

Community awareness and safety survey

Report FINAL

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Introduction and method



Introduction

Background

In early 2021, changes were made to Queensland's youth justice laws through the *Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2021* to address serious repeat youth offenders who present a risk to the community and to themselves. A range of reforms have been introduced across Queensland including a trial of electronic monitoring as a condition of bail in five Queensland locations. In addition, changes were made to policing laws to protect the community from knife related crime and hooning. Mr Bob Atkinson (via the Atkinson Review) must independently report to the Government in late 2021 about how the reforms have worked.

MCR was commissioned by the Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs (DCYJMA) to undertake research with adult Queenslanders which will, along with other information sources, provide data to inform the Atkinson Review 2021.

Research objectives

The main objective of this project was to measure awareness of and confidence in the youth justice 2021 reforms using a representative sample of Queensland adults.

More specifically, the project sought to understand community perspectives on a variety of issues in Queensland, including:

- level of knowledge of the youth justice system
- level of knowledge of the youth justice reforms (including awareness of associated new laws and programs and services)
- sources of knowledge about youth crime and government responses
- confidence in reforms
- perceptions of safety in the community from youth and adult crime, knife crime and hooning
- perceptions about whether the rate of crime in the community has changed over the last two years.



Method

The method comprised an online self-completion survey and a CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) survey.

Sampling frame

The survey’s sampling frame was Queensland, state-wide. Postcodes were used to categorise the residential location of respondents under the Australian Bureau of Statistic’s Statistical Level Area 4 (SA4) regions.

Sample size and characteristics

The total sample size achieved was n = 2,530 Queensland adults (Online = 2,456; CATI = 74). The large sample size provides a reliable sample allowing for analysis at the sub-group level. The sampling error associated with this sample size ranges from ±1.2% to ±2.0%.

Targets were set to ensure the sample was representative in terms of age, gender and geographic region. However, Queenslanders who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander were deliberately oversampled such that of the 2,530 Queenslanders surveyed, 188 (7%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (91% of the sample did not identify as such while 1% or 28 respondents declined to answer this question).

The reason for oversampling people who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander was to ensure that the sample size was large enough to allow for meaningful comparison of this segment with other sub-groups during analysis.

The reader is referred to the adjacent table for details on the demographic characteristics of respondents.

Fieldwork statistics and dates

The average time taken to complete the survey in the online mode was 6 minutes, 28 seconds. For those completing via a telephone interview the average completion time was 11 minutes, 36 seconds.

- The fieldwork dates for the survey were as follows:
- Online survey: 23 September – 10 October 2021
 - CATI survey: 11 October – 14 October 2021.

Appendix C contains the fieldwork report for each survey method.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents, n=2,530

Demographic characteristics	n	%
Gender		
Man or male	1,226	48
Woman or female	1,298	51
Non-binary	2	<1%
Uses a different term	1	<1%
Refused to answer	3	<1%
Age group		
18-24 years	269	11
25-34 years	436	17
35-44 years	414	16
45-54 years	335	13
55-64 years	429	17
65+ years	617	24
Refused to answer	30	1%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person		
Identify	188	7
Do not identify	2,314	91
Refused to answer	28	1
Statistical Level Area 4 (SA4) regions (Areas collapsed for reporting and analysis)		
Locations where electronic monitoring laws are being trialled:		
Townsville	177	7
Brisbane - North	101	4
Moreton	202	8
Logan	141	6
Gold Coast	232	9
Other locations:		
Remainder of Brisbane	410	16
Wide Bay	273	11
Cairns	206	8
Ipswich	160	6
Central Queensland	142	6
Toowoomba	117	5
Sunshine Coast	134	5
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	86	3
Darling Downs - Maranoa	54	2
Queensland - Outback	19	1
Refused to answer	76	3



Method (cont'd)

Fieldwork partner

MCR's fieldwork partner Q&A Market Research was responsible for programming the survey into the online format as well as collecting and storing the online and telephone survey data. Q&A are members of the Australian Data and Insights Association and have ISO 20252 accreditation.

The online sample was sourced via Dynata, Octopus Group and Q&A Market Research's own panel.

The telephone sample was sourced via Q&A Market Research's panel of people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. All Q&A interviewers are trained to demonstrate patience, politeness and respectfulness in dealing with respondents of all audience groups.

Data analysis

At the completion of fieldwork, the survey results were analysed using Q Research Software. The analysis took the form of frequency counts for each question and cross analysis of responses to all questions by selected demographic and behavioural factors (cross tabulations). In the data analysis stage, all survey data were subjected to tests of significance for each survey question (Pearson's Chi-Square Test of Independence). In the data tables, red and blue indicate a difference, higher or lower than the average with a 95% confidence level. The average calculation is based on the responses of all respondents to a question. It should be noted that where a key result differs significantly from the average (and is referred to in the report's commentary), it is not necessarily the group with the highest or lowest percentage (small cell sizes mean sometimes there is a group with a higher or lower percentage, however this does not differ significantly from the average after taking sampling error into account). Blank cells in tables indicate 0%. Where sub-totals do not add to 100% this is due to rounding.

Weighting

The data have not been weighted.

Sampling error

All surveys are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with non-response, error associated with question wording and response options. Appendix D contains a table that details the level of sampling error associated with various cell sizes for this survey (at the 95% confidence level).

Questionnaire

A copy of the questionnaire can be found at Appendix A. While all questions were presented to all respondents, responses were not mandatory.

Most questions comprised a pre-defined codeframe for respondents to select from or to indicate their agreement with a range of statements. There was one opportunity for respondents to answer in their own words (an open-ended question, Q13). The verbatim responses from this question have been provided separately to DCYJMA.



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Summary



Summary – Youth Justice Reforms

Knowledge of justice systems

Two thirds of Queenslanders surveyed indicated that they take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system (64%).

Eight in ten respondents felt they knew at least ‘a little’ about the youth justice system. 55% considered they had ‘a little’ knowledge, 24% had ‘a moderate amount’ while 4% indicated they knew ‘a lot’ about the youth justice system. 18% of Queensland adults admitted they knew nothing about the system.

Experience of youth justice system

15% of survey respondents reported having experience with the youth justice system; experiences included being a friend or family member of a victim of youth offending (5% of all respondents), being a community member aware of youth offending (4%), being a victim (4%), being a family member or carer of a youth offender (3%) or being a former youth offender (3%).

Knowledge of youth justice reforms

When asked how much they knew about the youth justice reforms, one in two respondents felt they knew at least ‘a little’. More specifically, 40% reported that they knew ‘a little’, 12% indicated a ‘moderate amount’ of knowledge, while 2% felt that they knew ‘a lot’ about the issue. 47% indicated they knew ‘nothing’ about the youth justice reforms.

Awareness of new laws under reforms

When prompted with a list of the new laws to address serious and repeat youth offenders, 67% of Queenslanders surveyed were aware of at least one of these new laws. Queenslanders were most likely to be aware of GPS (electronic) monitoring as a bail condition for young people aged 16 years or older (48% being aware of this law). After this, 28% of respondents were aware of the law that young people have to demonstrate why they should be granted bail if they have been charged with a serious offence while 25% were aware of the principle that states that the community should be protected from repeat high risk offenders.

Awareness of programs and services under reforms

When respondents were prompted with a list of new programs and services designed to help address serious repeat youth offending, 43% were found to be aware of at least one of these programs or services. Awareness was highest for the additional co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to crime together (21%), followed by the intensive support for young people on bail and their families delivered by non-government organisations (18%).

Confidence in reforms

Most Queenslanders surveyed (69%) were at least ‘a little’ confident that the new laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people. Specifically, 41% expressed ‘a little’ amount of confidence, 23% ‘a moderate amount’, and 4% were ‘very’ confident. 31% of Queenslanders were ‘not at all’ confident.

Knowledge sources

Respondents were most likely to nominate commercial television (53%) as a source of information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and the government’s response.

The next most common sources of information were the internet (41%), the public broadcasters (ABC/SBS) (35%), social media (33%), family and friends (31%) and newspapers (29%). Facebook was the most common social media platform nominated by respondents (27% nominating this platform).

Sub-group differences

Males, people aged under 45 years, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people or people living in the Townsville area were the sub-groups most likely to have knowledge or experience of the youth justice system or the reforms.



Summary – Perceived safety in community

Frequency of feeling safe

78% of Queenslanders indicated they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to youth crime, while 22% reported 'never or rarely' feeling safe in relation to crime committed by young people. In a similar finding, 81% of Queenslanders indicated they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to crimes committed by adults, while 19% reported 'never or rarely' feeling safe in relation to adult crime.

Perceptions about changes in rate of crime

66% of respondents indicated that they believed the rate of crime committed by young people had increased over the last two years. 16% felt the rate had remained the same, 4% thought it had decreased, while 14% were unsure.

In comparison, fewer respondents believed the rate of crime committed by adults had increased (34%) over the last two years. 38% of respondents felt adult crime rates had remained the same, 8% thought they had decreased, while 19% were unsure.

Sub-group differences

Females were more likely than males to indicate they never or rarely feel safe in relation to both youth and adult crime.

Those aged under 45 years or those living in the Townsville or Cairns areas were more likely than average to indicate they never or rarely feel safe in relation to crime committed by young people in their community.

Sub-groups more likely than average to feel the rate of youth crime had increased over the past two years were:

- those aged 45 years or older
- those living in the Townsville or Cairns areas.



Snapshot:

Youth Justice Reforms

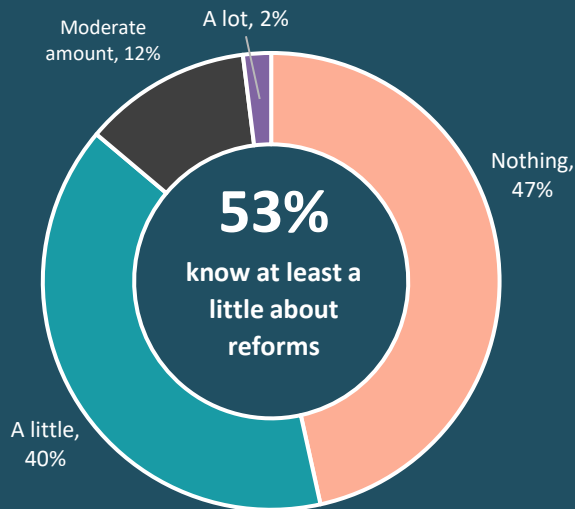
► KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE JUSTICE SYSTEMS:

Take an active interest in information about criminal justice system **64%**

Know at least 'a little' about the youth justice system **82%**

Have experience of youth justice system **15%**

► Level of knowledge about youth justice reforms



► Awareness of new laws, programs and services under reforms

67%

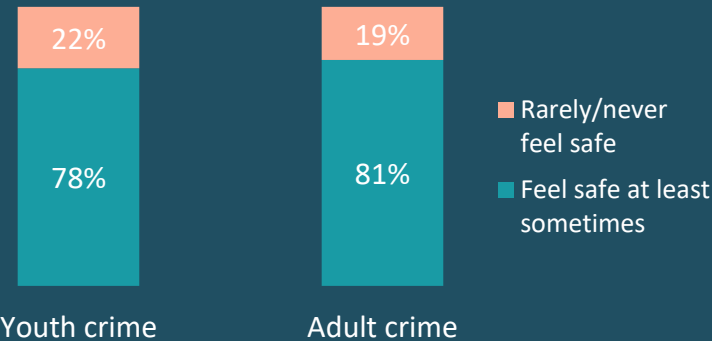
aware of at least one new law

43%

aware of at least one program/service

► **69%** at least a little **confident** reforms will reduce serious repeat offending

► PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY FROM CRIME:



66%

felt **YOUTH** crime rate had increased over past two years

34%

felt **ADULT** crime rate had increased over past two years

► Knowledge sources about youth crime and government responses

Top responses:



Commercial television
53%



Internet
41%



ABC and/or SBS
35%



Social media
33%
(Facebook 27%)



Family and Friends
31%



Newspapers
29%

Summary – Metal detection wand trial

Level of knowledge about new metal detecting wand trial

44% of Queenslanders surveyed felt they knew at least 'a little' about laws that allow police to detect knives and other metal objects using metal detecting wands in Gold Coast Safe Night Precincts at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise. 28% considered they had 'a little' knowledge about these laws, 12% reported 'a moderate amount' of knowledge, while 4% indicated they knew 'a lot' about these laws. 56% of Queensland adults indicated they knew nothing of the laws.

Among Gold Coast area residents, 60% knew at least 'a little', while 40% knew nothing of the laws.

Confidence new metal detecting wand laws will reduce knife crime

Most respondents (86%) were at least 'a little' confident that the new metal detecting wand laws will reduce knife crime in the applicable locations. Specifically, 39% were 'a little' confident, 34% were 'moderately' confident and 13% were 'very' confident. 14% of Queenslanders were 'not at all' confident.

Frequency of feeling safe in relation to knife crime

84% of respondents indicated that they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to knife crime in their community, while 16% of respondents noted that they 'never or rarely' feel safe.

Sub-group differences

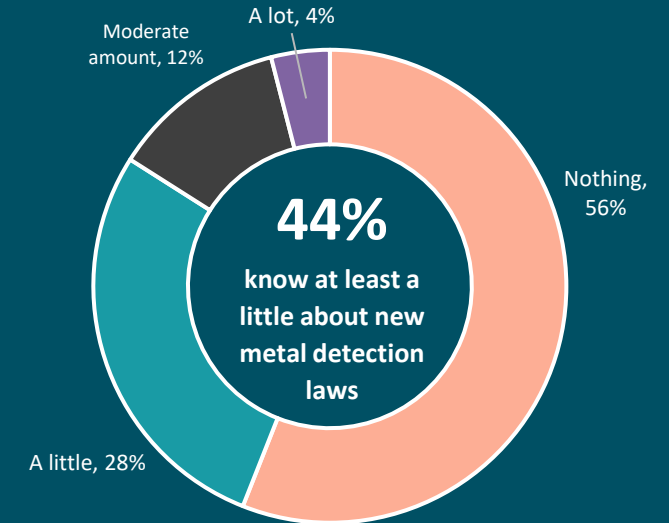
The following sub-groups were more likely than average (16%) to consider that they knew 'a moderate amount' or 'a lot' about the new metal detecting wand laws:

- Males (20%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (20%), particularly those aged between 18 and 24 years (27%)
- Those living in the Gold Coast area (25%)
- Those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (22%).

Those living in the Townsville area (28%) were more likely than average (16%) to indicate that they never or rarely feel safe in relation to knife crime in their community.

