Part 3: Scale Development

The *Sydney Immigrant Survey* included a range of questions that measured key concepts of interest. These concepts included numerous measures of identification with different groups; propensity to trust others; perceived opportunities for the future; feelings of social inclusion; feelings of stigmatisation; perceived identity threat from police (measured via three scales: moral self-threat; status seeking self-threat; and democratic collective self-threat); solidarity with police; perceived legitimacy of police (measured via: moral alignment; trust and confidence in police; and obligation to obey police); motivational postures (measured via: commitment, resistance and disengagement); procedural justice; distributive justice; police effectiveness; power distance norms; personal norms regarding police use of force; authoritarian attitudes; and willingness to cooperate with police (two scales: willingness to report crime; and willingness to report terrorism threats) to name a few.

As outlined in Part 2 of this report, these concepts were measured on the most part using multi-item scales. Part 3 (this section) of the report presents the individual measures used to create each of the scales presented in Part 2. An asterisk (*) indicates the items that have been reverse-coded before they were combined into the scale. Reliability analyses were run to determine the Cronbach alpha scores for each multi-item scale. Cronbach alpha scores greater than 0.8 indicate a strong and reliable scale; those between 0.6 and 0.8 indicate a scale of moderate reliability; alpha scores lower than 0.6 suggest a weak and unreliable scale.

3.1 Section 1: Participant Demographic Characteristics

No scales were measured in this section (please refer to Table 9 in Part 2 of this report in addition to Part 4 of this technical report).

3.2 Section 2: Social Identity

3.2.1 Australian Identity

Cronbach's alpha = 0.86; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A

higher score on this scale indicates that the participant identifies more strongly with their Australian identity. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy and colleagues (2010).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

> People can identify with many different groups in society. The following questions ask you about how you identify and see yourself. There are no right or wrong answers.
>
> - *I am proud to be an Australian*
> - *I identify strongly with being an Australian*
> - *Being an Australian is important to the way I think of myself as a person*

3.2.2 Ethnic/Racial Group Identity

Cronbach's alpha = 0.90; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant identifies more strongly with their ethnic/racial identity. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy and colleagues (2010).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

> People can identify with many different groups in society. The following questions ask you about how you identify and see yourself. There are no right or wrong answers.
>
> - *I am proud to be a member of my ethnic/racial group*
> - *It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of my ethnic/racial group*
> - *Being a member of my ethnic/racial group is important to the way I think of myself as a person*

3.2.3. Braithwaite's three selves

3.2.3.1 Moral self

Cronbach's alpha = 0.92; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant sees themselves very strongly in terms of being a law-abiding citizen and wants others to view them this way. Chief Investigator Kristina Murphy developed the items used for this scale.

People can identify with many different groups in society. The following questions ask you about how you identify and see yourself. There are no right or wrong answers.

- *Being a law-abiding person is important to the way I think of myself as a person*
- *I identify strongly as a law-abiding person*
- *It is important for me to be seen by others to be a law-abiding person*

3.2.3.2 Status-seeking self

Cronbach's alpha = 0.80; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates participants deemed status and influence as important to their sense of identity. Items were developed by Chief Investigator Kristina Murphy.

The following questions ask about what is important to you. Tell us what you think…..

- *It is important for me to have influence over other people*
- *It is important for me to be seen as a person of value in Australia*
- *It is important for me to be influential and recognised for my contribution to society*
- *It is important for me to have status in society*

3.2.3.3 Democratic collective self

Cronbach's alpha = 0.84; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that participants value fair and respectful treatment and decisions from authorities. Chief Investigator Kristina Murphy developed the items.

> The following questions ask about what is important to you. Tell us what you think…..
>
> - *It is important to me that people have a say in decisions made in Australia*
> - *It is important to me that all people in society be treated with dignity and respect*
> - *It is important to me that all people play a role in making decisions that affect their community*

3.2.3.4 Autonomy Identity

Cronbach's alpha = 0.70; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that participants value agency and control over decisions in their lives. Items used for this scale were developed by Huq et al. (2016).

> The following questions ask about what is important to you. Tell us what you think…..
>
> - *It is important to me that all people be able to make free and independent decisions*
> - *It is important to me that a person's freedom of choice is not restricted*
> - *It is important to me to avoid situations where someone tells me what to do*

3.2.4   Propensity to trust others

Cronbach's alpha = 0.89; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has a greater propensity to trust others. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Hamm, Trinkner and Carr (2017).

> *Generally speaking, I think:*
>
> - *Most people can be trusted*
> - *Most people try to be fair*

3.3 Section 3: Social Inclusion and Opportunities

3.3.1   Opportunities for future

Cronbach's alpha = 0.66; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant feels there are more opportunities available to them in Australia. Murphy, Madon, Mutongwizo and Williamson (2017) developed the items used for this scale.

Participants were asked to rate how much they agree or disagree with the following items:

> First, what do you think about the opportunities available to you in Australia?
>
> - *Do you feel disadvantaged because of your race, ethnicity or religion when it comes to getting a job in Australia?**
> - *There are many opportunities for you to succeed in Australia*
> - *You have the same chance of achieving success as anyone else in Australia*

3.3.2   Social Inclusion

Cronbach's alpha = 0.76; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that participants feel more socially included in Australian society. Items used for this scale were based on a social inclusion scale developed by Murphy, Cherney, Wickes, Mazerolle and Sargeant (2012).

> The following questions ask you about how others in Australia view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think:
>
> - *Australians respect what people like you contribute to Australia*
> - *Australians are disrespectful of people like you**
> - *Australians view people like you as worthy members of Australian society*
> - *Australians are suspicious of people like you**

3.3.3 Identity threat from police

3.3.3.1   Moral identity threat

Cronbach's alpha = 0.85; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A

> Now some questions about how **police** in Australia might view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think:
> - *Police are suspicious of people like you*
> - *Police view people like you as a threat to community safety*
> - *Police often make negative judgements about people like you*
> - *Police view people like you as criminals*
> - *Police view people like you as law-abiding**
> - *Police view people like you as usually trying to do the right thing**

higher score on this 6-item scale indicates that the participant perceives a heightened sense of threat from police to their moral self-identity. Items used for this scale were developed by the Research Team.

3.3.3.2 Status seeking identity threat

Cronbach's alpha = 0.80; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates participants feel their perceived status within society is under threat by authorities. The Research Team developed the items used for this scale.

> Now some questions about how **police** in Australia might view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think:
>
> - *Police view people like you as having high status in society**
> - *Police view people like you as important**
> - *Police view people like you as worthy members of Australian society**
> - *The way police behave prevents people like you from getting ahead in life*
> - *Police respect what people like you contribute to Australia**

3.3.3.3 Democratic collective identity threat

Cronbach's alpha = 0.67; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates participants feel their democratic collective identity is threatened by police. The Research Team developed items used for this scale.

> Now some questions about how **police** in Australia might view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think:
>
> - *Police are disrespectful of people like you*
> - *Police listen to people like you**
> - *Police are disinterested in what people like you have to say about local issues*

3.3.3.4 Autonomy threat

Cronbach's alpha = 0.94; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates individuals feel a heightened sense that their autonomy is being threatened or violated by police. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Trinkner, Jackson and Tyler (2018).

> Now some questions about how **police** in Australia might view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think:
>
> - *Police often restrict the freedom of people like you*
> - *Police often tell people like you what to do even when it is not warranted*
> - *Police regulate the behaviour of people like you for no good reason*

3.3.4 Feelings of Stigmatisation

Cronbach's alpha = 0.93; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant feels a heightened sense of

> Some members of the Australian community express concern that they are unfairly scrutinised by the media, by the public and by police. Please tell us whether **you** personally feel this way.
>
> - *I sometimes feel under scrutiny by police and authorities because of my ethnicity, race or religion*
> - *I sometimes feel under scrutiny by the media and public because of my ethnicity, race or religion*
> - *I sometimes feel police view me as a potential threat to public safety because of my ethnicity, race or religion*
> - *I sometimes feel the Australian public views me as a threat to public safety because of my ethnicity, race or religion*

stigmatisation. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy, Cherney and Barkworth (2015), and Murphy, Madon and Cherney (2018).

3.4 Section 4: Crime and Victimisation

3.4.1   Support for Violence

Cronbach's alpha = 0.94; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disapprove; 2 = disapprove; 3 = neither approve nor disapprove; 4 = approve; 5 = strongly approve). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant is more supportive of violence to achieve goals. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of van den Bos, Loseman, and Doosje (2009).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

Some people believe that society has become more violent and that instances of violence have increased in the community. We would like to ask you a few questions about how you view violence.

- *Using violence to achieve one's political, ideological or religious cause is sometimes ok…*
- *It is sometimes appropriate for people to use violence to support a political, ideological, or religious cause*
- *It is justifiable for people to use violence against other people to achieve something that they think is very important*

3.5 Section 5: Your Perceptions of Government and Police

3.5.1   Trust in Government

Cronbach's alpha = 0.88; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has stronger feelings of trust

towards the government. Items used in this scale were developed specifically for this survey.

> First, how do you feel about the **Australian government** in general?
>
> - *I have trust and confidence in the Australian government*
> - *The Australian government operates in the best interests of people like you*

3.5.2 Cultural Norms Regarding Police

Cronbach's alpha = 0.69; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=nobody; 2 = not many people; 3 = some people; 4 = agree; 5 = most people). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant thinks others from their cultural background view police positively and support police. Items used for this scale were developed for the purposes of the survey.

> Now turning to **police**, how many people in Australia with **your ancestry** do you think…
>
> - *Have trust and confidence in the Australian police*
> - *Support the actions of the Australian police*
> - *Obey the Australian police with good will*
> - *Believe the Australian police often abuse their power**

3.5.3   Solidarity with Police

Cronbach's alpha = 0.67; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1= not at all; 2 = not much; 3 = a little bit; 4 = somewhat; 5 = a great deal). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has stronger solidarity with police and identifies more strongly with police. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Prati and colleagues (2016) and Radburn and colleagues (2018).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

> Here are some more questions about how **<u>you</u>** feel about police in Australia
>
> - *To what extent do you perceive police officers to be like you*
> - *To what extent do you share things in common with the average police officer*
> - *To what extent do you perceive police officers and yourself to be members of different groups**
> - *I identify strongly with police*
> - *I feel a sense of solidarity with police*

3.5.4. Police Legitimacy

3.5.4.1   Police Legitimacy: Moral alignment

Cronbach's alpha = 0.79; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant feels the police are morally aligned with their own value system. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Hough and colleagues (2017).

> Below are some statements that describe the way people may view police in Australia. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
>
> - *My own feelings about what is right and wrong generally align with how the police act in my community*
> - *The police share the same values as people like me*
> - *My own feelings about what is right and wrong usually agree with police rules and policies*

3.5.4.2   Police Legitimacy: Trust and confidence in police

Cronbach's alpha = 0.81; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has more trust and confidence in

police. Items used for this scale were developed for the purposes of the survey. This scale could also be used to measure an individual's personal norms regarding police. This would complement the Cultural Norms scale presented in 3.5.1.

> *How do **you** personally feel about the police in Australia?*
>
> - *I have trust and confidence in the police*
> - *I support the actions of the police*
> - *I respect the police*
> - *Police will help me when I need them*
> - *I believe the Australian police often abuse their power**

3.5.4.3 Police Legitimacy: Moral Obligation to Obey Police

Cronbach's alpha = 0.79; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant feels more obligated to obey the police. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Hough and colleagues (2017).

