

## **Attitudes to Punishment Survey Wave 1: Technical Report**

### Author

Williamson, Harley, Murphy, K, Sargeant, E

### Published

2021

### Version

Version of Record (VoR)

### Rights statement

© 2021 Griffith Criminology Institute. The attached file is reproduced here in accordance with the copyright policy of the publisher. Please refer to the publisher's website for further information.

### Downloaded from

<http://hdl.handle.net/10072/408666>

### Link to published version

<https://www.griffith.edu.au/criminology-institute>

### Griffith Research Online

<https://research-repository.griffith.edu.au>

# The Attitudes to Punishment Survey

Wave 1

Technical Report

Attitudes to Punishment Survey

Prepared by Harley Williamson, Kristina Murphy, and Elise Sargeant

Last modified: 28 April 2018 (version 1.0)

# Contents

Introduction .....	1
Background.....	1
Australia’s Counter-terrorism Response.....	2
Public Support for Punitive Policies and Intergroup Threat.....	2
Perceiving Muslims as a Threat.....	3
The ‘Attitudes to Punishment Survey’ .....	5
Part 1: Survey Methodology.....	7
1.1 Key Concepts and Measurement.....	7
1.2 Vignette Design.....	8
1.2.1 Manipulation of the Suspect’s Identity .....	8
1.2.2 Manipulation of the Crime Type .....	9
1.3 Survey Procedure .....	10
1.3.1 Overview .....	10
1.3.2 Sampling Design and Creation.....	11
1.3.3 Survey Qualification.....	13
1.4 Survey Response Rate .....	13
1.5 Sample Representativeness .....	14
1.5.1 Handling Non-Representative Data.....	17
1.5 Item Non-Response .....	18
Part 2: Preliminary Survey Findings .....	19
2.1 Section 1: Participant Background .....	19
2.2 Section 2: Social Identification .....	23
2.3 Section 3: Attitudes to Punishment .....	25
2.4 Section 4: Hypothetical Scenario .....	27
2.5 Section 5: Attitudes to Punishment of Terrorism.....	31

---

2.6	Section 6: Attitudes to Diverse Groups .....	33
2.6.1	Tolerance to Muslims .....	34
2.6.2	Tolerance to Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups .....	35
2.6.3	Perceived Identity Threat from Muslims.....	35
2.6.4	Perceived Identity Threat from Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups.....	36
2.6.5	Personal Discrimination .....	37
2.7	Section 7: Views on Different Types of Political Violence .....	38
2.7.1	Passive Support for Terrorism.....	38
2.7.2	Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism.....	39
2.7.3	Attitudes towards Right-Wing Extremism .....	40
2.8	Bi-variate Relationships between Key Variables .....	41
2.8.1	Punitive Attitudes towards Terrorism .....	41
2.8.2	Identity Threat .....	42
Part 3:	Scales .....	44
3.1	Section 1: Participant Demographic Characteristics .....	44
3.2	Section 2: Social Identity .....	44
3.2.1	Superordinate Identity .....	44
3.2.2	Subordinate Identity .....	45
3.3	Section 3: Attitudes to Punishment .....	45
3.4	Section 4: Attitudes towards Terrorism Laws .....	47
3.5	Section 6: Attitudes towards Diverse Groups .....	48
3.5.1	Tolerance to Diversity .....	48
3.5.2	Identity Threat .....	50
3.6	Section 7: Views on Different Types of Political Violence .....	52
3.6.1	Passive Support for Terrorism.....	52
3.6.2	Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism.....	52
3.6.3	Attitudes towards Right-wing Extremism.....	53

---

Part 4: Description of the Codebook .....	54
References .....	72
Appendices .....	81
Appendix A: Facebook Advertisement Materials .....	81
Appendix B: Vignette Scenarios .....	82
Appendix C: Missing Variable Analysis .....	84
Appendix D: Year of Birth String Variable.....	87
Appendix E: Primary Ancestry String Variable .....	89
Appendix F: Current Employment Status String Variable .....	92
Appendix G: Highest Educational Achievement String Variable .....	94
Appendix H: Country of Birth String Variable .....	95
Appendix I: Year of Arrival to Australia String Variable .....	97
Appendix J: Religious Affiliation String Variable .....	99
Appendix K: Postcode String Variable.....	101

\* \* \*

## Table of Tables

Table 1 Vignette Manipulation.....	11
Table 2 Response Rate from the Survey .....	14
Table 3 Percentage Comparison of Gender between the <i>Attitudes to Punishment Survey</i> and the 2016 Census.....	14
Table 4 Percentage Comparison of Age between the <i>Attitudes to Punishment Survey</i> and the 2016 Census.....	15
Table 5 Comparison of Australian-born vs. Overseas Born Participants between the <i>Attitudes to Punishment Survey</i> and the 2016 Census.....	15
Table 6 Comparison of Educational Attainment between the <i>Attitudes to Punishment Survey</i> and the 2016 Census.....	16
Table 7 Comparison of Political Orientation between the Attitudes to Punishment Survey and the 2016 Australian Election Study .....	16
Table 8 Comparison of states and territories of residence between the <i>Attitudes to Punishment Survey</i> and the 2016 Census .....	17
Table 9 Summary of Demographic Background Variables .....	22
Table 10 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Punitive Attitudes .....	27
Table 11 Manipulation Checks of the Vignettes A and B.....	31
Table 12 Manipulation Checks of the Vignettes C and D.....	31
Table 13 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Punitive Attitudes towards Terrorism Measures.....	33
Table 14 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Tolerance to Muslims Measures.....	35
Table 15 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Tolerance to Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups Measures .....	35
Table 16 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Perceived Threat from Muslims Measures.....	36

Table 17 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Perceived Threat from Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups Measures..... 37

Table 18 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Self-reported Discrimination Measures ..... 37

Table 19 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Passive Support for Terrorism Measures..... 39

Table 20 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism Measures ..... 40

Table 21 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Attitudes to Right-wing Extremism Measures..... 40

Table 22 Bi-variate Correlations between Key Variables..... 43

\* \* \*

## Table of Figures

Figure 1 Number and Percentage of Participants Residing in each Australian State or Territory.....	20
Figure 2 Mean scores for Superordinate Identity and Subordinate Identity .....	25

\* \* \* \*

## Introduction

Terrorism and issues of national security continue to sit at the top of the political agenda. In the years following 9/11, counter-terrorism laws have been broadened and continue to receive public support, despite their capacity to restrict civil liberties and target certain groups in the population (Lynch, McGarrity, & Williams 2015). In addition, pervasive rhetoric exists that link terrorism, Muslims, and Islam (Cherney & Murphy, 2016). The normalisation of these discourses within social and political narratives can be problematic not only for the livelihoods of those who feel targeted, but also for the perpetuation of reactive responses to national security threats. It is thus important to understand the nature and extent of public attitudes towards counterterrorism measures, and the drivers of these attitudes.

A primary aim of the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* is to gauge public attitudes towards laws introduced to address terrorism in Australia. In doing so, this study seeks to examine the extent to which the Australian public is punitive towards terrorism. Additionally, attitudes towards punishment in the traditional crime context are measured. This survey also measures tolerance to diversity to determine whether support for punitive measures is exacerbated by the perception that certain minority groups in Australia pose a greater threat of terrorism.

## Background

Given the unique nature of some of Australia's counter-terrorism laws, it is important to examine the extent to which Australians support these measures for two primary reasons. Firstly, public attitudes influence public policies (Huddy, Khatib, & Capelos, 2002; Huddy, Feldman, Taber, & Lahav, 2005). Thus, harbouring punitive attitudes may have implications for developing measures that further restrict civil liberties and sanction harsh treatment of individuals suspected of terrorism offences. Secondly, concerns surround the capacity for Australian counter-terrorism laws to target certain groups, such as Muslims (Lynch, et al., 2015). As such, public attitudes, particularly in the context of terrorism, may indirectly threaten the identity of certain groups, such as Muslims, who are so often linked with terrorism discourses (Welch, 2016).

---

## Australia's Counter-terrorism Response

Policies introduced in Australia and countries including the United States and the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup> to address terrorism have consequences for Muslim communities living in these countries. Government responses to terrorism are generally pre-emptive (Scanlon, 2014) and punitive (Welch, 2016). Within Australia, between 2001 and 2014 64 laws were enacted (Lynch, et al., 2015). In 2016, the *Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2016 (Cth)* was introduced to simplify authorities' ability to monitor individuals under control orders; declare the offence of advocating for the crime of genocide; provide more safeguards to protect sensitive information; and reduce the legal age for a person to be placed on a control order to 14.

These measures are underpinned by a drive to prevent terrorism. They afford authorities exclusive and unprecedented powers to surveil, detain and interrogate individuals without reasonable suspicion or proof of criminal intent (Lynch, McGarrity, & Williams, 2009). In fact, some legislative powers within Australia have not been matched in other Western nations, particularly those who have experienced larger scale terror attacks (i.e., the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom; Lynch, et al., 2015). Namely, the ability for intelligence agencies to secretly detain individuals not suspected of terrorism for up to one week and question them for up to 24 hours is unique to the Australian context (Lynch, et al., 2015). Such powers can spark feelings of distrust and concern among members of the public.

## Public Support for Punitive Policies and Intergroup Threat

The increasingly punitive nature of counterterrorism measures since 9/11 is largely a reflection of public support for harsh counter-terrorism policies (Huddy, Khatib, & Capelos, 2002; Huddy, et al., 2005). Unfortunately, these policies have been aimed disproportionately at certain groups perceived to be a greater threat (Maoz & McCauley, 2008). Specifically, public and political sentiment has centred on the scrutiny of Muslims

---

<sup>1</sup> For example, in Australia, control orders were introduced to enable authorities to place restrictions, prohibitions, or requirements on certain individuals to protect the wider public from terrorism (Tulich, 2012). Similarly, the United States' *Patriot Act* enabled law enforcement agencies the capacity to access confidential information without a warrant (Welch, 2016). Moreover, in the United Kingdom, counter-terrorism legislation enabled law enforcement authorities to stop and search vehicles and individuals without demonstrating any reasonable suspicion (Pantazis & Pemberton, 2009).

who are often seen to be the perpetrators of many terrorist attacks (Doosje, et al., 2009; 2013).

The broader nature of punishment is shaped by perceptions that certain groups are threatening (King & Wheelock, 2007). As punishment is largely about incapacitation, it is not surprising that punitive sentiment and harsh crime control policies correlate with heightened perceptions of threat towards groups deemed to be the *criminal other* (Unnever & Cullen, 2012). Relatedly, crime control policies to prevent and respond to terrorism have become increasingly punitive (Welch, 2016). Stigma towards Muslims and their classification as an *other* is also present. Thus, it is important to understand the extent to which the Australian public perceive Muslims to be threatening and whether they hold potential punitive sentiment towards Muslims as a result.

Threat perceptions provide insight to understand public support for punitive policies. For example, studies demonstrate a link between racial and ethnic animosity and support for harsh crime control measures (Chiricos, Welch, & Gertz, 2004; Unnever & Cullen, 2010a; 2010b). Others disaggregate between realistic threats and symbolic (i.e., perceived) threats, and their impact for developing punitive sentiment. King and Wheelock (2007) provided an empirical test of macro-level realistic threats (i.e., size of a minority group), micro-level symbolic threats (i.e., perceptions that minority groups pose a safety concern), and punitive sentiment. Analyses of racial threat and its association with punitive sentiment showed symbolic threats were most important in influencing public attitudes towards punishment (King & Wheelock, 2007). Thus, perceptions that some groups pose a threat to values and belief systems may actually be a stronger driver of punitive attitudes.

### Perceiving Muslims as a Threat

As a group under constant scrutiny, Muslims are often perceived to threaten Western culture (Velasco González, Verkuyten, Weesie, & Poppe, 2008). For example, Fischer and colleagues (2007) surveyed non-Muslims who reported expecting Muslims to be more aggressive and more supportive of terrorism. The authors suggested terrorism perpetrated on Western soil, particularly since 9/11, is likely to have influenced non-Muslim perceptions of Muslims (Fischer, et al., 2007). Given the surge of terrorist attacks in recent years, it is possible that Islamophobic sentiment and negative stereotypes directed toward Muslims has increased (Abbas, 2007).

---

Perceptions of threat toward Muslims can explain public support for punitive and directed policies aimed at Muslims. For example, Welch (2016) found when people characterise terrorists as those of Middle Eastern appearance, they are more likely to approve of punitive measures to counter extremism.<sup>2</sup> Other studies similarly show prejudice and attributions of stereotypes towards Muslims are linked with increased support for harsh anti-extremism policies (Sides & Gross, 2013). For example, Sides and Gross (2013) highlighted a link between negative attitudes towards Muslims and support for the *War on Terror*.<sup>3</sup> The authors suggested counter-extremism strategies that reinforce these stereotypes, in conjunction with continued violence in Middle Eastern countries, serves to prolong stereotyping among majority non-Muslim groups towards minority Muslim groups (Sides & Gross, 2013).

Stereotyping Muslims as a threat to public safety is reflective of an in-group/out-group categorisation process (Sides & Gross, 2013), and is likely to negatively affect those targeted by such stereotyping. Research finds that punitive attitudes and support for punitive policies directed at Muslim communities can impact how Muslims see themselves in the community. A recent study examining political rhetoric directed at Mexican and Muslim immigrants during the 2016 American Presidential elections showed Republican politicians actively dehumanised these groups to legitimise punitive and controversial measures (e.g., building a wall between the US and Mexico, restricting Muslim immigration and travel to the US; Kteily & Bruneau, 2017). While the impact of dehumanising language positively predicted support for these policies among non-minority groups, the implications for members of the two minority groups was harmful (Kteily & Bruneau, 2017).

---

<sup>2</sup> Welch (2016) measured punitive support for counter-terrorism measures using a scale comprising the following measures: *Holding prisoners indefinitely without being charged for an offense; Detaining terrorist suspects without notifying their families or embassies; Using stressful interrogation techniques to get confessions; Holding trials that do not involve Bill of Rights protections; Executing more terrorists; Wiretapping phones in the United States; Intercepting emails and other personal electronic information; and Conducting searches and seizures of individuals and their belongings without proper warrants* ( $\alpha = 0.91$ )

<sup>3</sup> Sides and Gross (2013) measured perceptions of the *War on Terror* through the following variables: *Whether respondents considered the war in Iraq a mistake; Whether respondents supported a troop withdrawal from Iraq; three items that measured government spending in relation to terrorism, including Whether federal spending for defence, foreign aid, and the War on Terror should be increased, decreased, or kept the same; Whether respondents felt security or the preservation of civil liberties was more important; Whether government agencies should be allowed to monitor phones and emails of American residents; Whether courts should be allowed to authorise secret searches of homes; and one item to measure overall presidential approval.*

The current security climate is marked by risks and threats of violence. It is therefore not surprising that governments within Australia and globally prioritise national security and community safety. While a range of measures have been introduced to address this priority, an unintended consequence is the rhetoric surrounding these measures, which perpetuates a climate of fear and has the potential to create divisive attitudes. Thus, the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* seeks to understand the impact of these measures on public perceptions within Australia, and to determine the nature and extent of attitudes towards minority groups, who are often the target of national security-related rhetoric.

## The ‘Attitudes to Punishment Survey’

The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* was developed by researchers at Griffith University to better understand the Australian public’s attitudes towards punishment (both punishment of crime and terrorism), as well as public attitudes towards diverse groups in Australia. The survey also canvasses perceptions of political violence. The survey was developed as part of a doctoral dissertation being undertaken by Ms Harley Williamson. Other members of the research team (and PhD supervision team) include Professor Kristina Murphy and Dr Elise Sargeant.

The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* included six sections that sought to measure participants’ attitudes towards: (i) social identification within Australia (as both an Australian and a member of a racial/ethnic minority group); (ii) attitudes toward the punishment of crime; (iii) attitudes toward punishment of terrorism; (iv) tolerance towards and perceived threat from diverse groups; (v) beliefs about different types of political violence; and (vi) participants’ demographic information. All survey participants also received a hypothetical vignette at the commencement of the survey where the nature of an incident was depicted and varied (terrorism vs. crime). Also varied in the vignette was the suspect’s motivation (Islamic extremist vs. right-wing extremist). The aim of the vignette manipulation was to ascertain whether public attitudes varied by the nature of the vignette received. The final sample size comprised 1,199 participants across all Australian states and territories. The survey was disseminated via Facebook in January 2018 and data collection ceased in March 2018. The survey was fielded for a total of 30 days.

This technical report provides an overview of the survey design and methods used in the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the results from preliminary analysis. This report

contains four parts. Part 1 outlines the methodology and information pertaining to the sample size. Part 2 details the preliminary findings from the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey*. Part 3 overviews the scales used in the survey and details how each scale was constructed. Finally, Part 4 of this report provides the survey codebook, which outlines the frequency distribution of responses for each item in the survey, and also includes a missing data analysis for each survey item.

## Part 1: Survey Methodology

The Attitudes to Punishment Survey was designed primarily to canvas public attitudes towards punishment among a sample of individuals living in Australia. In addition, a range of questions were included to better understand identity processes in the context of crime, terrorism, and punishment. The survey incorporated questions that gauged perceptions of laws and punishment related to crime and towards terrorism offences. A key component of this survey was a series of vignettes that were randomly allocated to each participant. These vignettes were included to ascertain whether public attitudes towards punishment are shaped by the motivations of an offence and/or by the type of offence. Finally, a range of questions sought to determine participants' social identification as an Australian, their race and/or ethnicity (if relevant), their tolerance towards minority groups, and their perceptions that minority groups pose a threat were included. The breakdown of each survey section is detailed below. The measurement of each construct is outlined in more depth in Part 3 of this report.

### 1.1 Key Concepts and Measurement

The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* comprised seven sections. Each section measured different aspects of participants' demographic backgrounds and attitudes towards punishment in both the traditional crime context and the terrorism context. Participants were also asked about their sense of identity within Australia, their perceptions of diverse groups, and their views on different types of political violence. Specifically, Section 1 contained questions about participants' demographic backgrounds. Section 2 included questions to gauge participants' level of self-identification with different groups. Section 3 comprised questions that gauged participants' attitudes towards punishment and sentencing. Section 4 included four vignettes (participants were randomly assigned two of the four vignettes) and a series of questions to ascertain the type of punishment each participant believed the suspect and associates of the suspect named in the vignettes should receive. This section also included two questions to measure participants' fear of crime and fear of terrorism. Section 5 was designed to assess participants' attitudes towards Australian measures to prevent and respond to terrorism. Section 6 included questions to gauge participants' perceptions of minority groups, including Muslims and other ethnic/racial minority groups. Questions ascertained participants' general attitudes towards these groups,

as well as their perceptions that these minority groups posed a threat within Australia. In Section 6 participants were also asked about their own personal experiences of discrimination. The final section (Section 7) asked participants about their views on different types of political violence. Specifically, participants were asked questions that measured their potential support for terrorism; whether they perceived Muslims to support terrorism; and gauged participants' perceptions of right-wing extremism.

## 1.2 Vignette Design

The vignettes designed for this study comprise a 2x2 between subjects factorial design. Two independent variables were manipulated in the vignette. Specifically, the suspect's motivation and the crime type. By manipulating these two independent variables, the aim was to determine whether the public is more punitive towards certain groups (i.e., Muslims) and if they hold more punitive views towards terrorism than non-terrorism crimes.

### 1.2.1 Manipulation of the Suspect's Identity

Research in the traditional crime context demonstrate a link between racial and ethnic animosity and support for harsh crime control measures (Chiricos, Welch, & Gertz, 2004; Unnever & Cullen, 2010a; 2010b). In other words, people who portray ethnic groups negatively are more likely to support punitive policies to control crime. Relatedly, contemporary public discourses consistently link Muslims to extremism and terrorism (Sides & Gross, 2013). In this sense, Muslims are perceived as a threat and assigned a criminal stereotype (Welch, 2016). Moreover, the punitive nature of policies is largely a reflection of public support for such measures (Huddy, Khatib, & Capelos, 2002; Huddy, et al., 2005). The nature of counter-terrorism measures, particularly within Australia, can be described as punitive. Thus, understanding whether such public support may derive from the perception that counter-terrorism measures will be directed towards certain groups, such as Muslims, warrants inquiry.

Research to date suggests perceiving Muslims as a terrorist threat has increased public support for counter-terrorism measures such as those involving torture (Piazza, 2015), banning headscarves (van der Noll, 2010), and restricting civil liberties (Huddy, et al., 2007; Nisbet, Ostman, & Shanahan, 2008). While generally, public support for such extreme and coercive measures is mixed, recent research reveals people harbour harsher

punitive attitudes when they perceive that Muslims are the source of threat (Welch, 2016). These legislative measures, in conjunction with political and media discourses that conflate terrorism with Muslims and Islam (Aly, 2007; Cherney & Murphy, 2015; Ewart, Cherney, & Murphy, 2017; Schmuck, et al., 2017), may exacerbate negative public sentiment towards minority groups, especially Muslims. Thus, the first independent variable manipulated in the vignette was suspect identity.

*Suspect identity* was operationalised in the vignette by describing the event as inspired by “Islamic extremist” motives, or by “right-wing extremist” motives. Upon reading the vignette, participants were asked whether they would be likely to perceive the perpetrator of the vignette to be an Islamic extremist based on the event’s motive, and whether the suspect was inspired by Allah. These manipulation check questions represent the *suspect identity* measure.