Snapshot: Metal detection wand trial

▶ Level of knowledge about metal detection trial



86%

confident that new metal detection wand laws will reduce knife crime at least 'a little'



84%

feel safe from knife crime at least sometimes

Summary – Anti-hooning legislation

Level of knowledge about new hooning laws

64% of respondents felt that they knew at least 'a little' about laws that allow owners of vehicles to be held responsible for hooning offences, except where the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify another driver. 35% indicated 'a little' knowledge of the laws, 23% felt they had 'a moderate amount' of knowledge, while 6% felt they knew 'a lot' about the new hooning laws. 36% of indicated that they knew nothing of these laws.

Confidence that new hooning laws will reduce hooning

76% of respondents were at 'least a little' confident that the new hooning laws will reduce hooning. Specifically, 36% expressed 'a little' amount of confidence, 28% 'a moderate amount', while 13% indicated they were 'very' confident the laws will reduce hooning. 24% of Queenslanders were 'not at all' confident in the new laws.

Frequency of feeling safe in relation to hooning

83% of respondents indicated that they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to hooning in their community, while 17% of respondents noted that they 'never or rarely' feel safe.

Sub-group differences

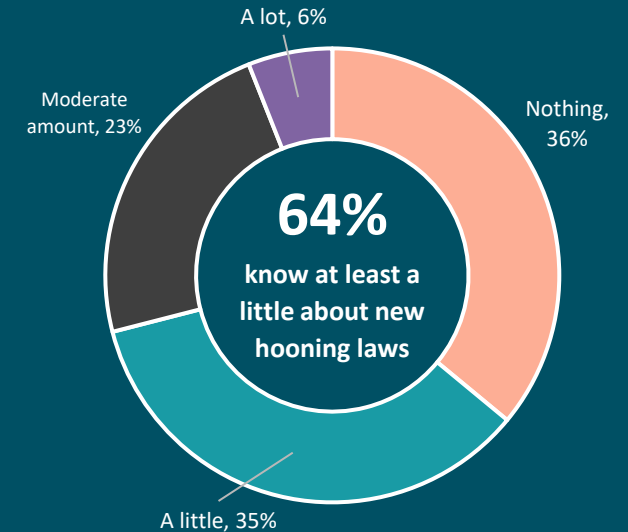
Males (14%) or those who identify as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (19%) were more likely than average (13%) to be very confident that hooning will be reduced due to the new laws. Townsville area residents (27%) were less likely than average (40%) to be moderately or very confident that hooning will be reduced.

The following sub-groups were more likely than average (29%) to consider that they knew 'a moderate amount' or 'a lot' about the new hooning laws:

- Males (33%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (32%).

Snapshot: Anti-hooning legislation

▶ Level of knowledge about new hooning laws



76%

confident that new hooning laws will reduce hooning at least a little



83%

feel safe from hooning at least sometimes

Detailed findings

Definitions:

- **South East Queensland** - includes the following Local Government Areas: Brisbane, Logan, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Sunshine Coast, Moreton Bay, Redlands
- **SA4 Region** - Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistical Level Area 4 (SA4) regions (collapsed for reporting)



1.0 Youth Justice Reforms



1.1 Knowledge of reforms and system

1.1.1 Interest in information about the criminal justice system

Two thirds of Queenslanders surveyed indicated that they take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system (64%), while the remainder do not take an interest (36%).

Sub-group differences

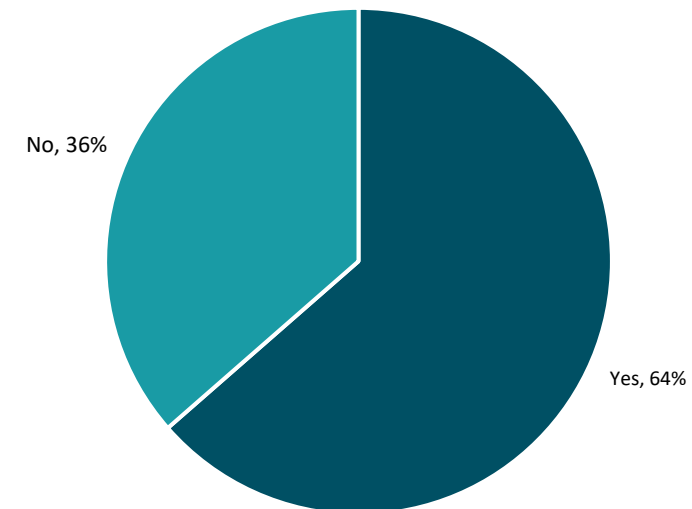
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people (72%), particularly those living in areas outside South East Queensland (76%), were more likely than average (64%) to take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system.

Interest was consistent between males (62%) and females (66%) and younger (18-44 years 66%) and older (45 years or older 62%) respondents.

No statistically significant differences were evident in relation to Statistical Level Area 4 (SA4) region.

Q5 - Do you take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2473)



1.1.1 Interest in information about the criminal justice system – detailed tables

TABLE 1.1.1a: Q5 - Do you take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2473	Man or male n = 1204	Woman or female n = 1264	18-24 years n = 259	25-34 years n = 421	35-44 years n = 407	45-54 years n = 327	55-64 years n = 426	65+ years n = 611	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1087	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1364	Yes n = 183	No n = 2268
Yes	64%	62%	66%	69%	70%	60%	65%	58%	62%	66%	62%	72%	63%
No	36%	38%	34%	31%	30%	40%	35%	42%	38%	34%	38%	28%	37%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 1.1.1b: Q5 - Do you take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system? *By region*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2473	Townsville n = 175	Brisbane - North n = 98	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 138	Gold Coast n = 229	Remainder of Brisbane n = 401	Wide Bay n = 268	Cairns n = 203	Ipswich n = 157	Central Qld n = 135	Too-woomba n = 115	Sunshine Coast n = 131	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 53	Qld Outback n = 19^
Yes	64%	71%	64%	66%	64%	62%	64%	56%	73%	59%	63%	67%	59%	63%	66%	68%
No	36%	29%	36%	34%	36%	38%	36%	44%	27%	41%	37%	33%	41%	37%	34%	32%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.2 Level of knowledge of youth justice system

82% of survey respondents felt they knew at least a little about the youth justice system. 55% considered they had 'a little' knowledge, 24% had 'a moderate amount' while 4% indicated they knew 'a lot'. 18% of Queensland adults admitted they knew nothing of the system.

Sub-group differences

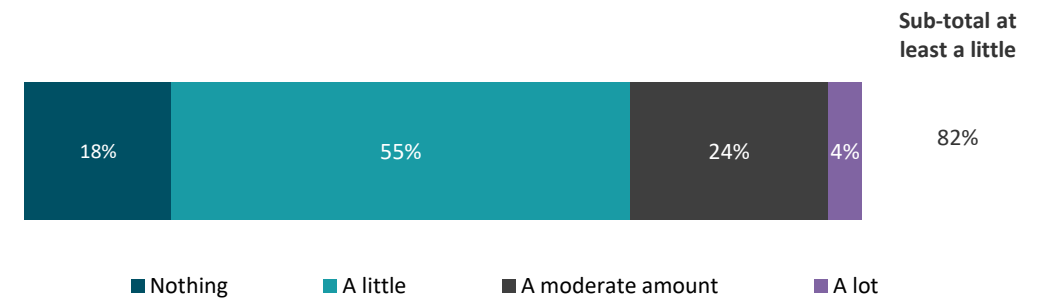
The following sub-groups were more likely than average (28%) to consider that they knew 'a moderate' amount or 'a lot' about the youth justice system:

- Males (32%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (32%)
- Those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (41%), particularly those living in the South East Queensland region (45%).

No statistically significant differences were evident in relation to region on this issue.

Q6 - How much do you know about the youth justice system?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2513)



1.1.2 Level of knowledge of youth justice system – detailed tables

TABLE 1.1.2a: Q6 - How much do you know about the youth justice system? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2513	Man or male n = 1221	Woman or female n = 1288	18-24 years n = 265	25-34 years n = 432	35-44 years n = 410	45-54 years n = 333	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 617	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1107	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1379	Yes n = 186	No n = 2302
Nothing	18%	17%	19%	10%	16%	19%	16%	24%	18%	15%	19%	12%	18%
A little	55%	51%	58%	57%	53%	50%	59%	55%	56%	53%	56%	47%	55%
A moderate amount	24%	26%	21%	25%	27%	26%	20%	20%	23%	26%	22%	31%	23%
A lot	4%	6%	2%	8%	5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	6%	3%	10%	4%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	28%	32%	24%	33%	32%	31%	25%	22%	25%	32%	24%	41%	27%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	82%	83%	81%	90%	84%	81%	84%	76%	82%	85%	81%	88%	82%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 1.1.2b: Q6 - How much do you know about the youth justice system? By region

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2513	Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 201	Logan n = 140	Gold Coast n = 231	Remainder of Brisbane n = 409	Wide Bay n = 273	Cairns n = 206	Ipswich n = 156	Central Qld n = 141	Too-woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 133	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 85	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Nothing	18%	10%	16%	19%	26%	16%	15%	22%	13%	17%	21%	16%	23%	19%	19%	16%
A little	55%	58%	48%	54%	47%	58%	56%	55%	54%	58%	54%	56%	53%	53%	54%	47%
A moderate amount	24%	28%	34%	24%	21%	23%	23%	21%	25%	21%	24%	26%	22%	26%	24%	26%
A lot	4%	5%	3%	3%	6%	3%	5%	3%	8%	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%	11%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	28%	32%	37%	27%	27%	26%	28%	23%	33%	24%	26%	28%	24%	28%	28%	37%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	82%	90%	84%	81%	74%	84%	85%	78%	87%	83%	79%	84%	77%	81%	81%	84%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

1.1.3 Experience with youth justice system

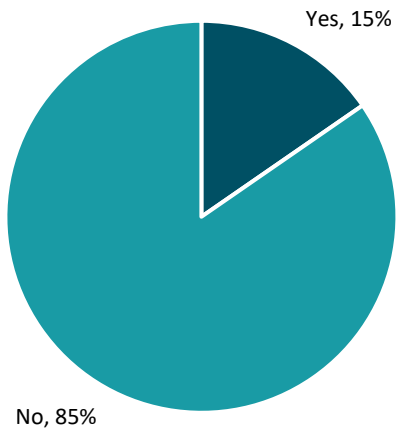
15% of survey respondents reported having experience with the youth justice system.

Sub-group differences

Males (19%), those aged between 18 and 44 years (18%) or those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (41%) were more likely than average (15%) to have had experience with the youth justice system.

Q7 - Have you had any experience with the youth justice system?

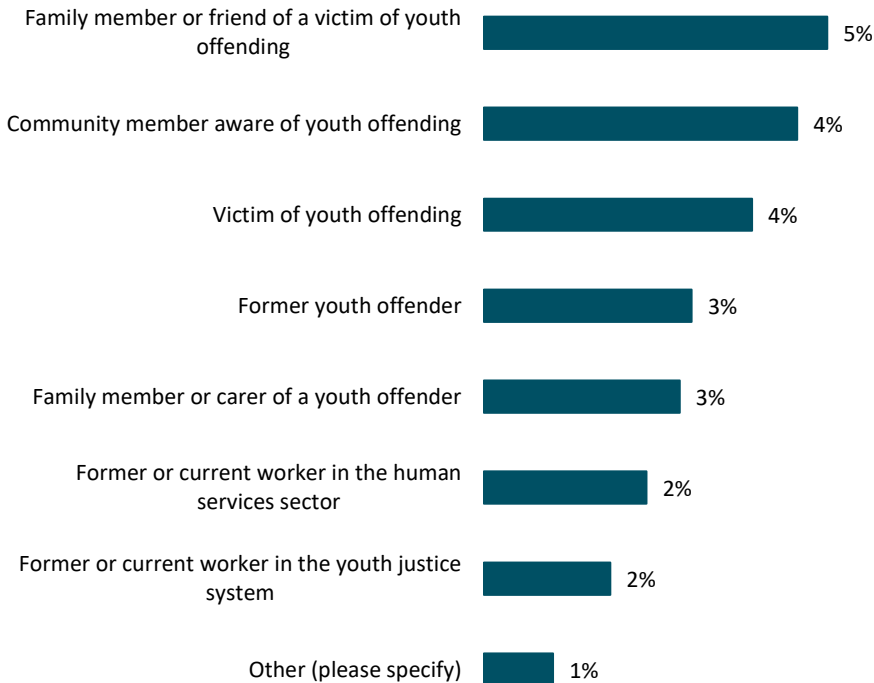
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2497)



Sources of experience included being a friend or family member of a victim of youth offending (5% of all respondents), being a community member aware of youth offending (4%), being a victim (4%), being a family member or carer of a youth offender (3%) or being a former youth offender (3%).

Q8 - In what way/s have you had experience with the youth justice system?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2509)



'Other' responses were most commonly police officer, teacher or legal/courts/corrective services workers.