> Below are some more statements that describe the way people may view police in Australia. Please tell us how much *you* agree or disagree with the following statements.
>
> - *I feel a moral obligation to obey police*
> - *Overall, I obey police with good will*
> - *Obeying police ultimately advantages everyone*
> - *It is our moral duty to obey police even when we don't like the way they treat us*

3.5.5   Coercive Obligation to Obey/Dull Compulsion to obey

Cronbach's alpha = 0.79; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant feels they obey police out of fear and coercion. In other words, they hold a dull compulsion to obey police. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Hough and colleagues (2017).

> Below are some more statements that describe the way people may view police in Australia. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
>
> - *I only obey the police because I am afraid of them*
> - *People like me have no choice but to obey the police*
> - *If you don't do what the police tell you they will treat you badly*

3.5.6   Procedural Justice

Cronbach's alpha = 0.92; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). Each of the four elements of procedural justice (voice, respect, fairness, neutrality) are included in this scale. A higher score indicates the participant perceives the police to be procedurally just. Items were adapted from the work of Murphy and colleagues (2004; 2011).

> How do you think police in Australia behave?
>
> - *Police are approachable and friendly*
> - *Police are biased against some people**
> - *Police treat people fairly*
> - *Police treat people with dignity and respect*
> - *Police let people speak before they make a decision*
> - *Police care about people*
> - *Police are polite to people*
> - *Police make their decisions based upon facts, not their personal opinions*
> - *Police give people a chance to express their views before making decisions*
> - *Police take into account the needs and concerns of the people they deal with*

3.5.7   Distributive Justice

Cronbach's alpha = 0.73; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant believes police provide an equal level of services to different groups in society. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy, Murphy and Mearns (2010).

> The following set of questions ask about whether you think Australian police are biased against people like you. Tell us what you think.
>
> - *Australian police unfairly target people like you because of your race, ethnicity or religion**
> - *Police in Australia treat everyone in the community equally, regardless of their race, ethnicity or religion*
> - *Police in Australia sometimes give people from specific ethnic, racial or religious backgrounds less help than they give others**
> - *Police in Australia provide better service to the rich than to the average citizen**

3.5.8 Bounded Authority

Cronbach's alpha = 0.92; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant believes police overstep the bounds of their authority. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Huq and colleagues (2016).

> *Please indicate how often **you** think the police in Australia…*
>
> - *Overstep the boundaries of their authority*
> - *Act as if they are above the law*
> - *Bother citizens for no good reason*
> - *Get involved in situations they have no right to be in*

3.5.9 Police Effectiveness

Cronbach's alpha = 0.96; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=very poor job; 2 = poor job; 3 = neither good nor poor job; 4 = good job; 5 = very good job). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant perceives the police to be more effective in working with the community and preventing and solving crime. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy and colleagues (2010) and Tyler (2003).

On the whole, how good a job are police doing at…

- *Solving crime*
- *Dealing with problems that concern you*
- *Working with people in your suburb to solve local problems*
- *Deterring criminals*
- *Catching criminals*
- *Preventing crime*
- *Keeping order*
- *Keeping the community safe*

3.5.10 Trust as Willing Vulnerability

Cronbach's alpha = 0.81; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant is more willing to accept the power bestowed upon police and trust them to do right by citizens. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Yesberg and Bradford (2017).

To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?
(5 point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree)

- *I am comfortable allowing the police to decide how best to deal with problems of crime and disorder*
- *I am happy to accept the ability of the police to intervene in people's lives*

3.5.11. Motivational Postures

3.5.11.1 Commitment

Cronbach's alpha = 0.85; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant feels more committed to doing right by police. Items used for this scale were adapted by Murphy (2016) from the original work of Braithwaite (2003; 2009).

> Below are some more statements that describe the way people may view police in Australia. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.
>
> - *I feel a moral obligation to obey police*
> - *Overall, I obey police with good will*
> - *Obeying police ultimately advantages everyone*

3.5.11.2 Resistance

Cronbach's alpha = 0.75; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant is more resistant toward police. It signifies they are doubtful that police are professional and signals they are likely to be antagonistic toward police. Items used for this scale were adapted by Murphy (2016) from the original work of Braithwaite (2003; 2009).

Below are some statements that ask you to think about how people might **behave** toward police. Circle the number that most closely resembles **your** own view.

- *It is important not to let police push you around*
- *As a society we need more people willing to take a stand against rude police*
- *It is important that people lodge a formal complaint against disrespectful police behaviour*
- *If police used unjustified force against me, I would become aggressive toward them*
- *If police were disrespectful with me, I would not cooperate with them*

3.5.11.3 Disengagement

Cronbach's alpha = 0.83; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant might be disengaged from police; that they avoid contact at all costs. Items used for this scale were adapted by Murphy (2016) from the original work of Braithwaite (2003; 2009).

Below are some statements that ask you to think about how people might **behave** toward police. Circle the number that most closely resembles **your** own view.

- *I don't really know what the police expect of me and I'm not about to ask*
- *If I find out that I am not doing what the police want, I'm not going to lose any sleep over it*
- *I try to avoid contact with police at all costs*
- *Even if I needed help from police, I would prefer to avoid making contact with them*

3.5.12 Personal Norms regarding Police Authority and Use of Force

Cronbach's alpha = 0.75; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1= not important at all; 2 = not very important; 3 = of some importance; 4 = of great importance; 5 =of utmost importance). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant believes it is important the police display authority and force to deal with criminals and crime. Chief Investigator Kristina Murphy developed the items used for this scale for the purposes of the survey instrument.

> People value different things from the police. How important is it for police to do the following when interacting with members of the public
>
> - *Police SHOULD exert their authority in encounters so they are not viewed as weak*
> - *Police SHOULD be able to do whatever it takes to catch criminals, even if it means offending certain people*
> - *Obedience and respect for authority are the most important values children SHOULD learn*
> - *People who break the law SHOULD be given harsher sentences*

3.5.13   Authoritarian Attitudes

Cronbach's alpha = 0.70; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1= not important at all; 2 = not very important; 3 = of some importance; 4 = of great importance; 5 =of utmost importance). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has a stronger and more subservient acceptance of institutional decisions; in other words, they have more conservative values and norms. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Manganelli Rattazzi and colleagues (2007).

> - *Obedience and respect for authority are the most important values children SHOULD learn*
> - *People who break the law SHOULD be given harsher sentences*

3.5.14. Willingness to Cooperate with Police

3.5.14.1 Willingness to Report Crime to Police

Cronbach's alpha = 0.91; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1= very unlikely; 2 = unlikely; 3 = maybe; 4 = likely; 5 = very likely). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant is more likely to say they would cooperate with police. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Sunshine and Tyler (2003) and Murphy, Hinds, and Fleming (2008).

> People contact the police for many reasons (to report a crime; because they need help; or because they require information about crime prevention). If you saw or heard about the following activities, how likely would you be to:
>
> - *Call the police to report a crime*
> - *Call police if you were a victim of crime*
> - *Provide the police with information to catch a criminal*
> - *Report dangerous/suspicious activities to the police*
> - *Willingly assist the police if asked*
> - *Call the police if you needed help*

3.5.14.2 Willingness to report terrorism threats

Cronbach's alpha = 0.96; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1= very unlikely; 2 = unlikely; 3 = maybe; 4 = likely; 5 = very likely). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant is more likely to say they would cooperate with police in counter-terrorism prevention. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy and colleagues (2015) and Huq and colleagues (2011).

The slogan for the Australian Government's National Security Campaign is: *'If it doesn't add up, speak up'*. If you saw or heard about the following activities, how likely would you be to report them to the police:

- *A person overheard discussing their plans to carry out a terrorist attack*
- *A person visiting Internet chat rooms or Web sites in which there is material posted that supports a terrorist group*
- *A person giving money to organisations that people say are associated with terrorists*
- *A person talking about traveling overseas to fight for a terrorist group*
- *A person distributing materials expressing support for terrorist groups*

Part 4: Description of the Codebook

Part 4 of this report presents a codebook of the responses to each item in the *Sydney Immigrant Survey*. The codebook is structured in the same format as the original survey and presents each question as well as the response breakdown to each question. Specifically, the number of respondents who answered each question is outlined, the missing data is presented, as well as how participants responded to each available response option. The mean and standard deviation of each item is also presented. As mentioned in Part 1 of this report, a total of 979 first- and second-generation immigrants from three immigrant groups completed the survey: 903 in phase 1 and 76 in phase 2. As was also noted in Part 1 of the report, 76 cases collected as part of the initial data collection phase were found to be out-of-scope (i.e., more than one person per household participated; Middle Eastern respondents reported not being Muslim; several participants under the age of 18). These cases were replaced with 76 new cases. Data for the 76 out-of-scope cases are not contained in the following codebook. Rather, the codebook data are based on the total in-scope sample size of n=903.

The Sydney Immigrant Survey Instrument

Sydney Immigrant Survey

Good afternoon/evening. My name is xxxxxx and I work for the company 'Cultural Partners' who are conducting a survey on behalf of researchers at Griffith University. The survey examines how first and second-generation immigrants from different backgrounds feel about living in Australia. The survey will cover a range of topics, including whether you feel socially included in Australia. There will also be questions about your views on crime, safety, and policing in Australia.

This study has Griffith University ethics clearance (GU ref no: 2017/178) and findings from this research will assist in our understanding of how both new and established immigrants experience living in Australia. Your participation is voluntary, and your responses will be kept confidential. You can refuse to answer any particular questions or discontinue your involvement in the study at any time. The survey will take approximately 50 minutes of your time and you will be offered a $40 Coles-Myer gift voucher for your participation. Are you willing to participate? If so, can we arrange a suitable time to conduct a face-to-face survey with you at a place of your choice?

Items in square brackets [e.g., CulturalGroup; Q1] indicate how the item has been labelled in the datafile.

SCREENING QUESTIONS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW

Screen Q1. **[CulturalGroup]** *Cultural Partners* to pre-select by immigrant group membership

	n	%
UK/Irish immigrant...1	110	12.2
Middle Eastern **Muslim** immigrant 2	398	44.1
Vietnamese immigrant 3	395	43.7
Total Valid	**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data	**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Screen Q2. **[ImmigrantStatus]** *Cultural Partners* to pre-select by immigrant status

	n	%
1st generation immigrant .... …1		
not born in Australia; both parents born overseas	**457**	**50.6**
2nd generation immigrant 2		
born in Australia; at least one parent born overseas	**446**	**49.4**
Total Valid	**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data	**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Screen Q3. **[WereyouborninAustralia]** Were you born in Australia?

	n	%
Yes 1	446	49.4
No...2	457	50.6
Total Valid	**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data	**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Screen Q4. **[WereyourmotherANDfatherbornoverseas]** Was your mother AND father born overseas?

		n	%
Yes 1		835	92.5
No..2		68	7.5
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Screen Q5. **[AustralianCitizen]** Are you an Australian citizen?

		n	%
Yes 1		903	100.0
No..2		0	0.0
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Screen Q6. **[age]** What is your age? _____

Screen Q7. **[agegroup]** *Cultural Partners* to pre-select by age group

		n	%
Under 30 years of age 1		479	53.0
30 or over years of age 2		424	47.0
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

[ParticipantID] If eligible to participate, record Participant Unique ID Number: _____

Participant Unique ID Number: _____

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Before we commence asking you about what it is like being from an immigrant background in Australia, we would first like to ask you a few questions about yourself.

