All your responses will be combined with those of other participants. If you have any queries or concerns regarding this research you can contact the Griffith University switchboard on 3875 7111 or the Principal Investigator, Dr. Lorraine Mazerolle, directly on 3875 5938.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Appendix 2: List of selected suburbs

Statistical Local Area (SLA) name:

Albany Creek	Neighbour
Alexandra Hills	Neighbour
Annerley	Core
Anstead	Neighbour
Ashgrove	Neighbour
Bald Hills	Neighbour
Bardon	Neighbour
Belmont-Mackenzie	Neighbour
Bethania-Waterford	Neighbour
Bray Park	Neighbour
Browns Plains	Neighbour
Burbank	Core
Burpengary-Narangba	Neighbour
Caboolture (S) – East	Neighbour
Calamvale	Neighbour
Capalaba	Neighbour
Capalaba West	Neighbour
Central Pine West	Core
Chandler	Neighbour
Chelmer	Core
Cleveland	Core
Corinda	Neighbour
Daisy Hill-Priestdale	Neighbour
Dakabin-Kalangur-Murumba Downs	Neighbour
Deception Bay	Core
Dollandella-Forest Lake	Core
Durack	Neighbour
Dutton Park	Neighbour
Ellen Grove	Core
Fairfield	Neighbour
Graceville	Neighbour
Griffith-Mango Hill	Neighbour

Inala	Neighbour
Ipswich (C) – East	Neighbour
Ipswich (C) – North	Neighbour
Jamboree Heights	Neighbour
Jindalee	Neighbour
Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	Core
Kelvin Grove	Neighbour
Kingston	Neighbour
Kuraby	Neighbour
Lawnton	Core
Loganholme	Neighbour
Loganlea	Neighbour
Moorooka	Core
Morayfield	Neighbour
Mount Ommaney	Neighbour
Newmarket	Neighbour
Ormiston	Neighbour
Oxley	Neighbour
Paddington	Neighbour
Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	Neighbour
Parkinson-Drewvale	Neighbour
Petrie	Neighbour
Pine Rives (S) Bal	Neighbour
Pullenvale	Neighbour
Red Hill	Core
Rochedale	Neighbour
Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	Neighbour
Runcorn	Neighbour
Salisbury	Core
Seventeen Mile Rocks	Core
Shailer Park	Neighbour
Sheldon-Mount Cotton	Neighbour
Sherwood	Core
Slacks Creek	Core
Springwood	Neighbour
Strathpine-Brendale	Neighbour
Stretton-Karawatha	Core

Sunnybank Hills	Neighbour
Tanah Merah	Core
Tarragindi	Neighbour
The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	Neighbour
Thornlands	Neighbour
Underwood	Neighbour
Upper Brookfield	Neighbour
Willawong	Neighbour
Woodridge	Neighbour
Woolloongabba	Neighbour
Yeerongpilly	Neighbour
Yeronga	Neighbour

Appendix 3: Selected SLA details and their respective interviews

Statistical Local Area	In-scope Responding	In-Scope Non-Responding	Consent Rate
1 Albany Creek	35	23	60.34%
2 Alexandra Hills	38	17	69.09%
3 Annerley	34	7	82.93%
4 Anstead	51	24	68.00%
5 Ashgrove	36	11	76.60%
6 Bald Hills	45	21	68.18%
7 Bardon	35	13	72.92%
8 Belmont-Mackenzie	36	19	65.45%
9 Bethania-Waterford	52	24	68.42%
10 Bray Park	39	19	67.24%
11 Browns Plains	49	18	73.13%
12 Burbank	36	18	66.67%
13 Burpengary-Narangba	48	27	64.00%
14 Caboolture (S) - East	50	25	66.67%
15 Calamvale	49	24	67.12%
16 Capalaba	47	25	65.28%
17 Capalaba West	18	14	56.25%
18 Central Pine West	50	18	73.53%
19 Chandler	39	14	73.58%
20 Chelmer	22	4	84.62%
21 Cleveland	45	21	68.18%
22 Corinda	39	13	75.00%
23 Daisy Hill-Priestdale	39	19	67.24%
24 Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	47	21	69.12%
25 Deception Bay	49	24	67.12%
26 Doolandella-Forest Lake	49	20	71.01%
27 Durack	39	34	53.42%
28 Dutton Park	38	39	49.35%
29 Ellen Grove	38	18	67.86%
30 Fairfield	19	9	67.86%
31 Graceville	37	9	80.43%
32 Greenslopes	38	16	70.37%
33 Griffin-Mango Hill	35	16	68.63%
34 Inala	41	32	56.16%
35 Ipswich (C) - East	53	21	71.62%
36 Ipswich (C) - North	39	13	75.00%
37 Jamboree Heights	22	16	57.89%
38 Jindalee	36	24	60.00%
39 Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	34	18	65.38%
40 Kelvin Grove	45	18	71.43%
41 Kingston	36	18	66.67%
42 Kuraby	35	23	60.34%
43 Lawnton	56	38	59.57%
44 Loganholme	36	9	80.00%
45 Loganlea	41	22	65.08%
46 Moorooka	49	20	71.01%
47 Morayfield	47	19	71.21%
48 Mount Ommaney	21	10	67.74%
49 Newmarket	38	22	63.33%
50 Ormiston	59	28	67.82%
51 Oxley	37	7	84.09%
52 Paddington	32	13	71.11%
53 Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	35	14	71.43%
54 Parkinson-Drewvale	37	21	63.79%
55 Petrie	35	19	64.81%
56 Pine Rivers (S) Bal	45	21	68.18%
57 Pullenvale	20	6	76.92%
58 Red Hill	36	11	76.60%
59 Rochedale	41	10	80.39%
60 Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	44	20	68.75%
61 Runcorn	35	22	61.40%
62 Salisbury	47	19	71.21%
63 Seventeen Mile Rocks	46	26	63.89%