1.1.3 Experience with youth justice system – detailed tables

Incidence of experience

TABLE 1.1.3a: Q7 - Have you had any experience with the youth justice system? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2497	Man or male n = 1207	Woman or female n = 1286	18-24 years n = 263	25-34 years n = 431	35-44 years n = 410	45-54 years n = 332	55-64 years n = 425	65+ years n = 612	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1104	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1369	Yes n = 186	No n = 2292
Yes	15%	19%	12%	18%	19%	17%	19%	14%	10%	18%	13%	41%	13%
No	85%	81%	88%	82%	81%	83%	81%	86%	90%	82%	87%	59%	87%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 1.1.3b: Q7 - Have you had any experience with the youth justice system? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2497	Townsville n = 177	Brisbane - North n = 99	Moreton n = 202	Logan n = 139	Gold Coast n = 231	Remainder of Brisbane n = 404	Wide Bay n = 273	Cairns n = 204	Ipswich n = 158	Central Qld n = 140	Too-woomba n = 112	Sunshine Coast n = 133	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 53	Qld Outback n = 19^
Yes	15%	18%	9%	13%	19%	9%	15%	17%	21%	20%	18%	10%	11%	13%	17%	53%
No	85%	82%	91%	87%	81%	91%	85%	83%	79%	80%	82%	90%	89%	87%	83%	47%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.3 Experience with youth justice system – detailed table (cont’d)

Source of experience

TABLE 1.1.3c: Q8 - In what way/s have you had experience with the youth justice system? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2509	GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
		Man or male n = 1211	Woman or female n = 1292	18-24 years n = 266	25-34 years n = 431	35-44 years n = 408	45-54 years n = 332	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 613	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1105	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1374	Yes n = 184	No n = 2299
Family member or friend of a victim of youth offending	5%	5%	4%	7%	6%	6%	5%	3%	1%	6%	3%	16%	4%
Community member aware of youth offending	4%	5%	3%	3%	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	13%	3%
Victim of youth offending	4%	5%	2%	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	9%	3%
Former youth offender	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	1%	11%	2%
Family member or carer of a youth offender	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%	4%	1%	2%	3%	11%	2%
Former or current worker in the human services sector	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%
Former or current worker in the youth justice system	2%	2%	1%	<1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%
Other (please specify)	1%	1%	<1%		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.3 Experience with youth justice system – detailed table (cont’d)

Source of experience (cont’d)

TABLE 1.1.3d: Q8 - In what way/s have you had experience with the youth justice system? *By region*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2509	Townsville n = 177	Brisbane - North n = 100	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 141	Gold Coast n = 231	Remainder of Brisbane n = 407	Wide Bay n = 271	Cairns n = 205	Ipswich n = 160	Central Qld n = 137	Too- woomba n = 117	Sunshine Coast n = 132	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 85	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 18^
Family member or friend of a victim of youth offending	5%	5%	3%	4%	8%	3%	4%	4%	5%	8%	5%	3%	4%	4%	6%	22%
Community member aware of youth offending	4%	6%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	8%	4%	3%	6%	4%	2%	7%	11%
Victim of youth offending	4%	4%	1%	4%	6%	2%	2%	3%	7%	3%	5%	1%	2%	4%	9%	17%
Former youth offender	3%	2%		5%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%	11%
Family member or carer of a youth offender	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	<1%	2%	4%	3%	5%	1%	3%	2%	4%	6%	11%
Former or current worker in the human services sector	2%	3%		2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%		4%	6%
Former or current worker in the youth justice system	2%	3%	1%	1%		1%	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%	2%			4%	
Other (please specify)	1%	2%	1%	1%		1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	2%		1%		11%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.4 Level of knowledge about youth justice reforms

Respondents were provided with the following information:

Last year, the Queensland Courts released their most recent annual report (2019-20) which showed 10 per cent of all young people brought before a Queensland Court were responsible for committing 48 per cent of all crimes.

To address serious and repeat youth offenders, the Queensland Government implemented a package of reforms to deal with those young people deemed the greatest risk to the community.

When asked how much they knew about the youth justice reforms, one in two felt they that they knew at least 'a little'. More specifically, 40% indicated that they had 'a little' amount of knowledge, 12% a 'moderate amount', while 2% felt they knew 'a lot'. 47% indicated they knew 'nothing' about the reforms.

Sub-group differences

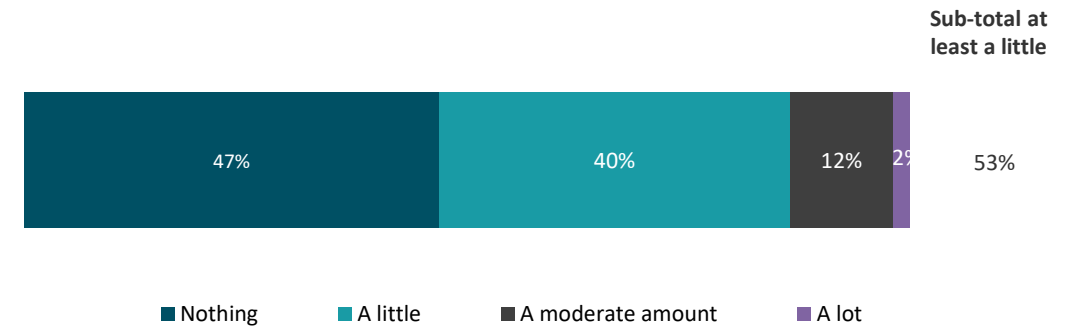
The following sub-groups were more likely than average (14%) to indicate they had a 'moderate amount' or 'a lot' of knowledge about the youth justice reforms:

- Males (17%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (18%)
- Those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (22%), particularly those living in the South East Queensland region (26%).

Those living in the Townsville area (70%) were more likely than average (53%) to know at least 'a little' about the youth justice reforms.

Q9 - How much do you know about the reforms that commenced earlier this year?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2515)



1.1.4 Level of knowledge about youth justice reforms – detailed tables

TABLE 1.1.4a: Q9 - How much do you know about the reforms that commenced earlier this year? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2515	Man or male n = 1219	Woman or female n = 1292	18-24 years n = 265	25-34 years n = 435	35-44 years n = 411	45-54 years n = 333	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 616	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1111	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1378	Yes n = 187	No n = 2303
Nothing	47%	44%	49%	49%	43%	47%	47%	51%	46%	46%	48%	42%	48%
A little	40%	38%	41%	35%	40%	34%	41%	38%	45%	36%	42%	36%	40%
A moderate amount	12%	15%	9%	14%	14%	16%	9%	10%	8%	15%	9%	16%	11%
A lot	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%	3%	1%	6%	2%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	14%	17%	10%	16%	17%	19%	12%	11%	9%	18%	10%	22%	13%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	53%	56%	51%	51%	57%	53%	53%	49%	54%	54%	52%	58%	52%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 1.1.4b: Q9 - How much do you know about the reforms that commenced earlier this year? By region

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2515	Townsville n = 177	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 201	Logan n = 141	Gold Coast n = 232	Remainder of Brisbane n = 407	Wide Bay n = 271	Cairns n = 206	Ipswich n = 158	Central Qld n = 140	Too-woomba n = 117	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Nothing	47%	30%	38%	52%	56%	50%	44%	55%	38%	49%	47%	54%	55%	43%	54%	42%
A little	40%	50%	44%	38%	32%	39%	40%	35%	43%	38%	44%	36%	35%	47%	30%	37%
A moderate amount	12%	19%	17%	9%	9%	11%	13%	8%	17%	9%	8%	10%	9%	8%	15%	16%
A lot	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%		1%	2%	2%	5%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	14%	20%	19%	10%	12%	12%	16%	11%	18%	13%	9%	10%	10%	10%	17%	21%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	53%	70%	62%	48%	44%	50%	56%	45%	62%	51%	53%	46%	45%	57%	46%	58%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

1.1.5 Awareness of new laws under reforms

Respondents were provided with the following information:
As part of the Government's recent reform package to address serious and repeat youth offenders, a number of new laws were enacted.

When prompted with a list of the new laws to address serious and repeat youth offenders, 67% of Queenslanders were aware of at least one of these new laws.

Queenslanders were most likely to be aware of GPS (electronic) monitoring as a bail condition for young people aged 16 years or older (48% being aware of this law). After this, 28% of respondents were aware of the law that young people have to demonstrate why they should be granted bail if they have been charged with a serious offence, while 25% were aware of the principle that states that the community should be protected from repeat high risk offenders.

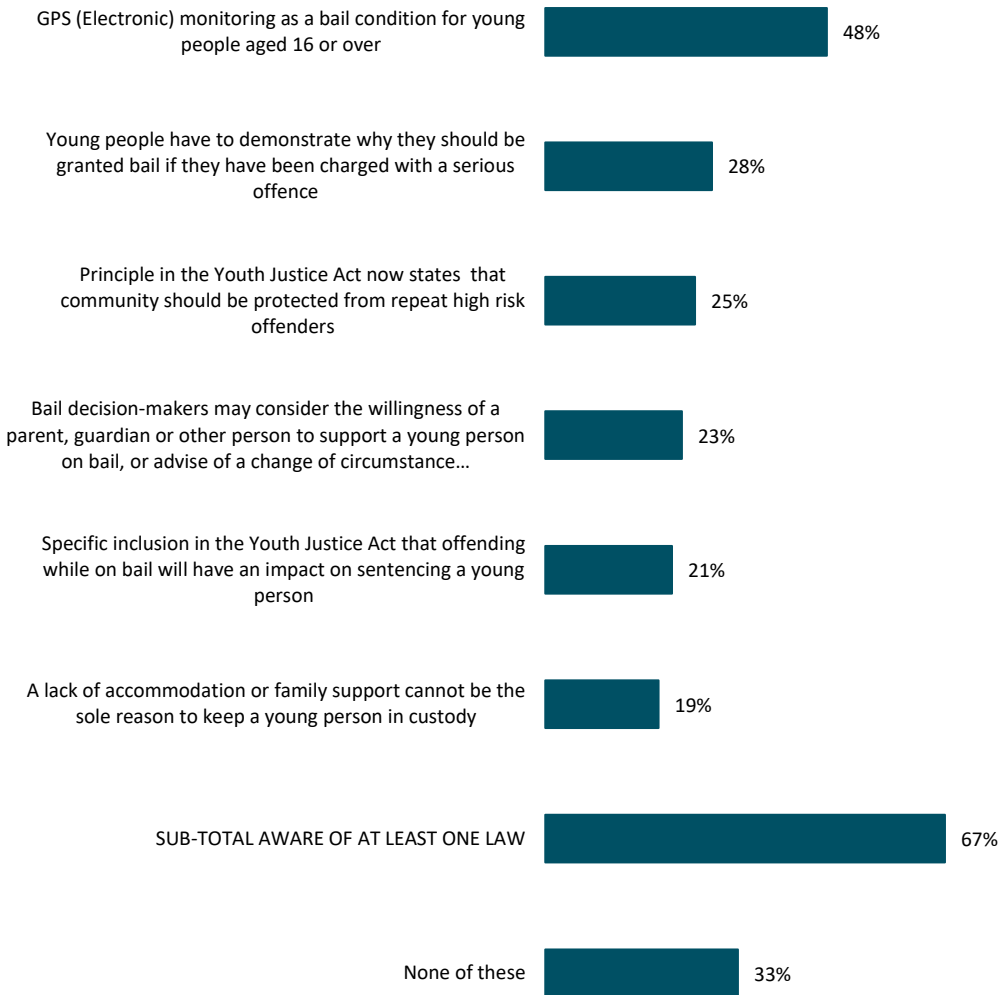
Sub-group differences

Sub-groups more likely than average (67%) to be aware of at least one new law were:

- males (70%)
- those aged 65 years or older (72%)
- those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (78%), particularly those living in the South East Queensland region (81%)
- those living in the Townsville LGA (82%).

Q10 - Prior to reading about the new laws today, which of them did you know about?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2495)



1.1.5 Awareness of new laws under reforms – detailed table

TABLE 1.1.5a: Q10 - Prior to reading about the new laws today, which of them did you know about? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2495	GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
		Man or male n = 1211	Woman or female n = 1280	18-24 years n = 261	25-34 years n = 425	35-44 years n = 407	45-54 years n = 335	55-64 years n = 426	65+ years n = 617	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1093	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1378	Yes n = 187	No n = 2286
GPS (Electronic) monitoring as a bail condition for young people aged 16 or over	48%	51%	44%	35%	39%	38%	48%	54%	62%	37%	56%	51%	47%
Young people have to demonstrate why they should be granted bail if they have been charged with a serious offence	28%	31%	25%	38%	31%	26%	22%	22%	31%	31%	26%	35%	28%
Principle in the Youth Justice Act now states that community should be protected from repeat high risk offenders	25%	28%	22%	20%	21%	21%	21%	25%	36%	21%	29%	30%	25%
Bail decision-makers may consider the willingness of a parent, guardian or other person to support a young person on bail, or advise of a change of circumstance or a breach of bail before releasing the young person on bail	23%	23%	23%	23%	28%	22%	20%	20%	24%	25%	22%	37%	22%
Specific inclusion in the Youth Justice Act that offending while on bail will have an impact on sentencing a young person	21%	24%	19%	21%	19%	15%	18%	21%	30%	18%	24%	24%	21%
A lack of accommodation or family support cannot be the sole reason to keep a young person in custody	19%	18%	20%	29%	23%	17%	19%	17%	16%	22%	17%	32%	18%
SUB-TOTAL AWARE OF AT LEAST ONE LAW	67%	70%	65%	73%	68%	60%	65%	65%	72%	66%	68%	78%	66%
None of these	33%	30%	35%	27%	32%	40%	35%	35%	28%	34%	32%	22%	34%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.5 Awareness of new laws under reforms – detailed table (cont’d)

TABLE 1.1.5b: Q10 - Prior to reading about the new laws today, which of them did you know about? By region

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2495	SA4 REGION														
		Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 140	Gold Coast n = 228	Remainder of Brisbane n = 404	Wide Bay n = 273	Cairns n = 204	Ipswich n = 157	Central Qld n = 139	Toowoomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 132	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 53	Qld Outback n = 19^
GPS (Electronic) monitoring as a bail condition for young people aged 16 or over	48%	73%	47%	50%	49%	51%	41%	42%	52%	49%	38%	46%	42%	38%	51%	58%
Young people have to demonstrate why they should be granted bail if they have been charged with a serious offence	28%	30%	30%	27%	26%	31%	26%	30%	27%	28%	25%	26%	29%	23%	26%	37%
Principle in the Youth Justice Act now states that community should be protected from repeat high risk offenders	25%	30%	31%	28%	24%	26%	24%	24%	30%	17%	19%	28%	30%	24%	21%	37%
Bail decision-makers may consider the willingness of a parent, guardian or other person to support a young person on bail, or advise of a change of circumstance or a breach of bail before releasing the young person on bail	23%	31%	21%	22%	19%	21%	22%	22%	29%	23%	24%	22%	20%	19%	26%	42%
Specific inclusion in the Youth Justice Act that offending while on bail will have an impact on sentencing a young person	21%	28%	29%	18%	19%	27%	18%	20%	27%	20%	15%	20%	20%	20%	19%	26%
A lack of accommodation or family support cannot be the sole reason to keep a young person in custody	19%	19%	22%	19%	15%	19%	18%	18%	25%	17%	19%	22%	17%	23%	23%	16%
SUB-TOTAL AWARE OF AT LEAST ONE LAW	67%	82%	68%	68%	69%	70%	65%	62%	71%	69%	60%	64%	67%	63%	64%	68%
None of these	33%	18%	32%	32%	31%	30%	35%	38%	29%	31%	40%	36%	33%	37%	36%	32%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.6 Awareness of programs and services under reforms

Respondents were provided with the following information:

In conjunction with the new (repeat youth offender) laws listed above (at the previous question), the Government also funded new or enhanced programs and services to help address serious repeat youth offending.

When prompted with a list of the new programs and services to help address serious repeat youth offending, 43% of Queenslanders were aware of at least one of these programs or services.

Awareness was highest for the additional co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to crime together (21%), followed by the intensive support for young people on bail and their families delivered by non-government organisations (18%).