Q1. **[Q1]** What is your gender?

		n	%
Male 1		448	49.6
Female 2		455	50.4

Q2. **[Q2]** What is your age? _____ **(see Appendix F)**

Q3. **[Q3]** In which country were you born? _____ **(see Appendix G)**

Q4. **[Q4]** If you were born overseas, in which year did you first arrive in Australia to live? _____ **(skip Q4 if born in Australia; see Appendix H)**

Q5. **[Q5]** How would you best describe your <u>ancestry</u>? Provide up to 2 ancestries only (e.g., Lebanese; Vietnamese; Pakistani; British; Scottish; Irish, etc.)

      a.   **[Q5a]**_____   b.   **[Q5b]**_____   **(see Appendix E)**

Q6. **[Q6]** What you say you speak English well?

		n	%
Yes 1		826	91.5
No 2		77	8.5
	Total Valid	**[903]**	**[100.0]**
	Missing Data	**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q7. **[Q7]** What suburb do you live in? _____ **(see Appendix I)**

Q8. **[Q8]** What is your current marital status? *(Please circle one)*

		n	%
Married (including de facto relationships)...............1		417	46.2
Single (never married) 2		401	44.4
Widowed 3		18	2.0
Divorced or separated 4		67	7.4
	Total Valid	**[903]**	**[100.0]**
	Missing Data	**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q9. **[Q9]** What is your current employment status? *(Please circle one)*

		n	%
Working full-time 1		471	52.2
Working part-time...2		117	13.0
Not employed but looking for work........................3		38	4.2
Not employed and not looking for work 4		27	3.0
Retired..5		36	4.0
Studying full-time 6		72	8.0
Studying and working 7		67	7.4
Home duties 8		75	8.3
	Total Valid	**[903]**	**[100.0]**
	Missing Data	**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q10. **[Q10]** What was your **household income in 2017** – how many thousand dollars, before taxes?

		n	%
$0	1	53	5.9
$5	2	3	0.3
$10	3	10	1.1
$15	4	26	2.9
$20	5	29	3.2
$25	6	33	3.7
$30	7	34	3.8
$35	8	29	3.2
$40	9	52	5.8
$45	10	36	4.0
$50	11	67	7.4
$55	12	45	5.0
$60	13	55	6.1
$65	14	38	4.2
$70	15	50	5.5
$75	16	35	3.9
$80	17	40	4.4
$85	18	22	2.4
$90	19	27	3.0
$95	20	20	2.2
$100	21	28	3.1
$110	22	26	2.9
$120	23	27	3.0
$130	24	18	2.0
$140	25	14	1.6
$150	26	27	3.0
$160	27	6	0.7
$170	28	3	0.3
$180	29	8	0.9
$190	30	3	0.3
$200	31	15	1.7
$225	32	8	0.9
$250+	33	16	1.8
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q11. **[Q11]** What is the **highest** level of education you have completed?

		n	%
Did not have any or much formal schooling	1	19	2.1
Primary school	2	23	2.5
Junior secondary/Intermediate/Form 4/Year 10	3	63	7.0
Senior secondary/Leaving/Form 6/Year 12	4	193	21.4
Certificate (Level I; II; III; IV)	5	96	10.6
Trade Certificate or Nursing Diploma	6	64	7.1
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	7	164	18.2
Bachelor Degree	8	197	21.8
Graduate Certificate or Graduate Diploma	9	34	3.8
Post-graduate Degree (e.g., Masters or Doctorate)	10	50	5.5
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q12. **[Q12]** What religion do you identify with?

		n	%
Christianity (e.g., Catholic; Protestant; Anglican, etc.)	0	171	18.9
Islam	1	398	44.1
Judaism	2	1	0.1
Buddhism	3	174	19.3
Hinduism	4	2	0.2
Other	5	19	2.1
I identify with no religion **6 – if '6' skip to Section 2**		138	15.3
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q13. **[Q13]** How important is your religion to who you are as a person?

		n	%
Very unimportant	1	132	14.6
Unimportant	2	82	9.1
Not unimportant or important	3	153	17.0
Important	4	225	24.9
Very important	5	310	34.4
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(1)**	**(0.1)**

SECTION 2: YOUR IDENTITY

Q14. People can identify with many different groups in society. The following questions ask you about how you identify and see yourself. There are no right or wrong answers.

(Please answer all questions)			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. **[Q14a]** I am proud to be an Australian ..			1	2	3	4	5	Valid	Data
Mean	**4.32**	**n**	2	10	84	410	397	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.71**	**%**	0.2	1.1	9.3	45.4	44.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q14b]** I identify strongly with being Australian			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.13**	**n**	3	39	123	412	326	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.83**	**%**	0.3	4.3	13.6	45.6	36.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q14c]** Being an Australian is important to the way I think of myself as a person			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.01**	**n**	5	44	182	377	295	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.88**	**%**	0.6	4.9	20.2	41.7	32.7	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q14d] I** am proud to be a member of my ethnic/racial group			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.07**	**n**	21	37	132	379	334	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.94**	**%**	2.3	4.1	14.6	42.0	37.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q14e]** It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of my ethnic/racial group			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.74**	**n**	35	69	224	340	235	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.05**	**%**	3.9	7.6	24.8	37.7	26.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
f. **[Q14f]** Being a member of my ethnic/racial group is important to the way I think of myself as a person………….…..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.82**	**n**	25	68	224	340	235	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.01**	**%**	2.8	7.5	24.8	37.7	26.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
g. **[Q14g]** Being a law-abiding person is important to the way I think of myself as a person			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.25**	**n**	22	13	81	390	397	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.86**	**%**	2.4	1.4	9.0	43.2	44.0	[100.0]	(0.0)

h. **[Q14h]** I identify strongly as a law-abiding person……………………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	4.24	**n**	22	22	79	374	406	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.89	**%**	2.4	2.4	8.7	41.4	45.0	[100.0]	(0.0)

i. **[Q14i]** It is important for me to be seen by others to be a law-abiding person			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	4.16	**n**	26	24	108	363	382	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.94	**%**	2.9	2.7	12.0	40.2	42.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q15. The following questions ask about what is important to you. Tell us what you think…

a. **[Q15a]** It is important for me to have influence over other people……………………			**Strongly disagree**	**Disagree**	**Neither agree nor disagree**	**Agree**	**Strongly agree**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		
Mean	3.31	**n**	31	166	307	287	112	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.02	**%**	3.4	18.4	34.0	31.8	12.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. **[Q15b]** It is important for me to be seen as a person of value in Australia……………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	3.93	**n**	8	38	189	439	229	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.84	**%**	0.9	4.2	20.9	48.6	25.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

c. **[Q15c]** It is important for me to be influential and recognised for my contribution to society………………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	3.68	**n**	19	64	263	398	159	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.92	**%**	2.1	7.1	29.1	44.1	17.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

d. **[Q15d] It** is important to me to have status in society………………………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	3.52	**n**	30	94	298	341	140	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.98	**%**	3.3	10.4	33.0	37.8	15.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

e. **[Q15e]** It is important to me that all people have a say in decisions made in Australia…………………………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	4.16	**n**	8	18	117	441	318	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.79	**%**	0.9	2.0	13.0	48.8	35.2	[100.0]	(0.0)

f. **[Q15f]** It is important to me that all people in society be treated with dignity and respect ……………………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	4.40	**n**	5	5	69	368	456	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.70	**%**	0.6	0.6	7.6	40.8	50.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

g. **[Q15g]** It is important to me that all people play a role in making decisions that affect their community……………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	4.24	**n**	5	13	93	439	353	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.74	**%**	0.6	1.4	10.3	48.6	39.1	[100.0]	(0.0)

h. **[Q15h]** It is important to me that all people be able to make free and independent decisions…………………………			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	4.33	**n**	7	6	54	448	388	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.69	**%**	0.8	0.7	6.0	49.6	43.0	[100.0]	(0.0)

i. [Q15i] It is important to me that a person's freedom of choice is not restricted			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	4.33	n	4	10	67	420	401	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.70	%	0.4	1.1	7.4	46.5	44.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

j. [Q15j] It is important to me to avoid situations where someone tells me what to do…………			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.86	n	15	54	206	391	237	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.93	%	1.7	6.0	22.8	43.3	26.2	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q16. Generally speaking, I think…

a. [Q16a] Most people can be trusted........			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	3.29	n	62	149	213	423	56	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.04	%	6.9	16.5	23.6	46.8	6.2	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. [Q16b] Most people try to be fair...........			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.44	n	38	130	195	480	60	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.96	%	4.2	14.4	21.6	53.2	6.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

SECTION 3: SOCIAL INCLUSION

This section of the survey asks if you feel accepted by members of the Australian community and by those in authority.

Q17. First, what do you think about the opportunities available to you in Australia?

a. [Q17a] Do you feel disadvantaged because of your race, ethnicity, or religion when it comes to getting a job in Australia			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	2.87	n	114	268	202	257	62	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.16	%	12.6	29.7	22.4	28.5	6.9	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. [Q17b] There are many opportunities for you to succeed in Australia			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.94	n	9	49	158	454	233	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.86	%	1.0	5.4	17.5	50.3	25.8	[100.0]	(0.0)

c. [Q17c] You have the same chance of achieving success as anyone else in Australia......................................			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.63	n	34	126	181	360	202	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.09	%	3.8	14.0	20.0	39.9	22.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q18. The following questions ask you about how others in Australia view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think…?

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	Missing
a. **[Q18a]** Australians respect what people like you contribute to Australia..................			1	2	3	4	5	Valid	Data
Mean	3.50	n	24	108	262	411	98	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.93	%	2.7	12.0	29.0	45.5	10.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q18b]** Australians are disrespectful of people like you..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.74	n	79	315	313	158	38	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.99	%	8.7	34.9	34.7	17.5	4.2	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q18c]** Australians view people like you as worthy members of Australian society			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.39	n	24	118	332	343	86	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.92	%	2.7	13.1	36.8	38.0	9.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q18d]** Australians are suspicious of people like you			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.88	n	96	266	254	224	63	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.11	%	10.6	29.5	28.1	24.8	7.0	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q19. Now some questions about how **police** in Australia might view people like you. By this we mean people with your ancestry. Do you think: …

(Please answer all questions)			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	Missing
a. **[Q19a]** Police view people like you as having high status in society			1	2	3	4	5	Valid	Data
Mean	2.98	n	51	213	397	184	58	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.96	%	5.6	23.6	44.0	20.4	6.4	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q19b]** Police view people like you as important			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.02	n	48	192	401	215	47	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.93	%	5.3	21.3	44.4	23.8	5.2	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q19c]** Police view people like you as worthy members of Australian society			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.18	n	38	143	391	282	49	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.91	%	4.2	15.8	43.3	31.2	5.4	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q19d]** The way police behave **prevents** people like you from getting ahead in life..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.61	n	118	324	290	133	38	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.02	%	13.1	35.9	32.1	14.7	4.2	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q19e]** Police respect what people like you contribute to Australia........................			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.27	n	31	112	406	293	61	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.89	%	3.4	12.4	45.0	32.4	6.8	[100.0]	(0.0)

