



TASKFORCE ON ORGANISED CRIME LEGISLATION

QPS SECRETARIAT PAPER: ISSUE 1 (CRIME RATES)

INDEX

ITEM 3:

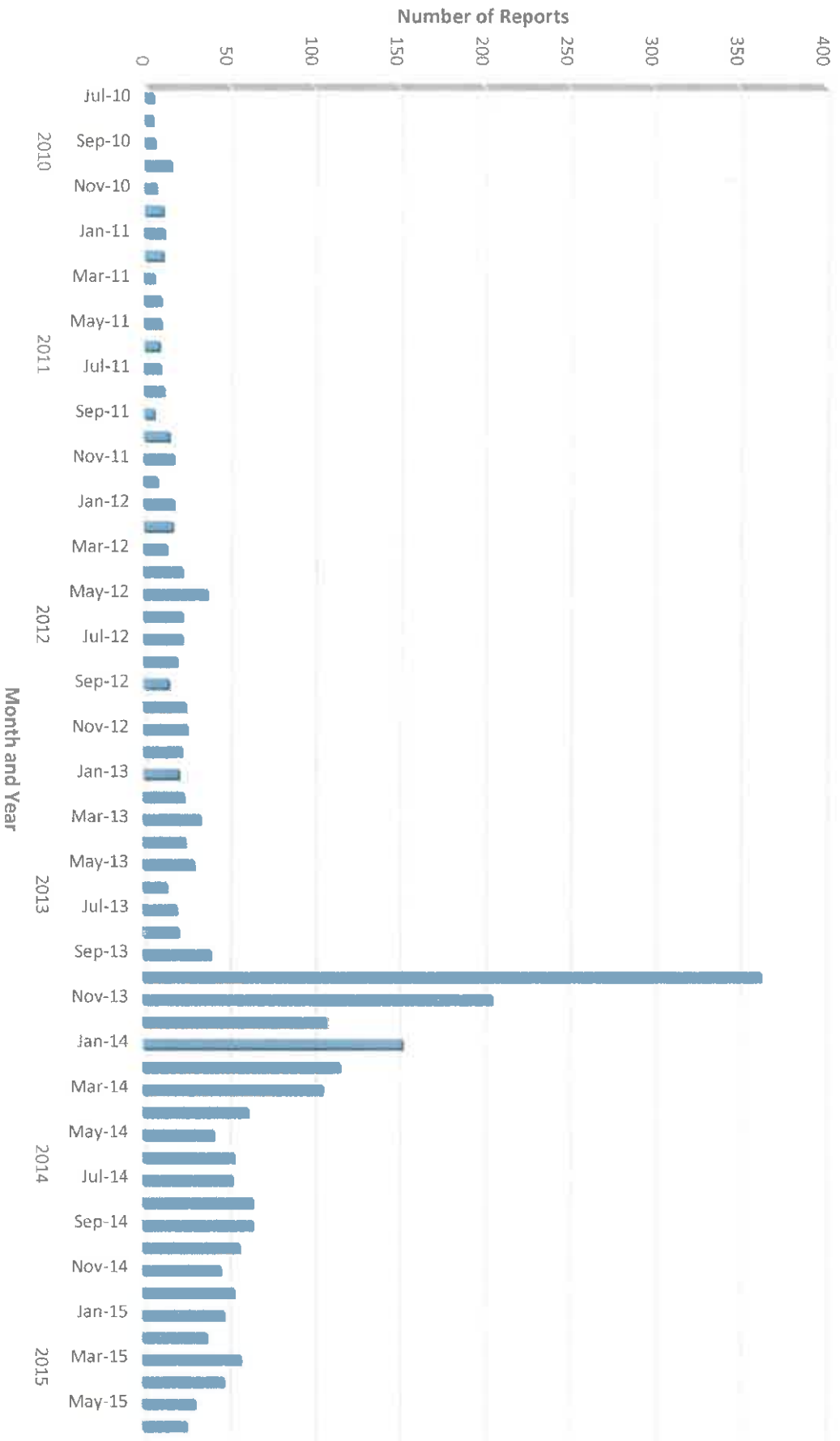
**Crime Stoppers Statistics (Reports – number and alleged offence location by Police District)
For period 1 July 2010 – 25 June 2015**

Total number of Crime Stoppers CMG reports - All Districts

Month	Year						Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
January	-	12	18	21	153	48	
February	-	11	17	24	116	38	
March	-	6	14	34	106	58	
April	-	10	23	25	62	48	
May	-	10	38	30	42	31	
June	-	9	23	14	54	26	
July	5	10	23	20	53	-	
August	5	12	20	21	64	-	
September	6	6	15	40	65	-	
October	16	15	25	363	57	-	
November	7	18	16	205	46	-	
December	11	8	23	108	54	-	
Totals	50	127	265	905	872	249	2468

- Source Qprime
- Period 01/07/2010 to 30/09/2013 - 672 Crime Stoppers CMG reports located on Qprime
- Period 01/10/2013 to 25/06/2015 - 1796 Crime Stoppers CMG reports located on Qprime
- Total for period 01/01/2010 to 25/6/2015 - **2468** Crime Stoppers CMG reports located on Qprime
- 457 Crime Stoppers CMG reports identified with no linked occurrence address

Total number of Crime Stoppers CMG reports - All Districts



2010
District breakdown

		Districts													
2010	North Brisbane	South Brisbane	Logan	Gold Coast	South West	Darling Downs	Ipswich	Moreton	Mackay	Capricornia	Sunshine Coast	Wide Bay	Far North	Townsville	Mt Isa
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
August	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
November	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	4	3	8	0	1	5	2	4	1	1	2	0	1	0

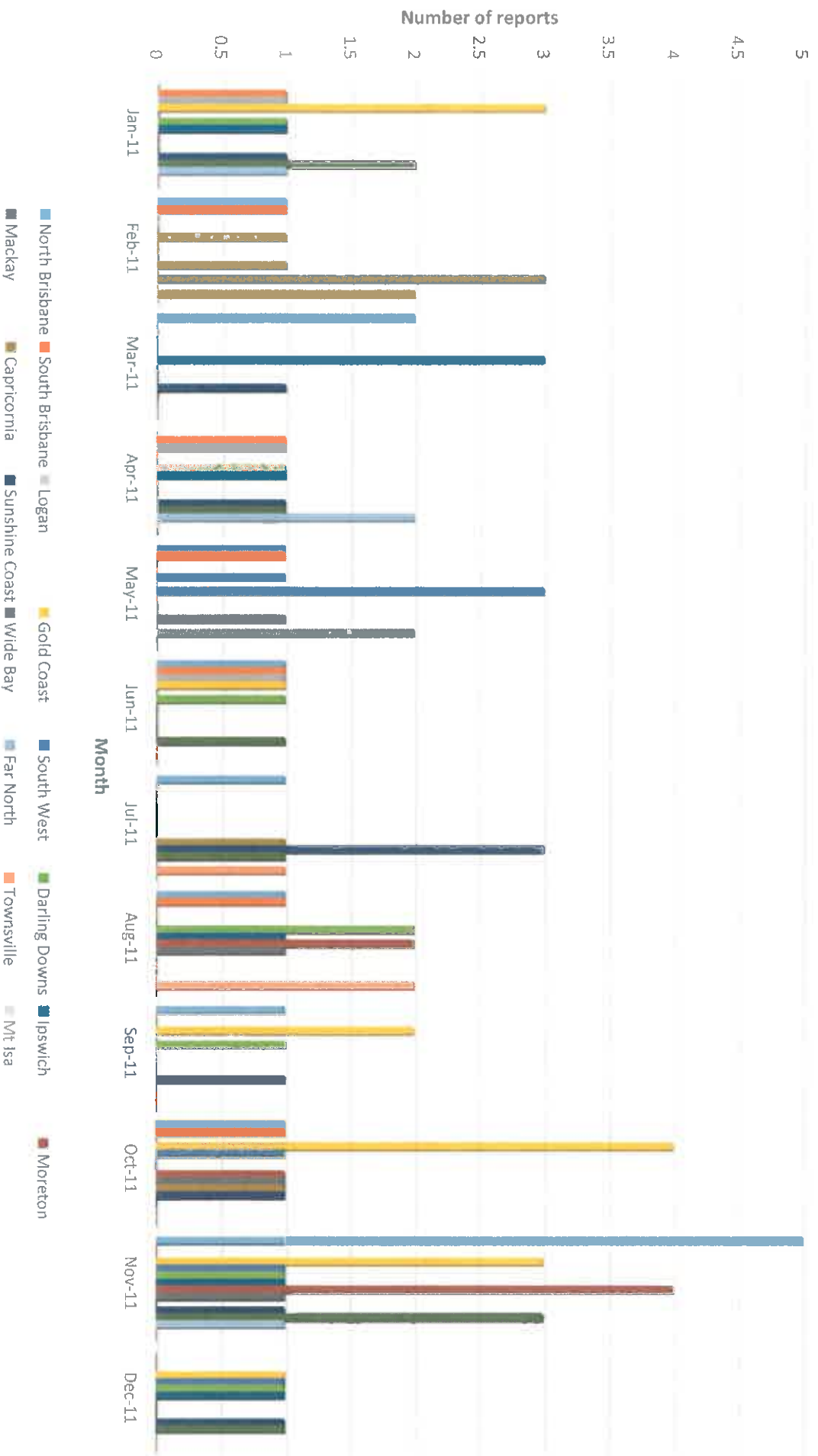
- District determined by linked occurrence address in Qprime

2011
District breakdown

		Districts													
2011	North Brisbane	South Brisbane	Logan	Gold Coast	South West	Darling Downs	Ipswich	Moreton	Mackay	Capricornia	Sunshine Coast	Wide Bay	Far North	Townsville	Mt Isa
January	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
February	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
March	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
April	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
May	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
June	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
July	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
August	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
September	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
October	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
November	5	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
December	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	14	7	3	14	4	9	11	7	3	3	11	12	6	5	0

- District determined by linked occurrence address in Qprime

2011 - Crime Stoppers CMG reports per month / district



2012
District breakdown

		Districts													
2012	North Brisbane	South Brisbane	Logan	Gold Coast	South West	Darling Downs	Ipswich	Moreton	Mackay	Capricornia	Sunshine Coast	Wide Bay	Far North	Townsville	Mt Isa
January	1	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
February	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
March	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
May	3	2	0	10	0	4	1	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	0
June	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
July	1	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0
August	3	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
September	2	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
October	3	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	0	1
November	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	1	0
December	3	2	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	24	14	10	58	0	13	6	9	12	11	14	6	6	3	2

- District determined by linked occurrence address in Qprime

2013
District breakdown

		Districts													
2013	North Brisbane	South Brisbane	Logan	Gold Coast	South West	Darling Downs	Ipswich	Moreton	Mackay	Capricornia	Sunshine Coast	Wide Bay	Far North	Townsville	Mt Isa
January	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
February	1	3	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1
March	2	1	1	10	0	0	0	6	3	2	3	1	1	0	0
April	0	5	0	3	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0
May	3	0	1	7	0	0	4	2	3	0	2	1	1	1	0
June	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
July	4	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
August	3	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
September	4	4	3	8	0	1	0	0	3	7	1	0	5	1	0
October	32	28	15	89	6	13	7	19	11	15	16	16	9	5	4
November	21	20	13	41	4	8	5	9	12	6	10	5	4	5	1
December	1	8	12	30	2	6	7	3	2	3	6	10	4	2	0
Totals	75	76	51	213	12	33	27	43	42	43	43	38	28	15	6

- District determined by linked occurrence address in Qprime

2014
District breakdown

Districts															
2014	North Brisbane	South Brisbane	Logan	Gold Coast	South West	Darling Downs	Ipswich	Moreton	Mackay	Capricornia	Sunshine Coast	Wide Bay	Far North	Townsville	Mt Isa
January	25	10	8	21	0	5	8	10	6	5	8	8	4	7	1
February	5	7	3	35	2	4	4	6	4	3	6	5	5	1	0
March	6	8	5	23	1	2	6	10	2	7	7	3	3	4	1
April	2	3	3	22	2	0	3	6	5	0	4	2	1	3	0
May	2	2	4	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	1
June	4	9	2	7	0	0	2	2	1	3	4	3	1	6	0
July	5	5	3	5	0	2	1	6	5	1	4	3	2	1	0
August	6	3	1	11	1	4	3	7	7	4	3	1	4	1	0
September	10	11	2	5	1	0	3	6	1	5	2	3	1	0	0
October	8	6	4	10	0	1	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	2	0
November	5	2	2	6	0	1	0	5	2	2	6	5	3	4	0
December	2	2	2	8	0	1	1	7	4	4	3	7	2	4	0
Totals	80	68	39	158	7	20	35	69	42	37	54	46	29	35	3

• District determined by linked occurrence address in Qprime

2015
District breakdown

Districts															
2015	North Brisbane	South Brisbane	Logan	Gold Coast	South West	Darling Downs	Ipswich	Moreton	Mackay	Capricornia	Sunshine Coast	Wide Bay	Far North	Townsville	Mt Isa
January	3	2	5	7	0	7	1	3	6	2	3	4	1	1	0
February	2	5	4	6	0	0	3	1	4	1	3	1	0	1	0
March	7	3	4	11	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	4	1	1	0
April	5	5	8	6	4	2	1	2	0	0	2	5	1	1	0
May	4	2	1	5	0	1	2	3	0	4	1	1	1	1	0
June	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	0
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	23	18	22	37	5	12	9	13	14	15	11	16	8	7	0

- District determined by linked occurrence address in Qprime



TASKFORCE ON ORGANISED CRIME LEGISLATION

QPS SECRETARIAT PAPER: ISSUE 1 (CRIME RATES)

I N D E X

ITEM 4:

**Disassociations (number of members) from Declared Organisations
as identified under Regulation**

- and - Legend



Protected



QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE

Criminal Associations Team
STATE INTELLIGENCE
INTELLIGENCE, COUNTER-TERRORISM & MAJOR EVENTS COMMAND