### 1.2.2 Manipulation of the Crime Type

As mentioned above, Muslims are continuously typified as threatening in public discourses (Doosje, et al., 2009). This sentiment has become particularly prominent since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. It is exacerbated in political rhetoric by world leaders and politicians such as US President Donald Trump (Kteily & Bruneau, 2017), Australian federal politician Pauline Hanson (Sharaz, 2017), former leader of the United Kingdom’s Independence Party Nigel Farage (Glenday, 2017), and Dutch right-wing politician, Geert Wilders (Cannane, 2017), to name a few. As these political discourses saturate the media, public attitudes are more likely to be influenced by such rhetoric. Thus, it is no surprise that Muslims have experienced increased scrutiny and discrimination from members of the public who perceive them to be threatening (Sides & Gross, 2013). Recent research in Australia reveals that Muslims do believe they have experienced increased scrutiny by the public, media and authorities in recent years (Murphy, Cherney & Barkworth, 2015).

The media is crucial to constructing crime and in influencing public perceptions of crime (Aly, 2007; Dowler, 2003). In addition, public knowledge of and attitudes towards crime is largely shaped by what they see through media portrayals (Dowler, 2003). As such, it is not surprising that punitive sentiment may be a product of how a particular crime is canvassed in the media (Frost, 2010). The second independent variable therefore measured how the hypothetical event was depicted by police in a media statement. Specifically, the

measure was manipulated as either a crime event or a terrorism event by a fictional police spokesperson delivering a media statement.

The aim of the second independent manipulated measure was to determine if the public are more punitive towards terrorism or towards crime in general, and whether perceiving the suspect to be Muslim affects such punitive attitudes. *Crime type* was operationalised in the vignette by describing the event as “terrorism” or as a “crime”. Upon reading the vignette, participants were asked whether the hypothetical scenario is representative of a crime event or a terrorism event. This manipulation check represents the *crime type* measure.

## 1.3 Survey Procedure

### 1.3.1 Overview

Qualtrics was used to design the survey. Participants were recruited through Facebook (see Appendix A for the advertisement and further information) and surveys were completed by directing participants to a Qualtrics weblink. A convenience sample of 1423 participants (1,199 after accounting for survey non-response (missing data: n=47) and the amount of participants who completed less than 50% of the survey (missing data: n=177)) were recruited to participate in the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey*. Data collection began on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 and the recruitment advertisement published on Facebook closed on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2018 (thus the survey was fielded through Facebook for a total of 30 days). The Qualtrics survey link was then closed to any new participants, but those who had initiated the survey but not completed it by 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2018 had an opportunity to complete the survey after this date. The final participant completed the survey on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2018. At the conclusion of the survey, participants had the option of entering into a prize draw for a \$50 gift voucher. Qualtrics enables users to download data in a variety of formats, including as an SPSS file. An SPSS file was exported from Qualtrics and cleaned to conduct the analyses presented in this report.

The survey included 106 questions and a vignette and took approximately 30 minutes to complete. The vignette depicted one of four possible scenarios. The vignette presented a media report of a fictional scenario involving a food tampering incident. The vignette then manipulated the motives of the suspects in the scenario and how the police described the event. In one version of the vignette, the suspect was said to be motivated by Allah (the

inference was that they were an Islamic extremist). The suspect in the alternate scenario was motivated by the anti-immigration movement (the inference here was that they were a right-wing extremist). Hence, the first variable manipulated in the vignette scenarios was the motivation of the perpetrator (Islamic extremist vs right-wing extremist). The second variable manipulated in the vignette was how the incident was portrayed by the authorities (as a terrorist offence vs a criminal offence). The third and fourth vignettes portrayed a police statement of the incident. In one version of the vignette the police depicted the incident as a terrorist event, and in the alternative vignette the police depicted the incident as a crime. Thus, the vignettes represented a 2x2 between-groups factorial design with four possible scenarios. Survey participants received one of the four scenarios depicted in the vignette. Appendix B presents each of the four vignette scenarios.

Table 1 provides a summary of the two manipulated variables and the sample size in each of the four scenarios (capturing those participants who correctly answered each corresponding manipulation check questions). For the vignettes depicting a media statement of the incident, two questions were asked to ascertain whether the participant understood the suspect's motivation. These two manipulation check questions have been merged for the analyses in Table 1. Only one manipulation check question was asked following the police statement vignette. These variables were cross-tabulated to present the findings in Table 1.

**Table 1 Vignette Manipulation**

Variable	Motivated by Islamic Extremism	Motivated by Right-wing Extremism	Total
<b>Incident Depicted as a Crime</b>	187 (16%)	167 (14%)	354 (30%)
<b>Incident Depicted as Terrorism</b>	188 (16%)	213 (18%)	401 (33%)
<b>Total</b>	375 (31%)	380 (32%)	755 (63%)

### 1.3.2 Sampling Design and Creation

As previously mentioned, the survey was conducted through Qualtrics, which is an online survey company, and participant recruitment occurred through an advertisement published on Facebook. Facebook is becoming a more well-known platform for conducting research (Samuels & Zucco, 2013) and has been used to recruit participants across disciplines including health (Pedersen & Kurz, 2016), education (Forgasz, Tan, Leder, & McLeod, 2017) and social science (Brickman Bhutta, 2012).

While using Facebook meant that a convenience sampling approach was utilised, Facebook was the most practicable option to conduct data for several reasons. Firstly, it was the most cost effective. Secondly, recruiting participants through Facebook may have alleviated the potential for certain biases. For example, using a platform such as *Qualtrics*, where people register to complete surveys in exchange for money, may mean that survey results are biased because participants may be motivated by the monetary gain rather than the value of the research. Facebook may attract a range of potential participants from diverse backgrounds to complete the survey. Moreover, as Facebook is not traditionally used to conduct research, it may have attracted participants more genuinely interested in the study. Thirdly, Facebook is the dominant social media platform in Australia, and almost 60% of the Australian population are active Facebook users (Cowling, 2017). In addition, when initiating a survey advertisement on Facebook, the advertisement is automatically promoted on Instagram as well. As Instagram is the third most used social media platform in Australia (Cowling, 2017), utilising Facebook (and Instagram) as a conduit to collect data may have enabled the net to be cast wider and attracted more participants to complete the survey.

### *1.3.2.1 The Facebook Ad Manager*

Facebook has an Ad Manager feature which enables a user to create their own advertisement for potential participants to click on (see Appendix A for a visual depiction of the advertisement used for the present study). The advertisement was featured through Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Facebook page. The process to recruit participants was as follows:

- If a Facebook user was interested in finding out more information about the study or completing the survey they could click on the "sign up" button attached to the advertisement
- Upon clicking the link they would be taken to a Qualtrics website where the landing page of the survey was. Here they read through an information sheet and electronically consented to participate prior to being directed to the survey questions.

The Facebook Ad Manager provides estimated sample sizes that could be yielded based on the length of time the survey will be fielded and the specified budget. When specifying a 1-month duration and a budget of \$1000, the estimated daily results were

predicted to be 89-560 clicks of the advertisement by Facebook users. The aim was to gauge how many people on average were participating in the survey over a period of a week and adjusting the budget accordingly to ensure the minimum desired sample was achieved.

### 1.3.3 Survey Qualification

Facebook draws on a set budget amount and bids on behalf of the researcher for advertising space. Advertising space is selected on the basis of the location most likely to attract the desired participants (based on demographic parameters set by the researcher; in the present survey, parameters included any person over the age of 18 living in Australia). The parameters in Facebook Ad Manager can also be manipulated during the data collection phase. For example, key demographics such as age, gender, and the location of the participant can be altered to target more specific groups. Partway through data collection in the current study, the sample was skewed towards females. Thus, the parameters were altered so the advertisement was targeted solely to males. Once the gender ratio evened out, the parameters were set to target both male and female adults living in Australia.

## 1.4 Survey Response Rate

Facebook provides information on the results of the advertisement. Firstly, it provides the *impressions* of the advertisement, which show the number of times that a Facebook advertisement was on-screen (across Facebook and Instagram on computer, tablet, and mobile devices). The *reach* of the advertisement represents how many Facebook users viewed the advertisement at least once. Finally, the *results* show how many Facebook users clicked on the advertisement to go to the survey landing page. There were a total of 2,075 clicks on the Facebook advertisement during the time it was live. From here, 1,423 surveys were completed. This represented a 68.58% response rate (out of a possible 2,075 potential participants who clicked on the Facebook advertisement). However, upon analysis of the data, participants who had not responded to and of the survey (n=47) and participants who had not completed at least 50% of the survey (n=177) were removed, leaving a sample size of 1,199. This figure represents a 57.78% response rate. This response rate represents the proportion of people who actually completed the survey after clicking on the survey link (see Table 2).

**Table 2 Response Rate from the Survey**

	<b>Total</b>
Impressions from the Facebook Advertisement <sup>4</sup>	120,184
Reach of the Facebook Advertisement <sup>5</sup>	81,503
Results from the Facebook Advertisement	2,075
Surveys Completed	1,423
Initial Response Rate	68.58%
Participants who Completed <50% of the Survey	177
Revised Response Rate	57.78%

## 1.5 Sample Representativeness

The representativeness of the survey sample was ascertained by comparing key demographic variables with Australian population data. Demographics were compared with 2016 Australian census data. Table 3 highlights the difference in gender ratio between the survey and the 2016 Australian census. There is a slight over-representation of females (by 7.1%). This difference can be attributed to the fact that there are more female Facebook users than males (Aslam, 2018).

**Table 3 Percentage Comparison of Gender between the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the 2016 Census**

Sample group	Sample %	Census %	Absolute difference %
<b>Male</b>	42.8	49.3	-6.5
<b>Female</b>	57.2	50.7	+6.5
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	

There were differences in age group when comparing age groups in the survey with those in the 2016 census (see Table 4). Specifically, there was an over-representation of participants in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups, while participants in the 45-64 age group were slightly under-represented and the 65+ age group was under-represented.

<sup>4</sup> Impressions are the number of times the advertisement was shown on the user's screen either via Facebook or Instagram. This figure may include numerous views of the advertisement by the same individuals.

<sup>5</sup> The reach represents the number of people who viewed the advertisement at least one time.

**Table 4 Percentage Comparison of Age between the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the 2016 Census**

<b>Sample group</b>	<b>Sample %</b>	<b>Census %</b>	<b>Absolute difference %</b>
<b>15-24*</b>	41.3	12.8	+28.5
<b>25-44</b>	31.1	27.9	+3.2
<b>45-64</b>	23.1	25.1	-1.9
<b>65+</b>	4.6	15.8	-11.2
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	

\* Note: our sample only recruited those aged 17+

As can be seen in Table 5, there was a higher proportion of respondents who completed the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* who were born in Australia, when compared to census proportions. Specifically, 84.1% of the sample reported that they were born in Australia (over-represented by 17.5%).

**Table 5 Comparison of Australian-born vs. Overseas Born Participants between the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the 2016 Census**

<b>Sample group</b>	<b>Sample %</b>	<b>Census %</b>	<b>Absolute difference %</b>
<b>Australian born</b>	84.1	66.7	+17.6
<b>Overseas born</b>	15.9	33.3	-17.6
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	

When comparing sample proportions of educational attainment from the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* with census data, there were differences in distributions. In the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey*, participants who had completed high school, participants who had completed a trade/technical certificate or diploma, and participants who had a bachelor's degree or higher were over-represented when compared to census proportions (see Table 6).

**Table 6 Comparison of Educational Attainment between the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the 2016 Census**

<b>Sample group</b>	<b>Sample %</b>	<b>AES %</b>	<b>Absolute difference %</b>
<b>No educational attainment</b>	0.0	0.8	-0.8
<b>Did not complete high school</b>	8.0	23.7	-15.7
<b>Completed high school</b>	21.5	15.7	+5.8
<b>Trade/technical certificate or diploma</b>	28.2	24.7	+3.5
<b>Bachelor's Degree and above</b>	41.9	22.0	+19.9
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	

Comparisons were made between political partisanship among the sample in the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey*, and data collected as part of the *2016 Australian Election Study*<sup>6</sup> (AES; see Table 7). The political orientation variable was recoded to reflect three categories: left; centre; right. Almost two-thirds of the survey sample reported their political orientation as more left leaning (58.2%), which is an over-representation of more than 25% (26.8%). Participants in the survey who identified as having more centred political attitudes represented 18.3% of the sample, which is significantly lower than the 42.6% of participants in the AES. Finally, the proportion of participants who identified as being more right-leaning was only slightly less than participants in the AES (2.6% difference).

**Table 7 Comparison of Political Orientation between the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the 2016 Australian Election Study**

<b>Sample group</b>	<b>Sample %</b>	<b>AES %</b>	<b>Absolute difference %</b>
<b>Left</b>	58.2	31.4	+26.8
<b>Centre</b>	18.3	42.6	-24.3
<b>Right</b>	23.4	26.0	-2.6
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	

<sup>6</sup> The Australian Election Study is a longitudinal survey that canvasses political attitudes among a nationally representative sample of Australians within the Australian electorate. The sample size for the 2016 survey was n=2,818. For more information, see <https://www.australianelectionstudy.org/>.

Finally, postcodes were analysed to determine the proportion of the sample residing in each Australian state and territory. From here, these proportions were compared to census data. As outlined in Table 8, participants who reported that they resided in Queensland were over-represented in the survey. This over-representation could be attributed to the fact that the survey was initially disseminated through a Queensland University Facebook page. There is an under-representation of participants residing in New South Wales and Victoria, by 7.3% and 7.6% respectively.

**Table 8 Comparison of states and territories of residence between the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* and the 2016 Census**

<b>Sample group</b>	<b>Sample %</b>	<b>Census %</b>	<b>Absolute difference %</b>
<b>Northern Territory</b>	1.3	1.0	+0.3
<b>New South Wales</b>	24.7	32.0	-7.3
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	2.8	1.7	+1.1
<b>Queensland</b>	34.3	20.0	+14.3
<b>Victoria</b>	18.1	25.7	-7.6
<b>South Australia</b>	6.8	7.0	-0.2
<b>Western Australia</b>	9.0	10.5	-1.5
<b>Tasmania</b>	3.0	2.1	+0.9
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	

### 1.5.1 Handling Non-Representative Data

As identified above, when comparing data from the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* with population data, there are instances where the data is not representative. Thus, it is necessary to handle the non-representative data in a way that will enable reliable conclusions to be drawn from any prospective analyses. A common technique to correct non-representative data is to weight the data. Specifically, *design weights* are used to balance over- or under-sampled survey populations to ensure they are more representative (Johnson, 2008). Future analyses will draw on data from the survey that are weighted prior to being used in statistical examinations.

---

## 1.6 Item Non-Response

Item non-response in the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* was low. A missing data analysis was conducted and any participant who had completed less than 50% of the survey questions was eliminated (n=177), resulting in a final sample size of 1,199 (see Appendix C for missing data analysis results). When examining the demographic variables, there was 0% missing data for gender; age; primary ancestry; employment status; and educational achievement. The majority of the attitudinal variables used to create scales were measured on Likert scales and had fewer than 5% missing values. Fourteen variables had been 5% and 10% missing values. Item non-response was highest for two attitudinal questions, which had more than 10% missing values. Specifically, these items were *Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims in Australia* (10.9% missing) and *Prison sentences for terrorists should be more severe than they currently are* (13.7% missing). It is possible that some participants may have felt uncomfortable responding to these questions, given the sensitive nature of the items. However, it is also important to note that an ethical requirement stipulated that participants were free to skip questions at any time. Thus, the item non-response rate for some of the attitudinal variables may be a reflection of the ability for participants to skip questions. No other items contained missing data that exceeded 13.7%.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> It must be noted that six questions served as manipulation checks following the randomly assigned vignettes. As such, half of the participant sample were asked two of the manipulation check questions and the other half of the participant sample were asked the other two manipulation check questions. As such, missing data is high for these questions, but that missing data is reflective of the fact that only 50% of the sample received three of the six questions. Additionally, participants who reported having emigrated to Australia were asked to report the year they arrived into Australia. As the majority of the sample was born in Australia, there is a high proportion of missing data for the *year of arrival into Australia* item (84.1% missing).

## Part 2: Preliminary Survey Findings

This part of the technical report (i.e., Part 2) presents some preliminary findings from each set of variables in the seven sections of the survey. The results presented here are descriptive only and do not seek to make any generalised conclusions. More detailed analyses will be conducted at a later date. Part 3 of this report will then outline the items used to construct scales used in the analysis in Part 2. Part 4 of the technical report includes the codebook, which provides information on all the variables used in the survey and the responses given for each variable.

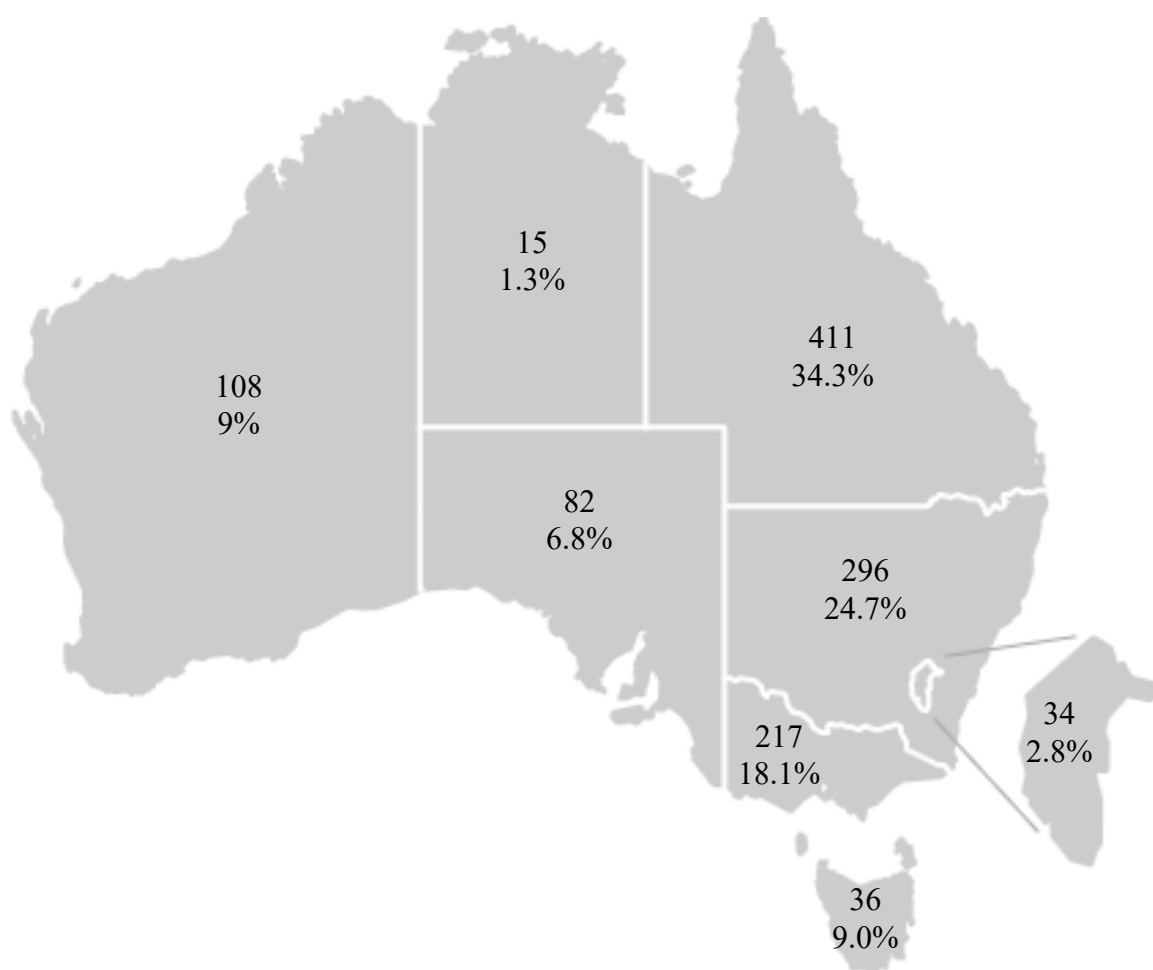
### 2.1 Section 1: Participant Background

The first section of the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* included demographic information about each participant. Some of these variables were compared to census data to determine their representativeness to general population statistics (these comparisons are outlined in Part 1 of the technical report).

As can be seen in Table 9, 42.8% of the survey sample were males, while 57.2% were female. Participants ranged in age from 18-83, with the average age being 36.2 ( $SD = 14.22$ ). The majority of participants were Australian citizens (96.5%), and 84.1% of the participants were born in Australia. In addition, almost two-thirds of participants (59.9%) reported that their primary ancestry was non-Indigenous Australian, followed by British or European (31.4%). The remaining sample reported having Asian ancestry (3.3%), New Zealand, Pacific Islander, or other Oceania (1.3%), and African, North American, and Central/Southern American, which comprised 0.6%, 0.2% and 0.2% of the sample respectively.

Participants were asked if they identified as a member of an ethnic minority group, with the majority of participants reporting no (84.1%). The 2016 Australian census shows over one-third of the population (33%) were born overseas, with the majority of these people originating from England and New Zealand (ABS, 2017). There is no census data that outlines the proportion of individuals who identify as being members of an ethnic minority group(s).