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
f. **[Q19f]** Police are disrespectful of people like you..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.66	**n**	105	315	304	144	35	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.01	**%**	11.6	34.9	33.7	15.9	3.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
g. **[Q19g]** Police are suspicious of people like you…...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.73	**n**	111	304	236	188	54	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.10	**%**	12.3	34.8	26.1	20.8	6.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
h. **[Q19h]** Police view people like you as a threat to community safety……………...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.60	**n**	145	325	224	164	45	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.11	**%**	16.1	36.0	24.8	18.2	5.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
i. **[Q19i]** Police are disinterested in what people like you have to say about local issues……………………………..........			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.82	**n**	89	249	351	161	53	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.03	**%**	9.9	27.6	38.9	17.8	5.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
j. **[Q19j]** Police let people like you influence their decisions about policing…			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.82	**n**	89	222	398	151	42	[903]	(1)
Std Dev	0.98	**%**	9.9	24.6	44.1	16.7	4.7	[100.0]	(0.1)
k. **[Q19k]** Police listen to people like you			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.23	**n**	52	116	365	313	56	[903]	(1)
Std Dev	0.95	**%**	5.8	12.8	40.4	34.7	6.2	[100.0]	(0.1)
l. **[Q19l]** Police do a good job dealing with community problems that concern people like you……………………………			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.36	**n**	45	87	340	361	70	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.94	**%**	5.0	9.6	37.7	40.0	7.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
m. **[Q19m]** Police view people like you as law-abiding………………………………			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.43	**n**	30	100	306	390	77	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.92	**%**	3.3	11.1	33.9	43.2	8.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
n. **[Q19n]** Police view people like you as usually trying to do the right thing……….			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.49	**n**	25	98	288	395	97	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.92	**%**	2.8	10.9	31.9	43.7	10.7	[100.0]	(0.0)
o. **[Q19o]** Police often make negative judgments about people like you…………			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.92	**n**	94	257	240	254	58	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.11	**%**	10.4	28.5	26.6	28.1	6.4	[100.0]	(0.0)
p. **[Q19p]** Police view people like you as criminals………………………………….			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.60	**n**	163	304	214	171	51	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.15	**%**	18.1	33.7	23.7	18.9	5.6	[100.0]	(0.0)
q. **[Q19q]** Police often restrict the freedom of people like you………………			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.61	**n**	144	322	230	154	53	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.12	**%**	15.9	35.7	25.5	17.1	5.9	[100.0]	(0.0)

r. **[Q19r]** Police often tell people like you what to do even when it's not warranted….			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	2.71	**n**	121	312	236	173	61	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.12	**%**	13.4	34.6	26.1	19.2	6.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
s. **[Q19s]** Police regulate the behaviour of people like you for no good reason…….			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	2.64	**n**	125	331	240	157	50	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.10	**%**	13.8	36.7	26.6	17.4	5.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q20. Some members of the Australian community express concern that they are unfairly scrutinised by the media, by the public and by police. Please tell us whether you personally feel this way.

			Very unlikely to feel this	Unlikely to feel this	Maybe	Likely to feel this	Very likely to feel this		
a. **[Q20a]** I sometimes feel under scrutiny by police and authorities because of my ethnicity, race, or religion			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	2.73	**n**	136	294	215	190	68	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.17	**%**	15.1	32.6	23.8	21.0	7.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q20b]** I sometimes feel under scrutiny by the media and public because of my ethnicity, race, or religion			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	2.91	**n**	126	259	192	222	104	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.24	**%**	14.0	28.7	21.3	24.6	11.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q20c]** I sometimes feel police view me as a potential threat to public safety because of my ethnicity, race, or religion			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	2.64	**n**	166	299	203	165	70	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.20	**%**	18.4	33.1	22.5	18.3	7.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q20d]** I sometimes feel the Australian public views me as a threat to public safety because of my ethnicity, race, or religion			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	2.66	**n**	163	299	196	168	77	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.21	**%**	18.1	33.1	21.7	18.6	8.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

SECTION 4: CRIME & VICTIMISATION

This section of the survey asks you about levels of crime in your suburb and whether you personally have experienced a crime while living in Australia.

Q21. **[Q21]** Overall, would you say that crime in your suburb is…

		n	%
Very low	1	193	21.4
Somewhat low	2	232	25.7
About average	3	283	31.3
Somewhat high	4	151	16.7
Very high	5	44	4.9

Q22. Please consider the following crimes and tell me if you have ever been a victim of that crime in Australia. Have you ever been a victim of…?

a. **[Q22a]** Burglary/house break-in?

		n	%
Yes	1	221	24.5
No	2	682	75.5

b. **[Q22b]** Theft of a motor vehicle?

		n	%
Yes	1	124	13.7
No	2	779	86.3

c. **[Q22c]** Other property theft?

		n	%
Yes	1	186	20.6
No	2	717	79.4

d. **[Q22d]** Damage, vandalism or graffiti to your property or car?

		n	%
Yes	1	145	16.1
No	2	758	83.9

e. **[Q22e]** Physical assault?

		n	%
Yes	1	81	9.0
No	2	822	91.0

f. **[Q22f]** Sexual assault?

		n	%
Yes	1	31	3.4
No	2	872	96.6

g. **[Q22g]** Violence at home by someone you know?

		n	%
Yes	1	38	4.2
No	2	865	95.8

h. **[Q22h]** Other crime?

		n	%
Yes	1	65	7.2
No	2	838	92.8

- **If 'NO' to all a-h, then skip to Q23**

Q23. **[Q23]** If you have experienced being a victim of crime in Australia, was there an occasion where you DID NOT report the incident to police?

		n	%
Yes 1		153	21.2
No..2		570	78.8
Missing..99		180	219.9

Q24. Some people believe that society has become more violent and that instances of violence have increased in the community. We would like to ask you a few questions about how you view violence.

a. **[Q24a]** Using violence to achieve one's political, ideological, or religious cause is sometimes ok		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**1.62**	n	520	269	66	36	12	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.88**	%	57.6	29.8	7.3	4.0	1.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. **[Q24b]** It is sometimes appropriate for people to use violence to support a political, ideological, or religious cause							Total Valid	Missing Data
		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**1.60**	n	529	263	68	32	11	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.87**	%	58.6	29.1	7.5	3.5	1.2	[100.0]	(0.0)

c. **[Q24c]** It is justifiable for people to use violence against other people to achieve something that they think is very important							Total Valid	Missing Data
		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**1.63**	n	533	244	71	41	14	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.92**	%	59.0	27.0	7.9	4.5	1.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

SECTION 5: YOUR PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND POLICE

This section of the survey asks about your views of the government and particularly police. Below are a number of general statements that describe the way people may view the government or police in Australia. Tell us what you think.

Q25. First, how do you feel about the **Australian government** in general?

a. **[Q25a]** I have trust and confidence in the Australian government...........................		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**3.41**	n	51	141	194	420	97	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.05**	%	5.6	15.6	21.5	46.5	10.7	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. **[Q25b]** The Australian government operates in the best interests of people like you..							Total Valid	Missing Data
		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**3.21**	n	71	170	240	346	76	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.09**	%	7.9	18.8	26.6	38.3	8.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q26. Now turning to **police**, how many people in Australia with **your ancestry** do you think…

			Nobody	Not many people	Some people	Most people	Everyone	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. **[Q26a]** Have trust and confidence in the Australian police			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	3.55	n	12	108	244	453	86	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.87	%	1.3	12.0	27.0	50.2	9.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q26b]** Support the actions of the Australian police			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.56	n	13	92	252	468	78	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.84	%	1.4	10.2	27.9	51.8	8.6	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q26c]** Obey the Australian police with good will			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.81	n	8	38	193	539	125	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.75	%	0.9	4.2	21.4	59.7	13.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q26d]** Believe the Australian police often abuse their power			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.15	n	35	203	193	539	125	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.99	%	3.9	22.5	21.4	59.7	13.8	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q27. How do **you** personally feel about the police in Australia?

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. **[Q27a]** I have trust and confidence in the police			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	3.72	n	19	61	197	502	124	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.86	%	2.1	6.8	21.8	55.6	13.7	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q27b]** I support the actions of the police			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.66	n	14	80	216	478	115	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.87	%	1.6	8.9	23.9	52.9	12.7	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q27c]** I respect the police			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.93	n	15	34	141	524	189	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.81	%	1.7	3.8	15.6	58.0	20.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q27d]** Police will help me when I need them			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.88	n	12	34	141	524	189	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.79	%	1.3	3.8	15.6	58.0	20.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q27e]** I believe the Australian police often abuse their power			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.08	n	57	250	246	264	86	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.09	%	6.3	27.7	27.2	29.2	9.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q28. Here are some more questions about how **you** feel about police in Australia.

			Not at all	Not much	A little bit	Somewhat	A great deal		
a. **[Q28a]** To what extent to do you perceive police officers to be like you			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.82	n	83	296	283	182	59	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.06	%	9.2	32.8	31.3	20.2	6.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q28b]** To what extent do you share things in common with the average police officer			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.77	n	82	329	252	196	44	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.04	%	9.1	36.4	27.9	21.7	4.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q28c]** To what extent do you perceive police officers like yourself to be members of different groups			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.13	n	56	219	284	240	104	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.10	%	6.2	24.3	31.5	26.6	11.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q28d]** I identify strongly with police...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.80	n	86	297	293	166	61	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.06	%	9.5	32.9	32.4	18.4	6.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q28e]** I feel a strong sense of solidarity with police			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.07	n	55	226	305	233	84	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.06	%	6.1	25.0	33.8	25.8	9.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q29. Below are some more statements that describe the way people may view police in Australia. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree		
a. **[Q29a]** My own feelings about what is right and wrong generally align with how the police act in my community			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.61	n	16	69	261	466	91	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.84	%	1.8	7.6	28.9	51.6	10.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q29b]** The police share the same values as people like me			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.47	n	26	100	272	430	75	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.90	%	2.9	11.1	30.1	47.6	8.3	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q29c]** My own feelings about what is right and wrong usually agree with police rules and policies			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.72	n	12	61	215	495	119	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.83	%	1.3	6.8	23.8	54.8	13.2	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q29d]** I feel a moral obligation to obey police			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.97	n	3	30	165	500	205	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.76	%	0.3	3.3	18.3	55.4	22.7	[100.0]	(0.0)

e. **[Q29e]** Overall, I obey police with good will ....

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	4.12	n	2	22	106	512	261	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.72	%	0.2	2.4	11.7	56.7	28.9	[100.0]	(0.0)

f. **[Q29f]** Obeying police ultimately advantages everyone ....

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.97	n	5	24	183	471	219	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.78	%	0.6	2.7	20.3	52.2	24.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

g. **[Q29g]** It is our moral duty to obey police even when we don't like the way they treat us………………………………

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.55	n	12	122	271	349	149	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.96	%	1.3	13.5	30.0	38.6	16.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

h. **[Q29h]** I only obey the police because I am afraid of them………………………..

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.61	n	118	343	245	166	31	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.04	%	13.1	38.0	27.1	18.4	3.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

i. **[Q29i]** People like me have no choice but to obey the police……………………..

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.87	n	92	256	285	221	49	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.07	%	10.2	28.3	31.6	24.5	5.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

j. **[Q29j]** If you don't do what the police tell you they will treat you badly…………

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.07	n	86	219	255	234	109	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.17	%	9.5	24.3	28.2	25.9	12.1	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q30. How do you think police in Australia behave?

a. **[Q30a]** Police are approachable and friendly..

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	3.52	n	16	114	243	448	82	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.89	%	1.8	12.6	26.9	49.6	9.1	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. **[Q30b]** Police are biased against some people...

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.43	n	20	143	263	383	94	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.95	%	2.2	15.8	29.1	42.4	10.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

c. **[Q30c]** Police treat people fairly.............

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.44	n	17	113	308	386	79	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.89	%	1.9	12.5	34.1	42.7	8.7	[100.0]	(0.0)

d. **[Q30d]** Police treat people with dignity and respect ....

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.44	n	19	103	307	410	64	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.86	%	2.1	11.4	34.0	45.4	7.1	[100.0]	(0.0)

e. **[Q30e]** Police let people speak before they make a decision...................................

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.31	n	26	151	307	353	66	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.93	%	2.9	16.7	34.0	39.1	7.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

f. **[Q30f]** Police care about people.............