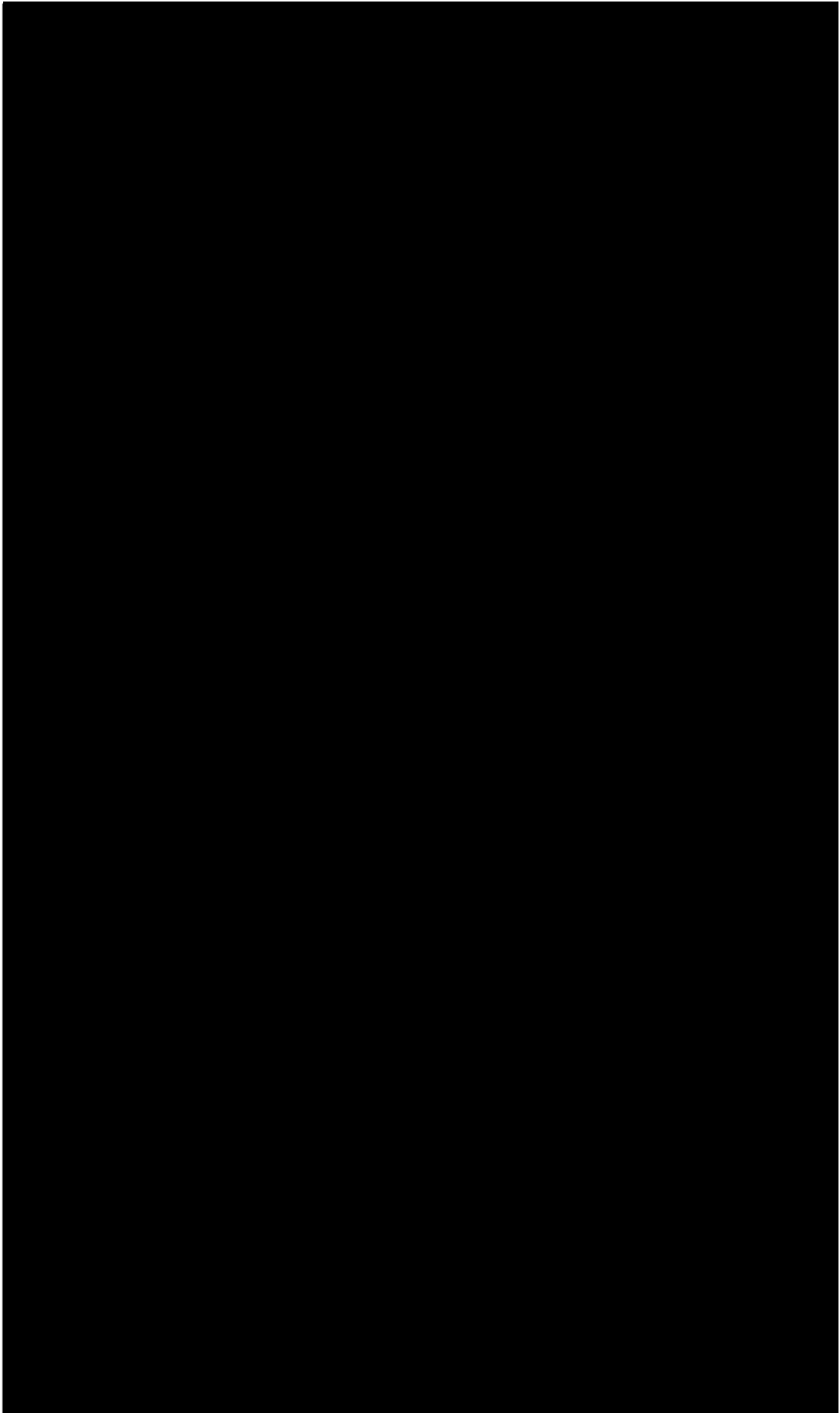
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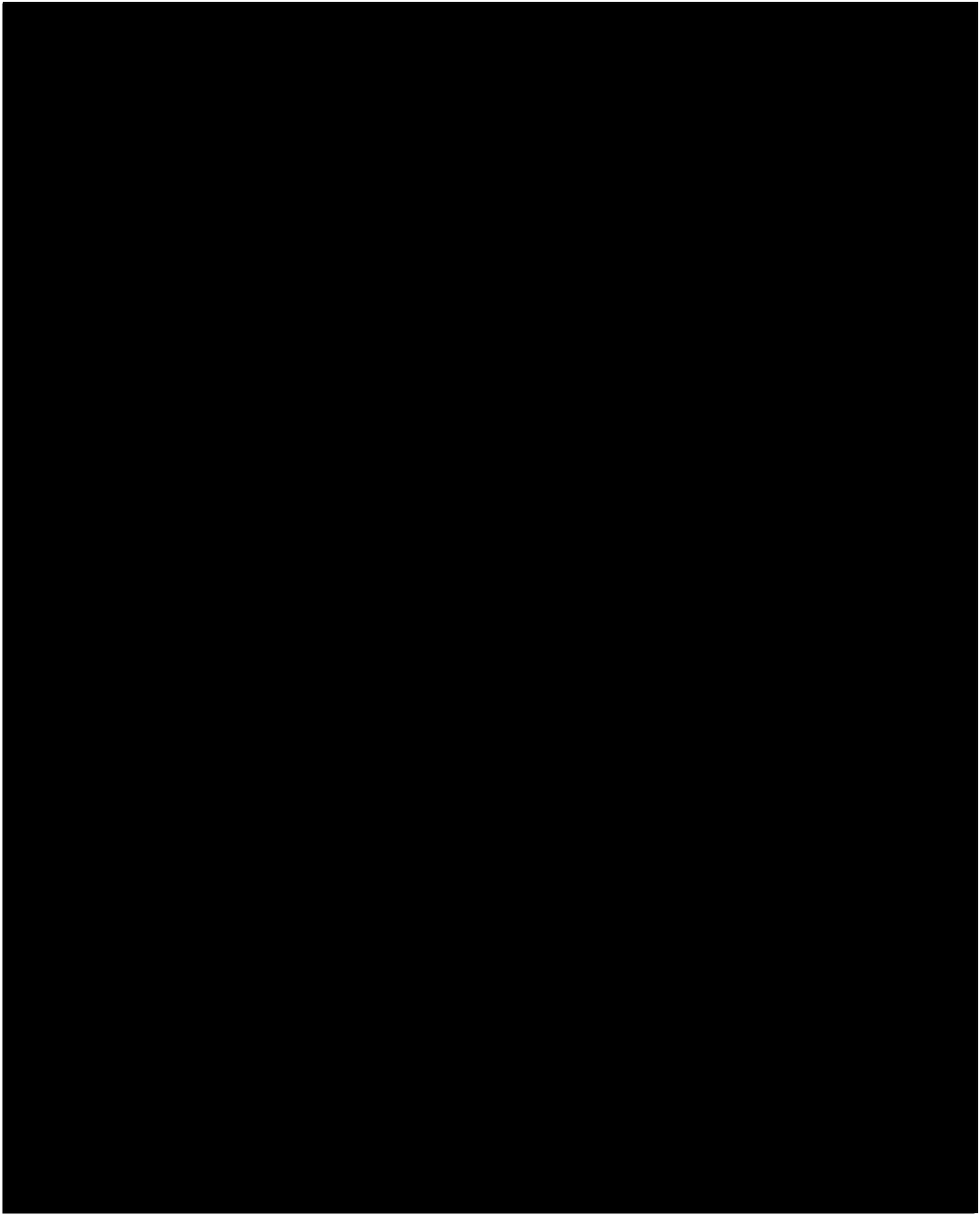
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CURRENT AS AT: 26/06/15

CMG CLUB	NUMBER OF CONFIRMED AND UNCONFIRMED MEMBERS	NUMBER CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE <small>(If linked as charged to a Qprime occurrence, includes traffic and simple offences)</small>	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER DISASSOCIATED
BANDIDOS CMG	139	117	84%	28
BLACK UHLANS CMG	75	44	59%	12
COFFIN CHEATERS CMG	0	0	0%	0
COMANCHERO CMG	6	3	50%	1
FINKS CMG	34	23	68%	7
FOURTH REICH CMG	1	0	0%	0
GLADIATORS CMG	0	0	0%	0
GYPSY JOKERS CMG	16	7	44%	1
HELLS ANGELS CMG	45	37	82%	5
HIGHWAY 61 CMG	39	21	54%	3
IRON HORSEMEN CMG	3	3	100%	0
LIFE AND DEATH CMG	28	16	57%	11
LONE WOLF CMG	35	24	69%	4
MOBSHITTERS CMG	0	0	0%	0
MONGOLS CMG	32	26	81%	3
MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD CMG	0	0	0%	0
NOMADS CMG	49	36	73%	3
NOTORIOUS CMG	0	0	0%	0
ODINS WARRIORS CMG	69	48	70%	8
OUTCASTS CMG	10	6	60%	1
OUTLAWS CMG	49	25	51%	3
PHOENIX CMG	2	0	0%	2
REBELS CMG	241	146	61%	11
RED DEVILS CMG	3	1	33%	0
RENEGADES CMG	6	5	83%	1
SCORPIONS CMG	0	0	0%	0
TOTAL	882	588	67%	104

Membership Status Totals	
Confirmed	796
Associate	487
Disassociated	104
Ex Member	259
Unconfirmed	86







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QPS SECRETARIAT PAPER: ISSUE 1 (CRIME RATES)

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ITEM 5:

Griffith University 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey – crime generally



2014 Gold Coast Community Survey

Summary Report

2014 Gold Coast Community Survey

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Summary Report

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey was conducted with financial support from the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance and Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. In addition, we wish to thank the many volunteers who helped administer the survey, especially the assistance we received from Ellen Bos, Maddy Euston, and Susan Ohl.

HIGHLIGHTS

Recently, investigators from Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice fielded the 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey (GCCS). Information collected from the 713 participants indicate:

- During the month prior to completing the survey, about 8-in-10 Gold Coast residents had not worried about being attacked by a stranger in public, about two-thirds had not worried about someone breaking into their home whilst they were there, and about half had not worried about someone breaking into their home whilst they were away.
- About a third of Gold Coast residents think that they will definitely *not* be attacked by a stranger (36%) or be robbed / mugged (34%) in the street over the next 12 months, compared to about 1% of residents who feel that they will definitely be a victim of these types of crimes.
- About half of all Gold Coasters believe that no one will be attacked or robbed / mugged in their neighbourhood during the next month. On the other hand, about 2% of residents believe that these types of crimes will occur in their neighbourhood on a daily basis.
- A greater percentage of Gold Coast women than men say that the consequences of victimisation, regardless of type of crime, would affect their lives to 'a very great extent'.
- Regardless of crime type, the majority of Gold Coast residents feel that their lives would be affected to some degree if they were to become a crime victim. However, the extent to which their lives would be affected varies by type of crime.
- When compared to other indicators of fear, Gold Coast residents' attitudes towards controlling crime do not vary by crime type. Specifically, across all crime types measured by the GCCS, the percentage of residents who feel that they can control crime to 'a very great extent' is statistically the same.
- For many of the fear indicators included on the GCCS, older residents of the Gold Coast feel less fearful than younger residents of having their homes broken into whilst they are away. For example, a higher percentage of residents aged 65 or older (66%) never worry about this type of crime, compared to those aged 41-64 (46%) or those aged 25-40 (39%).
- Married residents who live on the Gold Coast report similar levels of fear to those residents who are not currently married, regardless of how fear is conceptualised, and regardless of crime type.
- In general, Gold Coast residents living in neighbourhoods with relatively low levels of incivility (i.e., social and physical disorder) and high levels of social cohesion (i.e., informal social control and social capital) are less fearful of crime than residents who live in neighbourhoods that are described as having higher levels of incivility and lower levels of social cohesion.
- About half of all Gold Coast residents have heard of at least 1 of 8 Council initiatives designed to reduce crime / increase public safety; however, knowledge of Council's efforts is unrelated to attitudes towards crime, regardless of crime type or how fear is defined.
- In general, there is no association between fear of crime, regardless of how crime is defined or how fear is conceptualised, and where residents get information about crime on the Gold Coast.

INTRODUCTION

Fear of Crime

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recently estimated that over 4 million Australian adults feel unsafe alone at home, while walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, or while taking public transit at night¹. Although these figures offer some insight into the extent to which Australians feel unsafe, they do not tell us what it is that Australians fear.

Furthermore, ABS figures do not indicate whether peoples' feelings about safety reflect a constant state of worry / anxiety or if they indicate responses to "spikes" or "lulls" in uneasiness.

ABS estimates are also unable to provide us with information about the extent to which Australians feel unsafe in particular suburbs. This is important because existing research demonstrates that attitudes about crime vary across neighbourhoods (Farrall, Jackson, & Gray, 2009; Hale, 1996)².

In an attempt to better understand the nature and extent of fear of crime locally, Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice measured residents' attitudes about crime on the Gold Coast recently in the 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey.

2014 Gold Coast Community Survey

The 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey (GCCS) is a self-administered postal survey of Gold Coast residents aged 18 years and older.

A simple random sample of residential and mixed-use household addresses was initially drawn from a list of property addresses obtained from the State of Queensland's Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

Survey-related materials were then mailed to each sampled household during March (2014) in a manner consistent with the Tailored Design Method³. Of the 2,354 valid household addresses included in the initial mailing, a total of 713 surveys (30%) were returned by the end of the data collection period.

Sample

Details of the GCCS sample are provided in Table 1. Most participants are women (64%), Australian born (67%), and reported being married at the time that survey data were collected (70%). Participants range in age from 18 to 93 ($M=56.0$, $SD=15.9$); and on average, have lived at their current residence for about 10 years.

During the GCCS, participants were also asked about the neighbourhoods in which they live. In order to assess neighbourhood characteristics, seven questions were used to measure incivility (i.e., both social and physical disorder) and seven questions were used to measure social cohesion (i.e., both informal social control and social capital).

Table 1. Summary statistics for 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey (GCCS) participants (n=713)

Characteristic	n	%	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Demographics						
Gender						
Male	254	36.1				
Female	449	63.9				
Australian born						
No	234	33.0				
Yes	476	67.0				
Currently married ^a						
No	209	29.8				
Yes	492	70.2				
Age (years)	692		18	93	56.0	15.9
Time at current residence (months)	691		1	1062	119.7	81.2
Neighbourhood characteristics						
Incivilities			1	4	3.1	0.6
Social cohesion			1	5	2.4	0.9
Information sources^b						
TV	643	90.6				
Radio	416	58.6				
Print media	355	50.0				
Internet / apps	246	34.6				
Awareness of programs^c						
No	348	49.1				
Yes	359	50.9				

Note: Values under the percentage columns reflect the percentage of valid responses. For the seven incivilities measures, 1=A very big problem and 4=Not a problem at all. For the seven social cohesion measures, 1=Very strongly agree and 5=Very strongly disagree.

^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

^bParticipants were permitted to identify more than one source of information.

^cParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs designed to increase safety / reduce crime: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe.

On average, participants rate their neighbourhoods 3.1 out of 4 ($SD=0.6$), where 1 indicates incivilities are 'A very big problem' and 4 indicates they are 'Not a problem at all'. Likewise, on a scale between 1 (Very strongly agree) and 5 (Very strongly disagree), participants indicated that the areas in which they live are socially cohesive ($M=2.4$; $SD=0.9$).

GCCS participants were also asked about where they obtain information about crime on the Gold Coast. Several sources of information were assessed, and participants could choose more than one outlet. For example, approximately 91% of participants reportedly use television media to get information about local crime. Use of the Internet and / or applications on mobile devices was much lower (35%).

Finally, participants were asked whether they were aware of Gold Coast City Council efforts designed to increase public safety and / or reduce crime. Specifically, they were asked whether they were aware of any of the following Council initiatives: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely, Good Sports and Party Safe. About half of all participants are reportedly aware of at least one initiative and about half are not aware of any of them.

Analysis

The remainder of this report summarises key findings from the 2014 GCCS. Results from univariate analysis of multiple indicators used to measure fear of crime are presented first. Then results of bivariate analysis follows, including findings from comparisons made between individual and neighbourhood characteristics of Gold Coast residents and risk perception.

in addition, results of comparisons between fear of crime and where residents get information about local crime and whether they are aware of Council programs designed to address crime problems are provided.

Most findings presented in this report are expressed as percentages. Percentages are determined by dividing the total number of responses associated with a particular response category, by the total number of responses and then multiplying that proportion by 100 (e.g., (number of male participants / total number of participants) x 100 = percentage of male participants).

Differences described as *higher*, *lower*, or *different* passed a statistical test of significance at the $p < .05$ level (i.e., a 95% confidence level). Differences described as *somewhat*, *slightly*, or *some* indicate comparisons passing a statistical test of significance at the $p < .10$ level (i.e., a 90% confidence level). Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

RESULTS

Indicators of Fear and Crime

Five fear of crime measures are incorporated into the GCCS. Participants were asked: 1) how often they worry about crime; 2) how likely they feel they will fall victim to crime during the next 12 months; 3) the extent to which their life would be affected if they were victimised; 4) the extent to which they feel they can control becoming a crime victim; and 5) how often they believe crime will occur in their neighbourhood during the next month.

Each fear of crime question contained in the survey is presented in the context of five different crime types. The specific incidents considered in the GCCS include: 1) being attacked by a stranger in the street; 2) being robbed or mugged in the street; 3) being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street; 4) having someone break into a resident’s home whilst they are there; and 5) having someone break into a resident’s home whilst they are away.

Worry about crime

Table 2 presents univariate analysis of the first fear of crime measure (i.e., *Worry*). Results are presented for each of the five crime types assessed during the GCCS. Overall, findings show that the extent to which Gold Coast residents worry about crime is crime-type dependent.