Participants were asked to enter their postcode. These were collated into each corresponding state and territory. The majority of the sample reported residing in Queensland (34.3%) followed by participants in New South Wales (24.7%) and Victoria (18.1%). Almost 10% of the sample reported being from Western Australia (9.0%) followed by those in South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory, who represented 6.8%, 2.8%, 3.0%, and 1.3% of the sample respectively (see Figure 1).



*Figure 1 Number and Percentage of Participants Residing in each Australian State or Territory*

In terms of educational attainment, almost a third of the sample reported having completed a trade/technical certificate or diploma (28.2%). Participants who completed a bachelor's degree or completed high school represented 23.2% and 21.5% of the sample respectively. Almost one-fifth of the sample had postgraduate qualifications (18.7%), followed by 8.0% of the sample who reported that they did not complete high school. With respect to employment status, the majority of participants reported that they worked full-

time (38.0%), followed by those working part-time (17.6%) and those who are students (18.4%). From here, 7.9% participants reported being on a pension, followed by those who reported being unemployed and seeking work (5.4%) and those who are retired (4.4%) or completing home duties (4.3%). The remaining sample included participants who are studying and working (1.6%), those who are self-employed (0.8%), and casual workers (0.4%).

Participants were asked to report their religion affiliation. More than two-thirds of participants reported having no religion (61.0%), followed by participants who identified as Christian (12.8%) and Catholic (11.9%). Participants who identified as Protestant comprised 6.9% of the sample, followed by those who identified as Buddhist (1.8%), Muslim (0.5%), Jewish (0.4%) and Hindu (0.1%). Almost 5% of the sample (4.8%) reported affiliating with a religion other than those mentioned above.

Finally, participants were asked about their political orientation. In Australia, political affiliation is described as either left leaning (socialist e.g., the Australian Labor Party (ALP); the Greens) and right leaning (conservative e.g., the Liberal National Party (LNP); Family First.) The majority of participants were more left leaning (i.e., more socialist), with 16.8% identifying at the furthest left of the scale, 2.8% identifying at the furthest right of the scale (i.e., more conservative), and 18.3% reporting being in the middle of the scale.

**Table 9 Summary of Demographic Background Variables**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Range</b>
<b>Age</b>	36.2	34	14.22		18-83
<b>Gender</b>					
<i>Male</i>				42.8	
<i>Female</i>				57.2	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
<i>Australian (non ATSI)</i>				59.9	
<i>Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI)</i>				1.8	
<i>New Zealander, Pacific Islander, or other Oceania</i>				1.3	
<i>British or European</i>				31.4	
<i>Asian</i>				3.3	
<i>Middle Eastern</i>				0.1	
<i>African</i>				0.6	
<i>North American</i>				0.2	
<i>Central/Southern American</i>				0.2	
<i>Other</i>				1.3	
<b>Educational Attainment</b>					
<i>Did not complete high school</i>				8.0	
<i>Completed high school</i>				21.5	
<i>Trade/Technical Certificate or Diploma</i>				28.2	
<i>Bachelor's Degree</i>				23.2	
<i>Postgraduate Degree</i>				18.7	
<i>Other</i>				0.4	
<b>Employment Status</b>					
<i>Student</i>				18.4	
<i>Home duties</i>				4.3	
<i>Unemployed and seeking work</i>				5.4	
<i>Retired</i>				4.4	
<i>Pension</i>				7.9	
<i>Working part-time</i>				17.6	
<i>Working full-time</i>				38.0	
<i>Studying and working</i>				1.6	
<i>Self-employed</i>				0.8	
<i>Casual Worker</i>				0.4	
<i>Other</i>				1.2	
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>					

Variable	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	%	Range					
<i>Catholic</i>				11.9						
<i>Protestant</i>				6.9						
<i>Christian – Other</i>				12.8						
<i>Jewish</i>				0.4						
<i>Muslim</i>				0.5						
<i>Buddhist</i>				1.8						
<i>Hindu</i>				0.1						
<i>No Religion</i>				61.0						
<i>Other</i>				4.8						
<b>Australian Citizenship</b>										
<i>Yes</i>				96.5						
<i>No</i>				3.5						
<b>Ethnic Minority Status</b>										
<i>Yes</i>				8.6						
<i>No</i>				91.4						
<b>Born in Australia</b>										
<i>Yes</i>				84.1						
<i>No</i>				15.9						
<i>Political Leaning</i>	1 Left	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Right
<i>Valid %</i>	16.8	9.9	19.8	11.6	18.3	6.6	9.3	3.6	1.2	2.8

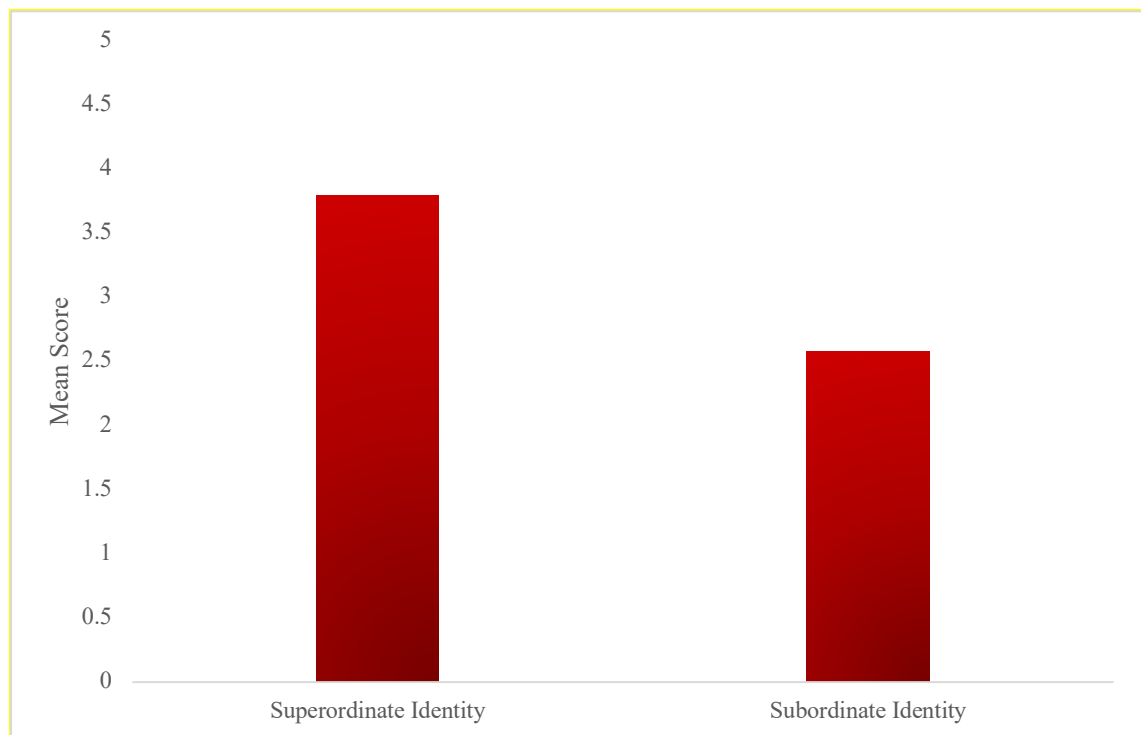
## 2.2 Section 2: Social Identification

Section 2 of the survey gauged participants' superordinate and subordinate identities. People can be members of various groups in society and may identify with one group more so than another (Huo, 2003). For example, ethnic, racial and religious minority groups may self-identify with several groups in society. One group they can identify with might include the nation in which they live, such as being British, Australian or American. Here, they identify at the *superordinate* level of society (e.g., I see myself as Australian). Alternatively, they may identify with various subgroups nested within the superordinate level group, such as their own ethnic, racial or religious group (i.e., at the *subordinate* level; I see myself as Muslim; Huo, 2003; Huo, et al., 1996). Ascertaining participants sense of identity was a key component of the survey. Specifically, it was included to understand the

extent to which participants in the sample identify as an Australian (i.e., superordinate identity), and, if applicable, as an ethnic or racial minority (i.e., subordinate identity).

Social identity theory also conceptualises how individuals assign themselves to specific groups based on whether they perceive they are similar or different to others (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). Those who identify with an *in-group* feel a sense of belonging to that group. Membership in in-groups is premised on shared values and beliefs, and an overarching sense of identity with other in-group members (Oliveira & Murphy, 2014). In contrast, outgroups include individuals who do not belong to one's in-group. Members of outgroups are perceived by others in a much less favourable light and are considered to hold values and beliefs contrasting those of the in-group (Oliveira & Murphy, 2014). When people identify as a member of an in-group, they are more likely to view other in-group members favourably compared to individuals they categorise as belonging to an outgroup (Kite & Whitley, 2016; Tajfel & Turner, 1986).

Two groups of questions were included in the survey to gauge participants' level of subordinate and superordinate identification. The six items used to create two scales (superordinate identity and subordinate identity) are outlined in Part 3 of this report. An examination of the means of each of these scales shows that participants identify more strongly with their superordinate identity (i.e., as an Australian; Scale Mean = 3.80; SD = 0.99) than with their subordinate identity (i.e., racial/ethnic minority group; Scale Mean = 2.59; SD = 0.90; see Figure 2). This finding is not surprising given few participants in the sample identified as being from an ethnic minority group.



*Figure 2 Mean scores for Superordinate Identity and Subordinate Identity*

Bivariate correlations computed between the two identity scales showed a finding of  $r=0.273$ , which suggests both scales are statistically independent of each other. As such, participants can identify strongly with both superordinate and subordinate identity, weakly with both, or strongly with one and not the other.

## 2.3 Section 3: Attitudes to Punishment

One of the primary aims of the survey was to gauge people's attitudes towards punishment. Of particular interest is how punitive they may be towards different aspects related to punishment and sentencing. As such, a range of items were included to measure attitudes to punishment. Included items related to concepts such as the harshness of sentences, the effectiveness of tougher sentences on crime rates and recidivism, and the death penalty<sup>8</sup>.

Punitive sentiment can be defined as the extent to which the public perceive the severity of punishments should be (Campbell, 2015). Previous research highlights that a

<sup>8</sup> While the death penalty has been outlawed as a form of punishment in Australia, it is a common measure used to assess punitive sentiment (Baumer, Messner, & Rosenfeld, 2003; Buckler, Davila, & Salinas, 2008; Carll, 2017; Cochran & Sanders, 2009; Dambrun, 2007; Matsueda & Drakulich, 2009; Unnever, 2010; Unnever & Cullen, 2010)

range of factors can influence an individual's attitudes to punishment and sentencing. Such factors can include demographic characteristics (Carll, 2017, Unnever, et al., 2008), racial animus (Drakulich, 2015; Ousey & Unnever, 2012; Stewart, Martinez Jr., Baumer, & Gertz, 2015; Unnever & Cullen, 2010), political orientation (Gerber & Jackson, 2016), and fear of crime (Armborst, 2017; Ramirez, 2015).

Ten items were included in the survey to gauge participants' attitudes to aspects of punishment and sentencing. Higher mean scores represented stronger agreement with each statement, and for most items this meant more punitive attitudes. Overall, participants were not overly punitive towards each statement. The statement '*The death penalty should be the punishment for murder*' variable had the lowest mean score (being close to the midpoint of the scale), suggesting on average, participants in Australia 'neither agreed nor disagreed' with the statement (see Table 10).

**Table 10 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Punitive Attitudes**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
The death penalty should be the punishment for murder	2.51	2.00	1.48
People who break the law should be given harsher sentences	3.25	3.00	1.31
Courts are too soft on offenders	3.58	4.00	1.33
The tougher the sentence, the less likely an offender is to commit more crime	2.88	3.00	1.39
Rehabilitation is not taken seriously by criminals	3.43	4.00	1.20
High crime rates are an indication that punishments are not severe enough	2.89	2.00	1.49
Harsher sentences are the most effective response to crime	2.75	2.00	1.43
The tougher the sentence, the less likely an offender is to commit another act of terrorism	2.71	2.00	1.41
Harsher sentences are the most effective response to terrorism	2.87	2.00	1.50
High rates of terrorism are an indication that punishments are not severe enough	2.60	2.00	1.44

## 2.4 Section 4: Hypothetical Scenario

One aim of the project was to conduct an experiment to determine whether punitive attitudes toward punishment differed based on the *type of incident* (crime vs. terrorism) and the  *motive of the suspect* (right-wing vs. Islamic extremist). Atzmüller and Stener (2010: 128) conceptualise a vignette as a “short, carefully constructed description of a person, object, or situation, representing a systematic combination of characteristics.”

Experimental methods such as the use of vignettes enable independent variables to be manipulated while controlling for other variables. Moreover, the use of vignettes removes any potential bias in participant responses as they provide an information source consistent across all participants in each vignette group and provide solid detail to mirror a real-life decision-making scenario (Alexander & Becker, 1978). As such, participants can respond to the stimulus and make judgments based on the information they receive, thus minimising external influences.

Punitive discourses related to terrorism are often delivered through political statements or media reports (Aly, 2007; Frost, 2010). Thus, the vignette design in the survey

depicted a media report and a police statement of an illegal food tampering incident. Participants were randomly assigned one of four vignettes with incident type and suspect motive manipulated. This resulted in a 2x2 between-subjects design with four potential scenarios. The vignettes utilised in this survey are outlined below. The sections of each vignette that have been manipulated have been bolded for clarity:

### **The reported incident A – Motivated by Islamic extremism**

#### ***The Media Report:***

Police are investigating a possible food-tampering incident at a fast-food chain in Australia that has potential to put Australian consumers at harm.

Authorities were alerted to the incident when several customers collapsed at four of the fast-food restaurants with undiagnosed conditions.

Police have apprehended an individual suspected of carrying out this incident in Australia. **In a Facebook post on a radical Muslim page, the suspect expressed their willingness to take such action in the name of Allah.**

Another group of four individuals who are known associates of the suspect have also been detained. The four individuals expressed support for the suspect's actions on Facebook on numerous occasions.

All foodstuffs from the affected fast-food restaurants have been destroyed. Customers who have consumed food from these restaurants have been urged to seek medical advice immediately.

This incident has resulted in high demand and long waiting periods in hospital emergency departments and consulting rooms of doctors around the country. People are reporting a range of symptoms to hospitals and doctors including severe stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Emergency hotlines have been established to monitor the situation.

---

## The reported incident B – Motivated by white wing extremism

### *The Media Report:*

Police are investigating a possible food-tampering incident at a fast-food chain in Australia. This incident has the potential to put Australian consumers at harm.

Authorities were alerted to the incident when several customers collapsed at four of the fast-food restaurants with undiagnosed conditions.

Police have apprehended an individual suspected of carrying out this incident. **In a Facebook post on a right-wing extremist page, the suspect expressed their willingness to take such action in support of the anti-immigration movement (i.e., opposition to immigration into a country e.g., Australia).**

Another group of four individuals who are known associates of the suspect have also been detained. The four individuals expressed support for the suspect's actions on Facebook.

All foodstuffs from the affected fast-food restaurants have been destroyed. Customers who have consumed food from these restaurants have been urged to seek medical advice immediately.

This incident has resulted in high demand and long waiting periods in hospital emergency departments and consulting rooms of doctors around the country. People are reporting a range of symptoms to hospitals and doctors including severe stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Emergency hotlines have been established to monitor the situation.

## Police statement of the incident C – Incident depicted as an act of terrorism

### *The Police Statement:*

“This is a clear example of how **terrorism** can endanger lives. The individual suspected of carrying out this **terrorist act** has been apprehended. Our investigation of the suspect involved in this incident and our willingness to prosecute this **terrorist act** must be evident to all. Our rapid response is in the best interests of the public.

What is also troubling is individuals who support those willing to use terrorist actions that may harm the wider community. We have intelligence linking four individuals to the suspect. Expressing support for people who are motivated to harm others is unjustified. A police investigation has been launched into the material posted online.”

---

**Police statement of the incident D – Incident depicted as a criminal act*****The Police Statement:***

“This is a clear example of how **crime** can endanger lives. The individual suspected of carrying out this **crime** has been apprehended. Our investigation of the individual involved and our willingness to prosecute this **crime** must be evident to all. Our rapid response is in the best interests of the public.

What is also troubling is individuals who support those willing to use criminal tactics that may harm the wider community. We have intelligence linking four individuals to the suspect. Expressing support for people who are motivated to harm others is unjustified. A police investigation has been launched into the material posted online.”

Survey participants were randomly assigned to receive only one (1) combination of the four possible combinations of the vignette. Following presentation of the vignettes, participants were asked to answer a series of questions directly relating to the vignette they had received. These questions formed the manipulation checks to ensure each participant had understood the true nature of each vignette. Table 11 presents the frequency distributions for the manipulation checks to test vignettes A and B.

As shown in Table 11, the majority of participants answered *yes* to each question, thereby demonstrating that the vignette had been read correctly. However, there was almost one-fifth of participants (20.6%) who incorrectly answered the first manipulation check and almost one-third of participants who incorrectly answered the second manipulation check pertinent to vignette A. Similarly, for vignette B, almost one-quarter of participants (23.3%) incorrectly answered the first manipulation check, and almost one-third of participants (29.5%) incorrectly answered the second manipulation check. These incorrect answers suggest the participants did not read the vignettes carefully enough to ascertain if the incident was motivated by Islamic extremism or white wing extremism. For any analyses using the experimental data, participants who incorrectly answered one or both of the manipulation check questions pertinent to their assigned vignette will be omitted from the analyses.

**Table 11 Manipulation Checks of the Vignettes A and B**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)		Yes		No	
		%	Freq.	%	Freq.
Vignette A	Do you think the suspect in the scenario is likely to be an Islamic extremist?	79.4	481	20.6	125
Vignette A	Was the motive for the incident in the name of Allah?	68.3	414	31.7	192
Vignette B	Is the suspect in the scenario likely to be a right-wing extremist?	76.7	455	23.3	138
Vignette B	Is the motive for the incident about anti-immigration?	70.5	418	29.5	175

Table 12 presents the frequency distributions for the manipulation checks of vignettes C and D. As shown in Table 12, almost all participants correctly responded to the first manipulation check (95.6%), while more than 86% of the sample who were assigned the manipulation check D correctly answered the question (86.5%). Hence, most participants correctly recognised that police depicted the incident as either an act of terrorism or a criminal act.

**Table 12 Manipulation Checks of the Vignettes C and D**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)		Terrorism		Crime	
		%	Freq.	%	Freq.
<b>Vignette depicting the incident as terrorism</b>	How did the police statement depict the event?	570	95.6	26	4.4
<b>Vignette depicting the incident as a crime</b>	How did the police statement depict the event?	79	13.5	507	86.5

## 2.5 Section 5: Attitudes to Punishment of Terrorism

As previously mentioned, a focal point of this study was to gauge public attitudes towards punishment within Australia. In addition to examining general attitudes towards punishment, this survey also measured public perceptions towards counter-terrorism measures introduced in Australia. While a large body of research exists that examines punitive attitudes towards punishment in the traditional crime context (see for example Baumer, et al., 2003; Buckler, et al., 2008; Matsueda & Drakulich, 2009; Unnever &

Cullen, 2010), scholarship examining punitive attitudes towards terrorism-specific measures and punishment is scarce (except see Huddy, et al., 2003; 2005; Piazza, 2015; Welch, 2016 for exceptions).

Within Australia, between 9/11 and 2014, 64 new laws pertaining to terrorism were enacted (Lynch, McGarrity, & Williams, 2015). In 2016, the *Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2016 (Cth)* was introduced to simplify authorities' ability to monitor individuals under control orders; declare the offence of advocating for the crime of genocide; provide more safeguards to protect sensitive information; and reduce the legal age for a control order to 14. These measures are underpinned by a drive to prevent terrorism. They afford authorities exclusive and unprecedented powers to surveil, detain and interrogate individuals without reasonable suspicion or proof of criminal intent (Lynch, et al., 2015). In fact, some legislative powers within Australia have not been matched in other Western nations, particularly those who have experienced larger scale attacks (i.e., the United States; Canada; the United Kingdom; Lynch, et al., 2015). Namely, the ability for intelligence agencies to secretly detain individuals not suspected of terrorism for up to one week and question them for up to 24 hours is unique to the Australian context (Lynch, et al., 2015).

The punitive nature of punishment is often attributed to public attitudes supportive of harsher measures (Huddy, Khatib, & Capelos, 2002; Unnever & Cullen, 2010). Yet, little is known about the drivers of punitive sentiment towards terrorism measures, particularly within Australia. Participant attitudes towards counter-terrorism measures outlined in Table 13 provide important insight into how Australians feel towards certain counter-terrorism measures within Australia.

Twelve items pertaining to current counter-terrorism measures used within Australia were included that sought to measure participants' approval or disapproval with these measures. Higher scores represent stronger approval with each item. Table 13 outlines the mean scores for each item. Participants were least approving of the following measure: *suspected terrorists deserve no legal rights* (mean = 2.09) and were most approving of the item: *Australian citizenship should be revoked from people with a dual nationality if they are charged with terrorism offence(s)* (mean = 4.04).