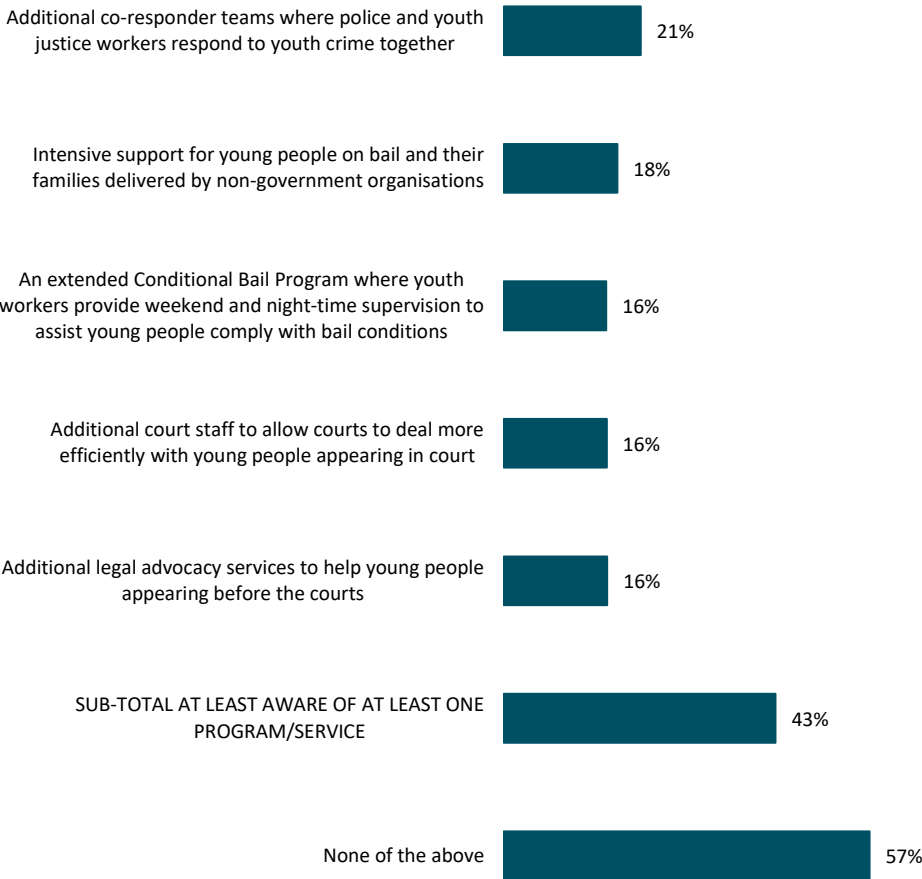
Sub-group differences

Younger people (18-24 years 59% or 25-34 years 51%) or those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (66%, South East Queensland 71%, Rest of Queensland 62%) were more likely than average (43%) to be aware of at least one program or service available in relation to the youth justice reforms.

Townsville residents (34%) were more likely than average (21%) to be aware of the additional co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to crime together.

Q11 - Prior to reading about them today, which of the programs and services did you know about?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2477)



1.1.6 Awareness of programs and services under reforms – detailed table

TABLE 1.1.6a: Q11 - Prior to reading about them today, which of the programs and services did you know about? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2477	Man or male n = 1201	Woman or female n = 1273	18-24 years n = 255	25-34 years n = 424	35-44 years n = 404	45-54 years n = 331	55-64 years n = 427	65+ years n = 616	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1083	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1374	Yes n = 179	No n = 2277
Additional co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to youth crime together	21%	21%	22%	29%	24%	19%	17%	23%	20%	23%	20%	39%	20%
Intensive support for young people on bail and their families delivered by non-government organisations	18%	17%	18%	27%	24%	20%	16%	15%	12%	23%	14%	31%	17%
An extended Conditional Bail Program where youth workers provide weekend and night-time supervision to assist young people comply with bail conditions	16%	17%	15%	22%	19%	15%	12%	15%	15%	18%	14%	31%	15%
Additional court staff to allow courts to deal more efficiently with young people appearing in court	16%	16%	16%	21%	17%	16%	13%	16%	16%	17%	15%	27%	15%
Additional legal advocacy services to help young people appearing before the courts	16%	16%	16%	16%	21%	13%	15%	16%	16%	17%	16%	31%	15%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST AWARE OF AT LEAST ONE PROGRAM/SERVICE	43%	42%	43%	59%	51%	43%	37%	37%	36%	50%	36%	66%	41%
None of the above	57%	58%	57%	41%	49%	57%	63%	63%	64%	50%	64%	34%	59%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.1.6 Awareness of programs and services under reforms – detailed table (cont’d)

TABLE 1.1.6b: Q11 - Prior to reading about them today, which of the programs and services did you know about? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2477	SA4 REGION														
		Townsville n = 173	Brisbane - North n = 100	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 138	Gold Coast n = 227	Remainder of Brisbane n = 402	Wide Bay n = 270	Cairns n = 204	Ipswich n = 157	Central Qld n = 138	Toowoomba n = 115	Sunshine Coast n = 132	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 84	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Additional co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to youth crime together	21%	34%	15%	22%	14%	17%	20%	17%	27%	20%	28%	20%	20%	24%	17%	42%
Intensive support for young people on bail and their families delivered by non-government organisations	18%	17%	22%	16%	9%	16%	18%	18%	18%	15%	20%	18%	17%	23%	20%	21%
An extended Conditional Bail Program where youth workers provide weekend and night-time supervision to assist young people comply with bail conditions	16%	19%	18%	17%	12%	16%	14%	17%	17%	18%	11%	16%	11%	19%	22%	26%
Additional court staff to allow courts to deal more efficiently with young people appearing in court	16%	12%	17%	19%	14%	17%	14%	14%	17%	17%	18%	20%	15%	17%	19%	26%
Additional legal advocacy services to help young people appearing before the courts	16%	13%	20%	15%	17%	17%	12%	16%	17%	20%	21%	17%	13%	20%	19%	21%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST AWARE OF AT LEAST ONE PROGRAM/SERVICE	43%	49%	42%	38%	36%	42%	41%	40%	44%	44%	51%	41%	40%	46%	48%	53%
None of the above	57%	51%	58%	62%	64%	58%	59%	60%	56%	56%	49%	59%	60%	54%	52%	47%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.2 Confidence in reforms

Most Queenslanders surveyed (69%) were at least 'a little' confident that the new laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people. Specifically, 41% expressed 'a little' amount of confidence, 23% 'a moderate amount', and 4% were 'very' confident. 31% of Queenslanders were 'not at all' confident.

Sub-group differences

Having at least 'a little' confidence in the reforms was higher than average (69%) among the following groups of people:

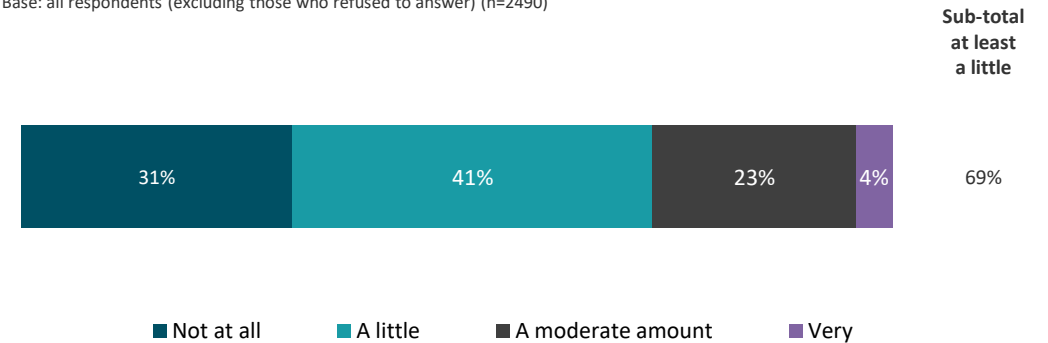
- Females (72%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (78%)
- Those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (78%), especially those living in South East Queensland (87%)
- Those who live in areas of Brisbane other than the Brisbane North (79%).

Sub-groups more likely than average (31%) to be 'not at all' confident were as follows:

- Males (34%)
- Those aged 45 years or older (39%)
- Those living in the Townsville (57%) or Cairns (44%) areas.

Q12 - How confident are you that these new laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2490)



1.2 Confidence in reforms – detailed tables

TABLE 1.2a: Q12 - How confident are you that these new laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2490	GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
		Man or male n = 1211	Woman or female n = 1275	18-24 years n = 259	25-34 years n = 428	35-44 years n = 411	45-54 years n = 330	55-64 years n = 426	65+ years n = 614	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1098	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1370	Yes n = 186	No n = 2281
Not at all	31%	34%	28%	9%	26%	26%	41%	35%	40%	22%	39%	22%	32%
A little	41%	39%	44%	40%	43%	43%	37%	43%	41%	42%	40%	41%	42%
A moderate amount	23%	23%	24%	40%	27%	25%	19%	19%	17%	29%	18%	27%	23%
Very	4%	5%	3%	12%	4%	6%	3%	3%	2%	6%	2%	10%	4%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/VERY	27%	28%	27%	51%	30%	31%	22%	22%	19%	36%	21%	37%	27%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	69%	66%	72%	91%	74%	74%	59%	65%	60%	78%	61%	78%	68%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 1.2b: Q12 - How confident are you that these new laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people? *By region*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2490	SA4 REGION														
		Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 201	Logan n = 139	Gold Coast n = 227	Remainder of Brisbane n = 403	Wide Bay n = 271	Cairns n = 204	Ipswich n = 156	Central Qld n = 140	Toowoomba n = 115	Sunshine Coast n = 133	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 52	Qld Outback n = 19^
Not at all	31%	57%	23%	31%	25%	33%	21%	27%	44%	28%	35%	33%	28%	31%	29%	32%
A little	41%	33%	45%	44%	37%	43%	46%	44%	41%	42%	36%	38%	41%	33%	44%	53%
A moderate amount	23%	9%	30%	19%	29%	20%	26%	27%	13%	24%	27%	25%	26%	34%	25%	16%
Very	4%	1%	3%	5%	9%	4%	7%	2%	2%	5%	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%	
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/VERY	27%	10%	33%	24%	38%	24%	33%	29%	16%	29%	29%	29%	31%	36%	27%	16%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	69%	43%	77%	69%	75%	67%	79%	73%	56%	72%	65%	67%	72%	69%	71%	68%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

1.3 Knowledge sources about youth crime and government responses

Respondents were most likely to nominate commercial television (53%) as a source of information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address this.

The next most common sources of information were the internet (41%), the public broadcasters (ABC/SBS) (35%), social media (33%), family and friends (31%) and newspapers (29%).

The reader is referred to the adjacent chart for all sources.

Sub-group differences

Males or those aged 45 years or older were more likely than average to have sourced information about youth crime from traditional media (commercial television, ABC/SBS, newspapers).

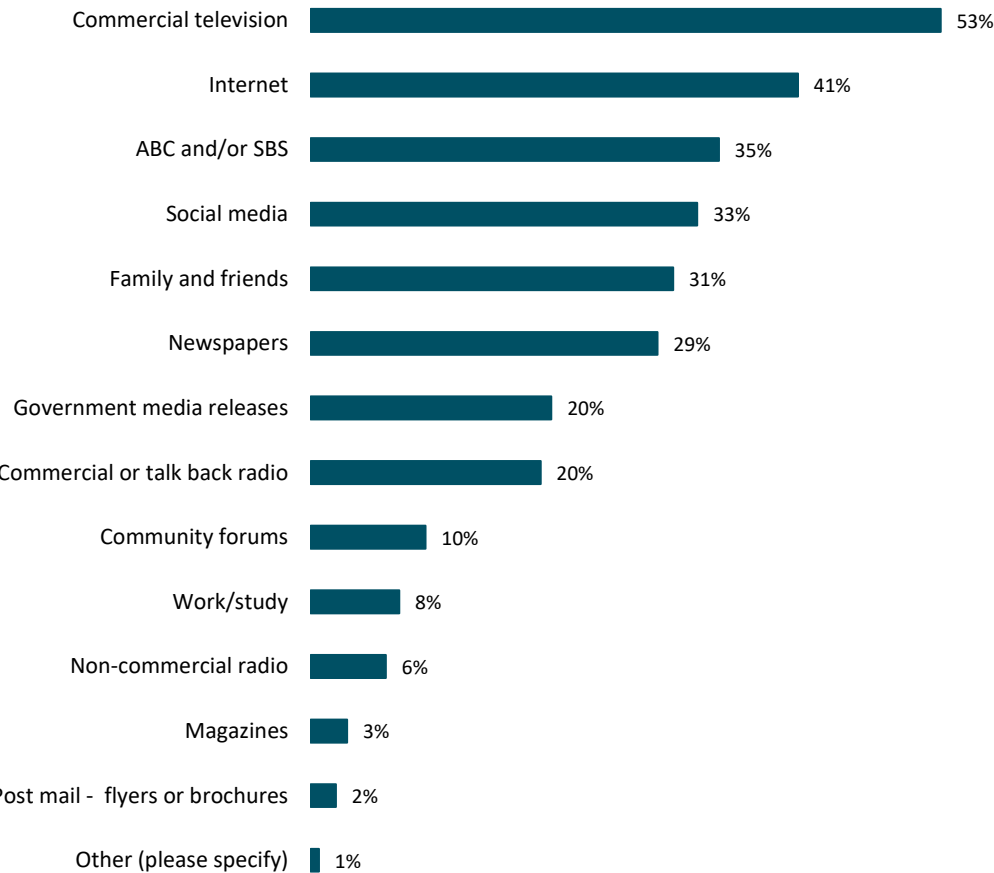
Females or Queenslanders aged between 18 and 44 years were more likely than average to have been informed via the internet, social media, family and friends or community forums.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people were more likely than average to nominate social media, family and friends, community forms, work, non-commercial radio or magazines as sources of information about youth crime.

Townsville area residents were more likely than average to report having received information via newspapers or commercial or talk back radio.

Q24 - Where do you find out most of your information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2287)



'Other' responses included observing or experiencing youth crime themselves in their community or discussing the issue with community groups or local police.