Table 2. How often during the past month residents worry about crime, by type of incident

Type of incident	Total	How often residents worry (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	708	80.5	15.7	3.0	0.8
Being robbed or mugged in the street	708	79.1	17.1	3.0	0.8
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	709	76.4	19.5	2.5	1.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	708	66.5	24.4	5.4	3.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	707	52.3	33.8	8.6	5.2

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data.

For example, more residents said that they did *not* worry about being attacked by a stranger in the street at all during the month prior to the survey (81%) than said that they did *not* worry about someone breaking into their home whilst they were there (67%) or whilst they were away (52%).

Chronic anxiety about crime (i.e., worrying about crime every day) was rarely identified. For example, regardless of crime type, no more than 5% of residents worried about crime every day during the week prior to completing the GCCS.

Likelihood of victimisation

GCCS participants were also asked questions about whether they thought they would be victimised by crime. Residents’ attitudes were measured on a 7-point scale, where 1 represents ‘Definitely NOT going to happen’ and 7 represents ‘Definitely going to happen’.

Results of univariate analysis of responses to questions about this dimension of fear (i.e., *Victimisation*) are presented for each crime type in Table 3. As with the *Worry* dimension, when defined as the likelihood of being victimised, fear varies by crime-type.

About a third of Gold Coast residents think that they will definitely *not* be attacked by a stranger (36%) or robbed / mugged (34%) in the street over the next 12 months, compared to about 1% of residents who feel that they will definitely be a victim of these types of crimes.

A much lower proportion of residents think that they will definitely *not* be victims of a home burglary whilst they are away during the next year (17%), compared to the proportion that thinks they will *not* be victims of a home burglary whilst they are there (30%).

Table 3. Likelihood residents think that they will fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident

Type of incident	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)		
		Definitely NOT going to happen	Mid-point	Definitely going to happen
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	707	35.8	6.9	1.1
Being robbed or mugged in the street	707	34.4	7.2	1.4
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	708	25.3	11.0	2.1
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	708	29.7	8.1	1.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	707	17.0	13.6	2.7

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data. A 7-point scale was used to measure 'likelihood'. Data for only the end-points and mid-point of the scale are presented in this table. See Appendix Table 1 for full table.

An estimated 3% of Gold Coast residents believe that their homes will definitely be broken into whilst they are away sometime during the next 12 months.

Consequences of victimisation

The third fear of crime measure included in the GCCS was designed to assess the extent to which Gold Coast residents think that their life will be affected by crime. Like the victimisation dimension, this dimension of fear (i.e., *Consequences*) is measured on a 7-point scale. For this indicator, 1 represents 'Not at all' and 7 represents 'A very great extent'. Attitudes about the consequences of crime, by specific crime types, are presented in Table 4.

Regardless of crime type, the majority of Gold Coast residents feel that their lives would be affected to some degree if they were to become a crime victim. However, the extent to which their lives would be affected varies by type of crime.

Type of incident	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)		
		Not at all	Mid-point	A very great extent
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	709	3.2	10.6	44.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street	709	3.1	10.4	45.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	709	4.8	16.8	26.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	709	3.5	6.5	57.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	709	3.0	11.8	37.4

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data. A 7-point scale was used to measure 'extent'. Data for only the end-points and mid-point of the scale are presented in this table. See Appendix Table 2 for full table.

For example, nearly six-in-ten participants said that their lives would be affected to 'a very great extent' if their home was broken into whilst they were there. About two-in-five residents of the Gold Coast feel that their lives would be affected greatly if they were attacked on the street by a stranger or if they were robbed / mugged. Approximately one-in-four participants report feeling the same way when they were asked about being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in public.

Control over crime

The extent to which Gold Coast residents feel that they have control over crime was another indicator of fear measured by the GCCS. As with the *Consequences* indicator, attitudes about *Control* are recorded on a 7-point scale, where 1 represents 'Not at all' and 7 represents 'A very great extent'. Gold Coasters' attitudes about control over victimisation, by specific crime types, are presented in Table 5.

Unlike other indicators of fear, residents' attitudes towards controlling crime do not vary by crime type. Specifically, regardless of the incident, the percentage of residents living on the Gold Coast who feel that they can control crime to 'a very great extent' is statistically the same.

When attitudes reflect a more pessimistic view towards controlling crime, a similar pattern is observed. Regardless of crime type, no statistical differences among the percentage of residents who feel that they cannot control crime at all are observed.

Type of incident	Total	Extent of control (%)		
		Not at all	Mid-point	A very great extent
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	705	18.9	19.3	9.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street	705	18.4	20.6	8.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	705	18.2	19.9	7.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	704	19.0	16.2	11.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	704	21.9	17.5	8.4

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data. A 7-point scale was used to measure 'extent'. Data for only the end-points and mid-point of the scale are presented in this table. See Appendix Table 3 for full table.

Beliefs about crime

The final fear of crime measure included in the GCCS (i.e., *Belief*) was designed to assess the extent to which residents believe crime occurs in their neighbourhood. For the purposes of the current survey, participants were asked to conceptualise their neighbourhood as any area within a 15-minute walk of their home. Similar to the *Worry* indicator of fear, the *Belief* indicator recorded answers to questions about the five crime types on a

scale that ranged from 1 (i.e., Never in the next month) to 4 (i.e., Every day in the next week).

The frequency with which crime is likely to occur, based on residents' perceptions, varied by the type of incident considered (see Table 6). For example, about half of all residents believe that no one will be attacked or robbed / mugged in their neighbourhood during the next month. On the other hand, about 2% of residents believe that these types of crimes will occur on a daily basis in their neighbourhood.

Although 39% of Gold Coasters believe that home break-ins that occur whilst a homeowner is *there* will not happen in their neighbourhood during the next month, fewer residents (26%) think that home break-ins that occur whilst a homeowner is *away* are unlikely to happen.

Table 6. How often during the next year residents think that crime will occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident

Type of incident	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street	706	55.0	37.5	5.9	1.6
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street	704	52.1	40.6	5.5	1.7
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	705	34.6	46.5	13.8	5.1
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there	703	39.1	50.6	8.0	2.3
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away	704	26.1	50.6	18.0	5.3

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked to conceptualise their neighbourhood as anywhere within a 15-minute walk from their home.

Factors Affecting Perceptions

Univariate results provided thus far offer a glimpse into how Gold Coast residents' perceptions of crime differ, depending on how fear is defined. Results also show that specific attitudes about crime vary significantly by crime type.

The remainder of this report takes a closer look at factors believed to affect perceptions of fear. Bivariate analysis of correlates to fear of crime, for each crime type examined in the GCCS, is conducted across all five measures of fear (i.e., *Worry*, *Victimisation*, *Consequence*, *Control* and *Belief*).

Results contained in the follow tables are condensed by offering information associated with only one category for each fear measure. Detailed results for each crime measure are presented in the Appendix Tables.

For the *Worry* indicator, information associated with the 'Never worried in the past month' response category is presented. For the *Victimisation* measure, results are presented for the 'Definitely not going to happen' response. For both the *Consequence* and *Control* measures of fear, findings for the 'A very great extent' response category are offered. Finally, for *Belief*, findings associated with attitudes recorded as 'Never in the next month' are provided.

Fear of being attacked by a stranger in the street

Table 7 presents results of analysis examining fear of being attacked by a stranger in public by selected characteristics of survey participants. Characteristics included in these analyses are those believed to affect perceptions of fear. Results are presented for each of the five indicators of fear that were included in the GCCS.

Demographics When crime is defined as an incident involving an attack by a stranger, more women (54%) than men (27%) say that their lives would be affected to 'a very great extent' if they were victimised. None of the other indicators of fear are related to gender (i.e., there is no measurable difference in attitudes between men and women).

Similarly, despite apparent differences, neither age nor residential tenure demonstrates a significant effect on participants' fear of being attacked by a stranger, regardless of how fear is defined. In other words, apparent differences between age / tenure categories and the fear of crime measures presented in Table 7 are statistically similar.

Finally, married residents who live on the Gold Coast report similar levels of fear of being attacked to those residents who are not currently married, regardless of how fear is conceptualised.

Neighbourhood characteristics. Neighbourhood characteristics affect attitudes about being attacked by a stranger in public, and the effects are often in the direction that is expected. For example, about 91% of survey participants who live in neighbourhoods that they describe as having relatively low levels of incivility (i.e., lower than the neighbourhoods described by 75% of the other participants) say that they 'never worried in the past month' about being attacked by a stranger, compared to about 66% of participants who live in neighbourhoods that are described as having relatively high levels of incivility (i.e., higher than the neighbourhoods described by 75% of the other participants).

Table 7. How fearful are residents of being attacked by a stranger in the street, by factors that affect perceptions of crime

Factors affecting perceptions	Measures of fear (%)				
	Worry	Victimisation	Consequence	Control	Belief
Demographics					
Gender					
Male	80.2	34.0	27.2	11.8	53.4
Female	80.5	36.4	54.0	7.9	56.3
Age					
18-24	57.9	36.8	36.8	10.5	47.4
25-40	73.4	32.1	37.6	8.3	58.7
41-64	81.9	34.9	45.6	9.4	52.0
65 or older	82.9	37.0	47.8	9.7	58.1
Time at current residence					
< 1 year	77.9	28.6	45.5	6.5	48.1
1-5 years	77.2	34.4	44.6	9.0	51.4
6-10 years	85.5	37.0	43.5	9.4	58.0
> 10 years	81.9	38.1	44.6	10.1	58.6
Currently married ^a					
No	77.8	36.4	46.2	8.7	51.9
Yes	81.6	35.5	43.9	9.7	56.3
Neighbourhood characteristics					
Incivilities					
High	65.5	20.7	40.5	5.4	24.6
Average	83.3	34.7	33.3	8.6	54.4
Low	90.8	51.9	39.8	14.6	85.0
Social cohesion					
High	87.5	56.0	50.9	15.7	70.4
Average	82.2	33.7	40.9	9.2	55.9
Low	69.5	23.2	46.1	4.5	38.6
Information sources					
TV	51.9	34.8	45.0	8.6	54.3
Radio	47.8	33.9	44.8	9.5	53.2
Print media	50.9	27.9	41.8	9.3	51.0
Internet / apps	42.7	32.1	44.7	9.0	51.2
Awareness of programs^b					
No	79.8	34.9	47.4	10.2	55.9
Yes	81.2	36.9	41.3	8.4	53.9

Note: 'Worry'=Never worried in the past month; 'Victimisation'=Definitely not going to happen; 'Consequence'=A very great extent; 'Control'=A very great extent; and 'Belief'=Never in the next month. 'Low' incivilities / cohesion includes the lower 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivilities / cohesion includes the middle 50%, and 'High' incivilities / cohesion includes the upper 25%. Participants were permitted to choose more than one source of information. ^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage. ^bParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safety Good Sports and Party Safe. See Appendix for full tables.

A similar pattern is observed when fear of crime is defined in terms of the beliefs about how often it occurs. Specifically, less fear is observed among those living in neighbourhoods described as having relatively lower levels of incivility.

Lower social cohesion is also related to relatively more fear, among some of the indicators of risk perception. For example, Gold Coasters who describe their neighbourhoods as having relatively low social cohesion (i.e., lower than the neighbourhoods described by 75% of the other participants) are less likely *not* to worry about being attacked (69% versus 88%), less likely to think they will *not* experience an attack personally (23% versus 56%), and less likely to think that an attack will *not* happen in their neighbourhood in the next month (39% versus 70%).

Participants living in neighbourhoods described as having relatively low social cohesion are (statistically) as likely as participants who live in neighbourhoods characterized as having high social cohesion to think that the consequences of an attack would affect them greatly. Likewise, they are as likely to think that they have considerable control over this particular type of crime.

Information sources. Gold Coast residents who get local crime information from the television media (52%) are slightly more likely than those who get it from the Internet / mobile apps (42%) to never worry about being attacked by a stranger in public.

Awareness of GCCC programs. As with the previous factor that was believed to affect perceptions, there are no significant differences between whether residents are aware of Council programs designed to reduce crime and increase public safety and their fear of being attacked by a stranger in public, regardless of how fear is measured.

Fear of being robbed or mugged in the street

Information regarding resident's fear of being robbed or mugged in the street is presented in Table 8. Attitudes about this type of crime are considered in the context of demographic, neighbourhood, and other factors that may affect perceptions.

Demographics. Women living on the Gold Coast fear the consequences of being robbed / mugged more so than men (54% versus 30%). However, their attitudes about being robbed / mugged are similar to men's attitudes for the other measures of fear that are considered.

Few measurable differences among the ages of residents and their perceptions of robbery / mugging are observed in the GCCS data. However, residents aged 25-40 are somewhat less likely than residents aged 65 or older to think that their lives would be affected greatly if they were robbed / mugged (35% versus 50%).

Neither residential tenure nor marital status has a significant effect on fear of being robbed / mugged, regardless of how fear is measured.

Neighbourhood characteristics. With the exception of when fear of robbery / mugging is defined in terms of its consequence, fear is highest among residents living in neighbourhoods described as having relatively high levels of incivility. More specifically, fewer residents who live in neighbourhoods with relatively more incivility worry less about robbery / mugging (62%), compared to residents living in neighbourhoods with less incivility (90%). Likewise, residents in neighbour-

Table 8. How fearful are residents of being robbed or mugged in the street, by factors that affect perceptions of crime

Factors affecting perceptions	Measures of fear (%)				
	Worry	Victimisation	Consequence	Control	Belief
Demographics					
Gender					
Male	79.8	34.0	29.5	11.0	53.4
Female	78.5	34.2	53.6	6.6	51.8
Age					
18-24	73.7	42.1	31.6	5.3	63.2
25-40	75.2	32.1	34.9	7.4	55.0
41-64	79.5	34.0	46.5	8.2	49.5
65 or older	79.8	34.4	50.0	8.8	55.9
Time at current residence					
< 1 year	75.3	27.3	46.8	6.5	50.6
1-5 years	79.0	33.5	43.8	7.7	50.0
6-10 years	79.7	34.1	44.9	7.2	53.3
> 10 years	79.8	36.8	46.2	9.3	54.8
Currently married^a					
No	77.8	35.0	46.6	6.3	51.2
Yes	79.8	34.1	44.5	9.0	52.7
Neighbourhood characteristics					
Incivilities					
High	62.1	20.2	46.8	4.9	23.2
Average	82.7	32.7	40.8	7.2	51.9
Low	90.3	50.5	49.0	13.2	81.5
Social cohesion					
High	88.8	52.8	51.6	15.1	68.4
Average	79.3	31.1	40.6	7.4	50.7
Low	68.9	25.4	47.2	4.0	38.1
Information sources					
TV	78.8	33.6	45.5	7.4	51.3
Radio	76.0	32.9	45.3	8.7	51.0
Print media	78.9	27.9	42.1	7.4	49.3
Internet / apps	76.8	30.5	46.3	6.9	51.6
Awareness of programs^b					
No	78.4	33.7	48.6	9.6	51.6
Yes	79.5	35.5	41.3	6.7	52.8

Note: 'Worry'=Never worried in the past month; 'Victimisation'=Definitely not going to happen; 'Consequence'=A very great extent; 'Control'=A very great extent; and 'Belief'=Never in the next month. 'Low' incivilities / cohesion includes the lower 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivilities / cohesion includes the middle 50%, and 'High' incivilities / cohesion includes the upper 25%. Participants were permitted to choose more than one source of information. ^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage. ^bParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe. See Appendix for full tables.

hoods with greater incivility are less likely to think they will *not* become a victim of robbery / mugging during the next year than residents in neighbourhoods with relatively less incivility (20% versus 50%). These residents are also less likely to feel that they have considerable control over whether they become victims of robbery / mugging (5% versus 13%).

The general pattern observed between fear of robbery / mugging and neighbourhood incivility was also observed between fear of robbery / mugging and social cohesion: fear increased as social cohesion decreased. Again, this pattern was consistent across all measures of fear except when fear was defined in terms of residents' views about the consequences of being robbed / mugged.