**Table 13 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Punitive Attitudes towards Terrorism Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disapprove (1) to Strongly Approve (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Authorities should have the powers to question individuals on matters related to terrorism even if they are not suspects	3.32	4.00	1.24
Authorities should be able to detain terrorist suspects without criminal charges for up to 48 hours	3.67	4.00	1.25
Authorities should be able to use stressful interrogation techniques to get confessions from suspected terrorists	2.54	2.00	1.41
Authorities should be able to apply laws that lack human rights protections to suspected terrorists	2.26	2.00	1.34
Authorities should be able to listen to private conversations without a court order	2.39	2.00	1.33
Authorities should be able to intercept emails and other personal electronic information	3.11	3.00	1.37
Authorities should be able to conduct searches and seizures of the belongings of suspected terrorists without proper warrants	2.61	2.00	1.42
Authorities should be able to profile people at airports based on their appearance	2.46	2.00	1.36
Prison sentences for terrorists should be more severe than they currently are	3.81	4.00	1.28
Australian citizenship should be revoked from people with a dual nationality if they are charged with terrorism offence(s)	4.04	5.00	1.29
Suspected terrorists deserve the same legal rights as everyone else	3.79	4.00	1.21
Suspected terrorists deserve no legal rights	2.09	2.00	1.22

## 2.6 Section 6: Attitudes to Diverse Groups

Another key component of the survey was to examine public attitudes towards diverse groups. Research consistently finds negative attitudes towards minority groups drives punitive sentiment regarding the punishment of those groups, with the broader nature of punishment being shaped by perceptions that certain groups are threatening (King & Wheelock, 2007). The majority of research has drawn on the US context. As such, studies have examined threat perceptions regarding Black (Chiricos, et al., 2004; King & Wheelock, 2007) and Hispanic citizens (Stewart, et al., 2015; Welch, et al., 2011) and how

this shapes punitive sentiment toward punishing those groups. Specifically, these studies demonstrate a link between negative attitudes towards racial and ethnic minority groups and support for harsh crime control measures (Chiricos, et al., 2004; Unnever & Cullen, 2010a; 2010b).

More recently, and more specific to the terrorism context, research has examined perceptions of threat towards Muslims and how such attitudes may shape attitudes towards punishment of terrorism. Muslims are often perceived to threaten Western culture (Velasco González, Verkuyten, Weesie, & Poppe, 2008). Given the surge of terrorist attacks in recent years, it is possible that Islamophobic sentiment and negative stereotypes directed toward Muslims has increased (Abbas, 2007).

The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* included four sets of questions to examine participants' tolerance towards diversity and perceived identity threat from certain minority groups. Groups of interest included Muslims and other ethnic/racial minority groups. Some scholars argue there is current discourse that associates Islam and Muslims with terrorism (Akram, 2002; Esposito & Kalin, 2011). Scholars suggest that public opinion is arguably shaped by realistic and symbolic threats (King & Wheelock, 2007; Unnever & Cullen, 2009). Symbolic threats are perceptions that minority groups pose a safety concern (King & Wheelock, 2007) and threaten the maintenance of a superordinate identity/culture (Velasco González, et al., 2008). Previous research suggests symbolic threats are important in influencing public attitudes towards punishment (King & Wheelock, 2007). Thus, perceptions that some groups pose a threat to values and belief systems may be a stronger driver of punitive attitudes. Specifically, understanding how the general public feels about Muslims and Australia's response to terrorism can better inform how crime policies are shaped and whether hostility towards minority groups plays a role in public sentiment toward counter terrorism measures (as has already been seen in traditional crime control policies; Unnever & Cullen, 2010).

### 2.6.1 Tolerance to Muslims

Table 14 details the measures used to examine tolerance towards Muslims. Higher scores represented stronger agreement with each statement. The three items were also used to create the *Tolerance towards Muslims* scale. Overall, participants responded favourably and were on average, tolerant and respectful towards Muslims (Scale Mean = 3.61; SD = 1.07).

**Table 14 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Tolerance to Muslims Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
I respect the way Muslims lead their lives	3.69	4.00	1.10
I respect what Muslims contribute to Australia	3.80	4.00	1.10
I respect the Muslim faith	3.35	4.00	1.29

### 2.6.2 Tolerance to Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

Tolerance to racial/ethnic minority groups in general was measured using three items. A higher score in response to each item represented greater tolerance for racial/ethnic minority groups (see Table 15). The *Tolerance towards Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups* scale was created using the three individual items. Interestingly, participants responded more positively to the racial tolerance scale (Scale Mean = 4.18; SD = 0.87) than they did to the Muslim tolerance scale. This finding reveals that Australians are generally less tolerant of Muslims than they are of other racial minority groups. A t-test was computed to determine the difference between the mean scores of these two scales, with a statistically significant result,  $t(1163)=-23.88, p<0.001$ ).

**Table 15 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Tolerance to Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Racial and/or ethnic minority groups bring diversity and interest to Australia	4.18	4.00	0.98
It is a good thing for society to be made up of different cultures	4.24	4.00	0.92
Racial and/or ethnic minority groups make Australia open to new ideas and cultures	4.14	4.00	0.95

### 2.6.3 Perceived Identity Threat from Muslims

Perceived identity threat from Muslims was measured using seven items. A higher score on each item meant that participants perceived Muslims to be more threatening. As can be seen in Table 16, overall the mean score for the *Perceived Identity Threat from*

*Muslims* scale was low, which suggests participants did not perceive Muslims to be overly threatening (Scale Mean = 2.22; SD = 1.17).

**Table 16 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Perceived Threat from Muslims Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Australian identity is being threatened because there are too many Muslims	2.17	2.00	1.29
Australian norms and values are being threatened because of the presence of Muslims	2.33	2.00	1.38
Muslims are a threat to Australia's way of life	2.24	2.00	1.33
Muslims are a threat to our safety	2.15	2.00	1.22
I do not trust Muslims	2.12	2.00	1.19
I am suspicious of Muslims	2.23	2.00	1.25
Muslims are likely to be potential terrorists	2.31	2.00	1.25

#### 2.6.4 Perceived Identity Threat from Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

Perceived identity threat from racial/ethnic minority groups more generally was also measured using eight items. Similar to the mean score scale presented above, the mean score for this 8-item scale suggests participants do not perceive racial/ethnic minority groups to be threatening (Scale Mean = 2.19; SD = 1.08; see Table 17). Importantly, there is no statistical difference in how threatening Muslims are perceived when compared to ethnic/racial minority groups more generally,  $t(1167)=-1.79$ ,  $p=0.074$ .

**Table 17 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Perceived Threat from Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Australian identity is being threatened because there are too many racial/ethnic minority groups	2.16	2.00	1.26
Australian norms and values are being threatened because of the presence of racial/ethnic minority groups	2.34	2.00	1.35
Racial/ethnic minority groups are a threat to Australia's way of life	2.11	2.00	1.21
Racial/ethnic minority groups are a threat to our safety	2.06	2.00	1.12
I do not trust racial and/or ethnic minority groups	2.00	2.00	1.07
I am suspicious of certain racial/ethnic minority groups	2.45	2.00	1.32
Racial/ethnic minority groups are likely to be potential terrorists	2.22	2.00	1.16

### 2.6.5 Personal Discrimination

The final items included in Section 6 of the survey measured self-reported experiences of discrimination. The two items were measured on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from (1) not at all to (5) extremely. These items were recoded into a dichotomous variable to highlight those who reported that they had been discriminated against and those who had not (see Table 18). Over half of participants (54.2%) reported that they had not experienced discrimination because of their race or ethnicity, and almost three-quarters of the sample (71.4%) reported that they had not experienced discrimination because of their religion.

**Table 18 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Self-reported Discrimination Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Not at All (1) to Extremely (5)	Yes %	No %
In the past, to what extent have you personally been a target of discrimination because of your <b>race or ethnicity</b>	45.8	54.2
In the past, to what extent have you personally been a target of discrimination because of your <b>religion</b>	28.6	71.4

## 2.7 Section 7: Views on Different Types of Political Violence

The final section of the survey (Section 7) gauged participants' attitudes towards different types of political violence, and the extent to which they themselves supported terrorism or believed that others supported terrorism. A range of items were included to measure participants' own passive support for terrorism; their perceptions that Muslims may passively support terrorism; and participants' attitudes towards right-wing extremism.

### 2.7.1 Passive Support for Terrorism

Terrorist groups rely heavily on community support (Richardson, 2006; Tessler & Robbins, 2007). Without supporters, they become weak and lose their legitimacy (Cherney & Murphy, 2017a). Richardson (2006) argues that a key counter extremism strategy is to look beyond the terrorists themselves and focus attention and resources on their supporters; without whom they would not thrive.

The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* asked participants to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with four statements that gauged the extent to which they passively support terrorism. Terrorist groups require public support to validate their messages. Public support for terrorism can be *active* or *passive* (Sluka 1986). Active support for terrorism includes directly aiding terrorist groups or engaging in violent terrorist action (Paul 2010). Passive support, in contrast, involves empathetic attitudes toward terrorist causes and sometimes *non-violent* actions (Khalil 2014). For example, active supporters may finance terrorist activity or engage in violent action (Paul 2010), whereas passive supporters may empathise with terrorist actions or purposefully neglect to report terror-related activities occurring in their community (Boylan 2015).

Overall, the mean score for the *Passive Support for Terrorism* scale highlights that participants did not agree with the statements (Scale Mean = 1.76; SD = 0.74). Table 19 outlines the mean scores for the individual measures included in the scale; in other words, the participants surveyed in the Attitudes to Punishment Survey, on average, did not passively support terrorism.

**Table 19 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Passive Support for Terrorism Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Using violence to achieve one's political, ideological or religious cause is legitimate	1.38	1.00	0.75
It is sometimes appropriate for people to use violence to support a political, ideological, or religious cause	1.54	1.00	0.95
It is justifiable for people to disturb public order to achieve something that they think is very important	2.65	3.00	1.31
It is justifiable for people to use violence against other people to achieve something that they think is very important	1.44	1.00	0.79

### 2.7.2 Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism

Understanding whether members of the public perceive Muslims to support terrorism can spotlight why some individuals may be more punitive towards terrorism measures that have often been aimed disproportionately at Muslims (Doosje, et al., 2009; 2013; Maoz & McCauley, 2008). Previous research suggests when people perceive Muslims to support terrorism, they are more likely to discriminate against Muslims and endorse restrictive immigration policies (Doosje, et al., 2009; Fischer, Greitemeyer & Kastenmüller, 2007). The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* was specifically interested in examining whether a relationship exists between public perceptions that Muslims support terrorism and public support for punitive counter terrorism measures.

The following measures outlined in Table 20 have been included in the survey to determine whether perceptions that Muslims support terrorism shape punitive attitudes towards terrorism measures. These four measures were also combined to create the *Perceptions that Muslims Support Terrorism* scale. A higher score on this scale suggests that participants were in stronger agreement that Muslims passively support terrorism (Scale Mean = 3.69; SD = 1.07).

**Table 20 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims all over the world	2.75	2.00	1.44
Some Muslims perceive Islamic terrorists as heroes	3.67	4.00	1.11
Some Muslims find Islamic terrorism justifiable	3.72	4.00	1.08
Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims in Australia	2.54	2.00	1.32

### 2.7.3 Attitudes towards Right-Wing Extremism

The final variables included in the survey sought to measure participants' attitudes towards right-wing extremism. Recent research points to a shift in the political landscape within Australia towards an ideology centred on extreme right-wing ideals (Aly, 2015). Moreover, right-wing extremist ideologies arguably pose threats to the political and social fabric of Australian society (Dean, Bell, & Vakhitova, 2016). However, empirical research examining right-wing extremism is a small but growing area (De Waele & Pauwels, 2016). Thus, the following three measures in Table 21 were included to determine participants' support for right-wing extremist ideals. These three items were also included in the *Attitudes to Right-wing Extremism* scale. Overall, participants did not agree with the motivations of right-wing extremists (Scale Mean = 1.96; SD = 1.10).

**Table 21 Descriptive Results for Items Measuring Attitudes to Right-wing Extremism Measures**

Measured on a 5-point Likert Scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
I understand why some right-wing extremists may use violence against people who have the power in Australia (i.e., politicians)	2.10	2.00	1.21
I can understand right-wing extremists who disrupt social order	2.14	2.00	1.18
I can understand right-wing extremists who use violence against others	1.66	1.00	0.98

---

## 2.8 Bi-variate Relationships between Key Variables

In addition to reporting descriptive analyses of the variables included in this survey, this section presents some bi-variate correlations between variables as identified in existing literature.

### 2.8.1 Punitive Attitudes towards Terrorism

Table 22 provides bi-variate relationships between the survey's key variables of interest. The primary focus of this study was to canvas public attitudes towards laws that address terrorism. Findings in Table 22 highlight that people in the survey are more likely to agree with laws to address terrorism if they perceive that Muslims passively support terrorism ( $r=0.34$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). This finding aligns with previous research that finds people harbour more negative attitudes when they perceive Muslims to support terrorism (see for example Doosje, et al., 2009).

Findings in Table 22 also show that people are more supportive of counter-terrorism laws when they perceive minority groups as threatening. Specifically, if people perceive Muslims ( $r=0.66$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) or ethnic/racial minority groups ( $r=0.68$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) as a threat, they are more likely to agree with the utility of Australian counter-terrorism laws. The correlations between these variables correspond to existing literature, which highlights how negative perceptions towards minority groups, namely Muslims, impacts subsequent attitudes towards counter-terrorism laws (Welch, 2016). However, while perceiving minority groups as threatening may increase the likelihood that people may approve of counter-terrorism laws, there is a negative correlation when examining tolerance to diversity. In other words, when participants expressed greater tolerance towards Muslims ( $r=-0.40$ ,  $p<0.$ ) or ethnic/racial minority groups ( $r=-0.44$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), they were less approving of counter-terrorism laws.

Another positive correlation identified in Table 22 shows that participants with a stronger sense of identity as an Australian (i.e., superordinate identity) are more likely to approve of Australian counter-terrorism laws. This correlation mirrors other research that finds people tend to hold more punitive views towards outgroup members (see for example Unnever & Cullen, 2012). The inference here is that people with a strong sense of superordinate identity may be more supportive of certain laws if they perceive those laws

to punish people deemed as belonging within an outgroup. This relationship has not been explored in the context of terrorism, which is why it was included in the present study.

A final relationship highlighted in the correlation results show that a heightened fear of crime ( $r=0.47$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and fear of terrorism ( $r=0.23$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) is positively related to attitudes supportive of counter-terrorism laws. Scholars suggest that fear of crime impacts punitive attitudes in the traditional crime context (Armborst, 2017; Baker, Falco Metcalfe, Berenblum, Aviv, & Gertz, 2015). The relationship between fear and punitive attitudes will be examined in further detail in future analyses.

### 2.8.2 Identity Threat

Another key aspect of this survey was to better understand identity processes. Several questions in the survey sought to gauge how participants react to issues that may enhance perceptions of identity threat. Identity threat was measured through questions relating to how Muslims and ethnic/racial minority groups may pose a problem for participants. Findings in Table 22 show that participants with a heightened fear of crime are more likely to perceive Muslims ( $r=0.16$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and ethnic/racial minority groups ( $r=0.40$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) as threatening. Those with a heightened fear of terrorism were also more likely to perceive a sense of threat from Muslims ( $r=0.19$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and ethnic/racial minority groups ( $r=0.18$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), however the correlation coefficient was lower when examining fear of terrorism.

Bivariate relationships observed relating solely to attitudes towards Muslims highlight that negative attitudes are positively correlated to greater perceived threat. For example, perceiving that Muslims support terrorism was associated with perceptions of identity threat towards Muslims ( $r=0.53$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Also, there was a positive relationship between perceptions of identity threat towards ethnic/racial minority groups and towards Muslims ( $r=0.89$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Finally, participants who reported having a stronger sense of superordinate, or Australian identity were more likely to perceive Muslims as a threat ( $r=0.35$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). This finding mirrors previous research that suggests people may view certain minority groups as a threat to the preservation of their superordinate identities (Velasco González, et al., 2008).

A promising finding from these bivariate correlations was the positive association between tolerance and perceptions of minorities. Greater tolerance for minority groups was shown to decrease participants' likelihood of perceiving these groups to be threatening.

Specifically, tolerance towards Muslims and ethnic/racial minority groups was negatively correlated to perceptions of threat. This relationship was observable for identity threat towards Muslims and towards ethnic minority groups.

**Table 22 Bi-variate Correlations between Key Variables**

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Punitive Attitudes to Terrorism	1								
2 Perceived Identity Threat from Muslims	.66**	1							
3 Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism	.34**	.53**	1						
4 Superordinate Identity	.37**	.35**	.19**	1					
5 Perceived Identity Threat from Ethnic/Racial Minority Groups	.68**	.89**	.50**	.34**	1				
6 Tolerance to Ethnic/Racial Minority Groups	-.44**	-.69**	-.39**	-.21**	-.71**	1			
7 Tolerance to Muslims	-.40**	-.74**	-.49**	-.18**	-.63**	.66**	1		
8 Fear of Crime	.47**	.40**	.16**	.19**	.40**	-.25**	-.20**	1	
9 Fear of Terrorism	.23**	.19**	.01	.06*	.18**	-.08**	-.09**	.52**	1

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level; \* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

## Part 3: Scales

The *Attitudes to Punishment Survey* included a range of variables that measured key concepts of interest, such as social identity; punitive sentiment; punitive sentiment towards terrorism measures; tolerance to diversity (two scales: one measures tolerance towards Muslims; one measures tolerance towards ethnic/racial minority groups) identity threat (two scales: one measures perceived threat from Muslims; one measures perceived threat from ethnic/racial minority groups); and attitudes towards political violence. Questions were also included to measure participants' demographic backgrounds and questions specific to the vignettes included in the survey.

As can be seen in Part 2 of the report, several concepts were measured using numerous items. These individual measures can be combined to form a scale. Part 3 of this report outlines the variables used to measure each scale. An asterisk (\*) indicates the items that have been reverse-recoded. Reliability analyses were run to determine the Cronbach Alpha scores for each multi-item scale.

### 3.1 Section 1: Participant Demographic Characteristics

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

### 3.2 Section 2: Social Identity

#### 3.2.1 Superordinate Identity

Cronbach's alpha = 0.85; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant identifies more strongly with their superordinate (i.e., Australian) identity. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy (2013).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*Please state the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:*

- *I am proud to be an Australian*
- *I identify strongly with being an Australian*
- *Being an Australian is important to the way I think of myself as a person*

### 3.2.2 Subordinate Identity

Cronbach's alpha = 0.79; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant identifies more strongly with their subordinate (i.e., ethnic/racial minority) identity. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy, Cherney, Wickes, Mazerolle, and Sargeant (2012).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*Please state the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:*

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

### 3.3 Section 3: Attitudes to Punishment

Cronbach's alpha = 0.95; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant holds more punitive attitudes towards punishment. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Roberts, Spiranovic, and Indermaur (2011).

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

- *The death penalty should be the punishment for murder*
- *People who break the law should be given harsher sentences*
- *Courts are too soft on offenders*
- *The tougher the sentence, the less likely an offender is to commit more crime*
- *Rehabilitation is not taken seriously by criminals*
- *High crime rates are an indication that punishments are not severe enough*
- *Harsher sentences are the most effective response to crime*
- *The tougher the sentence, the less likely an offender is to commit another act of terrorism*
- *Harsher sentences are the most effective response to terrorism*
- *High rates of terrorism are an indication that punishments are not severe enough*

### 3.4 Section 4: Attitudes towards Terrorism Laws

Cronbach's alpha = 0.93; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disapprove; 2 = disapprove; 3 = neither approve nor disapprove; 4 = approve; 5 = strongly approve). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant holds more punitive attitudes towards measures that seek to respond to or prevent terrorism. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Lambert (2003) and Welch (2016).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*On the below scale, please rate the extent to which you approve or disapprove of the use of each*

- *Authorities should have the powers to question individuals on matters related to terrorism even if they are not suspects*
- *Authorities should be able to detain terrorist suspects without criminal charges for up to 48 hours*
- *Authorities should be able to use stressful interrogation techniques to get confessions from suspected terrorists*
- *Authorities should be able to apply laws that lack human rights protections to suspected terrorists*
- *Authorities should be able to listen to private conversations without a court order*
- *Authorities should be able to intercept emails and other personal electronic information*
- *Authorities should be able to conduct searches and seizures of the belongings of suspected terrorists without proper warrants*
- *Authorities should be able to profile people at airports based on their appearance*
- *Prison sentences for terrorists should be more severe than they currently are*
- *Australian citizenship should be revoked from people with a dual nationality if they are charged with terrorism offence(s)*
- *Suspected terrorists deserve the same legal rights as everyone else\**
- *Suspected terrorists deserve no legal rights*

---

## 3.5 Section 6: Attitudes towards Diverse Groups

### 3.5.1 Tolerance to Diversity

#### 3.5.1.1 *Tolerance towards Muslims*

Cronbach's alpha = 0.91; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has more tolerance towards Muslims. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Murphy, Cherney and Barkworth (2015).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.*

- *I respect the way Muslims lead their lives*
- *I respect what Muslims contribute to Australia*
- *I respect the Muslim faith*

### 3.5.1.2 *Tolerance towards Ethnic/Racial Minority Groups*

Cronbach's alpha = 0.91; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant has more tolerance towards ethnic/racial minority groups. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Dunn, Forrest, Ip, Babacan, Paradies, and Pedersen (2008) and Western, Fay-Ramirez, Mazerolle, and Wiedlitzka (2013).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.*

- *Racial and/or ethnic minority groups bring diversity and interest to Australia*
- *It is a good thing for society to be made up of different cultures*
- *Racial and/or ethnic minority groups make Australia open to new ideas and cultures*

### 3.5.2 Identity Threat

#### 3.5.2.1 Muslims

Cronbach's alpha = 0.97; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant perceives Muslims to be more threatening. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Velasco González, Verkuyten, Weesie and Poppe (2008).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.*

- *Australian identity is being threatened because there are too many Muslims*
- *Australian norms and values are being threatened because of the presence of Muslims*
- *Muslims are a threat to Australia's way of life*
- *Muslims are a threat to our safety*
- *I do not trust Muslims*
- *I am suspicious of Muslims*
- *Muslims are likely to be potential terrorists*

### 3.5.2.2 *Ethnic/Racial Minority Groups*

Cronbach's alpha = 0.96; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant perceives ethnic/racial minority groups to be more threatening. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Velasco González, Verkuyten, Weesie and Poppe (2008).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.*

- *Australian identity is being threatened because there are too many racial/ethnic minority groups*
- *Australian norms and values are being threatened because of the presence of racial/ethnic minority groups*
- *Racial/ethnic minority groups are a threat to Australia's way of life*
- *Racial/ethnic minority groups are a threat to our safety*
- *I do not trust racial and/or ethnic minority groups*
- *I am suspicious of certain racial/ethnic minority groups*
- *Racial/ethnic minority groups are likely to be potential terrorists*

## 3.6 Section 7: Views on Different Types of Political Violence

### 3.6.1 Passive Support for Terrorism

Cronbach's alpha = 0.80; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant passively supports terrorism. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Hayes and McAllister (2005) and Nivette, Eisner and Ribeaud (2017).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*Please select the response that most accurately reflects your own view.*

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

### 3.6.2 Perceptions that Muslims Passively Support Terrorism

Cronbach's alpha = 0.96; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant more strongly perceives that Muslims passively support terrorism. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of Doosje, Zimmermann, Küpper, Zick and Meertens (2009).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*Please select the response that most accurately reflects your own view:*

- *Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims all over the world*
- *Some Muslims perceive Islamic terrorists as heroes*
- *Some Muslims find Islamic terrorism justifiable*
- *Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims in Australia*

### 3.6.3 Attitudes towards Right-wing Extremism

Cronbach's alpha = 0.86; each item was measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1=strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree). A higher score on this scale indicates that the participant more strongly empathises with the actions and motives of right-wing extremists. Items used for this scale were adapted from the work of De Waele and Pauwels (2016) and Pauwels and De Waele (2014).