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.57	n	17	65	286	457	78	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.82	%	1.9	7.2	31.7	50.6	8.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

g. **[Q30g]** Police are polite to people......

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.47	n	20	93	310	401	78	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.87	%	2.2	10.3	34.3	44.4	8.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

h. **[Q30h]** Police make their decisions based upon facts, not their personal opinions…………………………………

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.47	n	17	105	316	368	97	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.90	%	1.9	11.6	35.0	40.8	10.7	[100.0]	(0.0)

i. **[Q30i]** Police give people a chance to express their views before making decisions………………………………

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.39	n	20	119	335	345	84	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.91	%	2.2	13.2	37.1	38.2	9.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

j. **[Q30j]** Police take into account the needs and concerns of the people they deal with………………………………………

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.44	n	23	94	326	384	76	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.88	%	2.5	10.4	36.1	42.5	8.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q31. The following set of questions ask about whether you think Australian police are biased against people like you. Tell us what you think.

(Please answer all questions)

a. **[Q31a]** People like you are usually punished more harshly for committing crimes than other Australians because of their race, ethnicity or religion...................

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	Missing
			1	2	3	4	5	Valid	Data
Mean	2.86	n	99	284	232	219	69	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.13	%	11.0	31.5	25.7	24.3	7.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

b. **[Q31b]** Australian **police** unfairly target people like you because of your race, ethnicity, or religion..................................

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.84	n	108	277	235	219	64	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.13	%	12.0	30.7	26.0	24.3	7.1	[100.0]	(0.0)

c. **[Q31c]** Police in Australia treat everyone in the community equally, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or religion ....

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.08	n	66	182	326	268	61	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.03	%	7.3	20.2	36.1	29.7	6.8	[100.0]	(0.0)

d. **[Q31d]** Police in Australia sometimes give people from specific ethnic, racial, or religious backgrounds less help than they give others..

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.13	n	42	198	330	265	68	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.99	%	4.7	21.9	36.5	29.3	7.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

e. **[Q31e]** Police in Australia provide better service to the average citizen ....

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.03**	n	53	221	353	195	81	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.03**	%	5.9	24.5	39.1	21.6	9.0	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q32. Please indicate how often you think the police in Australia...

			Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. **[Q32a]** Overstep the boundaries of their authority			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**2.84**	n	83	210	408	169	33	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.95**	%	9.2	23.3	45.2	18.7	3.7	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q32b]** Act as if they are above the law .			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**2.85**	n	99	220	366	152	66	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.06**	%	11.0	24.4	40.5	16.8	7.3	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q32c]** Bother citizens for no good reason			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**2.51**	n	133	343	290	109	28	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.99**	%	14.7	38.0	32.1	12.1	3.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q32d]** Get involved in situations they have no right to be in			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**2.51**	n	133	351	284	94	41	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.01**	%	14.7	38.9	31.5	10.4	4.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q33. On the whole, how good a job are police doing at…

			Very poor job	Poor job	Neither good nor poor job	Good job	Very good job	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. **[Q33a]** Solving crime			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**3.66**	n	19	67	217	500	100	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.85**	%	2.1	7.4	24.0	55.4	11.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q33b]** Dealing with problems that concern you			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.54**	n	20	91	270	423	99	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.90**	%	2.2	10.1	29.9	46.8	11.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q33c]** Working with people in your suburb to solve local problems			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.49**	n	33	101	253	421	95	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.95**	%	3.7	11.2	28.0	46.6	10.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q33d]** Deterring criminals			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.54**	n	28	106	233	423	113	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.96**	%	3.1	10.7	25.8	46.8	12.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q33e]** Catching criminals			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**3.56**	n	30	95	237	421	120	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.96**	%	3.3	10.5	26.2	46.6	13.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

f. **[Q33f]** Preventing crime..........................			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.52**	**n**	34	109	215	443	102	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.97**	**%**	3.8	12.1	23.8	49.1	11.3	[100.0]	(0.0)

g. **[Q33g]** Keeping order………………...			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.72**	**n**	25	56	204	479	139	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.89**	**%**	2.8	6.2	22.6	53.0	15.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

h. **[Q33h]** Keeping the community safe…			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.73**	**n**	30	40	203	499	131	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.88**	**%**	3.3	4.4	22.5	55.3	14.5	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q34. Please give your opinion on the following statements…

			Very little	**A little**	**Some**	**A lot**	**A great job**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
a. **[Q34a]** How much power do you think police have over people like you?...............			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**3.69**	**n**	16	45	292	402	147	[903]	(1)
Std Dev	**0.87**	**%**	1.8	5.0	32.4	44.6	16.3	[100.0]	(0.1)
b. **[Q34b]** How much influence do you think people like you have over the police?			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**2.58**	**n**	162	282	281	132	46	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.10**	**%**	17.9	31.2	31.1	14.6	5.1	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q35. Now give your opinion on the following statements…

			A lot less than now	**Less than now**	**The same as now**	**A bit more than now**	**A lot more than now**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
a. **[Q35a]** How much power do you think police SHOULD have over people like you?..			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**2.83**	**n**	52	203	521	104	23	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.80**	**%**	5.8	22.5	57.7	11.5	2.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q35b]** How much influence do you think you SHOULD have over the police? .			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.32**	**n**	15	52	517	270	49	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.74**	**%**	1.7	5.8	57.3	29.9	5.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q36. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?

			Strongly disagree	**Disagree**	**Neither agree nor disagree**	**Agree**	**Strongly agree**	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
a. **[Q36a]** I am comfortable allowing the police to decide how best to deal with problems of crime and disorder			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**3.68**	**n**	12	60	242	479	110	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.82**	**%**	1.3	6.6	26.8	53.0	12.2	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q36b]** I am happy to accept the ability of the police to intervene in people's lives .			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.45**	**n**	34	112	268	395	94	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.97**	**%**	3.8	12.4	29.7	43.7	10.4	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q37. Below are some statements that ask you to think about how people might **behave** towards police. Circle the number that most closely resembles **your** own view.

(Please answer all questions)			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. **[Q37a]** It is important not to let police push you around...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.73	n	45	65	147	466	180	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.02	%	5.0	7.2	16.3	51.6	19.9	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q37b]** As a society we need more people willing to take a stand against rude police..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.84	n	21	73	143	457	209	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.95	%	2.3	8.1	15.8	50.6	23.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q37c]** It is important that people lodge a formal complaint against disrespectful police behaviour...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	4.04	n	16	41	90	493	263	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	0.85	%	1.8	4.5	10.0	54.6	29.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q37d]** If police use unjustified force against me, I wold become aggressive toward them			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.94	n	83	267	247	232	74	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.12	%	9.2	29.6	27.4	25.7	8.2	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q37e]** If police were disrespectful with me, I would not cooperate with them..........			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.12	n	61	211	280	265	86	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.08	%	6.8	23.4	31.0	29.3	9.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
f. **[Q37f]** I don't really know what the police expect of me and I'm not about to ask			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.10	n	53	197	334	249	70	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.02	%	5.9	21.8	37.0	27.6	7.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
g. **[Q37g]** If I find out that I am not doing what the police want, I'm not going to lose any sleep over it……………………………..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.08	n	57	190	347	245	64	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.01	%	6.3	21.0	38.4	27.1	7.1	[100.0]	(0.0)
h. **[Q37h]** I try to avoid contact with police at all costs…………………………..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.01	n	62	269	261	223	88	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.10	%	6.9	29.8	28.9	24.7	19.7	[100.0]	(0.0)
i. **[Q37i]** Even if I needed help from police, I would prefer to avoid making contact with them…………………………..			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.62	n	141	317	231	171	43	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	1.10	%	15.6	35.1	25.6	18.9	4.8	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q38. People value different things from the police. How important it is for police to do the following when interacting with members of the public...

Please answer all			Not important at all	Not very important	Of some importance	Of great importance	Of utmost importance		
a. **[Q38a]** Police SHOULD exert their authority in encounters, so they are not viewed as weak			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.09**	n	47	139	451	216	50	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.90**	%	5.2	15.4	49.9	23.9	5.5	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q38b]** Police SHOULD be able to do whatever it takes to catch criminals, even if it means offending certain people..			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.24**	n	57	130	372	230	114	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**1.05**	%	6.3	14.4	41.2	25.5	12.6	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q38c]** Obedience and respect for authority are the most important values children SHOULD learn			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.77**	n	7	46	300	349	201	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.88**	%	0.8	5.1	33.2	38.6	22.3	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q38d]** People who break the law SHOULD be given harsher sentences...			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**3.72**	n	11	63	316	291	222	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.95**	%	1.2	7.0	35.0	32.2	24.6	[100.0]	(0.0)

Q39. People contact the police for many reasons (to report a crime; because they need help; or because they require information about crime prevention). If you saw or heard about the following activities, how likely would you be to…

(Please answer all)			Very unlikely	Unlikely	Maybe	Likely	Very likely		
a. **[Q39a]** Call the police to report a crime .			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**4.05**	n	4	26	189	383	301	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.83**	%	0.4	2.9	20.9	42.4	33.3	[100.0]	(0.0)
b. **[Q39b]** Call police if you were a victim of crime			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**4.28**	n	4	20	117	339	423	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.81**	%	0.4	2.2	13.0	37.5	46.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
c. **[Q39c]** Provide the police with information to catch a criminal			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**4.01**	n	5	43	202	337	316	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.90**	%	0.6	4.8	22.4	37.3	35.0	[100.0]	(0.0)
d. **[Q39d]** Report dangerous/suspicious activities to the police			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**4.01**	n	5	39	202	352	305	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.89**	%	0.6	4.3	22.4	39.0	33.8	[100.0]	(0.0)
e. **[Q39e]** Willingly assist the police if asked			1	2	3	4	5	**Total Valid**	**Missing Data**
Mean	**4.10**	n	6	26	169	369	333	[903]	(0)
Std Dev	**0.85**	%	0.7	2.9	18.7	40.9	36.9	[100.0]	(0.0)

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
f. **[Q39f]** Call the police if you need help...			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	**4.27**	**n**	7	14	125	336	421	**[903]**	**(0)**
Std Dev	**0.81**	**%**	0.8	1.6	13.8	37.2	46.6	**[100.0]**	**(0.0)**

Q40. The slogan for the Australian Government's National Security Campaign is: '*If it doesn't add up, speak up'*. If you saw or heard about the following activities, how likely would you be to report them to the police…

Please answer all			Very unlikely	Unlikely	Neither likely nor unlikely	Likely	Very likely		
a. **[Q40a]** A person overheard discussing their plans to carry out a terrorist attack			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.31**	**n**	13	26	126	239	499	**[903]**	**(0)**
Std Dev	**0.92**	**%**	1.4	2.9	14.0	26.5	55.3	**[100.0]**	**(0.0)**
b. **[Q40b]** A person visiting Internet chat rooms or websites in which there is material posted that supports a terrorist group			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.16**	**n**	13	34	177	248	431	**[903]**	**(0)**
Std Dev	**0.96**	**%**	1.4	3.8	19.6	27.5	47.7	**[100.0]**	**(0.0)**
c. **[Q40c]** A person giving money to organisations that people say are associated with terrorists.............................			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.16**	**n**	14	36	168	256	429	**[903]**	**(0)**
Std Dev	**0.97**	**%**	1.6	4.0	18.6	28.3	47.5	**[100.0]**	**(0.0)**
d. **[Q40d]** A person talking about travelling overseas to fight for a terrorist group			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.18**	**n**	20	31	157	250	444	**[903]**	**(1)**
Std Dev	**0.99**	**%**	2.2	3.4	17.4	27.7	49.2	**[100.0]**	**(0.1)**
e. **[Q40e]** A person distributing materials expressing support for terrorist groups			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**4.23**	**n**	12	24	149	275	443	**[903]**	**(0)**
Std Dev	**0.91**	**%**	1.3	2.7	16.5	30.5	49.1	**[100.0]**	**(0.0)**

Q41. **[Q41]** In the last 2 years, how many times have you had contact with a police officer in Australia (do NOT include any work or social contact)?