Information sources. Views about being robbed / mugged are unaffected by where Gold Coast residents get their information about local crime. For example, the percentage of residents who never worry about being robbed / mugged, who definitely think they will not be victims of a robbery / mugging, feel their lives will not be affected to a great extent if they were, who believe they have considerable control over being robbed / mugged, and who believe that a robbery / mugging will not occur in their neighbourhoods in the next month are the same, regardless of where residents get their news about crime on the Gold Coast.

Awareness of GCCC programs. Awareness of GCCC programs designed to reduce crime and / or increase public safety has no effect on views about robbery / mugging. That is, residents who are unaware of GCCC programs are as likely as residents who are aware of them to fear this type of crime, regardless of which indicator of fear is considered.

Fear of being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street

Information regarding GCCS participants' fear of being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street is presented in Table 9. As with the previous two crime types, attitudes about this type of crime are considered in the context of factors that may affect perceptions.

Demographics. Only one of the fear measures presented in Table 9 is associated with gender. That is, more women (33%) than men (24%) feel that their lives would be affected to 'a very great extent' if they were harassed, threatened, or verbally abused on the street.

Unlike gender, greater variation in views about harassment / verbal abuse in public is observed when age is considered. For example, residents aged 25-40 are less likely and those aged 41-64 are somewhat less likely than residents aged 65 or older to *not* worry about being harassed, threatened or verbally abused (66%, 75%, and 84%, respectively).

Similarly, Gold Coasters aged 41-64 are somewhat less likely to think they will *not* experience this type of incident during the next year (22% versus 31%). Those aged 25-40 are less likely than residents aged 65 or older to fear the consequences of public harassment / verbal abuse.

Finally, residents of the Gold Coast who are aged 41-64 are less likely than residents aged 65 or older to believe that someone definitely will *not* be harassed / verbally abused in their neighbourhood sometime during the next month (28% versus 45%).

Unlike age, neither residential tenure nor marital status has a measureable effect on perceptions of harassment / verbal abuse, regardless of which indicator of fear is considered.

Table 9. How fearful are residents of being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street, by factors that affect perceptions of crime

Factors affecting perceptions	Measures of fear (%)				
	Worry	Victimisation	Consequence	Control	Belief
Demographics					
Gender					
Male	76.0	24.5	13.8	9.1	34.0
Female	76.5	25.3	33.4	7.0	35.2
Age					
18-24	68.4	26.3	21.1	15.8	36.8
25-40	66.1	22.0	18.3	7.4	33.0
41-64	74.7	21.6	24.9	6.0	28.3
65 or older	83.8	31.3	32.9	9.3	44.7
Time at current residence					
< 1 year	72.7	23.4	29.9	11.7	41.6
1-5 years	72.3	21.9	22.3	7.7	29.3
6-10 years	81.2	27.5	31.2	4.3	34.3
> 10 years	78.7	26.2	25.3	8.1	36.9
Currently married ^a					
No	76.4	26.7	29.3	7.8	37.2
Yes	76.5	24.4	24.9	7.6	33.5
Neighbourhood characteristics					
Incivilities					
High	57.8	10.3	27.8	4.9	8.4
Average	79.9	22.4	23.5	7.5	27.6
Low	89.4	43.5	28.6	10.7	70.7
Social cohesion					
High	86.3	45.6	34.6	12.6	58.5
Average	77.0	22.8	22.1	5.7	27.0
Low	65.5	14.1	27.5	6.8	26.1
Information sources					
TV	76.1	24.7	27.0	7.2	34.4
Radio	73.9	23.4	25.3	9.0	32.5
Print media	77.0	19.3	22.9	6.8	28.8
Internet / apps	73.2	21.1	22.8	4.9	30.1
Awareness of programs ^b					
No	75.6	25.6	28.9	7.8	36.9
Yes	77.2	25.3	23.2	7.3	32.3

Note: 'Worry'=Never worried in the past month; 'Victimisation'=Definitely not going to happen; 'Consequence'=A very great extent; 'Control'=A very great extent; and 'Belief'=Never in the next month. 'Low' incivilities / cohesion includes the lower 25% of all cohesion scores. 'Average' incivilities / cohesion includes the middle 50%, and 'High' incivilities / cohesion includes the upper 25%. Participants were permitted to choose more than one source of information.

^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

^bParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe. See Appendix for full tables.

Neighbourhood characteristics. The percent of residents who *never* worry about being harassed, threatened or abused is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (89%) and higher levels of social cohesion (86%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (58%) and lower levels of social cohesion (66%).

Similarly, the percent of residents who feel that they definitely will *not* be harassed / verbally abused is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (43%) and higher levels of social cohesion (46%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (10%) and lower levels of social cohesion (14%).

Finally, the percent of residents who believe that this type of crime will *not* happen in their neighbourhood sometime during the next month is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (71%) and higher levels of social cohesion (59%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (8%) and lower levels of social cohesion (26%).

Information sources. Again, where Gold Coast residents get their information about local crime does not affect their perceptions of harassment, threats or verbal abuse, regardless of how risk perception is conceptualised.

Awareness of GCCC programs. As with the previous crime types considered thus far, residents' awareness of GCCC programs designed to reduce crime and / or increase public safety had no effect on views about harassment, threats or verbal abuse. That is, residents who are unaware of GCCC programs are as likely as residents who are aware of them to fear this type of crime, regardless of which indicator of fear is considered.

Fear of someone breaking into your home whilst there

Information regarding participants' fear of having someone break into their home whilst they are *there* is presented in Table 10. As with the other types of crime, attitudes about this type of incident are considered in light of factors that may affect perceptions.

Demographics. Women who reside on the Gold Coast are more likely to feel that their lives would be greatly affected if their home was broken into whilst they are there, compared to men (66% versus 43%). However, women are equally as likely as men to believe that a home break-in definitely will *not* occur in their neighbourhood sometime during the next month.

Residents aged 25-40 are less likely than those aged 65 or older to say that they *never* worry about their homes being broken into whilst they are home (53% versus 71%). Likewise, Gold Coasters who are aged 41-64 are slightly less likely than those aged 65 or older to think that this type of crime will *not* happen to someone living in their neighbourhood sometime during the next month (34% versus 46%).

Unlike gender and age, residential tenure has little effect on residents' attitudes towards having their home broken into whilst they are there. Specifically, the percentage of residents who *never* worry about a break-in whilst they are home, who definitely think that their home will *not* be broken into whilst they are there, feel that their lives will *not* be affected to a great extent if it was, who believe that they have considerable control over having their home broken into whilst they are home, and who believe that this type of crime will *not* occur in their neighbourhoods is statistically similar, regardless of residential tenure.

Table 10. How fearful are residents of having someone break into their home whilst they are there, by factors that affect perceptions of crime

Factors affecting perceptions	Measures of fear (%)				
	Worry	Victimisation	Consequence	Control	Belief
Demographics					
Gender					
Male	69.7	29.5	42.9	10.3	44.8
Female	64.3	29.7	66.4	11.8	36.2
Age					
18-24	63.2	26.3	42.1	10.5	52.6
25-40	53.2	22.0	61.5	6.5	39.4
41-64	66.8	27.9	56.5	9.1	34.1
65 or older	71.2	36.1	60.5	15.9	45.8
Time at current residence					
< 1 year	59.7	26.0	63.6	9.1	44.7
1-5 years	62.5	24.6	58.9	8.6	36.0
6-10 years	66.4	29.0	55.1	10.9	41.6
> 10 years	71.9	35.1	57.0	13.8	38.3
Currently married^a					
No	66.3	31.9	57.7	10.2	42.2
Yes	66.3	28.8	57.6	11.7	37.7
Neighbourhood characteristics					
Incivilities					
High	52.9	18.6	58.0	9.4	15.8
Average	65.5	28.2	55.1	10.6	36.1
Low	80.7	41.7	61.2	14.6	66.2
Social cohesion					
High	80.5	43.1	63.5	18.2	54.7
Average	65.2	27.1	55.3	8.3	37.2
Low	56.5	22.6	56.7	10.7	28.4
Information sources					
TV	66.6	28.8	58.8	10.4	38.6
Radio	63.2	26.6	60.0	11.2	38.0
Print media	68.1	26.9	55.4	10.8	36.0
Internet / apps	63.0	26.8	59.8	8.6	38.2
Awareness of programs^b					
No	63.8	28.5	60.7	9.9	39.4
Yes	68.7	30.9	55.0	12.4	39.2

Note: 'Worry'=Never worried in the past month; 'Victimisation'=Definitely not going to happen; 'Consequence'=A very great extent; 'Control'=A very great extent; and 'Belief'=Never in the next month. 'Low' incivilities / cohesion includes the lower 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivilities / cohesion includes the middle 50%, and 'High' incivilities / cohesion includes the upper 25%. Participants were permitted to choose more than one source of information.

^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

^bParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe. See Appendix for full tables.

Gold Coasters who are not married are equally as likely as those who are married to fear a home break-in whilst home, regardless of how fear is conceptualised.

Neighbourhood characteristics. The percent of residents who *never* worry about their home being broken into whilst they are there is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (81%) and higher levels of social cohesion (81%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (53%) and lower levels of social cohesion (57%).

Similarly, the percent of residents who feel that they definitely will *not* be victims of a home break-in whilst they are home sometime during the next 12 months is

considerably higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (42%) and higher levels of social cohesion (43%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (19%) and lower levels of social cohesion (23%).

Finally, the percent of residents who believe that this type of crime will *not* happen in their neighbourhood sometime during the next month is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (66%) and higher levels of social cohesion (55%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (16%) and lower levels of social cohesion (28%).

Information sources. Views about having one's home broken into whilst the homeowner is there are unaffected by where Gold Coast residents get their information about local crime. No measurable differences were detected when attitudes about this type of crime were considered across each of the fear measures included in Table 10.

Awareness of GCCC programs. Similarly, awareness of GCCC programs designed to reduce crime and / or increase public safety had no effect on views about having one's home broken into whilst the homeowner is there. Specifically, residents who are unaware of GCCC programs are as likely as residents who are aware of them to fear this type of crime, regardless of which indicator of fear is considered.

Fear of someone breaking into your home whilst away

Information regarding participants' fear of having someone break into their home whilst they are *away* is presented in Table 11. Attitudes about this type of crime are considered in the context of factors that may affect perceptions.

Demographics. On average, women (26%) are less likely than men (44%) to think that their lives would be affected considerably if they were victims of a home break-in whilst they were away. However, no other meaningful differences across gender were observed in the GCCS data for this crime type.

For many of the fear indicators, older residents of the Gold Coast feel less fearful of having their homes broken into whilst they are away than younger residents. For example, a higher percentage of residents aged 65 or older (66%) never worry about this type of crime, compared to those aged 41-64 (46%) or those aged 25-40 (39%).

Similarly, residents aged 65 and older (23%) are more likely than residents aged 25-40 (11%) and residents aged 18-24 (5%) to feel that a home break-in will *not* occur during the next year whilst they are away from home. They are somewhat more likely to feel this way

Table 11. How fearful residents are of having someone break into their home whilst they are away, by factors that affect perceptions of crime

Factors affecting perceptions	Measures of fear (%)				
	Worry	Victimisation	Consequence	Control	Belief
Demographics					
Gender					
Male	51.8	13.4	25.6	6.3	28.5
Female	52.1	18.7	43.9	9.3	24.9
Age					
18-24	57.9	5.3	36.8	5.3	31.6
25-40	39.4	11.0	36.7	3.7	20.2
41-64	45.9	15.3	33.3	5.1	22.2
65 or older	65.8	23.5	43.4	15.0	34.4
Time at current residence					
< 1 year	53.2	18.2	41.6	7.8	31.2
1-5 years	43.8	14.7	32.6	6.8	24.8
6-10 years	48.9	14.5	39.9	8.7	28.5
> 10 years	60.1	19.8	39.4	8.5	23.8
Currently married^a					
No	57.5	19.3	40.4	8.3	31.4
Yes	49.5	16.0	36.1	8.2	23.9
Neighbourhood characteristics					
Incivilities					
High	39.9	9.8	40.5	6.4	9.9
Average	49.1	14.0	33.3	8.5	20.4
Low	68.6	28.2	39.8	10.2	50.5
Social cohesion					
High	66.7	30.8	42.1	12.5	44.7
Average	49.7	14.2	32.6	6.3	21.7
Low	46.3	11.3	40.4	8.5	18.8
Information sources					
TV	51.9	16.5	38.6	8.0	26.0
Radio	47.8	14.0	36.9	8.0	24.6
Print media	50.9	11.9	32.2	8.5	21.1
Internet / apps	52.2	14.6	35.4	5.7	20.3
Awareness of programs^b					
No	50.7	18.2	38.2	7.9	27.7
Yes	53.2	15.7	36.3	8.4	24.7

Note: 'Worry'=Never worried in the past month; 'Victimisation'=Definitely not going to happen; 'Consequence'=A very great extent; 'Control'=A very great extent; and 'Belief'=Never in the next month. 'Low' incivilities / cohesion includes the lower 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivilities / cohesion includes the middle 50%, and 'High' incivilities / cohesion includes the upper 25%.

Participants were permitted to choose more than one source of information.

^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

^bParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safety Good Sports and Party Safe. See Appendix for full tables.

about home break-ins, when compared to those aged 41-64 (23% versus 15%).

Finally, a greater percentage of Gold Coasters aged 65 and older (34%) believe that no one in their neighbourhood will experience a home break-in whilst the homeowner is away at any time during the next month, compared to those aged 25-40 (20%) and to those aged 41-64 (22%).

A consistently strong association between residential tenure and feelings about home invasions whilst the homeowner is away is not observed in the GCCS data. However, those who have lived in their homes for between 1-5 years (43%) are less likely than residents who have lived in their home for more than 10 years (60%) to *never* worry about this particular crime type.

In terms of marital status, Gold Coasters who are not married are as likely as those who are currently married to be fearful of having their home broken into whilst they are away, regardless of which indicator of fear (i.e., *Worry, Victimisation, Consequence, Control, or Belief*) is considered.

Neighbourhood characteristics. Unlike residential tenure, both neighbourhood characteristics affect attitudes about this particular type of crime. For example, the percent of residents who *never* worry about their home being broken into whilst they are away is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (69%) and higher levels of social cohesion (67%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (40%) and lower levels of social cohesion (46%).

Similarly, the percent of residents who feel that they definitely will *not* be victims of a home break-in whilst they are away from home sometime during the next 12 months is noticeably higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (28%) and higher levels of social cohesion (31%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (10%) and lower levels of social cohesion (11%).

Finally, the percent of residents who believe that this type of crime will *not* happen in their neighbourhood sometime during the next month is higher among those living in neighbourhoods described as having lower levels of incivility (50%) and higher levels of social cohesion (45%) than in neighbourhoods described as having higher levels of incivility (10%) and lower levels of social cohesion (19%).

Information sources. Views about having homes broken into whilst homeowners are away are unaffected by where Gold Coast residents get their information about local crime. No measurable differences were detected when attitudes about this type of crime were considered across each of the fear measures included in Table 11.

Awareness of GCCC programs. Similarly, awareness of GCCC programs designed to reduce crime and / or increase public safety had no effect on views about having one's home broken into whilst the homeowner is away. Specifically, residents who are unaware of GCCC programs are as likely as residents who are aware of them to fear this type of crime, regardless of which indicator of fear is considered.

SUMMARY

Results presented in this report offer insight into an important social issue that affects communities throughout Australia, namely fear of crime.

Although some information about attitudes towards safety can be obtained from national statistics (See Endnote 1), information about fear of crime on the Gold Coast is limited, and what is available fails to tap into the different dimensions that define risk perception.

Several important conclusions about fear of crime among Gold Coast residents can be reached from the information contained within this report.

First, attitudes about crime vary considerably depending on whether fear of crime is defined in terms of *Worry* (i.e., how often someone worries about crime), *Victimisation* risk (i.e., how likely someone feels that they will fall victim to crime during the next 12 months), the *Consequences* of victimisation (i.e., the extent to which someone's life would be affected if they were victimised), *Control* (i.e., the extent to which someone feels they can control becoming a crime victim), or *Belief* (i.e., how often someone thinks crime occurs in their neighbourhood).