The questions included in the survey were asked as follows:

*Please select the response that most accurately reflects your own view:*

- *I understand why some right-wing extremists may use violence against people who have the power in Australia (i.e., politicians)*
- *I can understand right-wing extremists who disrupt social order*
- *I can understand right-wing extremists who use violence against others*

## Part 4: Description of the Codebook

Part 4 of this report presents a codebook of the responses to each item in the *Attitudes to Punishment Survey*. The codebook is structured in the same format as the original survey and presents each question as well as the responses to each question. Specifically, the amount of respondents who answered each question is outlined, the missing data is presented, as well as how many responded to each available response option. The means and standard deviations of each item are also presented. As mentioned in Part 1 of this report, a total of 1,199 completed the survey, after accounting for 47 cases that contained no data and a further 177 cases that contained less than 50% of completed data. The following analyses are based on a sample size of  $n=1,199$ .

# The Attitudes to Punishment Survey Instrument



## Australia's Response to Political Violence Survey

### SECTION 1: ABOUT YOU

This section asks about yourself. Your responses to these questions will not be used to identify you.

Q1. [Q2.2] What is your sex?

	n	%
Male .....	513	42.8
Female .....	686	57.2
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q2. [Q2.3] In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_ See Appendix D

Q3. [Q2.4] What is your primary ancestry?

	n	%
Australian (Non-ATSI).....	716	59.7
Australian Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander .....	22	1.8
English .....	189	15.8
Irish .....	43	3.6
Scottish .....	38	3.2
German .....	17	1.4
Chinese .....	17	1.4
Italian .....	15	1.3
Indian .....	5	0.4
Greek .....	4	0.3
Dutch .....	19	1.6
Other (please specify) [see Appendix E].....	114	9.5
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q4. [Q2.5] What is your current employment status?

	n	%
Other (please specify) [see Appendix F].....	63	5.3
Student.....	220	18.3
Home duties.....	50	4.2
Unemployed and seeking work .....	64	5.3
Retired .....	53	4.4
On an aged pension .....	14	1.2
On a sole parent's pension.....	14	1.2
On a sick/disability pension .....	58	4.8
Working part-time .....	211	17.6
Working full-time.....	452	37.7
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>

**Missing Data** (0) (0.0)

Q5. [Q2.6] What is your highest educational achievement?

	n	%
Other (please specify) [see Appendix G] .....	22	1.8
Primary school.....	6	0.5
Completed junior high school (year 10).....	87	7.3
Completed senior high school (year 12).....	257	21.4
Trade/technical certificate or diploma .....	330	27.5
Bachelor's degree .....	276	23.0
Postgraduate qualification .....	221	18.4
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q6. [Q2.7] Were you born in Australia?

	n	%
Yes.....	1008	84.1
No .....	191	15.9
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

**\*If participant answered no to Q6, they were asked the following questions:**

Q7. [Q2.8] What country were you born in? \_\_\_\_\_ **See Appendix H**

Q8. [Q2.9] What year did you arrive in Australia? \_\_\_\_\_ **See Appendix I**

Q9. [Q2.10\_1] In politics, people talk of being left leaning or right leaning. In Australia, left leaning would be more socialist e.g., the Australian Labor Party (ALP); the Greens, while right leaning would be more conservative e.g., the Liberal National Party (LNP); Family First. How would you describe your political affiliation?

	n	%
1 Left.....	202	16.8
2 .....	119	9.9
3 .....	238	19.8
4 .....	139	11.6
5 .....	220	18.3
6 .....	79	6.6
7 .....	112	9.3
8 .....	43	3.6
9 .....	14	1.2
10 Right .....	33	2.8
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q10. [Q52] What is your religion?

	n	%
Catholic.....	140	11.7
Protestant .....	82	6.9
Christian - Other .....	137	11.4
Jewish .....	5	0.4
Muslim.....	6	0.5
Buddhist.....	21	1.8
Hindu .....	1	0.1
No religion.....	716	59.8
Other (please specify) [see Appendix J].....	89	7.4
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q11. [Q2.11] Do you consider yourself to be a member of an ethnic or racial minority group in Australia?

		n	%
Yes .....	1	103	8.6
No .....	2	1096	91.4
	<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
	<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q12. [Q2.12] What is your postcode \_\_\_\_\_ See Appendix K

Q13. [Q2.13] Are you an Australian citizen?

		n	%
Yes .....	1	1157	96.5
No .....	2	42	3.5
	<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
	<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

## SECTION 2: SOCIAL IDENTITY

Q14. This section of the survey asks about your identification with different groups in society. Please state the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q3.2_1] I am proud to be an Australian .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>[1195]</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>
b. [Q3.2_2] I identify strongly with being Australian .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>[1198]</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>
c. [Q3.2_3] Being an Australian is important to the way I think of myself as a person .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>[1198]</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>
d. [Q3.2_4] Within Australia, I see myself first and primarily as a member of my racial/ethnic group .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>[1171]</b>	<b>(28)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>
e. [Q3.2_5] It is important for me to be seen by others to be a member of my racial/ethnic group .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>[1183]</b>	<b>(16)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>
f. [Q3.2_6] I am proud to be a member of my racial/ethnic group .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>[1179]</b>	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(1.7)</b>

### SECTION 3: ATTITUDES TO PUNISHMENT

Q15. This section asks you about your attitudes towards punishment within Australia. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q4.1_1]	The death penalty should be the punishment for murder .....		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>[1168]</b>	<b>(31)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.6)</b>
b. [Q4.1_2]	People who break the law should be given harsher sentences .....		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>[1180]</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>
c. [Q4.1_3]	Courts are too soft on offenders.....		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>[1179]</b>	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(1.7)</b>
d. [Q4.1_4]	The tougher the sentence, the less likely an offender is to commit more crime.....		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>[1172]</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>
e. [Q4.1_5]	Rehabilitation is not taken seriously by criminals .....		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>[1126]</b>	<b>(73)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(6.1)</b>
f. [Q4.1_6]	High crime rates are an indication that punishments are not severe enough.....		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>[1190]</b>	<b>(9)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>
g. [Q4.1_7]	Harsher sentences are the most effective response to crime		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>[1186]</b>	<b>(13)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>
h. [Q4.1_8]	The tougher the sentence, the less likely an offender is to commit another act of terrorism		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>[1152]</b>	<b>(47)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.9)</b>
i. [Q4.1_9]	Harsher sentences are the most effective response to terrorism		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>[1155]</b>	<b>(44)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>
j. [Q4.1_10]	High rates of terrorism are an indication that punishments are not severe enough		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>[1177]</b>	<b>(22)</b>

Std Dev 1.44 % 27.4 31.8 11.2 12.1 17.4 [100.0] (1.8)

**SECTION 4: A HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO**

This section asks you to read a hypothetical statement about an incident occurring in Australia and answer some questions about the statement.

Please imagine you are reading a hypothetical media report about an incident that has been identified by police in an Australian state or territory:

**Vignette A: The reported incident**

***The Media Report:***

Police are investigating a possible food-tampering incident at a fast-food chain in Australia that has potential to put Australian consumers at harm.

Authorities were alerted to the incident when several customers collapsed at four of the fast-food restaurants with undiagnosed conditions.

Police have apprehended an individual suspected of carrying out this incident in Australia. In a Facebook post on a radical Muslim page, the suspect expressed their willingness to take such action in the name of Allah.

Another group of four individuals who are known associates of the suspect have also been detained. The four individuals expressed support for the suspect’s actions on Facebook on numerous occasions.

All foodstuffs from the affected fast-food restaurants have been destroyed. Customers who have consumed food from these restaurants have been urged to seek medical advice immediately.

This incident has resulted in high demand and long waiting periods in hospital emergency departments and consulting rooms of doctors around the country. People are reporting a range of symptoms to hospitals and doctors including severe stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Emergency hotlines have been established to monitor the situation.

Further details regarding the event are being withheld at this time.

Q17. [Q5.3] Do you think the suspect in the scenario is likely to be an Islamic extremist?<sup>9</sup>

	n	%
Yes.....1	481	79.4
No.....2	125	20.6
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[606]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(593)</b>	<b>(49.5)</b>

Q18. [Q5.5] Was the motive for the incident in the name of Allah?

	n	%
Yes.....1	414	68.3
No.....2	192	31.7
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[606]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(593)</b>	<b>(49.5)</b>

<sup>9</sup> Half of the participant sample was asked Q17 and Q18 (Vignette A), while the other half were asked Q19 and Q20 (Vignette B)

## Vignette B: The reported incident

### *The Media Report:*

Police are investigating a possible food-tampering incident at a fast-food chain in Australia. This incident has the potential to put Australian consumers at harm.

Authorities were alerted to the incident when several customers collapsed at four of the fast-food restaurants with undiagnosed conditions.

Police have apprehended an individual suspected of carrying out this incident. In a Facebook post on a right-wing extremist page, the suspect expressed their willingness to take such action in support of the anti-immigration movement (i.e., opposition to immigration into a country e.g., Australia).

Another group of four individuals who are known associates of the suspect have also been detained. The four individuals expressed support for the suspect's actions on Facebook.

All foodstuffs from the affected fast-food restaurants have been destroyed. Customers who have consumed food from these restaurants have been urged to seek medical advice immediately.

This incident has resulted in high demand and long waiting periods in hospital emergency departments and consulting rooms of doctors around the country. People are reporting a range of symptoms to hospitals and doctors including severe stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Emergency hotlines have been established to monitor the situation.

Further details regarding the event are being withheld at this time.

Q19. [Q6.4] Do you think the suspect in the scenario is likely to be a right-wing extremist?

	n	%
Yes .....	1	455
No .....	2	138
	<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[593]</b>
	<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(606)</b>
		<b>[100.0]</b>
		<b>(50.5)</b>

Q20. [Q6.6] Was the motive for the incident in support of the anti-immigration movement?

	n	%
Yes .....	1	418
No .....	2	175
	<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[593]</b>
	<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(606)</b>
		<b>[100.0]</b>
		<b>(50.5)</b>

Now, imagine you are reading further details of the incident from a police spokesperson:

## Vignette C: Police statement of the incident

### *The Police Statement:*

“This is a clear example of how terrorism can endanger lives. The individual suspected of carrying out this terrorist act has been apprehended. Our investigation of the suspect involved in this incident and our willingness to prosecute this terrorist act must be evident to all. Our rapid response is in the best interests of the public.

What is also troubling is individuals who support those willing to use terrorist actions that may harm the wider community. We have intelligence linking four individuals to the suspect. Expressing support for people who are motivated to harm others is unjustified. A police investigation has been launched into the material posted online.”

Q21. [Q65] How did the police statement depict the event? (please select one only)

	n	%
Terrorism .....	570	95.6
A crime .....	26	4.4
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[596]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(603)</b>	<b>(50.3)</b>

### Vignette D: Police statement of the incident

**The Police Statement:**

“This is a clear example of how crime can endanger lives. The individual suspected of carrying out this crime has been apprehended. Our investigation of the individual involved and our willingness to prosecute this crime must be evident to all. Our rapid response is in the best interests of the public.

What is also troubling is individuals who support those willing to use criminal tactics that may harm the wider community. We have intelligence linking four individuals to the suspect. Expressing support for people who are motivated to harm others is unjustified. A police investigation has been launched into the material posted online.”

Q22. [Q66] How did the police statement depict the event? (please select one only)

	n	%
Terrorism .....	79	13.5
A crime .....	507	86.5
<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>[586]</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>
<b>Missing Data</b>	<b>(613)</b>	<b>(51.1)</b>

Q23. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q7.3_1] I think the event described in the above scenario is an act of terrorism....	1	2	3	4	5	[1139]	(60)
<b>Mean</b> 3.47	<b>n</b> 43	<b>228</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>[1139]</b>	<b>(60)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b> 1.10	<b>%</b> 3.8	<b>20.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(5.0)</b>
b. [Q7.3_2] I think the event described in the above scenario is a crime .....	1	2	3	4	5	[1192]	(7)
<b>Mean</b> 4.33	<b>n</b> 16	<b>31</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>[1192]</b>	<b>(7)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b> 0.79	<b>%</b> 1.3	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>
c. [Q7.3_3] I think the individuals associated with the suspect should have been arrested.....	1	2	3	4	5	[1127]	(72)
<b>Mean</b> 3.57	<b>n</b> 30	<b>188</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>[1127]</b>	<b>(72)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b> 1.09	<b>%</b> 2.7	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(6.0)</b>

Q24. Now imagine that the suspect of the food tampering incident has been charged by police and is now considered a perpetrator of the act. Please rate the extent to which you believe this perpetrator should be punished:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q53_1] The perpetrator deserves to be punished .....			1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	4.41	n	7	17	77	463	616	[1180]	(19)
Std Dev	0.73	%	0.6	1.4	6.5	39.2	52.2	[100.0]	(1.6)
b. [Q53_2] The perpetrator should accept legal responsibility for committing the act described .....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	4.50	n	11	8	41	438	681	[1179]	(20)
Std Dev	0.69	%	0.9	0.7	3.5	37.2	57.8	[100.0]	(1.7)
c. [Q53_3] The perpetrator's actions are justified.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	1.44	n	789	310	50	14	17	[1180]	(19)
Std Dev	0.76	%	66.9	26.3	4.2	1.2	1.4	[100.0]	(1.6)
d. [Q53_4] It is fair that the perpetrator is punished .....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	4.49	n	7	11	45	457	667	[1187]	(12)
Std Dev	0.67	%	0.6	0.9	3.8	38.1	55.6	[100.0]	(1.0)
e. [Q53_5] Penalising the perpetrator would deter other people from committing a similar act.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.23	n	89	279	239	378	173	[1158]	(41)
Std Dev	1.19	%	7.7	24.1	20.6	32.6	14.9	[100.0]	(3.4)
f. [Q53_6] Punishment would deter the perpetrator from committing another act ...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.03	n	89	341	292	262	145	[1129]	(70)
Std Dev	1.17	%	7.9	30.2	25.9	23.2	12.8	[100.0]	(5.8)

Q25. Of the following, what do you think would be an appropriate penalty for the perpetrator:

			Very inappropriate	Inappropriate	Neither appropriate nor inappropriate	Appropriate	Very appropriate	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q54_1] Monetary fine .....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	2.28	n	534	214	100	203	119	[1170]	(29)
Std Dev	1.44	%	45.6	18.3	8.5	17.4	10.2	[100.0]	(2.4)
b. [Q54_2] Prison sentence.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	4.33	n	50	51	54	322	697	[1174]	(25)
Std Dev	1.04	%	4.3	4.3	4.6	27.4	59.4	[100.0]	(2.1)
c. [Q54_3] Community service.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
Mean	3.09	n	315	167	109	256	321	[1168]	(31)
Std Dev	1.59	%	27.0	14.3	9.3	21.9	27.5	[100.0]	(2.6)

			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
d. [Q54_4] Compulsory education program.....			1	2	3	4	5	[1170]	(29)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>543</b>		
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	[100.0]	(2.4)
e. [Q54_5] No punishment.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	[1165]	(34)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	[100.0]	(2.8)

Q26. [Q55] Imagine the perpetrator is given a prison sentence. What do you think an appropriate prison sentence should be for this act?

			Short sentence (less than 3 years)	Medium sentence (3 years)	Long sentence (greater than 3 years)	Prison is not appropriate	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. Prison sentence.....			1	2	3	4	[1194]	(5)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>74</b>		
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	[100.0]	(0.4)

Q27. Please think about the above scenario and rate the extent to which you agree or disagree that the four associates should be punished:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q56_1] The associates deserve to be punished.....			1	2	3	4	5	[1129]	(24670)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>217</b>		
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	[100.0]	(5.8)
b. [Q56_2] The associates should accept legal responsibility for committing the act described.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>281</b>	[1158]	(41)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	[100.0]	(3.4)
c. [Q56_3] The associates' actions are justified.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	[1160]	(39)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	[100.0]	(3.3)
d. [Q56_4] It is fair that the associates are punished.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>229</b>	[1134]	(65)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	[100.0]	(5.4)
e. [Q56_5] Penalising the associates would deter other people from committing a similar act.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>140</b>	[1156]	(43)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	[100.0]	(3.6)
f. [Q56_6] Punishment would deter the associates from committing another act...			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>138</b>	[1146]	(53)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	[100.0]	(4.4)

Q28. Of the following, what do you think would be an appropriate penalty for the associates:

			Very inappropriate	Inappropriate	Neither appropriate nor inappropriate	Appropriate	Very appropriate	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q57_1] Monetary fine .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>[1117]</b>	<b>(82)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(6.8)</b>
b. [Q57_2] Prison sentence .....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>[1130]</b>	<b>(69)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(5.8)</b>
c. [Q57_3] Community service.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>[1140]</b>	<b>(59)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(4.9)</b>
d. [Q57_4] Compulsory education program .....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>[1151]</b>	<b>(48)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>
e. [Q57_5] No punishment.....			1	2	3	4	5	Total Valid	Missing Data
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>[1108]</b>	<b>(91)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(7.6)</b>

Q29. [Q58] Imagine the associates are given a prison sentence. What do you think an appropriate prison sentence should be for this act?

			Short sentence (less than 3 years)	Medium sentence (3 years)	Long sentence (greater than 3 years)	Prison is not appropriate	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. Prison sentence .....			1	2	3	4		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>[1193]</b>	<b>(6)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>

Q30. [Q59] Please outline the extent to which you worry about becoming the victim of a terrorist attack in the future:

			Very rarely	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very frequently	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. Worry about terrorism.....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>(0)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

Q31. [Q60] Please outline the extent to which you worry about becoming the victim of crime in the future:

			Very rarely	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very frequently	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. Worry about crime.....			1	2	3	4	5	[1199]	(0)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>[1199]</b>	<b>(0)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>

**SECTION 5: PERCEPTIONS OF PUNISHMENT TOWARDS TERRORISM**

We would like to gauge your opinion towards punishment of terrorism-related offences.