1.3 Knowledge sources about youth crime and government responses – detailed table

TABLE 1.3a: Q24 - Where do you find out most of your information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2287	GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
		Man or male n = 1118	Woman or female n = 1165	18-24 years n = 235	25-34 years n = 395	35-44 years n = 370	45-54 years n = 301	55-64 years n = 391	65+ years n = 574	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1000	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1266	Yes n = 173	No n = 2095
Commercial Television	53%	56%	51%	34%	36%	39%	53%	70%	72%	37%	67%	47%	54%
Internet	41%	39%	44%	57%	55%	45%	39%	36%	27%	52%	33%	48%	41%
ABC and/or SBS	35%	40%	30%	30%	27%	32%	31%	38%	43%	30%	39%	40%	34%
Social media	33%	25%	40%	49%	52%	39%	35%	22%	15%	47%	22%	43%	32%
Family and friends	31%	26%	35%	43%	35%	31%	28%	28%	26%	36%	27%	42%	30%
Newspapers	29%	33%	25%	21%	21%	29%	24%	32%	40%	24%	34%	29%	29%
Government media releases	20%	18%	23%	21%	24%	18%	22%	20%	18%	21%	20%	22%	20%
Commercial or talk back radio	20%	20%	19%	15%	18%	16%	24%	21%	22%	17%	22%	23%	19%
Community forums	10%	8%	12%	8%	14%	12%	12%	9%	5%	12%	8%	17%	9%
Work/study	8%	7%	8%	14%	15%	8%	7%	4%	1%	12%	4%	14%	7%
Non-commercial radio	6%	7%	5%	3%	6%	5%	9%	6%	7%	5%	7%	13%	6%
Magazines	3%	4%	3%	7%	6%	4%	2%	1%	1%	6%	1%	6%	3%
Post mail - flyers or brochures	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%
Other (please specify)	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.3 Knowledge sources about youth crime and government responses – detailed table (cont’d)

TABLE 1.3b: Q24 - Where do you find out most of your information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	Total n = 2287	SA4 REGION														
		Townsville n = 173	Brisbane - North n = 93	Moreton n = 184	Logan n = 122	Gold Coast n = 212	Remainder of Brisbane n = 370	Wide Bay n = 244	Cairns n = 197	Ipswich n = 140	Central Qld n = 129	Too- woomba n = 105	Sunshine Coast n = 119	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 82	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 44	Qld Outback n = 17^
Commercial Television	53%	53%	59%	60%	48%	65%	50%	53%	53%	54%	42%	59%	55%	50%	41%	41%
Internet	41%	50%	38%	39%	42%	36%	39%	40%	44%	36%	42%	44%	34%	54%	39%	59%
ABC and/or SBS	35%	29%	44%	32%	27%	31%	39%	34%	44%	31%	31%	30%	34%	37%	39%	35%
Social media	33%	42%	24%	32%	32%	27%	32%	30%	33%	33%	36%	37%	26%	46%	39%	29%
Family and friends	31%	37%	24%	27%	26%	23%	25%	37%	30%	32%	37%	36%	31%	37%	36%	41%
Newspapers	29%	43%	24%	34%	23%	19%	31%	25%	35%	26%	28%	31%	31%	32%	34%	18%
Government media releases	20%	23%	20%	18%	23%	20%	17%	22%	24%	18%	26%	19%	17%	21%	20%	29%
Commercial or talk back radio	20%	32%	16%	17%	13%	17%	15%	19%	24%	21%	19%	23%	22%	15%	20%	24%
Community forums	10%	13%	5%	10%	4%	4%	9%	8%	16%	9%	14%	11%	11%	13%	7%	12%
Work/study	8%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	7%	12%	10%	8%	14%	8%	7%	11%	24%
Non-commercial radio	6%	6%	8%	8%	3%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%	10%	7%	9%	7%	12%
Magazines	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	7%	12%
Post mail - flyers or brochures	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%		3%	2%		9%	6%
Other (please specify)	1%	2%		2%	2%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%		1%	1%			2%	

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



1.3.1 Social media - knowledge sources

27% of all Queenslanders nominated Facebook as a social media platform they had used to find out information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and the government’s response. YouTube was nominated by 8% of all Queenslanders, 8% named Instagram while 3% nominated TikTok or Snapchat. Twitter was nominated by 1% of all Queenslanders as a source of information on this issue.

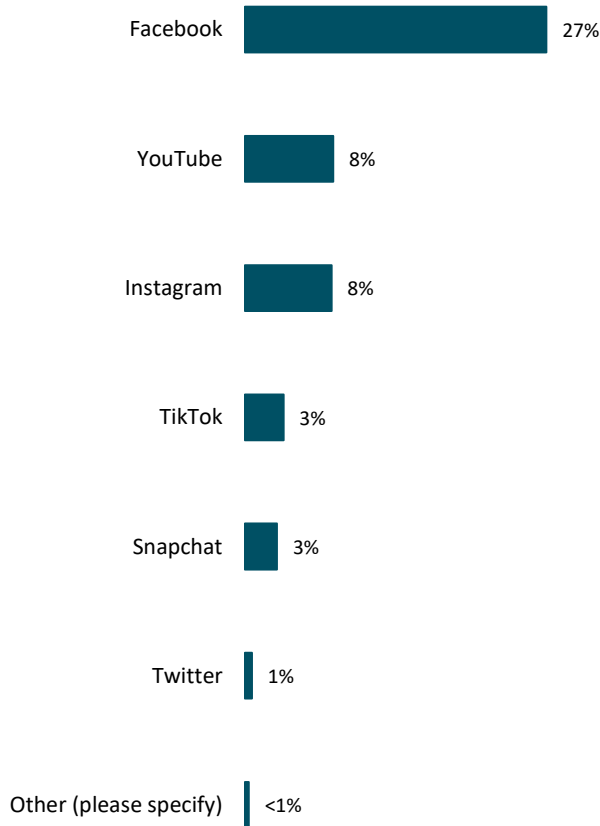
Sub-group differences

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people were more likely than average to nominate Facebook (36%, average 27%), Instagram (12%, 8% average) or TikTok (7%, 3% average).

Townsville area residents were more likely than average to report having received information via Facebook (40%) compared with the average (27%).

Q25 - Which social media platforms do you use to find out information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2530)



‘Other’ responses included Queensland Government websites, online news pages/apps, local community pages, Reddit, LinkedIn



1.3.1 Social media - knowledge sources – detailed tables

TABLE 1.3a: Q25 - Which social media platforms do you use to find out information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime?
By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2530	Man or male n = 1226	Woman or female n = 1298	18-24 years n = 269	25-34 years n = 436	35-44 years n = 414	45-54 years n = 335	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 617	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1119	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1381	Yes n = 188	No n = 2314
Facebook	27%	20%	34%	36%	45%	31%	30%	19%	12%	38%	19%	36%	27%
YouTube	8%	8%	8%	13%	13%	10%	7%	5%	3%	12%	5%	11%	8%
Instagram	8%	6%	10%	20%	16%	9%	4%	3%	1%	14%	2%	12%	7%
TikTok	3%	3%	4%	9%	10%	3%	1%	<1%	<1%	7%	0%	7%	3%
Snapchat	3%	3%	3%	10%	6%	4%	1%	<1%		6%	0%	4%	3%
Twitter	1%	1%	<1%	1%		2%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other (please specify)	<1%	<1%	<1%		<1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 1.3b: Q25 - Which social media platforms do you use to find out information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime?
By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2530	Townsville n = 177	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 202	Logan n = 141	Gold Coast n = 232	Remainder of Brisbane n = 410	Wide Bay n = 273	Cairns n = 206	Ipswich n = 160	Central Qld n = 142	Too- woomba n = 117	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Facebook	27%	40%	20%	26%	26%	22%	25%	25%	30%	28%	30%	29%	21%	43%	30%	26%
YouTube	8%	6%	6%	8%	11%	4%	10%	6%	10%	9%	6%	9%	6%	9%	4%	16%
Instagram	8%	5%	6%	8%	11%	5%	9%	5%	9%	9%	4%	6%	9%	12%	7%	5%
TikTok	3%	3%	4%	5%	8%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	6%	3%	4%	6%	4%	11%
Snapchat	3%	3%		3%	5%	1%	4%	1%	1%	4%	3%	2%	3%	7%	2%	5%
Twitter	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%		1%	1%			1%			
Other (please specify)	<1%	2%			1%		<1%	<1%				1%		1%		

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

2.0 Perceived safety in community



2.1 Frequency of feeling safe

78% of Queenslanders indicated they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to youth crime, while 22% reported 'never or rarely' feeling safe in relation to crime committed by young people. In a similar finding, 81% of Queenslanders indicated they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to crimes committed by adults, while 19% reported 'never or rarely' feeling safe in relation to adult crime.

Sub-group differences

Sub-groups more likely than average (49% in relation to youth crime, 50% in relation to adult crime) to feel safe 'most of the time/always' in relation to crime were:

- males (55% in relation to youth crime, 56% in relation to adult crime)
- those aged 45 years or older (54%, 55%).

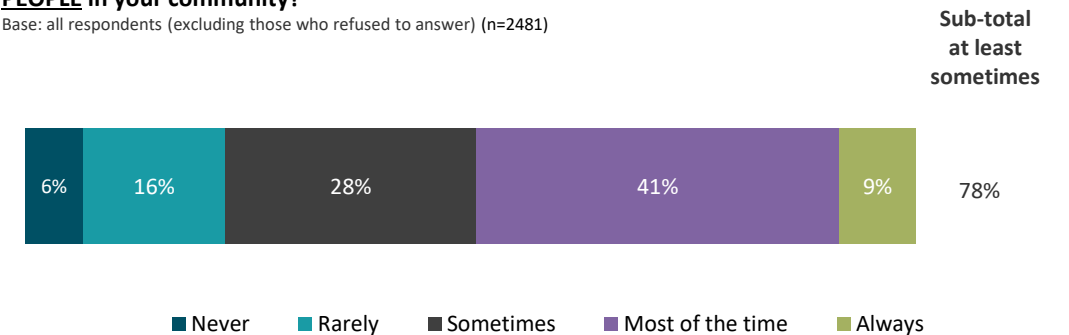
Females (25% in relation to youth crime, 21% in relation to adult crime) were more likely than average (22%, 19%) to indicate they 'never or rarely' feel safe.

Those aged under 45 years (25%) or those living in the Townsville area (43%) were more likely than average (22%) to indicate they 'never or rarely' feel safe in relation to crime committed by young people in their community.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people (16%) were more likely than those who do not identify as such (8%) to indicate they 'always' feel safe in relation to crime committed by young people.

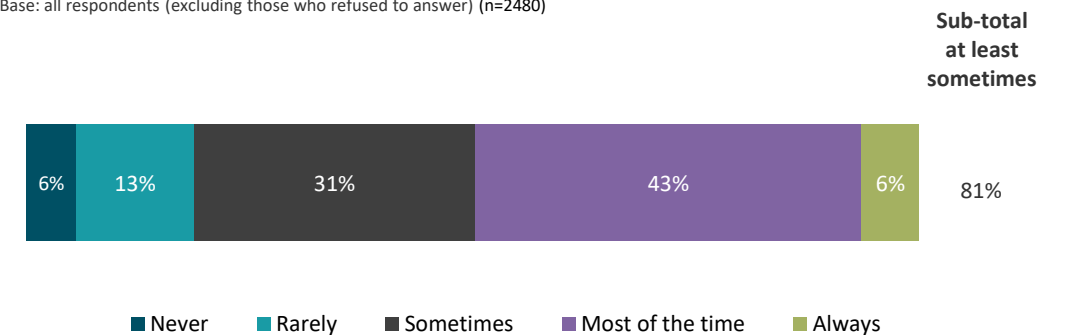
Q18 - How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed by YOUNG PEOPLE in your community?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2481)



Q20 - How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed by ADULTS in your community?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2480)



2.1 Frequency of feeling safe – detailed table in relation to youth crime

TABLE 2.1a: Q18 - How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed by young people in your community? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2481	Man or male n = 1204	Woman or female n = 1273	18-24 years n = 257	25-34 years n = 429	35-44 years n = 409	45-54 years n = 327	55-64 years n = 423	65+ years n = 615	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1095	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1365	Yes n = 182	No n = 2276
Never	6%	7%	6%	6%	5%	8%	9%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Rarely	16%	13%	19%	23%	20%	15%	16%	14%	12%	19%	14%	18%	16%
Sometimes	28%	25%	31%	29%	33%	32%	31%	27%	21%	32%	26%	26%	28%
Most of the time	41%	44%	38%	35%	36%	37%	36%	43%	51%	36%	45%	34%	41%
Always	9%	11%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	9%	11%	7%	10%	16%	8%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	49%	55%	44%	42%	43%	45%	43%	52%	61%	44%	54%	49%	49%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	78%	80%	75%	71%	76%	77%	75%	79%	83%	75%	80%	75%	78%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	94%	93%	94%	94%	95%	92%	91%	94%	95%	94%	93%	93%	94%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	22%	20%	25%	29%	24%	23%	25%	21%	17%	25%	20%	25%	22%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



2.1 Frequency of feeling safe – detailed table in relation to youth crime (cont'd)

TABLE 2.1b: Q18 - How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed by young people in your community? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	SA4 REGION															
	Total n = 2481	Townsville n = 175	Brisbane - North n = 98	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 136	Gold Coast n = 227	Remainder of Brisbane n = 402	Wide Bay n = 270	Cairns n = 205	Ipswich n = 157	Central Qld n = 139	Too- woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 133	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Never	6%	15%	3%	8%	6%	5%	4%	4%	12%	6%	4%	12%	2%	5%	2%	11%
Rarely	16%	28%	12%	19%	13%	16%	11%	16%	18%	13%	23%	19%	13%	17%	13%	16%
Sometimes	28%	28%	26%	27%	28%	27%	28%	26%	27%	32%	34%	28%	24%	33%	28%	42%
Most of the time	41%	26%	50%	40%	46%	46%	46%	45%	33%	40%	29%	32%	53%	35%	46%	32%
Always	9%	3%	9%	8%	7%	6%	11%	9%	10%	8%	10%	9%	8%	10%	11%	
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	49%	29%	59%	48%	54%	52%	57%	54%	43%	48%	39%	41%	62%	45%	57%	32%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	78%	57%	85%	74%	82%	79%	86%	80%	70%	81%	73%	69%	86%	78%	85%	74%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	94%	85%	97%	93%	94%	95%	96%	96%	88%	94%	96%	88%	98%	95%	98%	89%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	22%	43%	15%	26%	18%	21%	14%	20%	30%	19%	27%	31%	14%	22%	15%	26%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