Secondly, for nearly all of the ways fear of crime was measured in the GCCS, attitudes varied by crime type.

Thirdly, although some demographic factors (e.g., gender and age) were associated with some dimensions of fear, other demographic factors (e.g., marital status) repeatedly failed to affect risk perception.

Fourthly, both neighbourhood incivility and social cohesion were consistent predictors of crime fear. In general, as neighbourhood incivility increased and social cohesion decreased, fear of crime increased. This general pattern was observed across several types of crime and across most measures of fear.

Finally, relationships between where Gold Coast residents get their news and information about local crime and fear of crime were not consistently identified. In addition, no significant relationships between residents' awareness of Council programs that are designed to reduce crime / increase public safety and levels of fear of crime were observed.

Although the information that is contained in this report about fear of crime among Gold Coast residents is enlightening, additional research is needed. For the next several months researchers from Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice will continue to investigate different aspects of fear of crime, using data collected from the 2014 Gold Coast Community Survey. As additional information from these efforts is produced, announcements will be posted on the School's website: <http://www.griffith.edu.au/criminology-law/school-criminology-criminal-justice>

ENDNOTES

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2010). Australian social trends 4102.0 June 2010. Retrieved on 21 March 2014 from [http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/LookupAttach/4102.0Publication30.06.105/\\$File/41020_WhosAfraid.pdf](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/LookupAttach/4102.0Publication30.06.105/$File/41020_WhosAfraid.pdf)

² See Farrall, S., Jackson, J., & Gray, E. (2009). *Social order and fear of crime in contemporary times*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; see also Hale, C. (1996). Fear of crime: A review of the literature. *International Review of Victimology*, 4(2), 79-150. Both offer a comprehensive review of the fear-of-crime literature.

³ Dillman, D.A., Smyth, J.D., & Christian, L.M. (2009). *Internet, mail and mixed-mode surveys: The tailored design method* (3rd ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell.

⁴ Participants were asked to conceptualise their neighbourhood as the area within a 15-minute walk of their residence.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1. Likelihood residents think that they will fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident

Type of incident	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	707	35.8	39.9	13.0	6.9	2.4	0.8	1.1
Being robbed or mugged in the street	707	34.4	39.9	14.0	7.2	2.3	0.8	1.4
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	708	25.3	35.3	19.1	11.0	4.9	2.3	2.1
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	708	29.7	40.0	15.8	8.1	3.1	1.6	1.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	707	17.0	33.8	22.6	13.6	7.5	2.8	2.7

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 2. Extent to which residents think that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident

Type of incident	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	709	3.2	4.4	7.2	10.6	14.1	16.1	44.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street	709	3.1	4.5	5.9	10.4	14.5	16.5	45.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	709	4.8	8.6	11.4	16.8	18.8	13.4	26.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	709	3.5	3.4	4.4	6.5	9.9	14.5	57.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	709	3.0	4.9	8.0	11.8	16.4	18.5	37.4

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 3. Extent to which residents think that they have control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident

Type of incident	Total	Extent of control (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street	705	18.9	12.2	11.1	19.3	16.7	12.5	9.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street	705	18.4	12.9	11.8	20.6	16.2	11.9	8.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street	705	18.2	13.5	13.6	19.9	15.6	11.6	7.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there	704	19.0	12.2	11.9	16.2	15.6	13.6	11.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away	704	21.9	14.6	12.6	17.5	15.9	9.1	8.4

Note: 'Total' does not equal total sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 4. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and gender

Type of incident / Gender	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
Male	253	80.2	15.0	3.6	1.2
Female	446	80.5	16.4	2.7	0.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
Male	253	79.8	15.8	3.2	1.2
Female	446	78.5	18.2	2.7	0.7
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
Male	254	76.0	19.3	2.8	2.0
Female	446	76.5	20.0	2.5	1.1
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
Male	254	69.7	22.8	4.7	2.8
Female	445	64.3	25.8	5.6	4.3
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
Male	253	51.8	36.0	9.1	3.2
Female	445	52.1	32.8	8.5	6.5

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 5. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and gender

Type of incident / Gender	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
Male	253	34.0	40.7	12.6	6.7	4.0	0.4	1.6
Female	445	36.4	39.6	13.5	7.2	1.6	0.9	0.9
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
Male	253	34.0	37.5	15.0	8.3	2.8	0.8	1.6
Female	445	34.2	41.3	13.7	6.5	2.0	0.9	1.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
Male	253	24.5	29.6	22.1	13.4	5.1	3.2	2.0
Female	446	25.3	38.6	17.5	9.9	4.9	1.8	2.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
Male	254	29.5	44.9	12.2	7.1	2.8	1.6	2.0
Female	445	29.7	36.9	18.2	8.5	3.4	1.6	1.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
Male	254	13.4	35.0	24.8	13.4	7.1	3.9	2.4
Female	444	18.7	32.9	21.6	13.7	7.9	2.3	2.9

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 6. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and gender

Type of incident / Gender	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
Male	254	4.3	9.8	11.0	14.2	19.3	14.2	27.2
Female	446	2.5	1.3	5.2	8.3	11.4	17.3	54.0
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
Male	254	3.9	10.2	8.3	15.4	14.6	18.1	29.5
Female	446	2.5	1.3	4.7	7.4	14.8	15.7	53.6
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
Male	254	6.3	15.4	15.0	19.3	18.1	12.2	13.8
Female	446	3.6	4.7	9.6	15.7	19.1	13.9	33.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
Male	254	4.7	7.5	6.7	8.7	14.6	15.0	42.9
Female	446	2.7	1.1	2.9	5.2	7.4	14.3	66.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
Male	254	3.9	9.1	11.4	11.4	19.7	18.9	25.6
Female	446	2.2	2.7	6.1	12.1	14.6	18.4	43.9

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 7. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and gender

Type of incident / Gender	Total	Extent of control (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
Male	254	16.1	15.0	9.8	19.3	14.6	13.4	11.8
Female	442	20.1	10.6	12.0	19.2	18.3	11.8	7.9
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
Male	254	16.1	13.8	10.2	23.6	13.4	11.8	11.0
Female	442	19.2	12.7	12.9	18.8	18.1	11.8	6.6
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
Male	253	14.6	15.4	13.8	19.4	13.4	14.2	9.1
Female	443	19.6	12.4	13.5	20.1	16.9	10.4	7.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
Male	253	19.0	13.8	11.5	16.2	14.2	15.0	10.3
Female	442	19.0	11.3	12.0	16.5	16.7	12.7	11.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
Male	252	19.0	19.4	13.1	19.0	13.5	9.5	6.3
Female	443	23.5	12.0	12.2	16.9	17.6	8.6	9.3

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 8. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and gender

Type of incident / Gender	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
Male	253	53.4	38.3	5.9	2.4
Female	444	56.3	36.7	6.1	0.9
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
Male	253	53.4	39.1	5.1	2.4
Female	442	51.8	41.2	5.9	1.1
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
Male	253	34.0	45.8	14.2	5.9
Female	443	35.2	46.7	13.5	4.5
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
Male	252	44.8	45.2	7.5	2.4
Female	442	36.2	53.4	8.1	2.3
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
Male	253	28.5	47.8	18.2	5.5
Female	442	24.9	52.0	17.9	5.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.

Appendix Table 9. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and age

Type of incident / Age	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
18-24	19	57.9	42.1	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	73.4	24.8	1.8	0.0
41-64	332	81.9	14.5	3.0	0.6
65 or older	228	82.9	12.3	3.5	1.3
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
18-24	19	73.7	26.3	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	75.2	22.0	2.8	0.0
41-64	332	79.5	17.8	1.8	0.9
65 or older	228	79.8	14.5	4.4	1.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
18-24	19	68.4	21.1	10.5	0.0
25-40	109	66.1	30.3	2.8	0.9
41-64	332	74.7	22.0	2.4	0.9
65 or older	229	83.8	11.8	2.2	2.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
18-24	19	63.2	31.6	5.3	0.0
25-40	109	53.2	34.9	8.3	3.7
41-64	331	66.8	25.7	4.5	3.0
65 or older	229	71.2	18.8	4.8	5.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
18-24	19	57.9	36.8	5.3	0.0
25-40	109	39.4	41.3	12.8	6.4
41-64	331	45.9	41.1	7.9	5.1
65 or older	228	65.8	20.6	7.9	5.7

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 10. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and age

Type of incident / Age	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
18-24	19	36.8	42.1	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	32.1	45.0	14.7	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.9
41-64	332	34.9	42.8	13.3	5.4	2.1	0.6	0.9
65 or older	227	37.0	34.4	12.3	9.7	3.5	1.3	1.8
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
18-24	19	42.1	36.8	15.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	32.1	43.1	17.4	5.5	0.9	0.9	0.0
41-64	332	34.0	43.4	14.5	4.2	2.1	0.6	1.2
65 or older	227	34.4	33.9	12.3	12.3	3.5	1.3	2.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
18-24	19	26.3	36.8	21.1	0.0	10.5	5.3	0.0
25-40	109	22.0	32.1	25.7	11.0	6.4	1.8	0.9
41-64	333	21.6	39.6	18.9	11.4	4.5	2.4	1.5
65 or older	227	31.3	30.4	16.7	12.3	4.0	2.2	3.1
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
18-24	19	26.3	42.1	26.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	22.0	40.4	22.9	9.2	3.7	1.8	0.0
41-64	333	27.9	41.7	17.4	7.5	3.0	1.5	0.9
65 or older	227	36.1	37.4	8.4	8.8	3.5	1.8	4.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
18-24	19	5.3	57.9	15.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	11.0	33.0	27.5	16.5	9.2	1.8	0.9
41-64	333	15.3	33.3	25.2	13.8	7.8	3.6	0.9
65 or older	226	23.5	32.7	15.9	12.4	6.6	2.7	6.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 11. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and age

Type of incident / Age	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
18-24	19	0.0	0.0	10.5	15.8	15.8	21.1	36.8
25-40	109	2.8	3.7	3.7	15.6	16.5	20.2	37.6
41-64	333	1.8	4.8	8.7	8.1	13.5	17.4	45.6
65 or older	228	4.4	4.8	5.3	11.8	14.0	11.8	47.8
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
18-24	19	0.0	5.3	0.0	10.5	42.1	10.5	31.6
25-40	109	2.8	4.6	1.8	12.8	22.0	21.1	34.9
41-64	333	1.8	3.9	8.4	9.9	12.6	16.8	46.5
65 or older	228	4.4	5.7	3.1	10.5	12.3	14.0	50.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
18-24	19	0.0	5.3	10.5	15.8	36.8	10.5	21.1
25-40	109	3.7	6.4	13.8	21.1	21.1	15.6	18.3
41-64	333	3.0	10.2	11.1	17.1	18.3	15.3	24.9
65 or older	228	7.0	7.5	10.1	15.8	16.7	10.1	32.9
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
18-24	19	0.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	15.8	26.3	42.1
25-40	109	3.7	0.0	2.8	4.6	9.2	18.3	61.5
41-64	333	2.4	3.0	3.9	6.3	12.6	15.3	56.5
65 or older	228	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.9	6.6	10.5	60.5
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
18-24	19	0.0	10.5	0.0	5.3	31.6	15.8	36.8
25-40	109	1.8	3.7	4.6	10.1	20.2	22.9	36.7
41-64	333	1.8	5.1	9.3	12.6	18.3	19.5	33.3
65 or older	228	4.8	4.4	8.3	11.4	11.4	16.2	43.4

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 12. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and age

Type of incident / Age	Total	Extent of control (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
18-24	19	36.8	0.0	5.3	15.8	21.1	10.5	10.5
25-40	108	12.0	13.9	13.0	19.4	21.3	12.0	8.3
41-64	331	13.6	11.5	11.5	20.5	18.7	14.8	9.4
65 or older	227	28.6	13.7	9.7	18.1	11.9	8.4	9.7
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
18-24	19	31.6	0.0	10.5	21.1	26.3	5.3	5.3
25-40	108	12.0	13.0	14.8	18.5	23.1	11.1	7.4
41-64	331	13.3	13.0	13.0	21.5	16.9	14.2	8.2
65 or older	227	27.8	14.5	8.8	19.4	11.9	8.8	8.8
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
18-24	19	31.6	5.3	5.3	21.1	10.5	10.5	15.8
25-40	108	13.0	16.7	13.9	22.2	12.0	14.8	7.4
41-64	331	12.4	14.8	13.9	22.1	19.3	11.5	6.0
65 or older	227	27.8	11.0	14.1	15.4	11.9	10.6	9.3
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
18-24	19	31.6	5.3	26.3	10.5	15.8	0.0	10.5
25-40	108	14.8	10.2	16.7	15.7	24.1	12.0	6.5
41-64	331	15.7	11.2	12.1	17.2	17.2	17.5	9.1
65 or older	226	24.8	15.5	7.5	15.9	10.2	10.2	15.9
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
18-24	19	36.8	10.5	21.1	5.3	15.8	5.3	5.3
25-40	108	19.4	17.6	13.9	18.5	20.4	6.5	3.7
41-64	331	19.9	15.4	14.2	17.2	17.2	10.9	5.1
65 or older	227	26.0	11.9	9.3	18.9	11.5	7.5	15.0

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 13. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and age

Type of incident / Age	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
18-24	19	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	58.7	35.8	4.6	0.9
41-64	329	52.0	39.5	7.3	1.2
65 or older	229	58.1	34.1	5.7	2.2
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
18-24	19	63.2	36.8	0.0	0.0
25-40	109	55.0	39.4	3.7	1.8
41-64	329	49.5	42.9	6.1	1.5
65 or older	227	55.9	36.1	6.6	1.3
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
18-24	19	36.8	47.4	15.8	0.0
25-40	109	33.0	45.9	14.7	6.4
41-64	329	28.3	51.4	13.7	6.7
65 or older	228	44.7	40.4	12.7	2.2
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
18-24	19	52.6	42.1	5.3	0.0
25-40	109	39.4	52.3	5.5	2.8
41-64	328	34.1	54.6	9.8	1.5
65 or older	227	45.8	44.1	7.0	3.1
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
18-24	19	31.6	63.2	5.3	0.0
25-40	109	20.2	57.8	15.6	6.4
41-64	329	22.2	52.6	20.7	4.6
65 or older	227	34.4	43.6	15.9	6.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.