_____ time/s   (**see Appendix J**)

		Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	**1.14**	**[903]**	**(0)**
Std Dev	**1.93**	**[100.0]**	**(0.0)**

Q42. **[Q42]** Thinking about the last time you had contact with a police officer, who initiated the contact you had with police? (Please circle one)

		n	%
You..1		498	55.1
Police..2		399	44.2
Missing...99		6	0.7
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q43. **[Q43]** Overall, how satisfied were you with your most recent contact with police?

		n	%
Very dissatisfied	1	34	3.8
Dissatisfied	2	57	6.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	294	32.6
Satisfied	4	373	41.3
Very satisfied	5	145	16.1
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

Q44. **[Q44]** Before we conclude we would like to ask if you would be willing to participate in an in-depth face-to-face interview with a Griffith University researcher. You will be paid for your time, and the interview will be an opportunity for you to share your experiences of being an immigrant in Australia in your own words. Would you be willing to do an interview with a Griffith University researcher?

		n	%
Yes	1	50	5.5
No	2	853	94.5
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

If Yes to Q44 record participant ID number, name, and phone number: _____

Q45. **[Q45]** Wave of data collection

		n	%
2018 Data Collection	1	827	91.6
2019 Data Collection	2	76	8.4
Total Valid		**[903]**	**[100.0]**
Missing Data		**(0)**	**(0.0)**

That is the end of the survey. We thank-you very much for participating in this research. We know that it was a long survey, but the questions are important for learning more about how immigrants experience settling into Australia. We really appreciate your dedication to seeing the survey through to the end. If you have any further questions about the research you can contact the Lead Researcher Professor Tina Murphy at Griffith University by email at t.murphy@griffith.edu.au or by phone on (07) 3735 1092.

Appendices

Appendix A: Map of the Greater Sydney Region[18]

---

[18] Image retrieved from:
http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20search%20by%20geography.

Appendix B: Map of Middle Eastern Countries[19]

[19] Image retrieved from:
https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjm_PKY2PjeAh
XQGDQIHQJVAwwQjhx6BAgBEAM&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.worldatlas.com%2Farticles%2Fwhich-
are-the-middle-eastern-countries.html&psig=AOvVaw0ycEoXoEzT5IjvbeoFaY6L&ust=1543549516420009.

Appendix C: Missing Value Analysis for Numeric Variables

Item	N	Missing	
		Count	*Percent*
CulturalGroup	903	0	0.0
ImmigrantStatus	903	0	0.0
WereyouborninAustralia	903	0	0.0
WereyourmotherANDfatherbornoverseas	903	0	0.0
AustralianCitizen	903	0	0.0
Agegroup	903	0	0.0
Age	903	0	0.0
Gender	903	0	0.0
Q2	903	0	0.0
Q4	438	465	51.5
Q6	903	0	0.0
Q8	903	0	0.0
Q9	903	0	0.0
Q10 income	903	0	0.0
Q11 education	903	0	0.0
Q12	903	0	0.0
Q13	902	1	0.1
Q14a	903	0	0.0
q14b	903	0	0.0
q14c	903	0	0.0
q14d	903	0	0.0
q14e	903	0	0.0
q14f	903	0	0.0
q14g	903	0	0.0
q14h	903	0	0.0
q14i	903	0	0.0
q15a	903	0	0.0
q15b	903	0	0.0
q15c	903	0	0.0
q15d	903	0	0.0
q15e	902	1	0.1
q15f	903	0	0.0
q15g	903	0	0.0
q15h	903	0	0.0
q15i	902	1	0.1
q15j	903	0	0.0
q16a	903	0	0.0
q16b	903	0	0.0
q17a	903	0	0.0

q17b	903	0	0.0
q17c	903	0	0.0
q18a	903	0	0.0
q18b	903	0	0.0
q18c	903	0	0.0
q18d	903	0	0.0
q19a	903	0	0.0
q19b	903	0	0.0
q19c	903	0	0.0
q19d	903	0	0.0
q19e	903	0	0.0
q19f	903	0	0.0
q19g	903	0	0.0
q19h	903	0	0.0
q19i	903	0	0.0
q19j	902	1	0.1
q19k	902	1	0.1
q19l	903	0	0.0
q19m	903	0	0.0
q19n	903	0	0.0
q19o	903	0	0.0
q19p	903	0	0.0
q19q	903	0	0.0
q19r	903	0	0.0
q19s	903	0	0.0
q20a	903	0	0.0
q20b	903	0	0.0
q20c	903	0	0.0
q20d	903	0	0.0
q21	903	0	0.0
q22a	903	0	0.0
q22b	903	0	0.0
q22c	903	0	0.0
q22d	903	0	0.0
q22e	903	0	0.0
q22f	903	0	0.0
q22g	903	0	0.0
q22h	903	0	0.0
q23	723	180	19.9
q24a	903	0	0.0
q24b	903	0	0.0
q24c	903	0	0.0
q25a	903	0	0.0
q25b	903	0	0.0

q26a	903	0	0.0
q26b	903	0	0.0
q26c	903	0	0.0
q26d	903	0	0.0
q27a	903	0	0.0
q27b	903	0	0.0
q27c	903	0	0.0
q27d	903	0	0.0
q27e	903	0	0.0
q28a	903	0	0.0
q28b	903	0	0.0
q28c	903	0	0.0
q28d	903	0	0.0
q28e	903	0	0.0
q29a	903	0	0.0
q29b	903	0	0.0
q29c	902	1	0.1
q29d	903	0	0.0
q29e	903	0	0.0
q29f	902	1	0.1
q29g	903	0	0.0
q29h	903	0	0.0
q29i	903	0	0.0
q29j	903	0	0.0
q30a	903	0	0.0
q30b	903	0	0.0
q30c	903	0	0.0
q30d	903	0	0.0
q30e	903	0	0.0
q30f	903	0	0.0
q30g	902	1	0.1
q30h	903	0	0.0
q30i	903	0	0.0
q30j	903	0	0.0
q31a	903	0	0.0
q31b	903	0	0.0
q31c	903	0	0.0
q31d	903	0	0.0
q31e	903	0	0.0
q32a	903	0	0.0
q32b	903	0	0.0
q32c	903	0	0.0
q32d	903	0	0.0
q33a	903	0	0.0

q33b	903	0	0.0
q33c	903	0	0.0
q33d	903	0	0.0
q33e	903	0	0.0
q33f	903	0	0.0
q33g	903	0	0.0
q33h	903	0	0.0
q34a	902	1	0.1
q34b	903	0	0.0
q35a	903	0	0.0
q35b	903	0	0.0
q36a	903	0	0.0
q36b	903	0	0.0
q37a	903	0	0.0
q37b	903	0	0.0
q37c	903	0	0.0
q37d	903	0	0.0
q37e	903	0	0.0
q37f	903	0	0.0
q37g	903	0	0.0
q37h	903	0	0.0
q37i	903	0	0.0
q38a	903	0	0.0
q38b	903	0	0.0
q38c	903	0	0.0
q38d	903	0	0.0
q39a	903	0	0.0
q39b	903	0	0.0
q39c	903	0	0.0
q39d	903	0	0.0
q39e	903	0	0.0
q39f	903	0	0.0
q40a	903	0	0.0
q40b	903	0	0.0
q40c	903	0	0.0
q40d	902	1	0.1
q40e	903	0	0.0
q41	903	0	0.0
q42	897	6	0.7
q43	903	0	0.0
q44	903	0	0.0
q45	903	0	0.0

Appendix D: Coding of Cultural Groups within the Census

ABS TableBuilder was used to generate census tables for each specific cultural group. The 2016 Census data was first filtered to select Census participants living in the Greater Sydney region (ABS code GCCSA (UR) – Greater Sydney). Greater Sydney included the following regions: Central Coast; Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury; Blacktown; City and Inner South; Eastern Suburbs; Inner South West; North Sydney and Hornsby; Northern Beaches; Outer South West; Outer West and Blue Mountains; Parramatta; Ryde; South West; and Sutherland.

From here, separate tables were created for each cultural groups. Cultural groups were determined by a primary ancestry variable (ANC1P Ancestry First Response). The Vietnamese group included any Census participant who identified their first ancestry as being Vietnamese. The UK/Irish group included any Census participant who identified their first ancestry as British (British[20]; English; Scottish; Welsh; Channel Islander; Manx[21]; British nec[22]) or Irish.

The Middle Eastern Muslim group was selected by first filtering by religious affiliation (i.e., Islam) and secondly by selecting all Census participants if their primary ancestry was Arab (Arab nfd; Algerian; Egyptian; Iraqi; Jordanian; Kuwaiti; Lebanese; Libyan; Moroccan; Palestinian; Saudi Arabian; Syrian; Tunisian; Yemeni; Bahraini; Emirati; Omani; Qatari; Arab, nec) or other North African and Middle Eastern (Other North African and Middle Eastern, nfd; Berber[23]; Coptic[24]; Iranian; Kurdish; Turkish; Assyrian[25]; Chaldean[26]; Mandaean[27]; Nubian[28]; Yezidi[29]; Other North African and Middle Eastern nec). These two Middle Eastern categories were selected as they captured the ancestries of participants in the *Sydney Immigrant Survey*. Finally, three demographic variables were entered (age (AGE5P); gender (SEXP); and marital status (MSTP Registered Marital Status).

---

[20] Not further defined
[21] Manx people are an ethnic group who originate in the Isle of Man, an island between England and Ireland
[22] Not elsewhere classified
[23] Berbers are an ethnic group living across Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Mali, Niger, and Mauretania
[24] Copts are an ethnoreligious group who are Indigenous to Northeast Africa, which is equivalent to modern day Egypt
[25] Assyrian people, who also identify as Arameans or Chaldeans, are an ethnic group Indigenous to tribal areas in modern Iraq, Turkey, Iran, and Syria.
[26] Chaldean people originate in Iraq and adhere to Catholicism
[27] Mandean people are an ethnoreligious group who originate in areas across Iran and Iraq
[28] Nubian people are an ethnolinguistic population of people native to Sudan and Southern Egypt
[29] Yezidi people are an ethnoreligious group native to Northern Iraq

Appendix E: Ancestry

Q5. **[Q5a]** How would you best describe your ancestry? Provide up to 2 ancestries only – Ancestry 1

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Afghani	6	0.6%
Australian	5	0.6%
Cambodian	1	0.1%
Chinese	1	0.1%
Egyptian	14	1.5%
Indian	1	0.1%
Iraqi	7	0.7%
Jamaican	1	0.1%
Jordanian	2	0.2%
Kurdish	1	0.1%
Lebanese	347	38.4%
NA	1	0.1%
Pakistani	2	0.2%
Palestinian	2	0.2%
Persian	1	0.1%
Syrian	7	0.8%
Turkish	4	0.4%
UK	1	0.1%
British	37	4.1%
English	31	3.4%
Irish	19	2.1%
Scottish	14	1.5%
Welsh	6	0.7%
Vietnamese	392	43.4%
Total	903	100.0%

Q5. **[Q5b]** How would you best describe your ancestry? Provide up to 2 ancestries only – Ancestry 2

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Missing Data	520	57.6%
	African	1	0.10%
	Australian	30	3.30%
	Cambodian	10	1.10%
	Chinese	61	6.80%
	Egyptian	2	0.20%
	Filipino	1	0.10%
	French	2	0.20%
	German	1	0.10%
	Greek	2	0.20%
	Iranian	1	0.10%
	Iraqi	1	0.10%
	Italian	2	0.20%
	Korean	1	0.10%
	Kuwaiti	1	0.10%
	Lao	1	0.10%
	Lebanese	54	6.00%
	Malaysian	4	0.40%
	NA	101	11.20%
	NS	1	0.10%
	Pakistani	1	0.10%
	Scandinavian	1	0.10%
	Syrian	9	1.00%
	Thai	2	0.20%
	Trung Quoc	1	0.10%
	Turkish	4	0.40%
	Ugandan	1	0.10%
	UK		
	British	3	0.3%
	English	2	0.2%
	Irish	8	0.9%
	Scottish	7	0.8%
	Welsh	1	0.1%

Vietnamese	70	7.8%
Total	903	100.0%

Appendix F: Age Variable

Q2. **[Q2]** What is your age?