2.1 Frequency of feeling safe – detailed table in relation to adult crime (cont’d)

TABLE 2.1c: Q20 - How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed by adults in your community? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	GENDER			AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2480	Man or male n = 1208	Woman or female n = 1268	18-24 years n = 255	25-34 years n = 428	35-44 years n = 408	45-54 years n = 327	55-64 years n = 423	65+ years n = 615	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1091	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1365	Yes n = 183	No n = 2275
Never	6%	5%	6%	6%	3%	6%	6%	8%	5%	5%	6%	4%	6%
Rarely	13%	11%	15%	18%	15%	12%	14%	12%	11%	14%	12%	14%	13%
Sometimes	31%	28%	35%	37%	39%	37%	33%	29%	21%	38%	26%	31%	32%
Most of the time	43%	47%	40%	34%	39%	39%	39%	46%	54%	38%	48%	42%	44%
Always	6%	9%	4%	5%	4%	6%	8%	5%	9%	5%	7%	10%	6%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	50%	56%	44%	39%	43%	45%	47%	51%	63%	43%	55%	51%	50%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	81%	84%	79%	76%	82%	82%	80%	80%	84%	81%	82%	82%	81%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	94%	95%	94%	94%	97%	94%	94%	92%	95%	95%	94%	96%	94%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	19%	16%	21%	24%	18%	18%	20%	20%	16%	19%	18%	18%	19%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



2.1 Frequency of feeling safe – detailed table in relation to adult crime (cont’d)

TABLE 2.1b: Q20 - How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed by adults in your community? *By region*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	SA4 REGION															
	Total n = 2480	Townsville n = 174	Brisbane - North n = 99	Moreton n = 199	Logan n = 138	Gold Coast n = 225	Remainder of Brisbane n = 402	Wide Bay n = 268	Cairns n = 205	Ipswich n = 158	Central Qld n = 137	Too- woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 133	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Never	6%	9%	3%	5%	6%	4%	4%	6%	8%	6%	6%	12%	2%	1%		5%
Rarely	13%	18%	11%	14%	13%	14%	12%	12%	15%	11%	18%	11%	5%	15%	13%	11%
Sometimes	31%	33%	27%	32%	27%	34%	32%	30%	33%	34%	40%	30%	26%	33%	31%	32%
Most of the time	43%	37%	51%	43%	49%	44%	45%	44%	38%	42%	33%	36%	60%	42%	54%	42%
Always	6%	3%	8%	6%	6%	4%	7%	9%	7%	7%	4%	10%	7%	9%	2%	11%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	50%	40%	59%	49%	54%	48%	52%	52%	45%	49%	36%	47%	67%	51%	56%	53%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	81%	73%	86%	81%	81%	82%	84%	82%	78%	83%	77%	77%	92%	84%	87%	84%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	94%	91%	97%	95%	94%	96%	96%	94%	92%	94%	94%	88%	98%	99%	100%	95%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	19%	27%	14%	19%	19%	18%	16%	18%	22%	17%	23%	23%	8%	16%	13%	16%



2.2 Perceptions about changes in rate of crime

66% of respondents indicated that they believed the rate of crime committed by young people had increased over the last two years. 16% felt the rate had remained the same, 4% thought it had decreased, while 14% were unsure.

In comparison, fewer respondents believed the rate of crime committed by adults had increased (34%). 38% of respondents felt adult crime rates had remained the same, 8% thought they had decreased, while 19% were unsure.

Sub-group differences

Sub-groups more likely than average (66%) to perceive an increase in the rate of youth crime were:

- those aged 45 years or older (74%)
- those living in the Townsville (84%) or Cairns areas (80%).

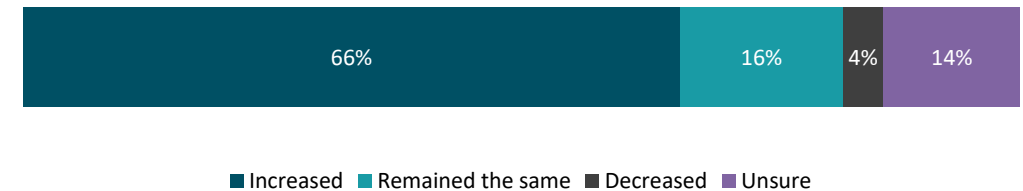
Males (64%) and females (68%) were equally likely to consider that youth crime rate had increased over the past two years. Similar perceptions were evident among those who identify Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (64%) and those who do not identify as such (66%).

In relation to crime committed by adults, females (38%) or those aged 45 years or older (39%) were more likely than average (34%) to believe that the rate had increased. No differences were noted by region on this issue.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people (15%) were more likely than average (8%) to consider that the rates of crime committed by adults had decreased.

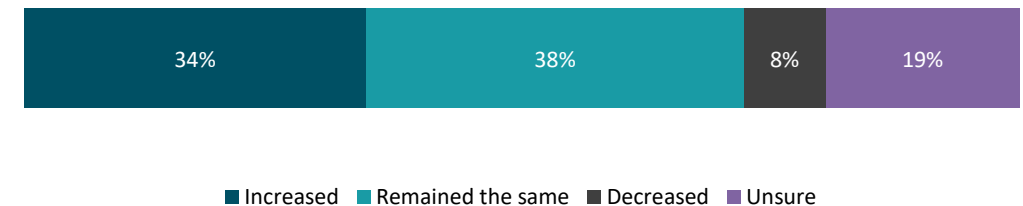
Q19 - Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed by YOUNG PEOPLE increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2498)



Q21 - Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed by ADULTS increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2491)



2.2 Perceptions about changes in rate of crime – detailed tables in relation to youth crime

TABLE 2.2a: Q19 - Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed by young people increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2498	Man or male n = 1209	Woman or female n = 1285	18-24 years n = 260	25-34 years n = 432	35-44 years n = 411	45-54 years n = 331	55-64 years n = 428	65+ years n = 615	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1103	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1374	Yes n = 184	No n = 2290
Increased	66%	64%	68%	48%	58%	60%	71%	73%	77%	56%	74%	64%	66%
Remained the same	16%	18%	15%	20%	21%	20%	16%	13%	11%	21%	13%	20%	16%
Decreased	4%	5%	4%	11%	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	7%	2%	7%	4%
Unsure	14%	14%	14%	21%	14%	15%	11%	13%	11%	16%	11%	10%	14%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 2.2b: Q19 - Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed by young people increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2498	Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 202	Logan n = 141	Gold Coast n = 229	Remainder of Brisbane n = 402	Wide Bay n = 271	Cairns n = 205	Ipswich n = 159	Central Qld n = 140	Toowoomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 18^
Increased	66%	84%	60%	68%	55%	72%	56%	69%	80%	62%	67%	70%	60%	65%	67%	78%
Remained the same	16%	12%	15%	13%	21%	16%	22%	17%	10%	14%	14%	14%	17%	9%	26%	22%
Decreased	4%	2%	5%	2%	3%	2%	5%	3%	3%	8%	4%	4%	7%	8%		
Unsure	14%	3%	20%	16%	22%	11%	16%	11%	6%	16%	14%	12%	16%	17%	7%	



2.2 Perceptions about changes in rate of crime – detailed tables in relation to adult crime (cont’d)

TABLE 2.2c: Q21 - Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed by adults increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2491	Man or male n = 1206	Woman or female n = 1281	18-24 years n = 262	25-34 years n = 428	35-44 years n = 406	45-54 years n = 328	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 615	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1096	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1372	Yes n = 183	No n = 2285
Increased	34%	30%	38%	21%	28%	34%	40%	39%	39%	28%	39%	34%	34%
Remained the same	38%	41%	35%	40%	46%	41%	36%	34%	33%	43%	34%	36%	38%
Decreased	8%	10%	7%	13%	8%	7%	6%	6%	9%	9%	7%	15%	8%
Unsure	19%	19%	20%	26%	18%	17%	17%	20%	20%	20%	19%	15%	20%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 2.2d: Q21 - Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed by adults increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2491	Townsville n = 175	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 199	Logan n = 139	Gold Coast n = 230	Remainder of Brisbane n = 403	Wide Bay n = 269	Cairns n = 205	Ipswich n = 159	Central Qld n = 139	Too-woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 133	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 53	Qld Outback n = 19^
Increased	34%	33%	36%	37%	36%	38%	28%	42%	31%	36%	43%	35%	32%	30%	36%	16%
Remained the same	38%	45%	36%	36%	32%	38%	41%	33%	45%	33%	37%	33%	35%	37%	49%	63%
Decreased	8%	5%	11%	7%	6%	7%	10%	8%	8%	8%	1%	16%	12%	7%	4%	21%
Unsure	19%	18%	18%	20%	25%	18%	21%	18%	16%	22%	18%	16%	20%	26%	11%	

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



3.0 Metal detection trial



3.1 Level of knowledge about new metal detecting wand laws

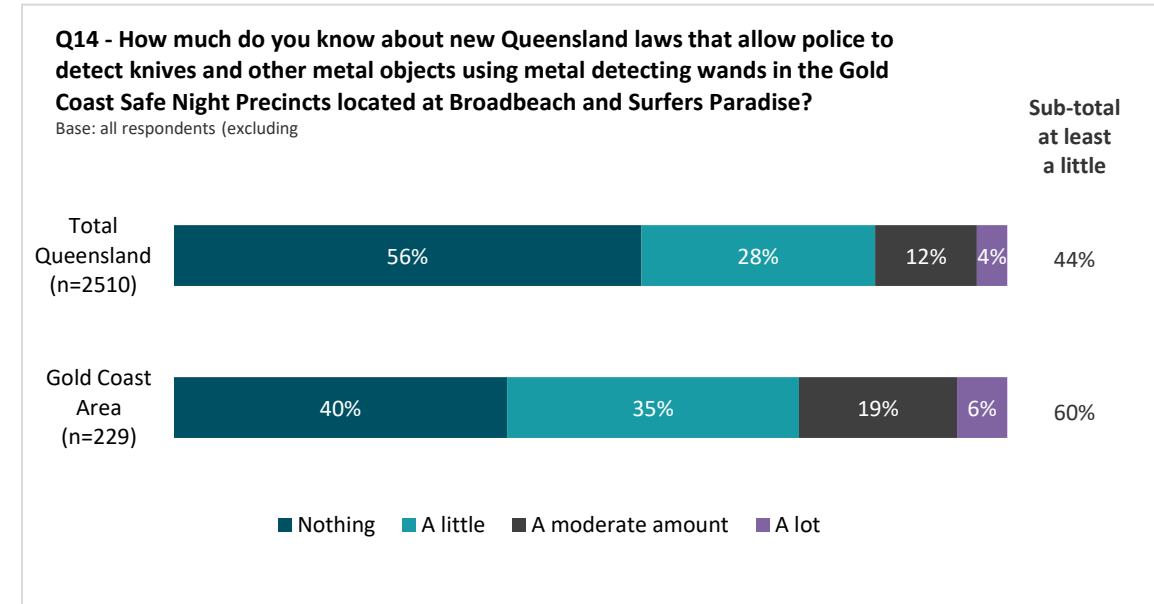
44% of Queenslanders surveyed felt they knew at least ‘a little’ about laws that allow police to detect knives and other metal objects using metal detecting wands in Gold Coast Safe Night Precincts at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise. 28% considered they had ‘a little’ knowledge about these laws, 12% reported ‘a moderate amount’ of knowledge, while 4% indicated they knew ‘a lot’ about these laws. 56% of Queensland adults indicated they knew nothing of the laws.

Among Gold Coast area residents, 60% knew at least ‘a little’, while 40% knew nothing of the laws.

Sub-group differences

The following sub-groups were more likely than average (16%) to consider they knew ‘a moderate amount’ or ‘a lot’ about the new metal detecting wand laws:

- Males (20%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (20%), particularly those aged between 18 and 24 years (27%)
- Those living in the Gold Coast area (25%)
- Those who identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person (22%), especially those who live in South East Queensland (26%).



3.1 Level of knowledge about new metal detecting wand laws – detailed tables

TABLE 3.1a: Q14 - How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow police to detect knives and other metal objects using metal detecting wands in the Gold Coast Safe Night Precincts located at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2510	Man or male n = 1217	Woman or female n = 1289	18-24 years n = 262	25-34 years n = 431	35-44 years n = 413	45-54 years n = 334	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 616	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1106	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1379	Yes n = 185	No n = 2300
Nothing	56%	50%	62%	40%	58%	60%	60%	62%	53%	54%	58%	51%	57%
A little	28%	31%	25%	32%	26%	22%	28%	27%	33%	26%	30%	27%	28%
A moderate amount	12%	15%	9%	23%	13%	15%	8%	7%	11%	16%	9%	15%	12%
A lot	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%	3%	8%	3%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	16%	20%	12%	27%	16%	19%	13%	11%	13%	20%	12%	22%	15%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	44%	50%	38%	60%	42%	40%	40%	38%	47%	46%	42%	49%	43%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 3.2b: Q14 - How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow police to detect knives and other metal objects using metal detecting wands in the Gold Coast Safe Night Precincts located at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise? *By region*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2510	Townsville n = 175	Brisbane - North n = 100	Moreton n = 202	Logan n = 141	Gold Coast n = 229	Remainder of Brisbane n = 408	Wide Bay n = 272	Cairns n = 206	Ipswich n = 157	Central Qld n = 142	Too-woomba n = 115	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Nothing	56%	69%	52%	58%	53%	40%	54%	58%	63%	54%	54%	63%	61%	59%	74%	42%
A little	28%	21%	34%	28%	32%	35%	27%	31%	27%	27%	29%	27%	25%	27%	11%	26%
A moderate amount	12%	10%	12%	10%	9%	19%	13%	8%	7%	17%	13%	9%	10%	13%	15%	16%
A lot	4%	1%	2%	3%	6%	6%	5%	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%	4%	1%		16%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	16%	11%	14%	14%	15%	25%	18%	11%	10%	19%	18%	10%	14%	14%	15%	32%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	44%	31%	48%	42%	47%	60%	46%	42%	37%	46%	46%	37%	39%	41%	26%	58%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

3.2 Confidence new metal detecting wand laws will reduce knife crime

Most respondents (86%) were at least ‘a little’ confident that the new metal detecting wand laws will reduce knife crime in the applicable locations. Specifically, 39% were ‘a little’ confident, 34% were ‘moderately’ confident and 13% were ‘very’ confident. 14% of Queenslanders were ‘not at all’ confident.