Appendix Table 14. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and length of time at current residence

Type of incident / Tenure	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
< 1 year	77	77.9	18.2	3.9	0.0
1-5 years	224	77.2	19.6	3.1	0.0
6-10 years	138	85.5	11.6	2.2	0.7
> 10 years	248	81.9	14.1	2.8	1.2
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
< 1 year	77	75.3	19.5	5.2	0.0
1-5 years	224	79.0	17.9	2.7	0.4
6-10 years	138	79.7	17.4	2.2	0.7
> 10 years	248	79.8	16.9	2.0	1.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
< 1 year	77	72.7	23.4	3.9	0.0
1-5 years	224	72.3	24.1	2.7	0.9
6-10 years	138	81.2	15.2	2.2	1.4
> 10 years	249	78.7	17.7	2.0	1.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
< 1 year	77	59.7	27.3	9.1	3.9
1-5 years	224	62.5	26.8	5.4	5.4
6-10 years	137	66.4	25.5	5.1	2.9
> 10 years	249	71.9	21.7	4.0	2.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
< 1 year	77	53.2	24.7	15.6	6.5
1-5 years	224	43.8	40.2	9.8	6.3
6-10 years	137	48.9	41.6	4.4	5.1
> 10 years	248	60.1	28.2	7.7	4.0

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 15. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and length of time at current residence

Type of incident / Tenure	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Definitely going to happen
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
< 1 year	77	22	34	13	5	2	0	1
1-5 years	224	77	90	35	14	5	1	2
6-10 years	138	51	60	10	9	5	1	2
> 10 years	247	94	95	31	17	5	3	2
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
< 1 year	77	21	31	15	8	1	1	0
1-5 years	224	75	94	36	10	5	1	3
6-10 years	138	47	62	12	11	3	1	2
> 10 years	247	91	91	34	18	6	3	4
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
< 1 year	77	18	18	25	10	5	1	0
1-5 years	224	49	85	51	22	9	6	2
6-10 years	138	38	57	16	13	6	5	3
> 10 years	248	65	87	41	29	15	4	7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
< 1 year	77	20	34	11	8	3	1	0
1-5 years	224	55	90	44	18	9	6	2
6-10 years	138	40	61	19	10	1	1	6
> 10 years	248	87	93	36	18	6	3	5
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
< 1 year	77	14	24	14	14	8	3	0
1-5 years	224	33	71	58	30	20	8	4
6-10 years	138	20	59	30	16	6	1	6
> 10 years	247	49	80	54	31	17	8	8

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 16. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and length of time at current residence

Type of incident / Tenure	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent	
	Total	Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
< 1 year	77	3	3	5	4	11	16	35
1-5 years	224	4	9	13	31	28	39	100
6-10 years	138	4	5	11	12	22	24	60
> 10 years	249	9	13	20	27	36	33	111
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
< 1 year	77	3	5	4	4	11	14	36
1-5 years	224	4	9	12	25	36	40	98
6-10 years	138	3	5	12	12	23	21	62
> 10 years	249	9	12	12	32	31	38	115
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
< 1 year	77	5	4	9	12	14	10	23
1-5 years	224	8	20	26	39	52	29	50
6-10 years	138	5	12	15	15	25	23	43
> 10 years	249	13	23	29	52	40	29	63
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
< 1 year	77	3	2	3	3	9	8	49
1-5 years	224	5	6	8	16	24	33	132
6-10 years	138	3	4	9	5	19	22	76
> 10 years	249	13	11	9	21	16	37	142
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
< 1 year	77	3	2	5	7	13	15	32
1-5 years	224	5	9	17	32	40	48	73
6-10 years	138	2	10	11	13	25	22	55
> 10 years	249	10	13	23	29	33	43	98

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 17. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and length of time at current residence

Type of incident / Tenure	Extent of control (%)							A very great extent
	Total	Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
< 1 year	77	19.5	10.4	18.2	15.6	20.8	9.1	6.5
1-5 years	221	15.8	9.0	10.0	19.9	20.8	15.4	9.0
6-10 years	138	21.0	15.2	8.7	19.6	12.3	13.8	9.4
> 10 years	248	19.0	14.5	11.3	19.8	14.9	10.5	10.1
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
< 1 year	77	16.9	9.1	24.7	19.5	14.3	9.1	6.5
1-5 years	221	14.9	10.4	10.0	23.1	19.9	14.0	7.7
6-10 years	138	19.6	18.1	8.0	22.5	11.6	13.0	7.2
> 10 years	248	20.6	14.1	12.1	16.9	16.5	10.5	9.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
< 1 year	77	16.9	5.2	19.5	20.8	16.9	9.1	11.7
1-5 years	221	15.8	14.9	10.9	20.8	16.3	13.6	7.7
6-10 years	138	18.8	16.7	10.1	23.2	15.2	11.6	4.3
> 10 years	248	19.4	13.3	16.5	15.7	15.3	11.7	8.1
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
< 1 year	77	19.5	6.5	22.1	18.2	11.7	13.0	9.1
1-5 years	221	18.6	10.9	11.3	18.6	17.6	14.5	8.6
6-10 years	138	16.7	16.7	9.4	14.5	17.4	14.5	10.9
> 10 years	247	19.0	13.4	10.5	14.6	15.0	13.8	13.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
< 1 year	77	19.5	6.5	22.1	18.2	11.7	13.0	9.1
1-5 years	221	18.6	10.9	11.3	18.6	17.6	14.5	8.6
6-10 years	138	16.7	16.7	9.4	14.5	17.4	14.5	10.9
> 10 years	247	19.0	13.4	10.5	14.6	15.0	13.8	13.8

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 18. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and length of time at current residence

Type of incident / Tenure	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
< 1 year	77	48.1	40.3	11.7	0.0
1-5 years	222	51.4	41.4	6.8	0.5
6-10 years	138	58.0	34.1	5.8	2.2
> 10 years	249	58.6	35.3	3.6	2.4
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
< 1 year	77	50.6	44.2	5.2	0.0
1-5 years	222	50.0	43.7	5.4	0.9
6-10 years	137	53.3	38.7	6.6	1.5
> 10 years	248	54.8	37.5	4.8	2.8
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
< 1 year	77	41.6	39.0	14.3	5.2
1-5 years	222	29.3	50.0	15.8	5.0
6-10 years	137	34.3	46.7	16.1	2.9
> 10 years	249	36.9	45.8	10.8	6.4
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
< 1 year	76	44.7	46.1	9.2	0.0
1-5 years	222	36.0	54.1	7.7	2.3
6-10 years	137	41.6	47.4	8.0	2.9
> 10 years	248	38.3	51.6	8.1	2.0
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
< 1 year	77	31.2	49.4	16.9	2.6
1-5 years	222	24.8	50.5	19.4	5.4
6-10 years	137	28.5	48.9	18.2	4.4
> 10 years	248	23.8	52.8	17.3	6.0

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.

Appendix Table 19. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and marital status

Type of incident / Marital status	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
Not currently married	207	77.8	19.3	2.9	0.0
Currently married ^a	490	81.6	14.5	2.9	1.0
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
Not currently married	207	77.8	18.4	3.9	0.0
Currently married	490	79.8	16.7	2.2	1.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
Not currently married	208	76.4	19.7	2.4	1.4
Currently married	490	76.5	19.4	2.7	1.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
Not currently married	208	66.3	23.1	6.7	3.8
Currently married	489	66.3	25.6	4.5	3.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
Not currently married	207	57.5	27.5	11.1	3.9
Currently married	489	49.5	37.0	7.6	5.9

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

Appendix Table 20. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and marital status

Type of incident / Marital status	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
Not currently married	206	36.4	39.3	14.1	7.3	0.5	1.0	1.5
Currently married ^a	490	35.5	40.2	12.4	6.9	3.3	0.6	1.0
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
Not currently married	206	35.0	38.8	14.6	6.8	1.5	1.5	1.9
Currently married	490	34.1	40.0	14.1	7.3	2.7	0.6	1.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
Not currently married	206	26.7	34.5	21.8	9.7	3.9	1.9	1.5
Currently married	491	24.4	36.0	17.7	11.6	5.5	2.4	2.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
Not currently married	207	31.9	36.2	16.9	9.2	1.0	1.9	2.9
Currently married	490	28.8	41.4	15.3	7.6	4.1	1.4	1.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
Not currently married	207	19.3	33.3	21.3	13.5	6.8	2.9	2.9
Currently married	489	16.0	33.9	23.1	13.5	8.0	2.9	2.7

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

Appendix Table 21. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and marital status

Type of incident / Marital status	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
Not currently married	208	3.8	5.3	5.3	10.6	12.0	16.8	46.2
Currently married ^a	490	2.9	4.1	7.8	10.6	15.1	15.7	43.9
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
Not currently married	208	3.8	5.8	3.4	10.6	14.4	15.4	46.6
Currently married	490	2.7	4.1	6.7	10.6	14.5	16.9	44.5
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
Not currently married	208	5.3	9.1	8.2	19.2	16.8	12.0	29.3
Currently married	490	4.5	8.4	12.9	15.5	19.8	14.1	24.9
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
Not currently married	208	4.3	3.8	4.3	6.3	9.6	13.9	57.7
Currently married	490	3.1	3.1	4.5	6.7	10.2	14.9	57.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
Not currently married	208	3.8	5.3	6.3	10.6	16.8	16.8	40.4
Currently married	490	2.4	4.7	9.0	12.2	16.3	19.2	36.1

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

Appendix Table 22. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and marital status

Type of incident / Marital status	Total	Extent of control (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
Not currently married	207	22.2	11.1	11.6	20.8	13.5	12.1	8.7
Currently married ^b	487	17.2	12.5	10.9	18.9	18.3	12.5	9.7
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
Not currently married	207	22.2	12.1	10.6	23.7	13.0	12.1	6.3
Currently married	487	16.4	13.3	12.3	19.3	17.9	11.7	9.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
Not currently married	206	22.8	13.6	10.7	19.9	14.6	10.7	7.8
Currently married	488	15.8	13.7	14.5	19.9	16.2	12.3	7.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
Not currently married	206	20.4	10.2	9.7	20.9	13.6	15.0	10.2
Currently married	487	18.3	13.1	12.5	14.6	16.6	13.1	11.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
Not currently married	206	25.2	12.1	12.1	17.0	12.1	13.1	8.3
Currently married	487	20.5	15.8	12.1	18.1	17.7	7.6	8.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

Appendix Table 23. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and marital status

Type of incident / Marital status	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
Not currently married	208	51.9	39.4	7.7	1.0
Currently married ^b	487	56.3	36.8	5.3	1.6
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
Not currently married	207	51.2	40.1	7.7	1.0
Currently married	486	52.7	40.7	4.7	1.9
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
Not currently married	207	37.2	43.0	15.0	4.8
Currently married	487	33.5	48.0	13.3	5.1
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
Not currently married	206	42.2	45.1	10.7	1.9
Currently married	486	37.7	53.1	6.8	2.5
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
Not currently married	253	28.5	47.8	18.2	5.5
Currently married	442	24.9	52.0	17.9	5.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.
^bCurrently married includes *de facto* marriage.

Appendix Table 24. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and level of neighbourhood incivility

Type of incident / Incivility	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
High	203	65.5	26.6	5.9	2.0
Average	294	83.3	13.9	2.0	0.7
Low	207	90.8	7.7	1.4	0.0
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
High	203	62.1	31.5	4.9	1.5
Average	294	82.7	13.6	2.7	1.0
Low	207	90.3	8.2	1.4	0.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
High	204	57.8	33.3	5.4	3.4
Average	294	79.9	17.0	1.7	1.4
Low	207	89.4	9.7	1.0	0.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
High	204	52.9	33.3	6.9	6.9
Average	293	65.5	25.9	5.8	2.7
Low	207	80.7	14.0	3.4	1.9
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
High	203	39.9	40.9	12.8	6.4
Average	293	49.1	36.9	8.5	5.5
Low	207	68.6	22.7	4.8	3.9

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
'High' incivility includes the upper 25% of all incivility scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' incivility includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 25. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and level of neighbourhood incivility

Type of incident / Incivility	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
High	203	20.7	39.9	19.7	10.8	5.9	1.0	2.0
Average	294	34.7	44.9	10.9	7.1	0.7	0.7	1.0
Low	206	51.9	32.5	9.7	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.5
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
High	203	20.2	40.4	20.2	11.3	4.9	0.5	2.5
Average	294	32.7	43.9	12.9	6.8	1.7	1.0	1.0
Low	206	50.5	33.5	9.7	3.9	0.5	1.0	1.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
High	203	10.3	28.6	23.2	21.7	7.4	4.9	3.9
Average	294	22.4	40.8	20.4	8.5	5.8	0.7	1.4
Low	207	43.5	33.8	13.5	4.3	1.4	1.9	1.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
High	204	18.6	35.8	24.5	10.3	5.4	2.5	2.9
Average	294	28.2	45.9	11.9	8.8	3.1	0.7	1.4
Low	206	41.7	35.9	13.1	4.9	1.0	1.9	1.5
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
High	204	9.8	26.0	23.5	18.6	12.7	4.9	4.4
Average	293	14.0	38.6	23.5	13.3	6.5	2.0	2.0
Low	206	28.2	34.5	20.4	9.2	3.9	1.9	1.9

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
'High' incivility includes the upper 25% of all incivility scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' incivility includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 26. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and level of neighbourhood incivility

Type of incident / Incivility	Extent life would be affected (%)							A very great extent
	Total	Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
High	205	2.4	2.0	4.9	12.7	17.6	20.0	40.5
Average	294	3.1	4.4	7.5	11.9	18.4	21.4	33.3
Low	206	3.4	8.7	12.1	11.2	11.7	13.1	39.8
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
High	205	1.5	2.9	4.9	8.8	15.6	19.5	46.8
Average	294	3.1	4.4	7.1	9.5	17.0	18.0	40.8
Low	206	4.9	6.3	5.3	12.6	10.2	11.7	49.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
High	205	2.9	3.9	9.8	19.0	20.5	16.1	27.8
Average	294	4.8	9.5	13.3	17.3	18.7	12.9	23.5
Low	206	6.8	12.1	9.7	14.1	17.0	11.7	28.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
High	205	3.4	2.4	1.5	9.3	9.8	15.6	58.0
Average	294	3.1	3.7	6.5	4.8	9.9	17.0	55.1
Low	206	4.4	3.9	4.4	6.3	9.7	10.2	61.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
High	205	2.4	2.0	4.9	12.7	17.6	20.0	40.5
Average	294	3.1	4.4	7.5	11.9	18.4	21.4	33.3
Low	206	3.4	8.7	12.1	11.2	11.7	13.1	39.8

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' incivility includes the upper 25% of all incivility scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' incivility includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 27. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and level of neighbourhood incivility

Type of incident / Incivility	Extent of control (%)							A very great extent
	Total	Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
High	204	20.6	13.2	12.7	21.6	18.1	8.3	5.4
Average	292	14.7	10.6	11.0	20.2	18.8	16.1	8.6
Low	205	22.4	13.7	9.3	16.1	12.7	11.2	14.6
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
High	204	19.6	15.2	13.7	21.6	17.6	7.4	4.9
Average	292	14.4	10.3	12.3	22.3	18.2	15.4	7.2
Low	205	22.4	14.6	8.8	17.6	12.2	11.2	13.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
High	203	22.7	12.3	18.7	19.7	11.8	9.9	4.9
Average	292	12.7	14.0	12.0	19.9	20.9	13.0	7.5
Low	206	20.9	14.1	10.7	20.4	12.1	11.2	10.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
High	203	19.7	12.8	16.3	16.3	15.8	9.9	9.4
Average	292	16.8	12.0	12.0	17.8	15.4	15.4	10.6
Low	205	21.5	11.7	7.8	14.1	15.6	14.6	14.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
High	202	24.3	13.9	15.8	19.3	11.9	8.4	6.4
Average	293	17.4	15.4	14.7	17.1	18.4	8.5	8.5
Low	205	25.4	14.6	6.8	16.1	16.1	10.7	10.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' incivility includes the upper 25% of all incivility scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' incivility includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 28. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and level of neighbourhood incivility

Type of incident / Incivility	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
High	203	24.6	57.6	13.3	4.4
Average	294	54.4	40.8	4.1	0.7
Low	206	85.0	13.6	1.5	0.0
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
High	203	23.2	58.6	13.8	4.4
Average	293	51.9	43.7	3.4	1.0
Low	205	81.5	18.0	0.5	0.0
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
High	203	8.4	53.2	26.1	12.3
Average	294	27.6	55.8	13.3	3.4
Low	205	70.7	26.3	2.4	0.5
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
High	202	15.8	61.4	17.8	5.0
Average	294	36.1	56.8	5.8	1.4
Low	204	66.2	31.4	1.5	1.0
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
High	203	9.9	51.2	27.1	11.8
Average	294	20.4	56.1	20.1	3.4
Low	204	50.5	41.7	6.4	1.5

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' incivility includes the upper 25% of all incivility scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' incivility includes the lower 25%.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.