Statistical Local Area	In-scope Responding	In-Scope Non-Responding	Consent Rate
64 Shailer Park	36	11	76.60%
65 Sheldon-Mt Cotton	35	19	64.81%
66 Sherwood	20	5	80.00%
67 Slacks Creek	48	27	64.00%
68 Springwood	38	21	64.41%
69 Strathpine-Brendale	37	18	67.27%
70 Stretton-Karawatha	35	26	57.38%
71 Sunnybank Hills	53	36	59.55%
72 Tanah Merah	22	8	73.33%
73 Tarragindi	45	15	75.00%
74 The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	46	12	79.31%
75 Thornlands	44	24	64.71%
76 Underwood	36	23	61.02%
77 Upper Brookfield	30	6	83.33%
78 Willawong	11	4	73.33%
79 Woodridge	49	13	79.03%
80 Woolloongabba	35	20	63.64%
81 Yeerongpilly	37	15	71.15%
82 Yeronga	38	14	73.08%
Overall	3194	1501	68.03%

Appendix 4: Collapsed Crime Categories

Police Offence Categories	CE Offence Categories	Offence Categories used in Analyses
Homicide (murder)	Homicide-related	**Violent crime**
Other homicide		
Conspiracy to murder		
Manslaughter (excluding by driving)		
Grievous assault	Serious assaults	
Serious assault		
Serious assault (other)		
Common assault	Common assaults	
Armed robbery	Armed robbery	
Unarmed robbery	Unarmed robbery	
Stealing from dwellings	Burglary (dwelling)	**Property crime**
Unlawful entry with violence – dwelling		
Unlawful entry without violence - dwelling		
Unlawful entry with intent – other	Unlawful entry	
Unlawful entry with intent – shop		
Shop stealing		
Receiving stolen property	Possession of stolen property	
Possess property suspected stolen		
Other stealing		
Other handling stolen goods		
Possess tainted property		
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	Unlawful use of motor vehicle	
Vehicles (steal from/enter with intent)		
Arson	Arson	
Other property damage	Property damage	

Disorderly behaviour	Public nuisance offences	Public nuisance crime
Language offences		
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)		
Resist incite hinder obstruct		
Trespassing and vagrancy		
Fare evasion		
Public nuisance		
Knowingly participate in provision		
Procuring prostitution	Prostitution-related offences	
Other prostitution offences		
Found in places used for purposes of		
Have interest in premises used for		
Public soliciting		
Other offences against the person	Other offences against the person	Total crime only
Driving causing death	Dangerous driving	
Drink driving		
Dangerous operation of a vehicle		
Disqualified driving	Other driving-related offences	
Interfere with motor vehicle		
Weapons Act offences – other	Weapons offences	
Unlawful possession concealed firearm		
Unlawful possession firearm – other		
Possession and/or use other weapons		
Bomb possession and/or use of		
Rape and attempted rape	Sexual offences	Sexual crime
Indecent behaviour		
Other sex offences		
Breach domestic violence order	Breach domestic violence order	Domestic violence

Other drug offences	Drug-related offences	**Drug crime**
Possess drugs		
Produce drugs		
Sell supply drugs		
Trafficking drugs		
Extortion	Extortion/fraud	**Excluded from analyses**
Fraud by cheque		
Fraud by credit card		
Fraud by computer		
Other fraud		
Kidnapping/abduction	Kidnapping/abduction	
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous offences	
Gaming racing and betting offences		
Stock related offences		

Appendix 5: Spatial Objects

Items	Source of Information
Licensed Premises	Department of Tourism, Fair Trading and Wine Industry Development
Post offices	MapInfo StreetPro and Australia Post
Train stations	Citytrain website and SDRN
Convenience stores	Marketing Pro
Plazas (shopping)	MapInfo
Regional centres (shopping centres)	MapInfo
Ambulance Services (station)	MapInfo
Caravan Park	MapInfo
Churches/Places of worship (place of worship)	MapInfo
Club vs Pub	Marketing Pro
Fast food outlets	Marketing Pro.
Fire Stations	MapInfo
Hospitals	MapInfo
Hotels/Motels	Marketing Pro.
Industrial zones	Land use data
Libraries	MapInfo
National reserve	MapInfo
Prisons / detention centres	Marketing Pro.
Public Parks	MapInfo
Recreational facilities	
Schools - primary/secondary, private/public	MapInfo
Service Stations	Marketing Pro
State emergency services (SES)	Pu Lin
Shopping Centres	MapInfo

Supermarkets (instead of supermarkets, can we use shopping centres?)	Marketing Pro.
Theme parks (eg Movie world)	Marketing Pro.
Universities/TAFE	MapInfo
On/off ramps (only ramp in MapInfo)	MapInfo; Dept of Transport
Bus stops	Dept of Transport
Safety camera	
Residential nursing	Website of Queensland Health Department