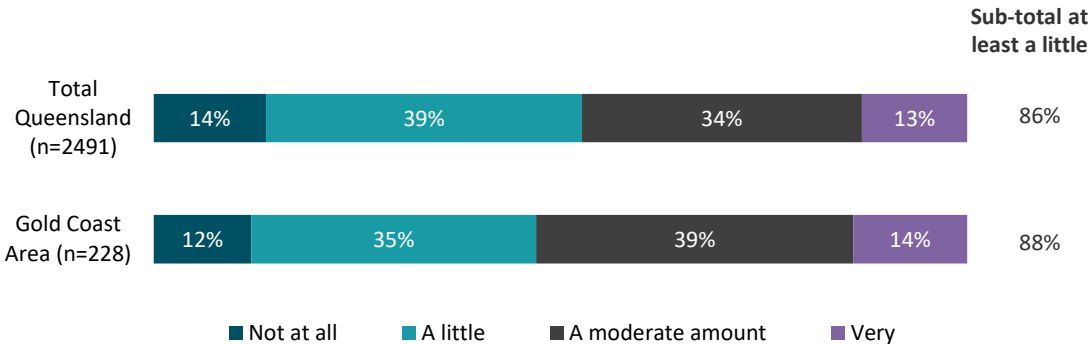
Sub-group differences

Those aged between 18 and 44 years (89%) were more likely than those aged 45 years or older (84%) to feel at least ‘a little’ confident that the new laws will reduce knife crime.

Gold Coast residents’ views (88% at least ‘a little’ confident) were consistent with the overall Queensland sample (86%).

Q15 - How confident are you that the use of metal detecting wands will reduce knife crime in these locations?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2491)



3.2 Confidence new metal detecting wand laws will reduce knife crime – detailed tables

TABLE 3.2a: Q15 - How confident are you that the use of metal detecting wands will reduce knife crime in these locations? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2491	Man or male n = 1204	Woman or female n = 1283	18-24 years n = 262	25-34 years n = 425	35-44 years n = 408	45-54 years n = 332	55-64 years n = 428	65+ years n = 614	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1095	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1374	Yes n = 183	No n = 2285
Not at all	14%	13%	14%	8%	9%	14%	15%	16%	17%	11%	16%	11%	14%
A little	39%	37%	41%	30%	39%	37%	43%	38%	42%	36%	41%	36%	39%
A moderate amount	34%	34%	35%	42%	39%	38%	28%	32%	30%	39%	30%	35%	35%
Very	13%	16%	10%	19%	12%	11%	14%	13%	11%	14%	12%	19%	12%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/VERY	47%	50%	45%	62%	51%	50%	42%	46%	41%	53%	43%	54%	47%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	86%	87%	86%	92%	91%	86%	85%	84%	83%	89%	84%	89%	86%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 3.2b: Q15 - How confident are you that the use of metal detecting wands will reduce knife crime in these locations? *By region*

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2491	Townsville n = 175	Brisbane - North n = 99	Moreton n = 201	Logan n = 139	Gold Coast n = 228	Remainder of Brisbane n = 402	Wide Bay n = 272	Cairns n = 205	Ipswich n = 155	Central Qld n = 140	Too-woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Not at all	14%	15%	9%	15%	14%	12%	13%	14%	17%	15%	15%	15%	13%	9%	9%	11%
A little	39%	44%	40%	43%	28%	35%	38%	40%	43%	37%	44%	34%	41%	36%	44%	32%
A moderate amount	34%	34%	32%	29%	36%	39%	33%	36%	28%	36%	31%	37%	36%	42%	39%	58%
Very	13%	7%	18%	12%	22%	14%	16%	10%	12%	12%	9%	14%	10%	13%	7%	
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/VERY	47%	41%	51%	41%	58%	54%	49%	46%	40%	48%	41%	51%	46%	55%	46%	58%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	86%	85%	91%	85%	86%	88%	87%	86%	83%	85%	85%	85%	87%	91%	91%	89%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



3.3 Frequency of feeling safe in relation to knife crime

84% of respondents indicated that they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to knife crime in their community, while 16% of respondents noted that they 'never or rarely' feel safe.

Sub-group differences

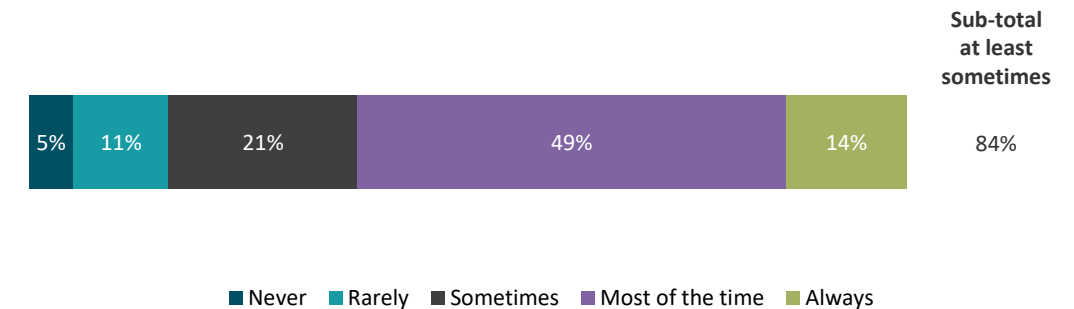
Sub-groups more likely than average (63%) to feel safe 'most of the time' or 'always' in relation to knife crime were:

- males (66%)
- those aged 65 years or older (69%).

Those living in the Townsville area (28%) were more likely than average (16%) to indicate that they never or rarely feel safe in relation to knife crime in their community.

Q22 - In relation to knife crime, how often do you feel safe in your community?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2484)



3.2 Confidence that new metal detecting laws will reduce knife crime – detailed table

TABLE 3.3a: Q22 - In relation to knife crime, how often do you feel safe in your community? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2484	Man or male n = 1206	Woman or female n = 1274	18-24 years n = 259	25-34 years n = 429	35-44 years n = 407	45-54 years n = 329	55-64 years n = 422	65+ years n = 614	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1095	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1365	Yes n = 185	No n = 2276
Never	5%	5%	5%	8%	3%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Rarely	11%	10%	11%	14%	10%	10%	12%	12%	9%	11%	11%	10%	11%
Sometimes	21%	19%	23%	24%	26%	22%	25%	20%	16%	24%	19%	25%	21%
Most of the time	49%	49%	49%	42%	49%	49%	43%	50%	55%	47%	50%	44%	49%
Always	14%	17%	11%	12%	13%	15%	16%	13%	14%	13%	14%	15%	14%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	63%	66%	60%	54%	62%	64%	58%	63%	69%	61%	64%	59%	63%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	84%	85%	83%	78%	88%	85%	83%	83%	85%	84%	84%	85%	84%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	95%	95%	95%	92%	97%	95%	95%	95%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	16%	15%	17%	22%	12%	15%	17%	17%	15%	16%	16%	15%	16%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



3.2 Confidence that new metal detecting laws will reduce knife crime – detailed table (cont’d)

TABLE 3.3b: Q22 - In relation to knife crime, how often do you feel safe in your community? By region
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	SA4 REGION															
	Total n = 2484	Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 99	Moreton n = 198	Logan n = 139	Gold Coast n = 227	Remainder of Brisbane n = 404	Wide Bay n = 270	Cairns n = 203	Ipswich n = 156	Central Qld n = 138	Too- woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 132	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Never	5%	6%	2%	7%	5%	4%	4%	4%	7%	6%	6%	9%	5%	1%	2%	
Rarely	11%	22%	8%	9%	8%	15%	9%	9%	14%	6%	12%	15%	4%	10%	2%	16%
Sometimes	21%	22%	14%	20%	27%	19%	20%	22%	24%	22%	25%	14%	22%	28%	26%	26%
Most of the time	49%	41%	61%	52%	47%	56%	51%	49%	42%	53%	46%	45%	49%	48%	44%	42%
Always	14%	8%	15%	13%	13%	7%	16%	16%	12%	13%	12%	17%	20%	13%	26%	16%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	63%	49%	76%	64%	60%	63%	67%	64%	55%	66%	57%	62%	70%	60%	70%	58%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	84%	72%	90%	84%	87%	81%	87%	86%	79%	88%	83%	76%	92%	88%	96%	84%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	95%	94%	98%	93%	95%	96%	96%	96%	93%	94%	94%	91%	95%	99%	98%	100%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	16%	28%	10%	16%	13%	19%	13%	14%	21%	12%	17%	24%	8%	12%	4%	16%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



4.0 Anti-hooning legislation



4.1 Level of knowledge about new hooning laws

64% of respondents felt that they knew at least 'a little' about laws that allow owners of vehicles to be held responsible for hooning offences, except where the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify another driver. 35% indicated 'a little' knowledge of the laws, 23% felt they had 'a moderate amount' of knowledge, while 6% felt they knew 'a lot' about the new hooning laws. 36% of respondents indicated that they knew nothing of these laws.

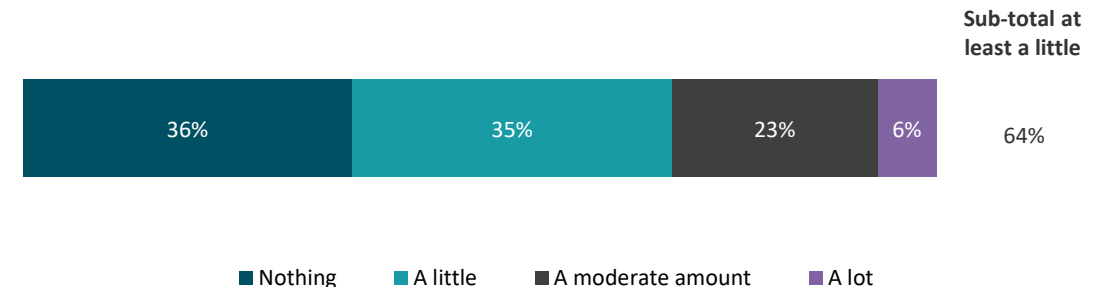
Sub-group differences

The following sub-groups were more likely than average (29%) to consider they knew 'a moderate amount' or 'a lot' about the new hooning laws:

- Males (33%)
- Those aged between 18 and 44 years (32%).

Q16 - How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow owners of vehicles to be held responsible for hooning offences, except where the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify another driver?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refuse)



4.1 Level of knowledge about new hooning laws – detailed tables

TABLE 4.1a: Q16 - How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow owners of vehicles to be held responsible for hooning offences, except where the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify another driver? *By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2500	Man or male n = 1210	Woman or female n = 1286	18-24 years n = 262	25-34 years n = 427	35-44 years n = 409	45-54 years n = 334	55-64 years n = 429	65+ years n = 616	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1098	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1379	Yes n = 184	No n = 2292
Nothing	36%	31%	41%	29%	34%	40%	38%	35%	38%	35%	37%	31%	37%
A little	35%	36%	34%	32%	34%	31%	36%	38%	36%	32%	37%	35%	35%
A moderate amount	23%	25%	20%	27%	23%	25%	19%	20%	22%	25%	21%	24%	22%
A lot	6%	8%	5%	11%	9%	4%	7%	6%	5%	7%	6%	10%	6%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	29%	33%	25%	39%	32%	29%	26%	26%	26%	32%	26%	34%	28%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	64%	69%	59%	71%	66%	60%	62%	65%	62%	65%	63%	69%	63%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 4.1b: Q16 - How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow owners of vehicles to be held responsible for hooning offences, except where the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify another driver? *By region*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2500	Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 100	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 140	Gold Coast n = 228	Remainder of Brisbane n = 407	Wide Bay n = 272	Cairns n = 206	Ipswich n = 155	Central Qld n = 141	Too-woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Nothing	36%	36%	37%	40%	34%	32%	38%	32%	42%	32%	32%	40%	43%	36%	43%	26%
A little	35%	36%	32%	34%	40%	39%	35%	37%	34%	32%	39%	29%	31%	35%	30%	37%
A moderate amount	23%	22%	27%	21%	17%	24%	22%	24%	18%	26%	23%	22%	21%	26%	24%	21%
A lot	6%	6%	4%	7%	9%	6%	5%	7%	5%	10%	6%	9%	5%	3%	4%	16%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/A LOT	29%	28%	31%	27%	26%	30%	28%	32%	24%	35%	29%	31%	26%	29%	28%	37%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	64%	64%	63%	61%	66%	68%	62%	68%	58%	68%	68%	60%	57%	64%	57%	74%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

4.2 Confidence that new hooning laws will reduce hooning

76% of respondents were at least ‘a little’ confident that the new hooning laws will reduce hooning. Specifically, 36% expressed ‘a little’ amount of confidence, 28% ‘a moderate amount’, while 13% indicated they were ‘very’ confident the laws will reduce hooning. 24% of Queenslanders were ‘not at all’ confident in the new laws.

Sub-group differences

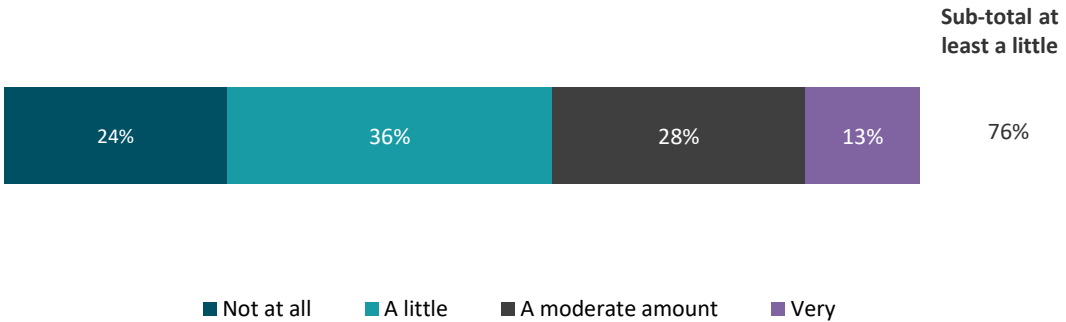
Those aged between 18 and 44 years (79%) were more likely than those aged 45 years or older (73%) to feel at least ‘a little’ confident that the new laws will reduce hooning.

Males (14%) or those who identify as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (19%, particularly those who live in South East Queensland 21%) were more likely than average (13%) to be ‘very’ confident that hooning will be reduced due to the new laws.

Townsville area residents (27%) were less likely than average (40%) to be ‘moderately’ or ‘very’ confident that hooning will reduce in response to the new laws.