Q32. We would now like you to think about some laws that have been enacted in response to threats of terrorism in Australia. On the below scale, please rate the extent to which you approve or disapprove of the use of each:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q9.2_1] Authorities should have the powers to question individuals on matters related to terrorism even if they are not suspects .....			1	2	3	4	5	[1156]	(43)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>[1156]</b>	<b>(43)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.6)</b>
b. [Q9.2_2] Authorities should be able to detain terrorist suspects without criminal charges for up to 48 hours .....			1	2	3	4	5	[1155]	(44)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>[1155]</b>	<b>(44)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>
c. [Q9.2_3] Authorities should be able to use stressful interrogation techniques to get confessions from suspected terrorists.....			1	2	3	4	5	[1155]	(44)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>[1155]</b>	<b>(44)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>
d. [Q9.2_4] Authorities should be able to apply laws that lack human rights protections to suspected terrorists .....			1	2	3	4	5	[1167]	(32)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>[1167]</b>	<b>(32)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.7)</b>
e. [Q9.2_5] Authorities should be able to listen to private conversations without a court order .....			1	2	3	4	5	[1169]	(30)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>[1169]</b>	<b>(30)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.5)</b>
f. [Q9.2_6] Authorities should be able to intercept emails and other personal electronic information .....			1	2	3	4	5	[1151]	(48)
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>[1151]</b>	<b>(48)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>

g. [Q9.2_7] Authorities should be able to conduct searches and seizures of the belongings of suspected terrorists without proper warrants								<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>Missing Data</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>168</b>	[1171]	(28)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	[100.0]	(2.3)
h. [Q9.2_8] Authorities should be able to profile people at airports based on their appearance								<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>Missing Data</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>113</b>	[1167]	(32)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	[100.0]	(2.7)
i. [Q9.2_9] Prison sentences for terrorists should be more severe than they currently are								<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>Missing Data</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>438</b>	[1035]	(164)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	[100.0]	(13.7)
j. [Q9.2_10] Australian citizenship should be revoked from people with a dual nationality if they are charged with terrorism offence(s)								<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>Missing Data</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>624</b>	[1158]	(41)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>53.9</b>	[100.0]	(3.4)
k. [Q9.2_11] Suspected terrorists deserve the same legal rights as everyone else								<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>Missing Data</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>384</b>	[1167]	(32)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	[100.0]	(2.7)
l. [Q9.2_12] Suspected terrorists deserve no legal rights								<b>Total Valid</b>	<b>Missing Data</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>94</b>	[1174]	(25)
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	[100.0]	(2.1)

## SECTION 6: ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIVERSE GROUPS

Q33. We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q10.2_1] I respect the way Muslims lead their lives.....								
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>281</b>	[1153]
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	[100.0]
b. [Q10.2_2] I respect what Muslims contribute to Australia.....								
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>328</b>	[1147]
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	[100.0]
c. [Q10.2_3] I respect the Muslim faith.....								
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>238</b>	[1157]
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	[100.0]

							Total Valid	Missing Data
d. [Q10.2_4] Racial and/or ethnic minority groups bring diversity and interest to Australia .....		1	2	3	4	5	[1163]	(36)
Mean	4.18	n	39	44	109	452	519	
Std Dev	0.98	%	3.4	3.8	9.4	38.9	44.6	(3.0)
e. [Q10.2_5] It is a good thing for society to be made up of different cultures .....		1	2	3	4	5	[1162]	(37)
Mean	4.24	n	27	39	110	443	543	
Std Dev	0.92	%	2.3	3.4	9.5	38.1	46.7	(3.1)
f. [Q10.2_6] Racial and/or ethnic minority groups make Australia open to new ideas and cultures .....		1	2	3	4	5	[1161]	(38)
Mean	4.14	n	31	47	126	480	477	
Std Dev	0.95	%	2.7	4.0	10.9	41.3	41.1	(3.2)

Q34. We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q10.1_1] Australian identity is being threatened because there are too many Muslims.....		1	2	3	4	5	[1163]	(36)
Mean	2.17	n	479	324	140	129	91	
Std Dev	1.28	%	41.2	27.9	12.0	11.1	7.8	(3.0)
b. [Q10.1_2] Australian norms and values are being threatened because of the presence of Muslims .....		1	2	3	4	5	[1161]	(38)
Mean	2.33	n	454	285	123	184	115	
Std Dev	1.38	%	39.1	24.5	10.6	15.8	9.9	(3.2)
c. [Q10.1_3] Muslims are a threat to Australia's way of life.....		1	2	3	4	5	[1165]	(34)
Mean	2.24	n	463	315	131	157	99	
Std Dev	1.33	%	39.7	27.0	11.2	13.5	8.5	(2.8)
d. [Q10.1_4] Muslims are a threat to our safety .....		1	2	3	4	5	[1164]	(35)
Mean	2.15	n	454	343	180	114	73	
Std Dev	1.22	%	39.0	29.5	15.5	9.8	6.3	(2.9)
e. [Q10.1_5] I do not trust Muslims.....		1	2	3	4	5	[1163]	(36)
Mean	2.12	n	453	354	189	98	69	
Std Dev	1.19	%	39.9	30.4	16.3	8.4	5.9	(3.0)
f. [Q10.1_6] I am suspicious of Muslims ...		1	2	3	4	5	[1164]	(35)
Mean	2.23	n	424	350	163	150	77	
Std Dev	1.25	%	36.4	30.1	14.0	12.9	6.6	(2.9)
g. [Q10.1_7] Muslims are likely to be potential terrorists		1	2	3	4	5	[1159]	(40)
Mean	2.31	n	392	329	207	154	77	
Std Dev	1.25	%	33.8	28.4	17.9	13.3	6.6	(3.3)

Q35. We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q10.1_8] Australian identity is being threatened because there are too many ethnic/racial minority groups .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>[1159]</b>	<b>(40)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>
b. [Q10.1_9] Australian norms and values are being threatened because of the presence of ethnic/racial minority groups ...			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>[1160]</b>	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>
c. [Q10.1_10] Ethnic/racial minority groups are a threat to Australia's way of life .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>[1160]</b>	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>
d. [Q10.1_11] Ethnic/racial minority groups are a threat to our safety .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>[1160]</b>	<b>(39)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>
e. [Q10.1_12] I do not trust ethnic/racial minority groups .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>[1166]</b>	<b>(33)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>
f. [Q10.1_13] I am suspicious of ethnic/racial minority groups .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>[1164]</b>	<b>(35)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(2.9)</b>
g. [Q10.1_14] Ethnic/racial minority groups are likely to be potential terrorists			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>[1152]</b>	<b>(47)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.9)</b>

Q36. We would like to gauge your opinion towards diverse groups. Please select the response that most closely resembles your own view.

			Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very	Extremely	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q10.3_1] In the past, I have personally been a target of discrimination because of my race or ethnicity .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>[1161]</b>	<b>(38)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>
b. [Q10.3_2] In the past, I have personally been a target of discrimination because of my religion .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>[1159]</b>	<b>(40)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>

**SECTION 7: VIEWS ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE**

Q37. This section asks about your views on terrorism. Please select the response that most accurately reflects your own view.

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q11.1_1] Using violence to achieve one's political, ideological, or religious goals is legitimate.....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>[1150]</b>	<b>(49)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>
b. [Q11.1_2] It is sometimes appropriate for people to use violence to support a political, ideological, or religious cause.....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>[1154]</b>	<b>(45)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>
c. [Q11.1_3] It is justifiable for people to disturb public order to achieve something that they think is very important .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>[1148]</b>	<b>(51)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>
d. [Q11.1_4] It is justifiable for people to use violence against other people to achieve something that they think is very important .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>[1148]</b>	<b>(51)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>

Q38. Islamic extremists perpetrate violence in the name of Islam/Allah. Please rate the extent to which you believe the following about Islamic extremism:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q10.4_1] Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims all over the world .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>[1092]</b>	<b>(107)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(8.9)</b>
b. [Q10.4_2] Some Muslims perceive Islamic terrorists as heroes .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>[1093]</b>	<b>(106)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(8.8)</b>
c. [Q10.4_3] Some Muslims find Islamic terrorism justifiable .....			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>[1096]</b>	<b>(103)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(8.6)</b>
d. [Q10.4_4] Islamic terrorism gets support from many Muslims in Australia ..			1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>[1068]</b>	<b>(131)</b>
<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>[100.0]</b>	<b>(10.9)</b>

Q38. Right wing extremists commit acts of terror in the name of political grievances e.g., threats to nationalism; anti-

immigration (whereby anti-immigration is an opposition to immigration into a country e.g., Australia). Please rate the extent to which you believe the following about right-wing extremists:

			Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total Valid	Missing Data
a. [Q61_1]	I understand why some right-wing extremists may use violence against people who have the power in Australia (i.e., politicians).....		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	2.10	n	487	285	140	181	33	[1126]	(73)
Std Dev	1.21	%	43.4	25.3	12.4	16.1	2.9	[100.0]	(6.1)
b. [Q61_2]	I can understand right-wing extremists who disrupt social order.....		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	2.14	n	449	323	150	186	28	[1136]	(63)
Std Dev	1.18	%	39.5	28.4	13.2	16.4	2.5	[100.0]	(5.3)
c. [Q61_3]	I can understand right-wing extremists who use violence against others		1	2	3	4	5		
Mean	1.66	n	678	275	83	82	15	[1133]	(66)
Std Dev	0.98	%	59.8	24.3	7.3	7.3	1.3	[100.0]	(5.5)

## SECTION 8: CONCLUSION OF THE SURVEY

**This is the conclusion of the survey. As part of your participation in this survey, you are eligible to enter the draw to win a \$50 shopping voucher. If you would like to enter the draw, please type your email address into the box below. Winners will be contacted via email at the conclusion of the data collection phase.**

**Please enter your email here:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you for your participation.**

---

## References

- Abbas, T. (Ed.). (2007). *Islamic Political Radicalism: A European Perspective: A European Perspective*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Akram, S. M. (2002). The aftermath of September 11, 2001: The targeting of Arabs and Muslims in America. *Arab Studies Quarterly*, 61-118.
- Aly, A. (2015, July 20). Anne Aly: Reclaim Australia is the product of rising right-wing extremism. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jul/20/anne-aly-reclaim-australia-is-the-product-of-rising-right-wing-extremism>.
- Aly, A. (2007). Australian Muslim responses to the discourse on terrorism in the Australian popular media. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 42(1), 27.
- Alexander, C. S., & Becker, H. J. (1978). The use of vignettes in survey research. *Public opinion quarterly*, 42(1), 93-104.
- Amborst, A. (2017). How fear of crime affects punitive attitudes. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 23(3), 461-481.
- Aslam, S. (2018, January 1<sup>st</sup>). Facebook by numbers: Stats, demographics & fun facts, *Omnicores*. Retrieved from: <https://www.omnicoreagency.com/facebook-statistics/>.
- Atzmüller, C., & Steiner, P. M. (2010). Experimental vignette studies in survey research. *Methodology: European Journal of Research Methods for the Behavioral and Social Sciences*, 6(3), 128.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics, Sep 2017*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0>.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *Census reveals a fast changing, culturally diverse nation*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/lookup/Media%20Release3>.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). *2016 Census QuickStats*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved from:

---

[http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/036](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/036).

- Baker, T., Falco Metcalfe, C., Berenblum, T., Aviv, G., & Gertz, M. (2015). Examining public preferences for the allocation of resources to rehabilitative versus punitive crime policies. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 26(5), 448-462.
- Baumer, E. P., Messner, S. F., & Rosenfeld, R. (2003). Explaining spatial variation in support for capital punishment: A multilevel analysis. *American Journal of Sociology*, 108(4), 844-875.
- Brickman Bhutta, C. (2012). Not by the book: Facebook as a sampling frame. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 41(1), 57-88.
- Buckler, K., Davila, M., & Salinas, P. R. (2008). Racial differences in public support for the death penalty: Can racist sentiment and core values explain the racial divide?. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 33(2), 151-165.
- Campbell, C. M. (2015). Popular punitivism: Finding a balance between the politics, presentation, and fear of crime. *Sociology Compass*, 9(3), 180-195.
- Cannane, S. (2017, March 13). Geert Wilders, Dutch right-wing politician, pledges to ‘de-Islamise’ the Netherlands ahead of election, *ABC News*. Retrieved from: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-13/geert-wilders-pledges-to-de-islamise-the-netherlands/8348206>.
- Carll, E. (2017). Disparate vantage points: Race, gender, county context, and attitudes about harsh punishments in the US. *Social science research*, 64, 137-153.
- Cherney, A., & Murphy, K. (2017a). Support for Terrorism: The Role of Beliefs in Jihad and Institutional Responses to Terrorism. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 1-21.
- Cherney, A., & Murphy, K. (2015). Being a ‘suspect community’ in a post 9/11 world – The impact of the war on terror on Muslim communities in Australia. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 49(4), 480-496.
- Chiricos, T., Welch, K., & Gertz, M. (2004). Racial typification of crime and support for punitive measures. *Criminology*, 42(2), 358-390.

Cochran, J. K., & Sanders, B. A. (2009). The gender gap in death penalty support: An exploratory study. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 37(6), 525-533.

*Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2016 (Cth)* (Austl.).

Cowling, D. (2017, October 1). Social media statistics Australia – September 2017, *SocialMediaNews.com.au*. Retrieved from: <https://www.socialmedianews.com.au/social-media-statistics-australia-september-2017/>.

Dambrun, M. (2007). Understanding the relationship between racial prejudice and support for the death penalty: The racist punitive bias hypothesis. *Social Justice Research*, 20(2), 228-249.

Dean, G., Bell, P., & Vakhitova, Z. (2016). Right-wing extremism in Australia: the rise of the new radical right, *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 11(2), 121-142, DOI: 10.1080/18335330.2016.1231414.

De Waele, M., & Pauwels, L. J. (2016). Why do Flemish youth participate in right-wing disruptive groups?. In *Gang transitions and transformations in an international context* (pp. 173-200). Springer International Publishing.

Doosje, B., Loseman, A., & van den Bos, K. (2013). Determinants of radicalization of Islamic youth in the Netherlands: Personal uncertainty, perceived injustice, and perceived group threat. *Journal of Social Issues*, 69(3), 586-604.

Doosje, B., Zimmermann, A., Küpper, B., Zick, A., & Meertens, R. (2009). Terrorist threat and perceived Islamic support for terrorist attacks as predictors of personal and institutional out-group discrimination and support for anti-immigration policies—Evidence from 9 European countries. *Revue internationale de psychologie sociale*, 22(3), 203-233.

Drakulich, K. M. (2015). The hidden role of racial bias in support for policies related to inequality and crime. *Punishment & Society*, 17(5), 541-574.

Dunn, K., Forrest, J., Ip, D., Babacan, H., Paradies, Y., & Pedersen, A. (2008, 30 September–3 October). *Challenging racism: The anti-racism research project, state level comparisons*. Paper presented at 4Rs Conference, University of Technology,

---

Sydney. [http://www.uws.edu.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0020/42185/State\\_level\\_comparison\\_for\\_4Rs\\_conference.pdf](http://www.uws.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/42185/State_level_comparison_for_4Rs_conference.pdf)

- Esposito, J. L., & Kalin, I. (Eds.). (2011). *Islamophobia: The challenge of pluralism in the 21st century*. Oxford University Press.
- Ewart, J., Cherney, A., & Murphy, K. (2017). News Media Coverage of Islam and Muslims in Australia: An Opinion Survey among Australian Muslims. *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*, 37(2), 147-163.
- Fay-Ramirez, S., Western, M., Mazerolle, L., & Wiedlitzka, S. (2013). National Security and Preparedness Survey Technical Report. Brisbane: University of Queensland.
- Fischer, P., Greitemeyer, T., & Kastenmüller, A. (2007). What do we think about Muslims? The validity of westerners' implicit theories about the associations between Muslims' religiosity, religious identity, aggression potential, and attitudes toward terrorism. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 10(3), 373-382.
- Forgasz, H., Tan, H., Leder, G., & McLeod, A. (2017). Enhancing survey participation: Facebook advertisements for recruitment in educational research. *International Journal of Research & Method in Education*, 1-14.
- Frost, N. (2010). Beyond public opinion polls: Punitive public sentiment & criminal justice policy, *Sociology Compass*, 4(3), 156-168. DOI: 10.1111/j.1751-9020.2009.00269.x
- Gerber, M. M., & Jackson, J. (2016). Authority and punishment: On the ideological basis of punitive attitudes towards criminals. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 23(1), 113-134.
- Glenday, J. (2017, March 27). West will 'lose' if we outlaw Islam, Britain's Nigel Farage says, *ABC News*. Retrieved from: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-03-27/west-will-lose-if-we-outlaw-islam-nigel-farage-says/8391590>.
- Hayes, B. C., & McAllister, I. (2005). Public support for political violence and paramilitarism in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 17(4), 599-617.
- Huddy, L., Feldman, S., Lahav, G., & Taber, C. (2003). Fear and terrorism: Psychological reactions to 9/11. *Framing terrorism: The news media, the government, and the public*, 255-78.

- Huddy, L., Feldman, S., Taber, C., & Lahav, G. (2005). Threat, Anxiety, and Support of Antiterrorism Policies. *American Journal of Political Science*, 49(3), 593-608.
- Huddy, L., Feldman, S., & Weber, C. (2007). The political consequences of perceived threat and felt insecurity. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 614(1), 131-153.
- Huddy, L., Khatib, N., & Capelos, T. (2002). Trends: Reactions to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 66(3), 418-450.
- Huo, Y. J. (2003). Procedural justice and social regulation across group boundaries: Does subgroup identity undermine relationship-based governance? *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 29(3), 336-348. 84
- Huo, Y. J., Smith, H. J., Tyler, T. R., & Lind, E. A. (1996). Superordinate identification, subgroup identification, and justice concerns: Is separatism the problem; is assimilation the answer? *Psychological science*, 7(1), 40-45.
- King, R. D., & Wheelock, D. (2007). Group threat and social control: Race, perceptions of minorities and the desire to punish. *Social Forces*, 85(3), 1255-1280.
- Kite, M. E. & Whitley, Jr., B. E. (Eds.). (2016). *Psychology of Prejudice and Discrimination*, (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). New York: Routledge.
- Johnson, D. R. (2008). *Using weights in the analysis of survey data*. Pennsylvania: Population Research Institute. Retrieved from: <http://www.nyu.edu/classes/jackson/design.of.social.research/Readings/Johnson%20-%20Introduction%20to%20survey%20weights%20%28PRI%20version%29.pdf>.
- Lambert, E. (2003). The views of women and men on terrorism and the punishment of terrorists: A preliminary study among Midwestern college students. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 16(3), 217-231.
- Lynch, A., McGarrity, N., & Williams, G. (2015). *Inside Australia's Anti-Terrorism Laws and Trials*. New South Wales: New South Publishing.
- Lynch, A., McGarrity, N., & Williams, G. (2009). The proscription of terrorist organisations in Australia. *Fed. L. Rev.*, 37, 1.
- Maoz, I., & McCauley, C. (2008). Threat, dehumanization, and support for retaliatory aggressive policies in asymmetric conflict. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 52(1), 93-116.

- Matsueda, R. L., & Drakulich, K. (2009). Perceptions of criminal injustice, symbolic racism, and racial politics. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 623(1), 163-178.
- Murphy, K. (2013). Policing at the margins: Fostering trust and cooperation among ethnic minority groups. *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 8(2), 184-199.
- Murphy, K., Cherney, A., & Barkworth, J. (2015). *Avoiding community backlash in the fight against terrorism*. Brisbane: Griffith University.
- Murphy, K., Cherney, A., Wickes, R., Mazerolle, L., & Sargeant, E. (2012). The community capacity survey—face-to-face ethnic minority interviews: Methodology and preliminary findings. *ARC Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security*.
- Nisbet, E. C., Ostman, R., & Shanahan, J. (2008). Chapter 9: Public opinion toward Muslim Americans: Civil liberties and the role of religiosity, ideology, and media use. In A. H. Sinno. (Ed.). *Muslims in Western Politics* (pp. 161-199). Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.
- Nivette, A., Eisner, M., & Ribeaud, D. (2017). Developmental Predictors of Violent Extremist Attitudes: A Test of General Strain Theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 0022427817699035.
- Oliveira, A., & Murphy, K. (2014). Race, social identity and perceptions of police bias. *Race and Justice*, 5(3), 259-277.
- Ousey, G. C., & Unnever, J. D. (2012). Racial–ethnic threat, out-group intolerance, and support for punishing criminals: A cross-national study. *Criminology*, 50(3), 565-603.
- Pantazis, C., & Pemberton, S. (2009). From the ‘Old’ to the ‘New’ Suspect Community: Examining the Impacts of Recent UK Counter-Terrorist Legislation. *The British journal of criminology*, 49(5), 646-666.
- Pauwels, L., & De Waele, M. (2014). Youth involvement in politically motivated violence: Why do social integration, perceived legitimacy, and perceived discrimination matter?. *International Journal of Conflict and Violence*, 8(1), 134.
- Pedersen, E. R., & Kurz, J. (2016). Using Facebook for health-related research study recruitment and program delivery. *Current opinion in psychology*, 9, 38-43.

- Piazza, J. A. (2015). Terrorist suspect religious identity and public support for harsh interrogation and detention practices. *Political Psychology*, 36(6), 667-690.
- Ramirez, M. D. (2015). Racial discrimination, fear of crime, and variability in blacks' preferences for punitive and preventative anti-crime policies. *Political Behavior*, 37(2), 419-439.
- Richardson, L. (2006). *What Terrorists Want*. New York: Random House.
- Roberts, L. D., Spiranovic, C., & Indermaur, D. (2011). A country not divided: A comparison of public punitiveness and confidence in sentencing across Australia. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 44(3), 370-386.
- Samuels, D. J., & Zucco, C. (2013). Using Facebook as a subject recruitment tool for survey-experimental research, *SSRN Paper*. Retrieved from: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2101458> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2101458>
- Scanlon, Z. (2014). Punishing proximity: Sentencing preparatory terrorism in Australia and the United Kingdom. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 25(3), 763.
- Schmuck, D., Matthes, J., and Paul, F.H. (2017), 'Negative Stereotypical Portrayals of Muslims in Right-Wing Populist Campaigns: Perceived Discrimination, Social Identity Threats, and Hostility Among Young Muslim Adults', *Journal of Communication*, 67/4: 610--634.
- Sharaz, D. (2017, March 23). 'Put a ban on it': Pauline Hanson calls for Muslim faith to be banned, *SBS News*. Retrieved from: <http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/2017/03/23/put-ban-it-pauline-hanson-calls-muslim-faith-be-banned>.
- Sides, J., & Gross, K. (2013). Stereotypes of Muslims and Support for the War on Terror. *The Journal of Politics*, 75(3), 583-598.
- Stewart, E. A., Martinez Jr, R., Baumer, E. P., & Gertz, M. (2015). The social context of Latino threat and punitive Latino sentiment. *Social Problems*, 62(1), 68-92.
- Tajfel, H. (1982). Social psychology of intergroup relations, *Annual Review of Psychology*, 33, 1-39.