Appendix Table 29. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and level of social cohesion

Type of incident / Cohesion	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
High	160	87.5	11.3	0.6	0.6
Average	338	82.2	14.2	3.3	0.3
Low	177	69.5	23.7	5.1	1.7
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
High	160	88.8	9.4	1.3	0.6
Average	338	79.3	16.6	3.8	0.3
Low	177	68.9	26.0	3.4	1.7
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
High	160	86.3	11.3	1.3	1.3
Average	339	77.0	18.9	2.9	1.2
Low	177	65.5	28.8	3.4	2.3
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
High	159	80.5	13.8	3.1	2.5
Average	339	65.2	27.1	5.0	2.7
Low	177	56.5	28.8	8.5	6.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
High	159	66.7	24.5	6.3	2.5
Average	338	49.7	36.4	7.7	6.2
Low	177	46.3	35.0	13.0	5.6

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' cohesion includes the upper 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' cohesion includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 30. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and level of social cohesion

Type of incident / Cohesion	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
High	159	56.0	31.4	6.3	4.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Average	338	33.7	43.2	15.1	4.4	1.8	1.2	0.6
Low	177	23.2	40.1	14.7	14.1	5.1	0.6	2.3
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
High	159	52.8	29.6	9.4	5.7	0.0	0.6	1.9
Average	338	31.1	44.1	14.8	5.9	2.4	0.9	0.9
Low	177	25.4	39.5	16.9	11.3	4.0	1.1	1.7
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
High	160	45.6	31.9	8.8	8.8	1.3	1.9	1.9
Average	338	22.8	37.3	21.3	11.5	4.4	0.9	1.8
Low	177	14.1	32.2	23.7	13.6	7.9	5.6	2.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
High	160	43.1	35.6	11.9	5.6	0.6	1.3	1.9
Average	339	27.1	43.4	15.9	7.4	3.2	1.2	1.8
Low	177	22.6	37.9	19.8	10.7	4.0	2.8	2.3
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
High	159	30.8	32.7	23.3	6.9	2.5	1.9	1.9
Average	339	14.2	37.2	21.5	14.7	7.4	2.7	2.4
Low	177	11.3	29.4	23.7	15.8	11.3	4.5	4.0

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' cohesion includes the upper 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' cohesion includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 31. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and level of social cohesion

Type of incident / Cohesion	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
High	159	5.7	5.0	10.1	8.2	12.6	7.5	50.9
Average	340	2.1	4.1	9.1	9.7	14.7	19.4	40.9
Low	178	3.9	3.9	2.2	12.4	14.6	16.9	46.1
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
High	159	5.7	6.9	6.3	8.8	11.9	8.8	51.6
Average	340	2.1	3.5	8.2	10.6	15.9	19.1	40.6
Low	178	3.4	3.9	2.2	9.6	14.6	19.1	47.2
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
High	159	6.9	13.2	9.4	10.7	14.5	10.7	34.6
Average	340	3.8	7.9	13.2	20.6	17.9	14.4	22.1
Low	178	5.6	5.1	9.0	15.2	23.0	14.6	27.5
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
High	159	5.7	6.3	5.0	5.7	7.5	6.3	63.5
Average	340	2.6	2.4	4.4	7.4	10.9	17.1	55.3
Low	178	3.9	2.8	3.9	5.1	9.6	18.0	56.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
High	159	5.7	7.5	9.4	9.4	11.3	14.5	42.1
Average	340	1.8	5.0	8.8	14.4	17.9	19.4	32.6
Low	178	3.4	2.8	5.6	8.4	16.9	22.5	40.4

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' cohesion includes the upper 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' cohesion includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 32. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and level of social cohesion

Type of incident / Cohesion	Total	Extent of control (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
High	159	23.3	12.6	8.8	18.2	10.1	11.3	15.7
Average	337	16.0	13.4	11.0	19.9	17.2	13.4	9.2
Low	177	20.9	8.5	13.6	19.8	19.8	13.0	4.5
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
High	159	23.3	11.3	7.5	20.8	10.7	11.3	15.1
Average	337	15.7	14.2	13.1	20.5	14.8	14.2	7.4
Low	177	19.2	10.7	14.1	20.3	22.6	9.0	4.0
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
High	159	21.4	11.9	13.8	18.9	13.8	7.5	12.6
Average	336	13.7	16.7	13.1	20.5	17.3	13.1	5.7
Low	177	22.6	9.0	16.4	19.2	13.6	12.4	6.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
High	159	22.0	17.0	8.8	12.6	12.6	8.8	18.2
Average	336	16.7	10.1	12.5	18.2	17.6	16.7	8.3
Low	177	19.2	10.2	14.1	16.4	16.4	13.0	10.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
High	160	21.3	19.4	8.8	15.0	15.0	8.1	12.5
Average	335	20.6	14.0	12.5	20.0	16.4	10.1	6.3
Low	177	24.3	11.3	15.8	15.8	16.9	7.3	8.5

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' cohesion includes the upper 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' cohesion includes the lower 25%.

Appendix Table 33. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and level of social cohesion

Type of incident / Cohesion	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
High	159	70.4	27.0	1.9	0.6
Average	338	55.9	37.9	5.3	0.9
Low	176	38.6	45.5	11.9	4.0
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
High	158	68.4	28.5	2.5	0.6
Average	337	50.7	42.7	5.3	1.2
Low	176	38.1	48.9	9.1	4.0
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
High	159	58.5	34.0	6.9	0.6
Average	337	27.0	56.7	13.6	2.7
Low	176	26.1	39.8	19.9	14.2
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
High	159	54.7	40.9	2.5	1.9
Average	336	37.2	54.2	7.4	1.2
Low	176	28.4	53.4	14.2	4.0
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
High	159	44.7	46.5	6.3	2.5
Average	337	21.7	54.6	19.6	4.2
Low	176	18.8	47.2	24.4	9.7

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
 'High' cohesion includes the upper 25% of all cohesion scores, 'Average' incivility includes the middle 50%, and 'Low' cohesion includes the lower 25%.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.

Appendix Table 34. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and type of media sources used to get information about crime on the Gold Coast

Type of incident / Source	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
TV	640	51.9	33.8	8.8	5.6
Radio	412	47.8	36.2	10.4	5.6
Print media	350	50.9	36.9	7.4	4.9
Internet / apps	246	42.7	43.1	10.2	4.1
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
TV	641	78.8	17.5	3.0	0.8
Radio	413	76.0	20.3	2.9	0.7
Print media	351	78.9	17.9	3.1	0.0
Internet / apps	246	76.8	19.5	2.8	0.8
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
TV	641	76.1	19.7	2.7	1.6
Radio	414	73.9	21.5	3.6	1.0
Print media	352	77.0	19.0	3.1	0.9
Internet / apps	246	73.2	22.4	2.8	1.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
TV	640	66.6	24.1	5.5	3.9
Radio	413	63.2	27.6	6.1	3.1
Print media	351	68.1	24.5	5.1	2.3
Internet / apps	246	63.0	28.0	5.3	3.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
TV	640	51.9	33.8	8.8	5.6
Radio	412	47.8	36.2	10.4	5.6
Print media	350	50.9	36.9	7.4	4.9
Internet / apps	705	52.2	33.9	8.7	5.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 35. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and type of media sources used to get information about crime on the Gold Coast

Type of incident / Source	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
TV	640	34.8	40.9	13.8	6.6	2.0	0.8	1.1
Radio	413	33.9	42.6	12.8	6.3	1.7	1.0	1.7
Print media	351	27.9	47.9	14.2	5.7	2.8	1.1	0.3
Internet / apps	246	32.1	42.7	14.2	7.3	3.3	0.0	0.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
TV	640	33.6	40.8	14.2	7.2	2.0	0.8	1.4
Radio	413	32.9	42.4	13.8	5.3	2.4	1.2	1.9
Print media	351	27.9	46.4	14.5	7.1	2.6	0.9	0.6
Internet / apps	246	30.5	41.9	18.7	6.1	2.4	0.0	0.4
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
TV	640	24.7	36.4	18.9	11.3	4.8	1.9	2.0
Radio	414	23.4	38.6	16.4	10.4	6.5	1.7	2.9
Print media	352	19.3	40.6	21.3	10.8	4.8	1.4	1.7
Internet / apps	246	21.1	35.0	24.0	11.0	4.5	3.7	0.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
TV	639	28.8	41.2	16.4	7.4	3.1	1.4	1.7
Radio	414	26.6	41.5	17.9	7.5	2.4	1.7	2.4
Print media	353	26.9	42.2	16.4	8.2	3.4	1.7	1.1
Internet / apps	246	26.8	38.6	22.0	7.7	3.7	1.2	0.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
TV	638	16.5	34.2	23.0	13.2	8.2	2.2	2.8
Radio	414	14.0	33.3	25.4	13.8	7.5	2.9	3.1
Print media	353	11.9	38.2	22.9	14.7	7.4	3.1	1.7
Internet / apps	246	14.6	30.5	28.0	14.6	9.3	2.0	0.8

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 36. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and type of media sources used to get information about crime on the Gold Coast

Type of incident / Source	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)					A very great extent	
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
TV	640	3.3	4.4	6.6	11.1	13.6	16.1	45.0
Radio	415	2.4	4.1	8.0	11.1	11.6	18.1	44.8
Print media	354	1.7	4.0	8.5	11.9	12.7	19.5	41.8
Internet / apps	246	2.4	3.3	6.5	8.5	14.6	19.9	44.7
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
TV	640	3.1	4.1	6.1	10.2	14.1	17.0	45.5
Radio	415	2.4	3.6	6.3	10.8	14.5	17.1	45.3
Print media	354	1.4	4.5	8.8	11.0	11.9	20.3	42.1
Internet / apps	246	2.4	2.8	5.7	8.1	15.4	19.1	46.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
TV	640	4.8	8.3	10.9	15.9	19.4	13.6	27.0
Radio	415	4.6	8.2	11.6	17.1	18.8	14.5	25.3
Print media	354	3.1	8.8	11.9	17.5	20.1	15.8	22.9
Internet / apps	246	3.3	5.7	11.0	17.9	23.6	15.9	22.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
TV	640	3.3	3.0	4.7	5.9	9.7	14.7	58.8
Radio	415	2.7	2.7	3.9	7.0	9.9	14.0	60.0
Print media	354	1.7	3.1	5.1	6.8	9.6	18.4	55.4
Internet / apps	246	3.3	1.6	2.0	5.7	10.6	17.1	59.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
TV	640	2.8	4.8	8.0	10.8	16.3	18.8	38.6
Radio	415	2.9	5.5	7.0	12.5	17.1	18.1	36.9
Print media	354	1.4	5.1	7.3	14.1	17.2	22.6	32.2
Internet / apps	246	2.0	3.7	6.9	11.8	19.1	21.1	35.4

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 37 Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and type of media sources used to get information about crime on the Gold Coast

Type of incident / Source	Total	Extent of control (%)					A very great extent	
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
TV	636	19.0	12.4	10.8	19.5	17.1	12.4	8.6
Radio	412	17.2	13.3	9.7	19.2	18.2	12.9	9.5
Print media	353	16.4	12.7	10.2	21.8	16.7	12.7	9.3
Internet / apps	245	13.5	11.4	12.7	17.6	23.3	12.7	9.0
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
TV	636	18.6	13.4	11.8	20.8	16.4	11.8	7.4
Radio	412	16.7	15.0	10.4	19.2	17.5	12.4	8.7
Print media	353	15.9	13.3	12.2	21.2	18.4	11.6	7.4
Internet / apps	245	14.3	12.2	11.8	19.2	22.4	13.1	6.9
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
TV	637	18.4	13.7	13.2	19.9	15.7	11.9	7.2
Radio	412	16.3	13.6	12.4	20.6	15.0	13.1	9.0
Print media	352	14.5	14.2	14.5	19.6	16.2	14.2	6.8
Internet / apps	245	15.5	14.7	11.0	19.6	20.4	13.9	4.9
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
TV	636	19.0	12.4	12.4	16.8	15.4	13.5	10.4
Radio	411	16.3	12.7	12.4	17.0	15.6	14.8	11.2
Print media	352	16.5	14.2	12.8	16.5	13.1	16.2	10.8
Internet / apps	245	16.7	12.2	11.0	15.1	20.0	16.3	8.6
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
TV	636	22.5	14.6	12.3	17.9	15.4	9.3	8.0
Radio	410	22.0	14.1	12.0	18.3	15.9	9.8	8.0
Print media	352	20.5	15.3	11.4	18.8	15.6	9.9	8.5
Internet / apps	245	20.8	13.5	14.7	16.3	18.0	11.0	5.7

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

Appendix Table 38. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and type of media sources used to get information about crime on the Gold Coast

Type of incident / Source	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
TV	637	54.3	38.0	6.3	1.4
Radio	412	53.2	39.1	6.6	1.2
Print media	351	51.0	41.3	6.3	1.4
Internet / apps	246	51.2	40.2	7.3	1.2
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
TV	635	51.3	41.4	5.7	1.6
Radio	412	51.0	41.7	5.8	1.5
Print media	351	49.3	43.9	5.4	1.4
Internet / apps	246	51.6	41.1	5.3	2.0
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
TV	636	34.4	46.1	14.8	4.7
Radio	412	32.5	47.1	14.8	5.6
Print media	351	28.8	52.7	13.7	4.8
Internet / apps	246	30.1	49.2	12.6	8.1
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
TV	634	38.6	51.3	7.9	2.2
Radio	410	38.0	51.0	9.3	1.7
Print media	350	36.0	54.0	8.6	1.4
Internet / apps	246	38.2	52.4	6.5	2.8
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
TV	635	26.0	50.7	18.1	5.2
Radio	411	24.6	51.6	18.5	5.4
Print media	351	21.1	52.1	21.4	5.4
Internet / apps	246	20.3	55.3	19.1	5.3

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.

Appendix Table 39. How often during the past month participants worried about crime, by type of incident and whether they have heard of Council's crime reduction and safety programs^a

Type of incident / Heard of programs	Total	How often worried (%)			
		Never in the past month	1-2 times in the past month	1-2 times in the past week	Every day in the past week
Being attacked by a stranger in the street					
No	347	79.8	15.9	2.9	1.4
Yes	356	81.2	15.7	2.8	0.3
Being robbed or mugged in the street					
No	347	78.4	16.4	3.7	1.4
Yes	356	79.5	18.0	2.2	0.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
No	348	75.6	19.8	2.3	2.3
Yes	356	77.2	19.1	2.8	0.8
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there					
No	348	63.8	27.3	5.2	3.7
Yes	355	68.7	22.0	5.6	3.7
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away					
No	347	50.7	33.4	9.5	6.3
Yes	355	53.2	34.6	7.9	4.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe.

Appendix Table 40. Likelihood participants thought that they would fall victim to crime, during the next year, by type of incident and whether they have heard of Council's crime reduction and safety programs^a

Type of incident / Heard of programs	Total	Likelihood of victimisation (%)						Definitely going to happen
		Definitely NOT going to happen	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
No	347	34.9	39.8	13.0	6.6	3.2	0.6	2.0
Yes	355	36.9	40.0	13.0	7.0	1.7	1.1	0.3
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
No	347	33.7	38.3	14.4	7.8	2.3	0.9	2.6
Yes	355	35.5	41.1	13.5	6.5	2.3	0.8	0.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
No	347	25.6	32.6	21.6	10.1	5.2	2.6	2.3
Yes	356	25.3	37.9	16.3	11.8	4.8	2.0	2.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
No	347	28.5	39.5	15.6	9.2	3.2	2.3	1.7
Yes	356	30.9	40.4	16.0	7.0	2.8	0.8	2.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
No	346	18.2	32.9	19.4	16.5	6.9	3.5	2.6
Yes	356	15.7	34.6	25.8	11.0	8.1	2.0	2.8

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

^aParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs:

Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe.