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	18	22	2.4
	19	27	3.0
	20	30	3.3
	21	36	4.0
	22	31	3.4
	23	27	3.0
	24	37	4.1
	25	42	4.7
	26	35	3.9
	27	50	5.5
	28	55	6.1
	29	45	5.0
	30	43	4.8
	31	30	3.3
	32	33	3.7
	33	18	2.0
	34	20	2.2
	35	26	2.9
	36	20	2.2
	37	21	2.3
	38	21	2.3
	39	16	1.8
	40	15	1.7
	41	12	1.3
	42	19	2.1
	43	12	1.3
	44	9	1.0
	45	10	1.1
	46	7	0.8
	47	7	0.8
	48	8	0.9
	49	3	0.3
	50	9	1.0
	51	6	0.7
	52	7	0.8
	53	3	0.3
	54	8	0.9
	55	8	0.9
	56	10	1.1

57	6	0.7
58	4	0.4
59	2	0.2
60	10	1.1
61	3	0.3
62	5	0.6
63	5	0.6
64	2	0.2
65	1	0.1
66	2	0.2
68	6	0.7
69	1	0.1
70	3	0.3
73	1	0.1
76	1	0.1
77	2	0.2
79	1	0.1
80	6	0.7
81	2	0.2
84	2	0.2
Total	903	100.0

Mean   **33.71**
Std Dev   **12.85**

Appendix G: Country of Birth

Q3. **[Q3]** In what country were you born?

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Aeist	1	0.1
	Afghanistan	4	0.4
	Australia	447	49.5
	Cambodia	1	0.1
	China	1	0.1
	Egypt	8	0.9
	England	23	2.5
	Hong Kong	2	0.2
	Iran	1	0.1
	Iraq	8	0.9
	Ireland	6	0.7
	Jordan	3	0.3
	Kuwait	2	0.2
	Lebanon	150	16.6
	Libya	1	0.1
	Macau	2	0.2
	Malaysia	1	0.1
	New Zealand	4	0.4
	Pakistan	2	0.2
	Palestine	2	0.2
	Scotland	9	1.0
	Syria	9	1.0
	Thailand	2	0.2
	Turkey	4	0.4
	UK	21	2.3
	Vietnam	185	20.5
	Wales	1	0.1
	Total	903	100.0

Appendix H: Year of Arrival into Australia for Overseas Born Immigrants

Q4. **[Q4]** If you were born overseas, in which year did you first arrive in Australia to live?

Note: for 51.5% of survey participants (n=465) this question was irrelevant as they were born in Australia (i.e., 2nd generation immigrants).

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Missing	465	
	1960	1	0.2
	1966	1	0.2
	1969	1	0.2
	1970	2	0.5
	1971	2	0.5
	1972	7	1.6
	1973	3	0.7
	1974	2	0.5
	1975	1	0.2
	1976	5	1.1
	1977	6	1.4
	1978	9	2.1
	1979	7	1.6
	1980	4	0.9
	1981	8	1.8
	1982	8	1.8
	1983	3	0.7
	1984	16	3.7
	1985	6	1.4
	1986	9	2.1
	1987	13	3.0
	1988	3	0.7
	1989	8	1.8
	1990	2	2.6
	1991	14	3.2
	1992	11	2.5
	1993	10	2.3
	1994	5	1.1
	1995	11	2.5
	1996	5	1.1
	1997	7	1.6
	1998	15	3.4

1999	12	2.7
2000	18	4.1
2001	12	2.7
2002	14	3.2
2003	6	1.4
2004	5	1.1
2005	7	1.6
2006	10	2.3
2007	12	2.7
2008	19	4.3
2009	16	3.7
2010	27	6.2
2011	10	2.3
2012	16	3.7
2013	9	2.1
2014	8	1.8
2015	11	2.5
2016	6	1.4
2017	6	1.4
Total	438	100.0

Appendix I: Suburb of Residence

Q7. **[Q7]** What suburb do you live in?

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Postcode Value
Abbotsford	1	0.1	2046
Ambarvale	1	0.1	2560
Annandale	2	0.2	2038
Arncliffe	2	0.1	2205
Artarmon	1	0.1	2064
Ashcroft	1	0.1	2168
Ashfield	7	0.8	2131
Auburn	10	1.1	2144
Balgowlah	1	0.1	2093
Balmain	5	0.6	2041
Bangor	1	0.1	2234
Bankstown	106	11.7	2200
Bass Hill	12	1.4	2197
Baulkham Hills	2	0.2	2153
Belfield	2	0.2	2191
Belmore	6	0.7	2192
Berala	2	0.2	2141
Berkeley	1	0.1	2506
Beverley Hills	4	0.4	2209
Bexley	11	1.2	2207
Blacktown	1	0.1	2148
Birrong	7	0.8	2143
Bondi	14	1.5	2026
Bonnyrigg	14	1.5	2177
Bonnyrigg Heights	5	0.5	2177
Bossley Park	2	0.2	2176
Brighton	1	0.1	2483
Bronte	3	0.3	2024
Burwood	8	0.8	2134
Busby	3	0.3	2168
Cabramatta	51	5.6	2166
Campbelltown	5	0.6	2560

Camperdown	1	0.1	2050
Campsie	8	0.9	2194
Canley Heights	16	1.8	2166
Canley Vale	13	1.4	2166
Canterbury	4	0.4	2193
Carramar	2	0.2	2163
Castle Hill	4	0.4	2154
Casula	3	0.3	2170
Chatswood	2	0.2	2067
Chester Hill	18	2.0	2162
Chippendale	3	0.3	2008
Chullora	2	0.2	2190
Clovelly	1	0.1	2031
Collaroy	2	0.2	2097
Condell Park	23	2.5	2200
Connells Point	3	0.3	2221
Coogee	8	0.9	2034
Cronulla	1	0.1	2230
Crow's Nest	1	0.1	2065
Croydon	1	0.1	2132
Curl Curl	1	0.1	2096
Darlinghurst	2	0.2	2010
Dee why	1	0.1	2099
Dulwich Hill	2	0.2	2203
Dundas Valley	6	0.7	2117
East Hills	2	0.2	2213
Eastlakes	1	0.1	2018
Edensor Park	6	0.6	2176
Ellenbrook	1	0.1	6069
Epping	1	0.1	2121
Fairfield	20	2.2	2165
Five Dock	1	0.1	2046
Flemington	2	0.2	3031
Freshwater	2	0.2	2096
Georges Hall	1	0.1	2198
Glebe	16	1.8	2037
Granville	13	1.4	2142
Green Valley	3	0.3	2168
Greenacre	47	5.2	2190
Greenfield Park	2	0.2	2176
Greystanes	4	0.4	2145
Guildford	5	0.6	2161

Gymea	1	0.1	2227
Haberfield	1	0.1	2045
Haymarket	2	0.1	2000
Homebush	2	0.2	2140
Horningsea Park	1	0.1	2171
Hornsby	1	0.1	2077
Hoxton Park	1	0.1	2171
Hunters Hill	1	0.1	2110
Hurlstone Park	2	0.2	2193
Hurstville	6	0.6	2220
Illawong	2	0.2	2234
Kellyville	4	0.4	2155
Kensington	1	0.1	2033
Kingsford	1	0.1	2032
Kingsgrove	3	0.3	2208
Kogarah Bay	1	0.1	2217
Lakemba	6	0.7	2195
Lane Cove	1	0.1	2066
Lansvale	1	0.1	2166
Leichhardt	2	0.2	2040
Lidcombe	6	0.6	2141
Liverpool	38	4.2	2170
Lurnea	2	0.2	2170
Manly	13	1.4	2095
Maroubra	3	0.3	2035
Marrickville	17	1.9	2204
Maryland	1	0.1	2287
Mascot	4	0.4	2020
Matraville	2	0.2	2036
Menai	1	0.1	2234
Merrylands	9	1.0	2160
Miller	4	0.4	2168
Millers Point	1	0.1	2000
Mosman	2	0.2	2088
Mount Druitt	2	0.2	2770
Mount Lewis	1	0.1	2200
Mount Pritchard	6	0.6	2170
Narwee	1	0.1	2209
Nelson Bay	1	0.1	2315
Newtown	3	0.3	2042
Not Specified	1	0.1	-
Old Guilford	1	0.1	2161

Olympic Park	1	0.1	2127
Paddington	4	0.4	2021
Padstow	2	0.2	2211
Panania	3	0.3	2213
Parramatta	14	1.6	2150
Penrith	4	0.4	2750
Penshurst	1	0.1	2222
Petersham	3	0.3	2049
Potts Point	1	0.1	2011
Prairiewood	1	0.1	2176
Prestons	3	0.3	2170
Punchbowl	14	1.6	2196
Pyrmont	5	0.5	2009
Randwick	15	1.7	2031
Redfern	4	0.4	2016
Regents Park	5	0.5	2143
Revesby	10	1.1	2212
Riverwood	1	0.1	2210
Rockdale	2	0.2	2216
Roselands	6	0.7	2196
Rozelle	1	0.1	2039
Rushcutters Bay	1	0.1	2011
Ryde	2	0.2	2112
Sefton	7	0.8	2162
St Johns Park	1	0.1	2176
St Peters	1	0.1	2044
Strathfield	9	1.0	2135
Summer Hill	1	0.1	2130
Surry Hills	6	0.7	2010
Sydenham	2	0.2	2044
Sydney	3	0.3	2000
Sylvania	3	0.3	2224
Telopea	1	0.1	2117
Toongabbie	1	0.1	2146
Ultimo	2	0.2	2007
Vaucluse	1	0.1	2030
Villawood	8	0.9	2163
Wakeley	1	0.1	2176
Warrawong	1	0.1	2502
Waterloo	3	0.3	2017
Wattle Grove	1	0.1	2173

Westmead	2	0.2	2145
Wiley Park	3	0.3	2195
Willoughby	1	0.1	2068
Winston Hills	1	0.1	2153
Wolli Creek	3	0.3	2205
Wollongong	1	0.1	2500
Wollstonecraft	1	0.1	2065
Woolloomooloo	1	0.1	2011
Yagoona	21	2.3	2199
Zetland	6	0.7	2017
Total	903	100.00%	

Appendix J: Number of Contacts with Police in Past 2 years

Q41. **[Q41]** In the last 2 years, how many times have you had contact with a police officer in Australia (do NOT include any work or social contact)?