- Tajfel, H. & Turner, J. C. (1986). Chapter 1: The social Identity Theory of Intergroup Behavior. In W. G. Austin & S. Worchel. (Eds.). *Psychology of Intergroup Relations* (pp. 7-24). Michigan: Nelson-Hall Publishers.
- Tessler, M., & Robbins, M. D. (2007). What leads some ordinary Arab men and women to approve of terrorist acts against the United States? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(2), 305-328.
- Tulich, T. (2012). Prevention and pre-emption in Australia's domestic anti-terrorism legislation, *International Journal for Crime and Justice*, 1(1), 52-64. Retrieved from: <https://www.crimejusticejournal.com/article/view/68/57>.
- Unnever, J. (2010). Global support for the death penalty. *Punishment & Society*, 12(4), 463-484.
- Unnever, J. D., & Cullen, F. T. (2012). White perceptions of whether African Americans and Hispanics are prone to violence and support for the death penalty. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 49(4), 519-544.
- Unnever, J. D., & Cullen, F. T. (2010a). Racial-ethnic intolerance and support for capital punishment: A cross-national comparison. *Criminology*, 48(3), 831-864.
- Unnever, J. D., & Cullen, F. T. (2010b). The Social Sources of Americans' punitiveness: A Test of Three Competing Models. *Criminology*, 48(1), 99-129.
- Unnever, J. D., & Cullen, F. T. (2009). Empathetic identification and punitiveness: A middle-range theory of individual differences. *Theoretical Criminology*, 13(3), 283-312.
- Unnever, J. D., Benson, M. L., & Cullen, F. T. (2008). Public support for getting tough on corporate crime: Racial and political divides. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 45(2), 163-190.
- Velasco González, K., Verkuyten, M., Weesie, J., & Poppe, E. (2008). Prejudice towards Muslims in the Netherlands: Testing integrated threat theory. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 47(4), 667-685.
- Welch, K. (2016). Middle Eastern terrorist stereotypes and anti-terror policy support: The effect of perceived minority threat. *Race and Justice*, 6(2), 117-145.

Welch, K., Payne, A. A., Chiricos, T., & Gertz, M. (2011). The typification of Hispanics as criminals and support for punitive crime control policies. *Social Science Research*, 40(3), 822-840.

Zedner, L. (2007). Seeking security by eroding rights: The side-stepping of due process. In B. J. Goold & L. Lazarus. (Eds.). *Security and Human Rights* (pp. 257-275). Oxford: Hart Publishing.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Facebook Advertisement Materials



### Facebook Ad Text:

Researchers from the Griffith Criminology Institute are recruiting participants aged 18+ living in Australia to complete a survey about their attitudes to punishment (GU Ethics Approval No.: 2017/927). Participants can enter a draw to win a \$50 voucher. For more information please contact [h.williamson@griffith.edu.au](mailto:h.williamson@griffith.edu.au).

All comments are monitored and deleted in accordance with ethical requirements. Questions and queries should be emailed direct to a member of the research team at [h.williamson@griffith.edu.au](mailto:h.williamson@griffith.edu.au).

PLEASE NOTE: There was a technical error on 27/01/2018 and data was not completely recorded on this date. Participants who completed the survey on this date are advised to re-submit the survey using the weblink in this post or contact the above email address.

Apologies for the inconvenience.

\*The prize is in the form of a shopping voucher. Terms and Conditions apply. See study survey page for more information.

## Appendix B: Vignette Scenarios

Participants were presented with two vignettes depicting a media statement and a police statement of a food tampering incident. These vignettes were designed to manipulate (a) the suspect's motive (i.e., motivated by Allah or motivated by the anti-immigration movement) and (b) how the police defined the type of incident that had occurred (i.e., as a crime or as a terrorist incident). Thus, these experimental factors indicate that the food tampering incident was (a) either an incident inspired by Islamic extremism or right-wing extremism and (b) a crime or an act of terrorism. For example, in the Islamic extremist condition, the suspect had expressed their willingness to [carry out the incident] in the name of Allah in a Facebook post on a radical Muslim page. The vignettes are outlined below. The manipulations included in each scenario are underlined for clarity.

### **Vignette A: The reported incident (Motivated by Islamic Extremism)**

***The Media Report:*** Police are investigating a possible food-tampering incident at a fast-food chain in Australia that has potential to put Australian consumers at harm. Authorities were alerted to the incident when several customers collapsed at four of the fast-food restaurants with undiagnosed conditions. Police have apprehended an individual suspected of carrying out this incident in Australia. In a Facebook post on a radical Muslim page, the suspect expressed their willingness to take such action in the name of Allah. Another group of four individuals who are known associates of the suspect have also been detained. The four individuals expressed support for the suspect's actions on Facebook on numerous occasions. All foodstuffs from the affected fast-food restaurants have been destroyed. Customers who have consumed food from these restaurants have been urged to seek medical advice immediately. This incident has resulted in high demand and long waiting periods in hospital emergency departments and consulting rooms of doctors around the country. People are reporting a range of symptoms to hospitals and doctors including severe stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Emergency hotlines have been established to monitor the situation. Further details regarding the event are being withheld at this time.

### **Vignette B: The reported incident**

***The Media Report:*** Police are investigating a possible food-tampering incident at a fast-food chain in Australia. This incident has the potential to put Australian consumers at harm. Authorities were alerted to the incident when several customers collapsed at four of the fast-

food restaurants with undiagnosed conditions. Police have apprehended an individual suspected of carrying out this incident. In a Facebook post on a right-wing extremist page, the suspect expressed their willingness to take such action in support of the anti-immigration movement (i.e., opposition to immigration into a country e.g., Australia). Another group of four individuals who are known associates of the suspect have also been detained. The four individuals expressed support for the suspect's actions on Facebook. All foodstuffs from the affected fast-food restaurants have been destroyed. Customers who have consumed food from these restaurants have been urged to seek medical advice immediately. This incident has resulted in high demand and long waiting periods in hospital emergency departments and consulting rooms of doctors around the country. People are reporting a range of symptoms to hospitals and doctors including severe stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Emergency hotlines have been established to monitor the situation. Further details regarding the event are being withheld at this time.

#### **Vignette C: Police statement of the incident**

***The Police Statement:*** “This is a clear example of how terrorism can endanger lives. The individual suspected of carrying out this terrorist act has been apprehended. Our investigation of the suspect involved in this incident and our willingness to prosecute this terrorist act must be evident to all. Our rapid response is in the best interests of the public. What is also troubling is individuals who support those willing to use terrorist actions that may harm the wider community. We have intelligence linking four individuals to the suspect. Expressing support for people who are motivated to harm others is unjustified. A police investigation has been launched into the material posted online.”

#### **Vignette D: Police statement of the incident**

***The Police Statement:*** “This is a clear example of how crime can endanger lives. The individual suspected of carrying out this crime has been apprehended. Our investigation of the individual involved and our willingness to prosecute this crime must be evident to all. Our rapid response is in the best interests of the public. What is also troubling is individuals who support those willing to use criminal tactics that may harm the wider community. We have intelligence linking four individuals to the suspect. Expressing support for people who are motivated to harm others is unjustified. A police investigation has been launched into the material posted online.”

## Appendix C: Missing Variable Analysis

Variable Name	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Missing		No. of Extremes	
				Count	Percent	Low	High
gender	1199	1.57	0.495	0	0	0	0
Q2.3	1199	1980.7014	14.57561	0	0	49	0
Q2.4	1199	3.08	3.503	0	0	0	133
Q2.5	1199	6.87	3.457	0	0	0	0
Q2.6	1199	6.13	1.4	0	0	28	0
aus_born	1199	1.16	0.366	0	0	0	191
politicalorientation	1199	4.06	2.293	0	0	0	47
ethnicminority	1199	1.91	0.28	0	0	103	0
citizenship	1199	1.04	0.184	0	0	0	42
Q59	1199	2.02	1.086	0	0	0	37
Q60	1199	2.87	1.096	0	0	0	0
Q3.2_2	1198	4	1.034	1	0.1	38	0
Q3.2_3	1198	3.43	1.153	1	0.1	75	0
Q52	1197	6.2	2.846	2	0.2	0	0
Q3.2_1	1195	3.99	1.015	4	0.3	34	0
Q55	1194	2.46	0.82	5	0.4	0	0
Q58	1193	2.42	1.308	6	0.5	0	0
Q7.3_2	1192	4.33	0.789	7	0.6	47	0
Q4.1_6	1190	2.89	1.493	9	0.8	0	0
Q53_4	1187	4.49	0.673	12	1	63	0
Q4.1_7	1186	2.75	1.429	13	1.1	0	0
Q3.2_5	1183	2.15	1.035	16	1.3	0	33
Q4.1_2	1180	3.25	1.313	19	1.6	0	0
Q53_1	1180	4.41	0.728	19	1.6	24	0
Q53_3	1180	1.44	0.759	19	1.6	0	81
Q3.2_6	1179	3.2	1.043	20	1.7	91	0
Q4.1_3	1179	3.58	1.33	20	1.7	0	0
Q53_2	1179	4.5	0.687	20	1.7	60	0
Q4.1_10	1177	2.6	1.442	22	1.8	0	0
Q54_2	1174	4.33	1.042	25	2.1	101	0
Q9.2_12	1174	2.09	1.218	25	2.1	0	94
Q3.2_4	1171	2.41	1.124	28	2.3	0	63
Q4.1_4	1172	2.88	1.388	27	2.3	0	0
Q9.2_7	1171	2.61	1.415	28	2.3	0	0
Q54_1	1170	2.28	1.44	29	2.4	0	0
Q54_4	1170	3.83	1.41	29	2.4	154	0
Q9.2_5	1169	2.39	1.326	30	2.5	0	0

---

Q4.1_1	1168	2.51	1.477	31	2.6	0	0
Q54_3	1168	3.09	1.592	31	2.6	0	0
Q9.2_4	1167	2.26	1.338	32	2.7	0	119
Q9.2_8	1167	2.46	1.359	32	2.7	0	0
Q9.2_11	1167	3.79	1.214	32	2.7	88	0
Q54_5	1165	1.13	0.464	34	2.8	0	33
Q10.1_3	1165	2.24	1.326	34	2.8	0	99
Q10.1_12	1166	2	1.07	33	2.8	0	36
Q10.1_4	1164	2.15	1.217	35	2.9	0	73
Q10.1_6	1164	2.23	1.25	35	2.9	0	77
Q10.1_13	1164	2.45	1.315	35	2.9	0	0
Q10.2_4	1163	4.18	0.981	36	3	83	0
Q10.1_1	1163	2.17	1.286	36	3	0	91
Q10.1_5	1163	2.12	1.187	36	3	0	69
Q10.2_5	1162	4.24	0.922	37	3.1	66	0
Q10.2_6	1161	4.14	0.95	38	3.2	78	0
Q10.1_2	1161	2.33	1.384	38	3.2	0	0
Q10.3_1	1161	1.82	1.123	38	3.2	0	53
Q56_3	1160	1.79	0.889	39	3.3	0	54
Q10.1_7	1159	2.31	1.247	40	3.3	0	77
Q10.1_8	1159	2.16	1.264	40	3.3	0	72
Q10.1_9	1160	2.34	1.353	39	3.3	0	0
Q10.1_10	1160	2.11	1.212	39	3.3	0	60
Q10.1_11	1160	2.06	1.124	39	3.3	0	46
Q10.3_2	1159	1.53	1.002	40	3.3	0	81
Q53_5	1158	3.23	1.192	41	3.4	0	0
Q56_2	1158	3.76	1.066	41	3.4	49	0
Q9.2_10	1158	4.04	1.292	41	3.4	85	0
Q10.2_3	1157	3.35	1.291	42	3.5	0	0
Q56_5	1156	3.17	1.205	43	3.6	0	0
Q9.2_1	1156	3.32	1.239	43	3.6	0	0
Q4.1_9	1155	2.87	1.502	44	3.7	0	0
Q9.2_2	1155	3.67	1.252	44	3.7	95	0
Q9.2_3	1155	2.54	1.409	44	3.7	0	0
Q10.2_1	1153	3.69	1.101	46	3.8	70	0
Q11.1_2	1154	1.54	0.952	45	3.8	0	83
Q4.1_8	1152	2.71	1.411	47	3.9	0	0
Q10.1_14	1152	2.22	1.164	47	3.9	0	49
Q57_4	1151	3.91	1.327	48	4	127	0
Q9.2_6	1151	3.11	1.367	48	4	0	0
Q11.1_1	1150	1.38	0.753	49	4.1	0	97
Q10.2_2	1147	3.8	1.102	52	4.3	67	0

---

Q11.1_3	1148	2.65	1.311	51	4.3	0	0
Q11.1_4	1148	1.44	0.786	51	4.3	0	38
Q56_6	1146	3.18	1.191	53	4.4	0	0
Q57_3	1140	3.38	1.49	59	4.9	0	0
Q7.3_1	1139	3.47	1.099	60	5	43	0
Q62_2	1136	2.14	1.177	63	5.3	0	28
Q56_4	1134	3.58	1.107	65	5.4	58	0
Q62_3	1133	1.66	0.982	66	5.5	0	97
Q53_6	1129	3.03	1.168	70	5.8	0	0
Q56_1	1129	3.55	1.09	70	5.8	54	0
Q57_2	1130	2.93	1.467	69	5.8	0	0
Q7.3_3	1127	3.57	1.089	72	6	30	0
Q4.1_5	1126	3.43	1.195	73	6.1	67	0
Q62_1	1126	2.1	1.206	73	6.1	0	33
Q57_1	1117	2.79	1.462	82	6.8	0	0
Q57_5	1108	1.84	1.193	91	7.6	0	48
Q10.4_3	1096	3.72	1.083	103	8.6	75	0
Q10.4_2	1093	3.67	1.114	106	8.8	83	0
Q10.4_1	1092	2.75	1.436	107	8.9	0	0
Q10.4_4	1068	2.54	1.317	131	10.9	0	0
Q9.2_9	1035	3.81	1.28	164	13.7	75	0
Q5.3	606	1.21	0.405	593	49.5	0	0
Q5.5	606	1.32	0.466	593	49.5	0	0
Q65	596	1.04	0.204	603	50.3	0	26
Q6.4	593	1.23	0.423	606	50.5	0	0
Q6.6	593	1.3	0.456	606	50.5	0	0
Q66	586	1.87	0.342	613	51.1	79	0
yearofarrival	191	1991.4921	19.06633	1008	84.1	7	0

---

## Appendix D: Year of Birth String Variable

Q1. {P1Q2} In what year were you born?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1901	1	0.1
1902	1	0.1
1934	1	0.1
1939	1	0.1
1941	2	0.2
1942	2	0.2
1943	1	0.1
1945	2	0.2
1946	1	0.1
1947	6	0.5
1948	8	0.7
1949	9	0.8
1950	6	0.5
1951	8	0.7
1952	8	0.7
1953	12	1
1954	3	0.3
1955	8	0.7
1956	7	0.6
1957	5	0.4
1958	13	1.1
1959	11	0.9
1960	12	1
1961	10	0.8
1962	12	1
1963	22	1.8
1964	15	1.3
1965	17	1.4
1966	13	1.1
1967	13	1.1
1968	14	1.2
1969	18	1.5
1970	22	1.8
1971	23	1.9

1972	26	2.2
1973	21	1.8
1974	24	2
1975	22	1.8
1976	23	1.9
1977	22	1.8
1978	31	2.6
1979	30	2.5
1980	24	2
1981	25	2.1
1982	36	3
1983	22	1.8
1984	26	2.2
1985	30	2.5
1986	21	1.8
1987	15	1.3
1988	27	2.3
1989	30	2.5
1990	39	3.3
1991	33	2.8
1992	34	2.8
1993	42	3.5
1994	37	3.1
1995	44	3.7
1996	54	4.5
1997	48	4
1998	44	3.7
1999	62	5.2
Total	1199	100

## Appendix E: Primary Ancestry String Variable

Q3. {P1Q2} What is your primary ancestry?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
	1085	90.5
Croatian	1	0.1
50% Welsh	1	0.1
Adopted from Korea but all Australian family	1	0.1
Adopted white Anglo Saxon. Heritage unknown adoptive parents		
Scottish	1	0.1
Africa	1	0.1
American Caucasian	1	0.1
American/Aust	1	0.1
Asian	2	0.2
Australian and Dutch	1	0.1
Both Australian (non-ATSI) and Cantonese	1	0.1
Brazilian	1	0.1
Burmese	1	0.1
Cambodian	1	0.1
Canadian	1	0.1
Chinese/ white Australian	1	0.1
Croatian	1	0.1
Czech	1	0.1
Danish	2	0.2
Eastern European	2	0.2
English & Scottish 50/50	1	0.1
English and Australia	1	0.1
English Irish	1	0.1
English/Irish	1	0.1
EU mongrel	1	0.1
Eurasian	1	0.1
European	1	0.1
European/Maori	1	0.1
Filipino	4	0.3
Filipino, Irish	1	0.1
Finnish	1	0.1
Franco-Italian	1	0.1
French	3	0.3
Greek and Scottish	1	0.1
Greek/English	1	0.1

---

Guyanese mum Australian dad	1	0.1
Hungarian	2	0.2
Hungarian and Scottish	1	0.1
Indian and New Zealand	1	0.1
Indonesian	1	0.1
Irish/French both primary	1	0.1
Irish/Indian	1	0.1
Jewish	1	0.1
Lunar	1	0.1
Maltese	1	0.1
Maltese	1	0.1
Manx	1	0.1
Maori	3	0.3
middle eastern	1	0.1
Mixed	1	0.1
New Zealand	1	0.1
New Zealand	5	0.4
New Zealander	2	0.2
New Zealander	2	0.2
Pakeha New Zealander	1	0.1
Polish	2	0.2
Polish, Irish and Japanese	1	0.1
Polynesian	1	0.1
Portuguese	2	0.2
Portuguese/Irish	1	0.1
Portuguese/Irish.	1	0.1
Russian	2	0.2
Russian, Hungarian Australian Indigenous	1	0.1
Russian/Austrian/Polish	1	0.1
Russian/Ukrainian	1	0.1
Scandinavian	1	0.1
Serbian	1	0.1
Serbian and Slovak	1	0.1
Slavic	1	0.1
South Africa	1	0.1
South African	4	0.3
Spanish	2	0.2
Swedish	2	0.2
Swiss	2	0.2
Thai	2	0.2

Turkish	2	0.2
Ukrainian	1	0.1
Unknown	1	0.1
Vietnamese	1	0.1
Welsh	6	0.5
Yugoslavia	1	0.1
Zimbabwean	1	0.1
Total	1199	100

## Appendix F: Current Employment Status String Variable

Q4. {P1Q2} What is your current employment status? (other)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Participants who selected a pre-determined response in the survey	1136	94.7
Childcare relief worked/student nurse	1	0.1
American/ Australian	1	0.1
Both student and working casual position	1	0.1
business owner	1	0.1
Business owner	1	0.1
Carer / home teacher/ self employed	1	0.1
Carer pensioner	1	0.1
Carer's Pension	1	0.1
carers pension	1	0.1
Carers pension	1	0.1
casual	1	0.1
Casual work	2	0.2
Currently on long-term sick leave	1	0.1
Danish	1	0.1
disability pension & working part-time	1	0.1
Disability pension and student	1	0.1
Employed full time, on income protection insurance benefits.	1	0.1
Employed full-time, currently on maternity leave	1	0.1
Freelancer	1	0.1
Full time stroke carer	1	0.1
Full time student / part time work	1	0.1
Full time work and full time study	1	0.1
Full-time kinship carer of 3 girls under 9	1	0.1
Full-time student, work part time & volunteer	1	0.1
home duties and casual worker	1	0.1
Home duties/student online	1	0.1
Injured from car accident. Unable to work until medically cleared.	1	0.1
Living on insurance while recovering from a brain tumour	1	0.1
Lolololol	1	0.1
Maternity leave	1	0.1
On a carers pension	1	0.1

---

On unpaid maternity leave until 9/04/2018	1	0.1
Partnered parent and student	1	0.1
self employed	1	0.1
Self employed	2	0.2
Self Employed	1	0.1
Self-employed	2	0.2
Sole parent and Carer and full time student	1	0.1
Stay at home mum	1	0.1
Stay at home parent	1	0.1
Student and working	1	0.1
Student & carer	1	0.1
Student and PT work	1	0.1
Student and working casually	2	0.2
student and working part time	1	0.1
Student and working part-time	1	0.1
Studying full time and working part time	1	0.1
Superannuation pension	1	0.1
Unemployed &gt; Disability	1	0.1
Workcover payments	1	0.1
Working and studying	1	0.1
Working casually	1	0.1
Working casually, studying full-time	1	0.1
Working full and part time in casual positions	1	0.1
Working full time and studying full time	1	0.1
Working full-time and full time online student.	1	0.1
Working part time / student	1	0.1
working part time and student part time	1	0.1
Working student, business owner	1	0.1
Total	1199	100