Appendix Table 41. Extent to which participants thought that their life would be affected if they were victimised, by type of incident and whether they have heard of Council's crime reduction and safety programs^a

Type of incident / Heard of programs	Total	Extent life would be affected (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
No	346	3.2	5.2	6.1	9.2	14.7	14.2	47.4
Yes	358	3.4	3.6	8.4	12.0	13.1	18.2	41.3
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
No	346	2.9	5.5	5.5	8.1	13.6	15.9	48.6
Yes	358	3.4	3.6	6.4	12.6	15.4	17.3	41.3
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
No	346	4.6	8.4	11.0	15.3	18.8	13.0	28.9
Yes	358	5.0	8.9	12.0	18.4	18.4	14.0	23.2
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
No	346	4.0	2.9	3.8	5.2	8.7	14.7	60.7
Yes	358	3.1	3.9	5.0	7.8	10.6	14.5	55.0
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
No	346	3.5	5.5	9.2	9.8	14.7	19.1	38.2
Yes	358	2.5	4.5	7.0	13.7	18.2	17.9	36.3

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.

^aParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs:

Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe.

Appendix Table 42. Extent to which participants thought that they had control over becoming a crime victim, by type of incident and whether they have heard of Council's crime reduction and safety programs^a

Type of incident / Heard of programs	Total	Extent of control (%)						A very great extent
		Not at all	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Being attacked by a stranger in the street								
No	344	21.8	12.2	11.0	17.4	15.7	11.6	10.2
Yes	356	16.0	12.4	11.2	21.3	17.4	13.2	8.4
Being robbed or mugged in the street								
No	344	21.5	13.4	12.2	18.6	15.1	9.6	9.6
Yes	356	15.4	12.6	11.5	22.8	17.1	13.8	6.7
Being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street								
No	344	20.3	14.5	11.6	19.8	15.4	10.5	7.8
Yes	356	16.0	12.6	15.7	20.2	15.4	12.6	7.3
Having someone break into your home whilst you are there								
No	343	22.7	12.8	11.1	16.9	14.6	12.0	9.9
Yes	356	15.4	11.8	12.9	15.7	16.3	15.4	12.4
Having someone break into your home whilst you are away								
No	343	26.2	15.5	11.4	16.9	14.3	7.9	7.9
Yes	356	18.0	13.8	14.0	18.3	17.1	10.4	8.4

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe.

Appendix Table 43. How often during the next year participants thought crime would occur in their neighbourhood^a, by type of incident and whether they have heard of Council's crime reduction and safety programs^b

Type of incident / Heard of programs	Total	How often crime will occur (%)			
		Never in the next month	1-2 times in the next month	1-2 times in the next week	Every day in the next week
Someone being attacked by a stranger in the street					
No	345	55.9	36.5	6.1	1.4
Yes	356	53.9	38.8	5.9	1.4
Someone being robbed or mugged in the street					
No	343	51.6	39.9	7.0	1.5
Yes	356	52.8	41.3	4.2	1.7
Someone being harassed, threatened or verbally abused in the street					
No	344	36.9	44.5	13.4	5.2
Yes	356	32.3	48.6	14.0	5.1
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is there					
No	343	39.4	51.0	7.3	2.3
Yes	355	39.2	50.4	8.5	2.0
Someone breaking into a home whilst the homeowner is away					
No	253	28.5	47.8	18.2	5.5
Yes	442	24.9	52.0	17.9	5.2

Note: Subtotals may not add to sample size due to missing data.
^aParticipants were asked to consider their neighbourhood to include anywhere within a 15 minute walk from their home.
^bParticipants were asked whether they were aware of eight different Council programs: Business Safety, Graffiti, Car Theft Prevention, Women's Safety / Information Card, Get Home Safely Good Sports and Party Safe.



TASKFORCE ON ORGANISED CRIME LEGISLATION

QPS SECRETARIAT PAPER: ISSUE 1 (CRIME RATES)

INDEX

ITEM 6:

**Public Attitudes Survey –
Criminal Motorcycle Gang (CMG) laws and measures**

Queensland community views about new Criminal Motorcycle Gang (CMG) laws and measures

Background

This factsheet presents findings from a study commissioned by the Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet to better understand Queensland community views and concerns about recently introduced laws pertaining to Criminal Motorcycle Gangs (CMGs) (introduced during October 2013).

The study consisted of a baseline CATI survey undertaken during December 2013 (Wave 1) and a follow-up CATI study undertaken during June 2014 (Wave 2). Each Wave measured the views of 1200 respondents (N=400 each from Brisbane, Gold Coast and Other Queensland Regions), with respondents randomly selected within households.

Data was weighted to be representative of the Queensland adult population and results provide an overall confidence interval of +/-2.8% (per Wave) at the 95% confidence level. To ensure robust statistical comparisons of perceptions across Waves, statistical significance testing was undertaken. Results of z-tests are indicated at p<.05. Attitudinal ratings were generally made on five point rating scales.

MAJOR FINDINGS – COMPARISON OF RESULTS ACROSS WAVE 1 AND WAVE 2

Changes in community support for CMG laws and specific CMG measures

Queensland general public survey responses indicate increased overall support of CMG laws and measures and increased support for a range of specific aspects of the CMG measures. Reflecting this, the study showed that across Waves, there was a statistically significant:

- Increase in the percentage of the Queensland community that indicated strong or very strong support of all measures taken by the Queensland Government to target organised crime committed by CMGs – including the new laws (from 47.7% in Wave 1 to 57.1% in Wave 2)

Wave	Strong or very strong support (all measures)	Confident or very confident (all measures)	Not confident or not at all confident (all measures)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	47.7%	24.7%	27.6%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	57.1%	21.8%	21.1%

Scale: 1 Do not support at all, 5 very strongly support

- Increase in the percentage of the Queensland community that indicated that they were confident or very confident in the Queensland Government to effectively manage the threat of CMGs (from 36.9% in Wave 1 to 46.5% in Wave 2)

Wave	Confident or very confident (all measures)	Strong or very strong support (all measures)	Not confident or not at all confident (all measures)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	36.9%	30.0%	33.1%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	46.5%	26.1%	27.3%

Scale: 1 Not at all confident, 5 very confident

Public Attitudes Survey Factsheet

- Increases in Queensland community support for a range of specific CMG measures. There was a significant increase in the percentage of the Queensland community that provided strong or very strong support for:

- CMG club houses being declared illegal under law (from 47.4% in Wave 1 to 58.2% in Wave 2)

Wave	Strong or very strong support (rating of 4 or 5)	Moderate support (rating of 3)	Do not support (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	47.4%	21.7%	30.9%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	58.2%	21.0%	20.8%

Scale: 1 Do not support at all, 5 very strongly support

- CMGs being declared illegal organisations (from 51.5% in Wave 1 to 59.5% in Wave 2)

Wave	Strong or very strong support (rating of 4 or 5)	Moderate support (rating of 3)	Do not support (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	51.5%	23.2%	25.3%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	59.5%	21.4%	19.1%

Scale: 1 Do not support at all, 5 very strongly support

- Introduction of laws to prohibit CMG members from owning certain types of businesses such as tattoo parlours, liquor outlets and pawnbrokers (from 46.3% in Wave 1 to 53.0% in Wave 2)

Wave	Strong or very strong support (rating of 4 or 5)	Moderate support (rating of 3)	Do not support (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	46.3%	21.9%	31.8%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	53.0%	20.7%	26.3%

Scale: 1 Do not support at all, 5 very strongly support

- New laws that prevent members of CMGs from associating in public in groups of 3 or more gang members (from 38.7% in Wave 1 to 44.6% in Wave 2)

Wave	Strong or very strong support (rating of 4 or 5)	Moderate support (rating of 3)	Do not support (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	38.7%	23.8%	37.5%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	44.6%	22.2%	33.2%

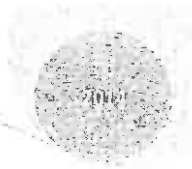
Scale: 1 Do not support at all, 5 very strongly support

- However, there was no significant change in support for:

- The proposed development of special prison sections for Criminal Motorcycle Gang members with special conditions

Wave	Strong or very strong support (rating of 4 or 5)	Moderate support (rating of 3)	Do not support (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	29.7%	27.9%	42.4%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	29.8%	29.1%	41.1%

Scale: 1 Do not support at all, 5 very strongly support



Changes in specific public concerns about CMG laws and measures

While overall support for CMG laws and measures increased, public concerns about specific aspects of the CMG laws and measures **did not change** across Waves (changes were not statistically significant). Results relating to the top three concerns were as follows:

- I am concerned that law abiding recreational motorcyclists may be unfairly pulled over by the Police due to the new laws relating to Criminal Motorcycle Gangs

Wave	Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	72.9%	14.8%	12.3%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	72.3%	15.2%	12.4%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

- I am concerned that some Queensland businesses may be unfairly affected by the new laws relating to Criminal Motorcycle Gangs

Wave	Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	57.2%	24.5%	18.3%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	58.7%	23.2%	18.1%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

- I am concerned that law abiding citizens could accidentally get in trouble for associating with someone due to the new laws relating to Criminal Motorcycle Gangs

Wave	Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	52.6%	23.1%	24.4%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	53.2%	24.8%	22.0%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

Changes in support for additional CMG measures and public confidence in reporting CMG activity

There was a significant increase from Wave 1 to Wave 2 in the percentage of the Queensland general public that supported additional CMG measures (from 57.4% in Wave 1 to 64.6% in Wave 2).

- I support additional measures to make it difficult for Criminal Motorcycle Gangs to operate in Queensland

Wave	Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly agree
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	57.4%	23.2%	19.4%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	64.6%	19.3%	16.1%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

Public Attitudes Survey Factsheet

There were **no significant changes** in the percentage of the Queensland general public indicating that they were confident reporting suspected CMG activity to Police or Crime Stoppers.

- I would feel confident reporting any suspected Criminal Motorcycle Gang activity to Queensland Police, if I came across such activity

Wave	Agree or Strongly agree (rating of 4 or 5)	Neither agree nor disagree (rating of 3)	Disagree or strongly disagree (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	70.2%	17.5%	12.3%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	72.5%	16.4%	11.1%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

- I would feel confident reporting any suspected Criminal Motorcycle Gang activity to Crime Stoppers for a possible reward, if I came across such activity

Wave	Agree or Strongly agree (rating of 4 or 5)	Neither agree nor disagree (rating of 3)	Disagree or strongly disagree (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	62.9%	21.1%	16.1%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	62.1%	24.7%	13.2%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

Public confidence that law-abiding citizens can go about their daily life without being affected by activities targeting CMGs showed a small, but **non-significant increase** from Wave 1 to Wave 2.

- I am confident that law abiding Queensland citizens can go about their daily life without being affected by activities targeting Criminal Motorcycle Gangs

Wave	Agree or Strongly agree (rating of 4 or 5)	Neither agree nor disagree (rating of 3)	Disagree or strongly disagree (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	58.4%	23.5%	18.1%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	61.3%	22.3%	16.4%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

Changes in perceptions of community safety as a result of CMG laws and measures

From Wave 1 to Wave 2, there was a statistically significant **increase** in the percentage of the Queensland community that indicated that they felt safer in their community since the introduction of CMG laws (from 21.3% in Wave 1 to 32.3% in Wave 2).

- I feel safer in my community since the introduction of legislation to target organised crime by Criminal Motorcycle Gangs

Wave	Agree or Strongly agree (rating of 4 or 5)	Neither agree nor disagree (rating of 3)	Disagree or strongly disagree (rating of 1 or 2)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	21.3%	41.9%	36.8%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	32.3%	40.9%	26.8%

Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

Public Attitudes Survey Factsheet

The percentage of the Queensland community concerned or very concerned about organised crime by CMGs also decreased Wave 1 to Wave 2 (from 37.8% in Wave 1 to 31.1% in Wave 2).

- How concerned or not concerned are you personally about the impact of organised crime by Criminal Motorcycle Gangs in Queensland?

Wave	Concerned (n=1000)	Not concerned (n=1000)	Disagree or strongly disagree (n=1000)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	37.8%	21.9%	40.3%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	31.1%	23.5%	45.4%

Scale: 1 not at all concerned, 5=very concerned

Changes in perceptions of Criminal Motorcycle Gangs

As part of the study, Queensland community perceptions of CMGs were examined. There was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of the Queensland community that perceived that CMGs use everyday businesses for various criminal activities (from 45.4% in Wave 1 to 62.3% in Wave 2).

- Criminal Motorcycle Gangs use everyday businesses for drug dealing, to launder money and traffic weapons

Wave	Strongly agree (n=1000)	Neither agree nor disagree (n=1000)	Disagree or strongly disagree (n=1000)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	45.4%	38.9%	15.8%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	62.3%	30.4%	7.3%

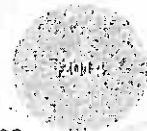
Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree

There was also a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of the Queensland community that held a view that the threat of CMGs had been over-exaggerated (from 55.8% in Wave 1 to 41.0% in Wave 2)

- The threat of Criminal Motorcycle Gangs has been over-exaggerated by politicians

Wave	Strongly agree (n=1000)	Neither agree nor disagree (n=1000)	Disagree or strongly disagree (n=1000)
Wave 1 – Dec 2013	55.8%	19.4%	24.7%
Wave 2 – Jun 2014	41.0%	25.3%	33.7%

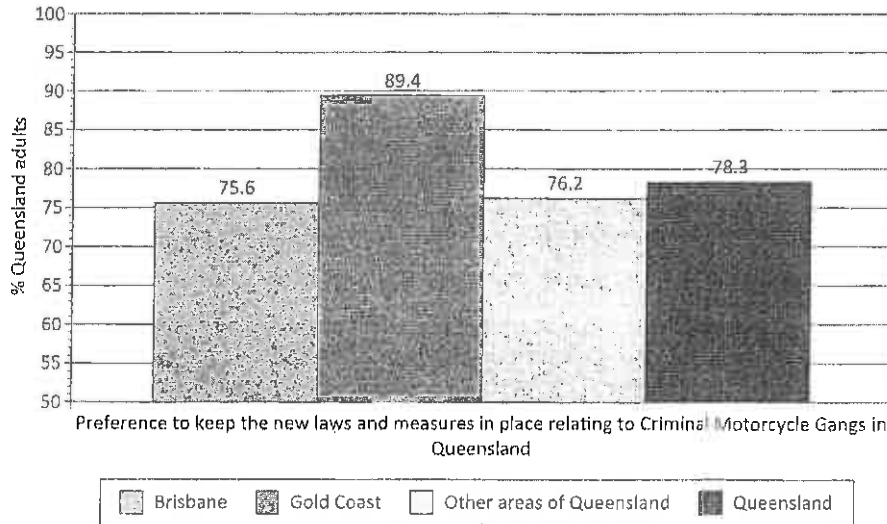
Scale: 1 strongly disagree, 3 neither agree nor disagree, 5=strongly agree



Community preferences for retaining or abolishing CMG laws and measures

During Wave 2, respondents were asked to indicate their preferences for retaining or abolishing the new CMG laws and measures. Findings indicated that 78.3% of Queensland adults wanted to retain the CMG laws and measures and 21.7% wanted the laws and measures removed (Figure 1). While support was somewhat higher on the Gold Coast, regional differences were not statistically significant.

Figure 1. Community views about whether CMG laws and measures should be retained – Results in Wave 2 by survey region (N=1,200 during June 2014) (400 per region)



Question: Reflecting on all benefits and disadvantages of the new laws and measures relating to Criminal Motorcycle Gangs you have heard about in the past six months, if you could choose, would you prefer to: Keep the new laws and measures in place relating to Criminal Motorcycle Gangs in Queensland or Remove the new laws and measures to allow Criminal Motorcycle Gangs to associate and operate in Queensland (Base: All Queensland adults participating in Wave 2).

Summary

A comparison of Wave 1 and 2 study results highlights increased overall Queensland community support for the CMG laws and measures and increased support for a range of specific CMG measures. Most notably, this included increased support for CMGs being declared criminal organisations, increased support for laws to prevent CMG from owning certain types of businesses and increased support for the CMG related association laws.

The results indicate increasing public acceptance of CMG laws and measures, albeit some particular measures attract only moderate support and certain concerns about the laws have remained constant between the two surveys.

The overall preference for around three quarters of the Queensland community to retain the laws may also indicate that the general public has largely come to accept the need for the laws and measures, in spite of some on-going concerns about specific elements of the laws.