Value	Frequency	Valid Percent
0	500	55.4
1	153	16.9
2	96	10.6
3	70	7.8
4	34	3.8
5	27	3.0
6	8	0.9
7	4	.4
9	2	.2
10	5	.6
11	1	.1
13	1	.1
18	1	.1
20	1	.1
Total	903	100.0

Mean   **1.14**
Std Dev   **1.93**

References

AIFS (2014) *Facts and figures*. Retrieved from: http://www.aifs.gov.au /acssa/statistics.html.

Akinlabi, O. M., & Murphy, K. (2018). Dull compulsion or perceived legitimacy? Assessing why people comply with the law in Nigeria. *Police Practice and Research*, *19*(2), 186-201.

Altemeyer, B. (1998). The other "authoritarian personality", *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, 30*, 47-92.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). 6250.0 - Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia, November 2016. Canberra: Australian Government. Retrieved from: http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6250.0.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). *2016 Census QuickStats*. Canberra: Australian Government. Retrieved from: http://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/036.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). *2024.0 2016 Census of Population and Housing: Australia Revealed*. Canberra: Australian Government. Retrieved from: http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/2024.0Main%20Features22016?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=2024.0&issue=2016&num=&view=.

Barkworth, J. (2018). *Prisons, procedural justice and motivational posturing: Examining prisoners' well-being and compliance behaviour*. Doctoral Dissertation. Brisbane: Griffith University.

Bradford, B., Martin, R., García- Añón, J., Gascón- Cuenca, A., García- Saez, J. A., & Llorente- Ferreres, A. (2016). Instrumental and affective influences on public trust and police legitimacy in Spain. *European Journal of Policing Studies*, *3*(4).

Braithwaite, V. (2013). Resistant and dismissive defiance towards tax authorities. *Legitimacy and compliance in criminal justice*, 91-115.

Braithwaite, V. A. (2009). *Defiance in taxation and governance: Resisting and dismissing authority in a democracy*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Braithwaite, V., & Levi, M. (Eds.). (2003). *Trust and governance*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Breen-Smyth, M. (2014). Theorising the "suspect community": counterterrorism, security practices and the public imagination. *Critical Studies on Terrorism*, *7*(2), 223-240.

Brockner, J., Ackerman, G., Greenberg, J., Gelfand, M. J., Francesco, A. M., Chen, Z. X., ... & Shapiro, D. (2001). Culture and procedural justice: The influence of power distance on reactions to voice. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *37*(4), 300-315.

Cherney, A., & Murphy, K. (2016). Being a 'suspect community' in a post 9/11 world–The impact of the war on terror on Muslim communities in Australia. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, *49*(4), 480-496.

Cherney, A., & Murphy, K. (2013). Policing terrorism with procedural justice: The role of police legitimacy and law legitimacy. *Australian & New Zealand journal of criminology*, *46*(3), 403-421.

Cherney A. & Murphy, K. (2016). What does it mean to be a moderate Muslim in the war on terror? *Critical Studies on Terrorism, 9*, 159-181.

Dunn, K., Atie, R., Kennedy, M., Ali, A., O'Reilly, J. & Rogerson, L. (2016). Can you use community policing for counter terrorism? *Police Practice & Research, 17*, 196-211.

Eck, J. (2005). Crime Hotspots: What they are, why we have them and how to map them. In Eck, J., Chainey, S., Cameron, J., Leitner, M. & Wilson, R. (eds) *Mapping crime: Understanding hotspots*. National Institute of Justice: Washington DC.

Gerber, M.M. & Jackson, J. (2017). Justifying violence: Legitimacy, ideology and public support for police use of force, *Psychology, Crime & Law*, *23*(1), 79-95.

Goodman-Delahunty, J. (2010). Four Ingredients: New Recipes for Procedural Justice in Australian Policing, *Policing, 4*, 403–410.

Hamm, J. A., Trinkner, R., & Carr, J. D. (2017). Fair process, trust, and cooperation: moving toward an integrated framework of police legitimacy. *Criminal justice and behavior*, *44*(9), 1183-1212.

Haslam, S. A. (2004). *Psychology in organizations*. London: Sage.

Himmelfarb, H., Loar, M. and Mott, S. (1983). Sampling by ethnic surnames: The case of American Jews. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 47*, 247-260.

Hinds, L., & Murphy, K. (2007). Public satisfaction with police: Using procedural justice to improve police legitimacy. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, *40*(1), 27-42.

Hofstede, G. (1984). *Cultures Consequences*. Sage: Newbury Park.

Hough, M., Jackson, J., & Bradford, B. (2017). Policing, procedural justice and prevention. In Tilley, N., & Sidebottom, A. (2017). *Handbook of crime prevention and community safety* [pp. 274-293]. New York: Routledge.

Huo, Y. J. (2003). Procedural justice and social regulation across group boundaries: Does subgroup identity undermine relationship-based governance?. *Personality and social psychology bulletin*, *29*(3), 336-348.

Huq, A. Z., Jackson, J., & Trinkner, R. (2016). Legitimating practices: Revisiting the predicates of police legitimacy. *British Journal of Criminology*, *57*(5), 1101-1122.

Huq, A. Z., Tyler, T. R., & Schulhofer, S. J. (2011). Why does the public cooperate with law enforcement? The influence of the purposes and targets of policing. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, *17*(3), 419.

Innes, M. (2006). Policing uncertainty: Countering terror through community intelligence and democratic policing. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 605*, 222-241.

Jackson, J., & Bradford, B. (2010). What is Trust and Confidence in the Police?. *Policing: A journal of policy and practice*, *4*(3), 241-248.

Johnson, D. R. (2008). *Using weights in the analysis of survey data*. Population Research Institute, Penn State.

Manganelli Rattazzi, A. M. M., Bobbio, A., & Canova, L. (2007). A short version of the Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) Scale. Personality and Individual Differences, 43(5), 1223-1234.

Mazerolle, L., Sargeant, E., Cherney, A., Bennett, S., Murphy, K., Antrobus, E., & Martin, P. (2014). *Procedural justice and legitimacy in policing*. Springer: Cham, Switzerland.

Midden, C. J., & Huijts, N. M. (2009). The role of trust in the affective evaluation of novel risks: The case of CO2 storage. Risk Analysis: An International Journal, 29(5), 743-751.

Murphy, K. (2004). The role of trust in nurturing compliance: A study of accused tax avoiders. *Law and Human Behavior,* 28, 187-209.

Murphy, K. (2013). Policing at the margins: Fostering trust and cooperation among ethnic minority groups. *Journal of policing, intelligence and counter terrorism*, *8*(2), 184-199.

Murphy, K. (2016). Turning defiance into compliance with procedural justice: Understanding reactions to regulatory encounters through motivational posturing. *Regulation and Governance, 10(1),* 93-109.

Murphy, K. (2017). Challenging the 'invariance' thesis: procedural justice policing and the moderating influence of trust on citizens' obligation to obey police. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 13(3),* 429-437.

Murphy, K. & Cherney, A. (2018). Policing marginalized groups in a diverse society: using procedural justice to promote group belongingness and trust in police. In D. Oberwittler & S. Roché (Eds.), *Police-citizen relations across the world: comparing sources and contexts of trust and legitimacy* (pp. 153-174) Abingdon, United Kingdom: Routledge.

Murphy, K., & Cherney, A. (2011). Understanding cooperation with police in a diverse society. *The British Journal of Criminology*, *52*(1), 181-201.

Murphy, K., Cherney, A., & Barkworth, J. (2015). *Avoiding community backlash in the fight against terrorism: Research report.* Brisbane: Griffith University.

Murphy, K., Cherney, A., Wickes, R., Mazerolle, L. & Sargeant, E. (2012). The Community Capacity Survey – Face-to-face ethnic minority interviews: Methodology and Preliminary Findings. *ARC Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security.* Brisbane: Griffith University.

Murphy, K., Hinds, L., & Fleming, J. (2008). Encouraging public cooperation and support for police. *Policing & Society*, *18*(2), 136-155.

Murphy, K., Madon, N. & Cherney, A. (2018). Reporting Threats of Terrorism: Stigmatization, procedural justice and policing Muslims in Australia. *Policing and Society*, Online first doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2018.1551393

Murphy, K., Madon, N., Mutongwizo, T. & Williamson, H. (2017). *The SBD Islamic Youth Program Evaluation Report: Pre- and post-program survey findings.* Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University: Brisbane.

Murphy, K., Murphy, B., & Mearns, M. (2010). 'The 2007 public safety and security in Australia survey': Survey methodology and preliminary findings. *Alfred Deakin Research Institute Working Paper No. 16*. Geelong, NSW: Deakin University.

Pass, M. (2018). *To trust or distrust?: Unpacking ethnic minority immigrants' trust in police in Australia.* Honours Thesis. Griffith University: Brisbane, Australia.

Prati, G., & Pietrantoni, L. (2009). Elaborating the police perspective: The role of perceptions and experience in the explanation of crowd conflict. *European journal of social psychology*, *39*(6), 991-1001.

President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. (2015). *Interim Report*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Radburn, M., Stott, C., Bradford, B., & Robinson, M. (2018). When is policing fair? Groups, identity and judgements of the procedural justice of coercive crowd policing. *Policing and Society*, *28*(6), 647-664.

Rattazzi, A. M. M., Bobbio, A., & Canova, L. (2007). A short version of the Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) Scale. *Personality and Individual Differences, 43*(5), 1223-1234.

Sargeant, E., Murphy, K., & Cherney, A. (2014). Ethnicity, trust and cooperation with police: Testing the dominance of the process-based model. *European journal of criminology*, *11*(4), 500-524.

Spalek, B. (2010). Community policing, trust, and Muslim communities in relation to "New Terrorism". *Politics & Policy, 38*, 789-815.

Spalek, B., & Imtoual, A. (2007). Muslim communities and counter-terror responses: "Hard" approaches to community engagement in the UK and Australia. *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs, 27*(2), 185-202.

Sunshine, J., & Tyler, T. R. (2003). The role of procedural justice and legitimacy in shaping public support for policing. Law & society review, 37(3), 513-548.

Tajfel, H. (1982). Social psychology of intergroup relations. *Annual Review of Psychology, 33*(1), 1-39.

Tankebe, J. (2009). Public cooperation with the police in Ghana: Does procedural fairness matter?. *Criminology*, *47*(4), 1265-1293.

Trinkner, R., Jackson, J., & Tyler, T. R. (2018). Bounded authority: Expanding "appropriate" police behavior beyond procedural justice. *Law and human behavior*, *42*(3), 280.

Tyler, T. R. (2006). *Why people obey the law*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Tyler, T. R. (2003). Procedural justice, legitimacy, and the effective rule of law. Crime and justice, 30, 283-357. *Tyler, T. R. (1990). Why citizens obey the law: Procedural justice,*

Tyler, T. R. (1990). *Why citizens obey the law: Procedural justice, legitimacy and compliance.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Tyler, T. R., & Degoey, P. (1996). Trust in organizational authorities. *Trust in organizations: Frontiers of theory and research*, 331-356.

Tyler, T. R., & Lind, E. A. (1992). A relational model of authority in groups. In *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 25, pp. 115-191). Academic Press.

Van Craen, M. (2013). Explaining majority and minority trust in the police. *Justice Quarterly, 30,* 1042-1067.

Van Craen, M. (2012). Determinants of ethnic minority confidence in the police. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, *38*(7), 1029-1047.

Van den Bos, K., Loseman, A., & Doosje, B. (2009). *Waarom jongeren radicaliseren en sympathie krijgen voor terrorisme: Onrechtvaardigheid, onzekerheid en bedreigde groepen*. Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice.

Yesberg, J. A., & Bradford, B. (2018). Affect and trust as predictors of public support for armed police: evidence from London. *Policing and Society*, 1-19.