## Appendix G: Highest Educational Achievement String Variable

Q5. {P1Q2} What is your highest educational achievement?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
	1177	98.2
Advanced diploma	1	0.1
Almost completed university degree.	1	0.1
Both year 12 and trade certificate	1	0.1
Cert IV	1	0.1
Certificate 4	1	0.1
Certificate II	1	0.1
Completed year 11	1	0.1
Completed yr 9	1	0.1
Completing Master of research	1	0.1
Currently in honours year of bachelor's degree	1	0.1
Currently undertaking a degree	1	0.1
Diploma Project Management	1	0.1
High school dropout grade 10	1	0.1
laboratory cert 4	1	0.1
Masters	1	0.1
Master of Business Administration	1	0.1
Recently returned to study, did a bridging course and am now Currently studying Bachelor of Social Work	1	0.1
Some high school	1	0.1
Some University	1	0.1
Tertiary prep certification	1	0.1
Undergrad	1	0.1
Year 12 equivalent	1	0.1
Total	1199	100

## Appendix H: Country of Birth String Variable

Q7. {P1Q2} What country were you born in

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Australian-born	1008	84.1
America	1	0.1
Australia	1	0.1
Bangladesh	1	0.1
Brazil	1	0.1
Britain	1	0.1
Cambodia	1	0.1
Canada	2	0.2
Cyprus	1	0.1
England	1	0.1
England	35	2.9
England	1	0.1
France	2	0.2
Germany	8	0.7
Gibraltar	1	0.1
Germany	1	0.1
Hong Kong	2	0.2
Hungary	1	0.1
India	1	0.1
INDIA	1	0.1
Indonesia	2	0.2
Ireland	1	0.1
Italy	1	0.1
Japan	1	0.1
Kenya	3	0.3
Malaysia	1	0.1
Malaysia	2	0.2
Netherland	1	0.1
Netherlands	3	0.3
New Zealand	9	0.8
New Zealand	30	2.5
NZ	3	0.3

---

Papua New Guinea	1	0.1
Philippines	4	0.3
Poland	1	0.1
Portugal	1	0.1
Russia	1	0.1
Scotland	7	0.6
Singapore	1	0.1
Slovenia	1	0.1
South Africa	1	0.1
South Africa	8	0.7
South Korea	1	0.1
Spain	1	0.1
Sudeten (Czechoslovakia)	1	0.1
Sweden	2	0.2
Thailand	1	0.1
The Netherlands	2	0.2
Turkey	1	0.1
U.K.	1	0.1
UK	3	0.3
UK	17	1.4
Ukraine	1	0.1
United Kingdom	4	0.3
United States	1	0.1
United States of America	2	0.2
USA	5	0.4
Wales	2	0.2
Total	1199	100

---

## Appendix I: Year of Arrival to Australia String Variable

Q8. {P1Q2} What year did you arrive in Australia?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1903	1	0.5
1952	2	1
1953	4	2.1
1955	1	0.5
1957	2	1
1958	1	0.5
1960	4	2.1
1963	1	0.5
1964	4	2.1
1965	4	2.1
1966	1	0.5
1967	2	1
1968	4	2.1
1969	1	0.5
1970	1	0.5
1971	2	1
1972	4	2.1
1973	1	0.5
1974	3	1.6
1975	3	1.6
1976	2	1
1978	1	0.5
1979	2	1
1980	1	0.5
1981	2	1
1982	6	3.1
1985	2	1
1986	3	1.6
1987	1	0.5
1988	4	2.1
1989	3	1.6
1990	3	1.6
1991	1	0.5
1992	3	1.6
1993	1	0.5

---

1994	7	3.7
1995	6	3.1
1996	2	1
1997	3	1.6
1998	3	1.6
1999	3	1.6
2000	3	1.6
2001	9	4.7
2002	6	3.1
2003	6	3.1
2004	1	0.5
2005	5	2.6
2006	5	2.6
2007	9	4.7
2008	8	4.2
2009	3	1.6
2010	3	1.6
2011	5	2.6
2012	6	3.1
2013	1	0.5
2014	7	3.7
2015	6	3.1
2016	1	0.5
2017	1	0.5
2018	1	0.5
Total	191	100
Missing	1008	84.1
Total	1199	

## Appendix J: Religious Affiliation String Variable

Q10. {P1Q2} What is your religion?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
	1120	93.4
Agnostic	7	0.6
Agnostic Catholic	1	0.1
Agnostic humanist	1	0.1
Agnostic Satanism	1	0.1
Agnosticism	1	0.1
Amun-Ra	1	0.1
Anglican	1	0.1
Anglican	4	0.3
Asatru	1	0.1
Atheist	1	0.1
Atheist	2	0.2
Atheist	1	0.1
bumbleb2004@hotmail.com	1	0.1
Catholic background	1	0.1
Christian	1	0.1
Christian - Iglesias Ni Cristo (church of Christ)	1	0.1
Dudeism	1	0.1
Generic epistemology	1	0.1
Greek orthodox	1	0.1
Hellenic Polytheism	1	0.1
Jedi	4	0.3
Latter-Day Saint	1	0.1
Love	1	0.1
Lutheran	1	0.1
mseileenh@gmail.com	1	0.1
Non-conformist Welsh Methodist	1	0.1
None	1	0.1
Orthodox	1	0.1
Pagan	10	0.8
Parapsychology	1	0.1
Pastafarian	1	0.1
Pastafarian (church of the Flying Spaghetti Monster)	1	0.1
Rational humanism	1	0.1

---

Religion is rubbish	1	0.1
Russian Orthodox	1	0.1
Russian Orthodoxy	1	0.1
Salvation Army	1	0.1
Serbian orthodox	1	0.1
Spiritual	4	0.3
Spiritualist	2	0.2
Taoist	1	0.1
Theist	1	0.1
Universalist	1	0.1
Universe	1	0.1
Very mixed, Christian with natural native or indigenous tendencies	1	0.1
Wicca	2	0.2
Wiccan	4	0.3
Wiccan	1	0.1
Wiradjuri/Goomoi spiritual and cultural practices	1	0.1
Total	1199	100

## Appendix K: Postcode String Variable

Q12. {P1Q2} What is your postcode?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
800	1	0.1
810	5	0.4
812	3	0.3
820	1	0.1
832	1	0.1
835	1	0.1
836	2	0.2
850	1	0.1
1121	1	0.1
1650	1	0.1
2000	1	0.1
2001	1	0.1
2008	1	0.1
2010	1	0.1
2011	1	0.1
2015	1	0.1
2024	1	0.1
2029	1	0.1
2031	3	0.3
2032	2	0.2
2033	1	0.1
2035	1	0.1
2037	3	0.3
2042	1	0.1
2047	1	0.1
2061	1	0.1
2065	3	0.3
2066	2	0.2
2069	1	0.1
2070	1	0.1
2072	1	0.1
2073	1	0.1
2074	1	0.1
2076	1	0.1
2097	1	0.1
2114	1	0.1
2117	1	0.1

---

2121	2	0.2
2126	1	0.1
2127	2	0.2
2128	1	0.1
2131	1	0.1
2133	1	0.1
2135	1	0.1
2137	1	0.1
2143	1	0.1
2145	1	0.1
2148	4	0.3
2153	2	0.2
2154	1	0.1
2159	1	0.1
2164	1	0.1
2167	1	0.1
2168	1	0.1
2190	1	0.1
2195	1	0.1
2203	1	0.1
2206	1	0.1
2211	1	0.1
2217	1	0.1
2220	1	0.1
2221	1	0.1
2223	1	0.1
2228	3	0.3
2229	1	0.1
2250	5	0.4
2256	1	0.1
2259	1	0.1
2260	1	0.1
2261	1	0.1
2262	2	0.2
2263	1	0.1
2265	1	0.1
2281	1	0.1
2283	5	0.4
2284	1	0.1
2285	3	0.3
2287	7	0.6
2290	1	0.1

---

2292	1	0.1
2293	1	0.1
2296	1	0.1
2298	1	0.1
2299	2	0.2
2300	1	0.1
2303	1	0.1
2304	3	0.3
2307	1	0.1
2315	1	0.1
2316	1	0.1
2318	1	0.1
2319	1	0.1
2320	1	0.1
2322	1	0.1
2323	6	0.5
2324	3	0.3
2325	1	0.1
2327	1	0.1
2330	2	0.2
2333	1	0.1
2335	1	0.1
2337	1	0.1
2340	2	0.2
2346	1	0.1
2350	1	0.1
2371	1	0.1
2372	1	0.1
2388	1	0.1
2390	1	0.1
2400	1	0.1
2404	1	0.1
2427	1	0.1
2428	3	0.3
2439	1	0.1
2440	1	0.1
2444	3	0.3
2450	3	0.3
2454	1	0.1
2460	3	0.3
2472	1	0.1
2474	2	0.2

---

2477	2	0.2
2480	3	0.3
2484	1	0.1
2486	2	0.2
2500	1	0.1
2502	1	0.1
2506	3	0.3
2519	1	0.1
2525	2	0.2
2526	1	0.1
2529	1	0.1
2530	5	0.4
2533	1	0.1
2536	1	0.1
2539	2	0.2
2540	2	0.2
2541	3	0.3
2550	1	0.1
2560	5	0.4
2564	1	0.1
2566	1	0.1
2567	2	0.2
2570	1	0.1
2571	1	0.1
2573	1	0.1
2575	1	0.1
2580	1	0.1
2582	2	0.2
2584	1	0.1
2594	3	0.3
2600	2	0.2
2602	3	0.3
2605	1	0.1
2607	1	0.1
2611	3	0.3
2612	1	0.1
2615	3	0.3
2617	5	0.4
2620	10	0.8
2621	1	0.1
2623	1	0.1
2630	2	0.2

---

2641	1	0.1
2643	1	0.1
2650	5	0.4
2651	2	0.2
2652	2	0.2
2663	1	0.1
2666	1	0.1
2716	1	0.1
2729	1	0.1
2745	1	0.1
2747	4	0.3
2750	6	0.5
2753	2	0.2
2758	1	0.1
2759	2	0.2
2760	1	0.1
2765	1	0.1
2766	1	0.1
2770	3	0.3
2777	2	0.2
2780	4	0.3
2785	1	0.1
2790	1	0.1
2795	5	0.4
2800	2	0.2
2810	1	0.1
2820	1	0.1
2821	1	0.1
2830	2	0.2
2839	1	0.1
2845	1	0.1
2869	1	0.1
2870	1	0.1
2899	1	0.1
2900	2	0.2
2902	1	0.1
2904	2	0.2
2905	1	0.1
2906	2	0.2
2912	1	0.1
2913	4	0.3
2914	2	0.2

---

3000	4	0.3
3011	2	0.2
3012	2	0.2
3013	1	0.1
3016	1	0.1
3021	1	0.1
3023	1	0.1
3029	1	0.1
3030	2	0.2
3031	1	0.1
3033	1	0.1
3040	1	0.1
3041	1	0.1
3044	2	0.2
3046	1	0.1
3053	1	0.1
3058	3	0.3
3060	1	0.1
3064	2	0.2
3070	2	0.2
3071	2	0.2
3072	3	0.3
3075	2	0.2
3079	1	0.1
3081	1	0.1
3083	2	0.2
3085	1	0.1
3086	1	0.1
3088	1	0.1
3091	1	0.1
3094	1	0.1
3095	1	0.1
3101	1	0.1
3108	1	0.1
3121	2	0.2
3122	2	0.2
3124	1	0.1
3127	1	0.1
3128	1	0.1
3131	1	0.1
3132	1	0.1
3133	2	0.2

---

3136	1	0.1
3138	2	0.2
3139	1	0.1
3140	2	0.2
3141	1	0.1
3147	3	0.3
3148	1	0.1
3149	1	0.1
3150	3	0.3
3152	1	0.1
3153	2	0.2
3155	1	0.1
3156	2	0.2
3158	1	0.1
3163	1	0.1
3165	2	0.2
3166	2	0.2
3169	2	0.2
3170	1	0.1
3172	1	0.1
3174	1	0.1
3175	1	0.1
3181	1	0.1
3182	1	0.1
3183	1	0.1
3186	1	0.1
3190	1	0.1
3192	1	0.1
3195	1	0.1
3197	2	0.2
3198	1	0.1
3199	2	0.2
3200	1	0.1
3204	1	0.1
3205	1	0.1
3207	1	0.1
3211	1	0.1
3212	4	0.3
3216	1	0.1
3217	3	0.3
3218	3	0.3
3219	2	0.2

---

3222	1	0.1
3223	1	0.1
3226	2	0.2
3266	1	0.1
3305	1	0.1
3337	1	0.1
3338	1	0.1
3340	2	0.2
3350	5	0.4
3352	2	0.2
3355	1	0.1
3356	1	0.1
3358	1	0.1
3370	1	0.1
3377	1	0.1
3444	2	0.2
3465	1	0.1
3550	3	0.3
3551	1	0.1
3555	2	0.2
3556	1	0.1
3561	2	0.2
3585	1	0.1
3616	1	0.1
3629	2	0.2
3630	2	0.2
3658	1	0.1
3660	1	0.1
3662	1	0.1
3666	1	0.1
3677	1	0.1
3688	1	0.1
3690	4	0.3
3695	1	0.1
3730	1	0.1
3740	1	0.1
3741	1	0.1
3752	2	0.2
3770	1	0.1
3777	1	0.1
3793	1	0.1
3800	1	0.1

---

3805	1	0.1
3809	1	0.1
3810	3	0.3
3816	1	0.1
3820	1	0.1
3840	2	0.2
3844	2	0.2
3850	3	0.3
3856	1	0.1
3858	2	0.2
3874	1	0.1
3875	2	0.2
3880	1	0.1
3910	1	0.1
3930	1	0.1
3940	1	0.1
3962	1	0.1
3976	3	0.3
3977	3	0.3
3995	2	0.2
4000	2	0.2
4005	2	0.2
4006	1	0.1
4007	1	0.1
4012	1	0.1
4013	1	0.1
4014	1	0.1
4017	3	0.3
4018	1	0.1
4020	1	0.1
4021	1	0.1
4025	1	0.1
4030	3	0.3
4031	2	0.2
4032	4	0.3
4033	1	0.1
4034	4	0.3
4035	2	0.2
4036	2	0.2
4037	1	0.1
4051	4	0.3
4053	1	0.1

---

4054	3	0.3
4055	3	0.3
4059	4	0.3
4060	1	0.1
4061	1	0.1
4064	2	0.2
4065	1	0.1
4066	1	0.1
4067	1	0.1
4069	1	0.1
4070	1	0.1
4074	3	0.3
4075	2	0.2
4078	3	0.3
4101	5	0.4
4103	3	0.3
4104	2	0.2
4105	5	0.4
4107	1	0.1
4109	2	0.2
4110	1	0.1
4111	1	0.1
4112	1	0.1
4113	1	0.1
4114	1	0.1
4115	1	0.1
4116	3	0.3
4118	1	0.1
4120	4	0.3
4121	2	0.2
4122	5	0.4
4124	3	0.3
4127	3	0.3
4128	3	0.3
4131	2	0.2
4132	4	0.3
4133	3	0.3
4135	1	0.1
4151	3	0.3
4152	2	0.2
4154	1	0.1
4159	4	0.3

---

4160	2	0.2
4161	1	0.1
4163	3	0.3
4165	4	0.3
4169	1	0.1
4170	3	0.3
4171	1	0.1
4173	1	0.1
4174	1	0.1
4178	3	0.3
4179	1	0.1
4205	2	0.2
4207	10	0.8
4208	3	0.3
4209	6	0.5
4210	2	0.2
4211	5	0.4
4212	3	0.3
4213	3	0.3
4214	4	0.3
4215	7	0.6
4216	2	0.2
4217	2	0.2
4218	3	0.3
4220	1	0.1
4223	1	0.1
4226	1	0.1
4227	4	0.3
4272	1	0.1
4275	1	0.1
4280	2	0.2
4285	2	0.2
4300	7	0.6
4301	5	0.4
4304	3	0.3
4305	13	1.1
4306	2	0.2
4309	1	0.1
4311	2	0.2
4313	1	0.1
4340	3	0.3
4350	9	0.8

---

4352	3	0.3
4355	1	0.1
4370	3	0.3
4401	1	0.1
4405	1	0.1
4413	1	0.1
4455	1	0.1
4465	1	0.1
4500	5	0.4
4501	1	0.1
4503	4	0.3
4504	2	0.2
4505	1	0.1
4506	1	0.1
4508	2	0.2
4509	5	0.4
4510	3	0.3
4511	2	0.2
4512	1	0.1
4514	1	0.1
4518	1	0.1
4550	1	0.1
4551	4	0.3
4555	2	0.2
4556	5	0.4
4558	1	0.1
4559	1	0.1
4560	4	0.3
4563	3	0.3
4565	1	0.1
4566	1	0.1
4568	1	0.1
4573	1	0.1
4575	1	0.1
4580	1	0.1
4610	1	0.1
4615	2	0.2
4650	1	0.1
4655	5	0.4
4660	1	0.1
4670	7	0.6
4674	1	0.1

---

4677	1	0.1
4680	6	0.5
4700	5	0.4
4701	2	0.2
4703	1	0.1
4710	1	0.1
4715	1	0.1
4737	1	0.1
4740	3	0.3
4741	1	0.1
4800	2	0.2
4802	1	0.1
4804	1	0.1
4805	1	0.1
4810	4	0.3
4812	2	0.2
4814	3	0.3
4815	3	0.3
4817	4	0.3
4818	1	0.1
4850	1	0.1
4854	1	0.1
4868	2	0.2
4870	3	0.3
4877	1	0.1
4878	1	0.1
4879	1	0.1
4881	2	0.2
4885	2	0.2
5000	2	0.2
5012	1	0.1
5013	2	0.2
5016	2	0.2
5017	1	0.1
5023	3	0.3
5024	1	0.1
5037	1	0.1
5038	1	0.1
5041	1	0.1
5043	1	0.1
5044	1	0.1
5045	1	0.1

---

5048	1	0.1
5050	1	0.1
5062	1	0.1
5070	1	0.1
5075	1	0.1
5076	1	0.1
5082	1	0.1
5083	1	0.1
5085	2	0.2
5086	1	0.1
5087	1	0.1
5091	2	0.2
5092	2	0.2
5096	2	0.2
5097	2	0.2
5098	1	0.1
5108	2	0.2
5112	1	0.1
5113	3	0.3
5114	1	0.1
5115	1	0.1
5116	1	0.1
5118	3	0.3
5127	1	0.1
5158	3	0.3
5159	3	0.3
5162	3	0.3
5163	2	0.2
5164	1	0.1
5166	1	0.1
5167	1	0.1
5173	1	0.1
5203	1	0.1
5210	1	0.1
5211	1	0.1
5244	1	0.1
5251	1	0.1
5253	1	0.1
5271	1	0.1
5291	1	0.1
5343	2	0.2
5373	1	0.1

---

5416	1	0.1
5453	1	0.1
5555	1	0.1
5724	1	0.1
6000	6	0.5
6007	1	0.1
6009	1	0.1
6018	1	0.1
6024	2	0.2
6025	1	0.1
6027	1	0.1
6028	2	0.2
6030	2	0.2
6036	1	0.1
6037	1	0.1
6041	1	0.1
6050	2	0.2
6052	2	0.2
6053	2	0.2
6054	1	0.1
6055	2	0.2
6056	3	0.3
6057	2	0.2
6059	2	0.2
6060	1	0.1
6061	1	0.1
6063	1	0.1
6064	1	0.1
6065	1	0.1
6066	2	0.2
6069	2	0.2
6100	1	0.1
6102	1	0.1
6107	1	0.1
6110	3	0.3
6111	2	0.2
6112	3	0.3
6148	1	0.1
6151	1	0.1
6155	2	0.2
6157	2	0.2
6160	1	0.1

---

6164	3	0.3
6167	4	0.3
6168	2	0.2
6169	5	0.4
6171	1	0.1
6172	1	0.1
6208	2	0.2
6210	8	0.7
6220	1	0.1
6228	2	0.2
6230	1	0.1
6233	1	0.1
6234	1	0.1
6255	1	0.1
6258	1	0.1
6315	1	0.1
6335	1	0.1
6353	1	0.1
6407	1	0.1
6430	2	0.2
6450	1	0.1
6451	1	0.1
6507	1	0.1
6516	1	0.1
6530	1	0.1
7000	3	0.3
7004	1	0.1
7008	2	0.2
7009	4	0.3
7011	3	0.3
7018	1	0.1
7052	1	0.1
7054	1	0.1
7109	2	0.2
7116	1	0.1
7140	1	0.1
7150	1	0.1
7171	1	0.1
7173	2	0.2
7248	2	0.2
7250	3	0.3
7252	1	0.1

7303	1	0.1
7306	1	0.1
7307	1	0.1
7320	1	0.1
7330	1	0.1
7468	1	0.1
Total	1199	100