Q17 - How confident are you that making owners of vehicles responsible for hooning under these circumstances will reduce hooning?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2493)



4.2 Confidence that new hooning laws will reduce hooning – detailed tables

TABLE 4.2a: Q17 - How confident are you that making owners of vehicles responsible for hooning under these circumstances will reduce hooning? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		GENDER		AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2493	Man or male n = 1211	Woman or female n = 1278	18-24 years n = 262	25-34 years n = 428	35-44 years n = 408	45-54 years n = 333	55-64 years n = 428	65+ years n = 612	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1098	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1373	Yes n = 185	No n = 2284
Not at all	24%	24%	25%	20%	18%	24%	26%	25%	29%	21%	27%	20%	25%
A little	36%	34%	37%	31%	37%	35%	35%	36%	37%	35%	36%	34%	36%
A moderate amount	28%	27%	28%	32%	30%	28%	26%	28%	24%	30%	26%	28%	28%
Very	13%	14%	11%	16%	14%	12%	12%	11%	11%	14%	11%	19%	12%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/VERY	40%	42%	38%	48%	44%	41%	38%	39%	34%	44%	37%	46%	40%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	76%	76%	75%	80%	82%	76%	74%	75%	71%	79%	73%	80%	75%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

TABLE 4.2b: Q17 - How confident are you that making owners of vehicles responsible for hooning under these circumstances will reduce hooning? By region

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %		SA4 REGION														
	Total n = 2493	Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 101	Moreton n = 200	Logan n = 141	Gold Coast n = 229	Remainder of Brisbane n = 400	Wide Bay n = 270	Cairns n = 206	Ipswich n = 154	Central Qld n = 139	Toowoomba n = 117	Sunshine Coast n = 134	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 54	Qld Outback n = 19^
Not at all	24%	32%	23%	26%	23%	24%	20%	26%	28%	22%	22%	25%	22%	24%	24%	53%
A little	36%	41%	34%	37%	29%	37%	36%	33%	37%	37%	36%	33%	37%	33%	43%	26%
A moderate amount	28%	22%	33%	25%	32%	28%	30%	27%	23%	28%	32%	26%	32%	33%	17%	11%
Very	13%	6%	11%	13%	16%	12%	15%	14%	11%	13%	10%	15%	10%	10%	17%	11%
SUB-TOTAL MODERATE/VERY	40%	27%	44%	38%	48%	40%	44%	41%	34%	41%	42%	42%	42%	43%	33%	21%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST A LITTLE	76%	68%	77%	74%	77%	76%	80%	74%	72%	78%	78%	75%	78%	76%	76%	47%

Unweighted; ^ Caution: small cell size; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30

4.3 Frequency of feeling safe in relation to hooning

83% of respondents indicated that they feel safe 'at least sometimes' in relation to hooning in their community, while 17% of respondents noted that they 'never or rarely' feel safe.

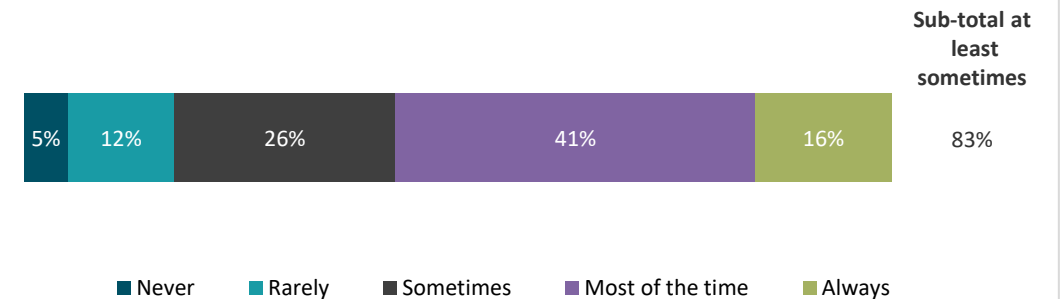
Sub-group differences

Males (20%) were more likely than females (12%) to 'always' feel safe from hooning.

Those aged 45 years or older (63%) or those living in the Brisbane North area (77%) were more likely than average (57%) to indicate they 'mostly' or 'always' feel safe in relation to hooning.

Q23 - In relation to hooning , how often do you feel safe in your community?

Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer) (n=2478)



4.3 Frequency of feeling safe in relation to hooning – detailed table

TABLE 4.3a: Q23 - In relation to hooning , how often do you feel safe in your community? By gender, age, identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	GENDER			AGE								IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSON	
	Total n = 2478	Man or male n = 1200	Woman or female n = 1274	18-24 years n = 257	25-34 years n = 427	35-44 years n = 406	45-54 years n = 328	55-64 years n = 422	65+ years n = 614	SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years n = 1090	SUB-TOTAL 45+ years n = 1364	Yes n = 184	No n = 2271
Never	5%	5%	5%	6%	3%	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	6%	5%	5%
Rarely	12%	11%	14%	13%	12%	14%	12%	12%	11%	13%	11%	11%	12%
Sometimes	26%	25%	26%	33%	34%	29%	25%	22%	17%	32%	20%	30%	25%
Most of the time	41%	40%	43%	31%	35%	38%	44%	44%	49%	35%	46%	35%	42%
Always	16%	20%	12%	16%	16%	14%	13%	16%	18%	15%	16%	18%	15%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	57%	60%	55%	47%	51%	52%	57%	60%	67%	51%	63%	53%	58%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	83%	85%	81%	81%	85%	81%	82%	83%	84%	82%	83%	83%	83%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	95%	95%	95%	94%	97%	95%	94%	94%	94%	96%	94%	95%	95%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	17%	16%	19%	19%	15%	19%	18%	17%	16%	18%	17%	17%	17%

Unweighted; Figures in red/blue are significantly different to the average at the 95% confidence level; Minimal sample size for testing: n=30



4.3 Frequency of feeling safe in relation to hooning – detailed table (cont’d)

TABLE 4.3b: Q23 - In relation to hooning , how often do you feel safe in your community? *By region*
Base: all respondents (excluding those who refused to answer)

Column %	SA4 REGION															
	Total n = 2478	Townsville n = 176	Brisbane - North n = 99	Moreton n = 197	Logan n = 138	Gold Coast n = 228	Remainder of Brisbane n = 399	Wide Bay n = 270	Cairns n = 202	Ipswich n = 158	Central Qld n = 139	Too- woomba n = 116	Sunshine Coast n = 132	Mackay/ W'Sunday n = 86	Darling Downs - Maranoa n = 53	Qld Outback n = 19^
Never	5%	9%	1%	9%	7%	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%	9%	3%	3%		11%
Rarely	12%	16%	7%	15%	11%	14%	10%	13%	11%	13%	15%	12%	8%	10%	8%	11%
Sometimes	26%	27%	15%	20%	27%	32%	27%	24%	26%	28%	28%	23%	22%	33%	25%	5%
Most of the time	41%	39%	52%	41%	40%	41%	44%	40%	41%	39%	39%	39%	50%	37%	40%	32%
Always	16%	10%	25%	15%	15%	7%	17%	19%	16%	13%	13%	16%	17%	16%	28%	42%
SUB-TOTAL MOST OF THE TIME/ALWAYS	57%	49%	77%	56%	55%	49%	61%	58%	57%	53%	52%	55%	67%	53%	68%	74%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST SOMETIMES	83%	76%	92%	76%	82%	80%	87%	83%	84%	81%	80%	78%	89%	86%	92%	79%
SUB-TOTAL AT LEAST RARELY	95%	91%	99%	91%	93%	95%	97%	96%	95%	94%	95%	91%	97%	97%	100%	89%
SUB-TOTAL NEVER/RARELY	17%	24%	8%	24%	18%	20%	13%	17%	16%	19%	20%	22%	11%	14%	8%	21%



Appendices



A: Questionnaire

Online introduction:

Welcome to the survey. The purpose of this survey is to seek your views about recent changes to youth justice laws and other laws to improve community safety. The survey is being conducted by the Queensland Government and findings will help inform the **Youth Justice Reforms Review** that is being undertaken on behalf of the Queensland Government.

Here is some information to help you decide if you want to participate in this survey:

- You must be aged 18 years or older
- Participation is voluntary, if you start the survey you can stop at any time
- You can decline to answer any question you do not wish to answer
- The survey should take around 5-10 minutes
- Your responses will remain anonymous and all information collected will be handled in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld).

If you feel upset you can contact any of the following support agencies for help:

Beyond Blue 1300 22 3646
Lifeline 13 11 14
Headspace 3804 4200
The Salvation Army 1300 363 622

A list of these support agencies is also contained at the end of the survey.

This survey has been approved by The Prince Charles Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee.

If you would like more information about the survey you can read the [detailed information sheet by clicking here](https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/youth-justice/reform/changes-youth-justice-act-1992). You can find out more about the recent changes to the youth justice laws at: <https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/youth-justice/reform/changes-youth-justice-act-1992>

Consent to take part in survey

Selecting “Agree” indicates that you:

- are 18 years of age or older
- consent to take part in this survey
- understand you can stop the survey at any time
- consent to the information you provide in the survey being part of the review

- ☐ Agree continue
- ☐ Disagree terminate

Note, online respondents were asked Q1-4 before being shown this consent page.

Telephone introduction:

Hello, my name is (...) and I’m calling from Q&A Market Research on behalf of the Queensland Government. We are conducting a short survey with Queenslanders and would like to include your view. Could I speak with the adult in the household who has had the last birthday please?

Once agreed

Before we start I need to tell you some more information.

We are conducting a survey about recent changes to youth justice laws and other laws to improve community safety. The survey is being conducted by the Queensland Government and findings will help inform the **Youth Justice Reforms Review** that is being undertaken on behalf of the Queensland Government.

Here is some information to help you decide if you want to participate in this survey:

- You must be aged 18 years or older
- Participation is voluntary, if you start the survey you can stop at any time
- You can decline to answer any question you do not wish to answer
- The survey should take around 10 minutes
- The information you provide in this survey will be part of the review
- Your responses will remain anonymous and all information collected will be handled in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld).

This survey has been approved by The Prince Charles Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee.

If you would like more information about the survey or the recent changes to the youth justice laws I can text you some links?

If you feel upset I can provide the contact numbers of some support agencies, you can ask me at any time during our call for these numbers:

Keep following information available on screen at all times

Beyond Blue 1300 22 3646
Lifeline 13 11 14
Headspace 3804 4200
The Salvation Army 1300 363 622

Do you consent to take part in this survey?

- ☐ Yes continue
- ☐ No thank and terminate



A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

No.	Item	Response scale
<i>The first few questions are to ensure we are including a range of Queenslanders in this survey. Remember all responses are completely anonymous.</i>		
Q1.	What is your residential postcode? *	Free text (4 numerical spaces)
<input type="checkbox"/> Free text - Respondent then selected suburb from drop down box		
<input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer		
Q2.	What is your age?	
Free text		
<input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer		
Q3.	How do you describe your gender?	<input type="checkbox"/> Man or male <input type="checkbox"/> Woman or female <input type="checkbox"/> Non-binary <input type="checkbox"/> I use a different term <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q4.	Do you identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal person <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander person <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
<i>We would like to gain an understanding of your knowledge and experience of the youth justice system and your views regarding the recent changes to this system</i>		
<i>Definition: Young people in the youth justice system are defined as those charged with an offence who are aged between 10 and 17 years (inclusive).</i>		
Q5.	Do you take an active interest in information about the criminal justice system?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q6.	How much do you know about the youth justice system?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> A lot <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q7.	Have you had any experience with the youth justice system?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – go to Question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> No – go to Question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer – go to Question 9

No.	Item	Response scale
Q8.	Only asked to those with experience code 1 at Q7 In what way/s have you had experience with the youth justice system? Please tick all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim of youth offending <input type="checkbox"/> Family member or friend of a victim of youth offending <input type="checkbox"/> Former youth offender <input type="checkbox"/> Family member or carer of a youth offender <input type="checkbox"/> Community member aware of youth offending <input type="checkbox"/> Former or current worker in the youth justice system <input type="checkbox"/> Former or current worker in the human services sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q9.	Last year, the Queensland Courts released their most recent annual report (2019-20) which showed 10 per cent of all young people brought before a Queensland Court were responsible for committing 48 per cent of all crimes. To address serious and repeat youth offenders, the Queensland Government implemented a package of reforms to deal with those young people deemed the greatest risk to the community. How much do you know about the reforms that commenced earlier this year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> A lot <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer



A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

No.	Item	Response scale
Q10.	As part of the Government's recent reform package to address serious and repeat youth offenders, a number of new laws were enacted.	<input type="checkbox"/> GPS (Electronic) monitoring as a bail condition for young people aged 16 or over
	Prior to reading about the new laws today, which of them did you know about?	<input type="checkbox"/> Young people have to demonstrate why they should be granted bail if they have been charged with a serious offence
	Please tick which ones apply	<input type="checkbox"/> Bail decision-makers may consider the willingness of a parent, guardian or other person to support a young person on bail, or advise of a change of circumstance or a breach of bail before releasing the young person on bail
		<input type="checkbox"/> A lack of accommodation or family support cannot be the sole reason to keep a young person in custody
		<input type="checkbox"/> Principle in the Youth Justice Act now states that community should be protected from repeat high risk offenders
		<input type="checkbox"/> Specific inclusion in the Youth Justice Act that offending while on bail will have an impact on sentencing a young person
		<input type="checkbox"/> None of these
		<input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q11.	In conjunction with the new laws listed above, the Government also funded new or enhanced programs and services to help address serious repeat youth offending.	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to youth crime together
	Prior to reading about them today, which of the programs and services did you know about?	<input type="checkbox"/> Intensive support for young people on bail and their families delivered by non-government organisations
	Please tick which ones apply	<input type="checkbox"/> An extended Conditional Bail Program where youth workers provide weekend and night-time supervision to assist young people comply with bail conditions
		<input type="checkbox"/> Additional court staff to allow courts to deal more efficiently with young people appearing in court.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Additional legal advocacy services to help young people appearing before the courts.
		<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above
		<input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer

No.	Item	Response scale
Q12.	How <u>confident</u> are you that these new laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> Very <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q13.	What do you think is the most effective way to address serious and repeat offending by young people?	Free text Prefer not to comment option provided
Trial of metal detection wands and new hooning legislation		
Q14.	How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow police to detect knives and other metal objects using metal detecting wands in the Gold Coast Safe Night Precincts located at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> A lot <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q15.	How <u>confident</u> are you that the use of metal detecting wands will reduce knife crime in these locations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> Very <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q16.	How much do you know about new Queensland laws that allow owners of vehicles to be held responsible for hooning offences, except where the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify another driver?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> A lot <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q17.	How <u>confident</u> are you that making owners of vehicles responsible for hooning under these circumstances will reduce hooning?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> A moderate amount <input type="checkbox"/> Very <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
We'd also like to know how you feel about safety from crime in your community		
Q18.	How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed <u>by young people in your community</u> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time <input type="checkbox"/> Always <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer
Q19.	Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed <u>by young people</u> increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased <input type="checkbox"/> Remained the same <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer



A: Questionnaire (cont'd)

No.	Item	Response scale
Q20.	How often do you feel safe in relation to crime committed <u>by adults in your community</u> ?	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Never</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Always</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer</div>
Q21.	Based on your understanding of crime trends in Queensland, has the rate of crime committed <u>by adults</u> increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years?	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Increased</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Remained the same</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Decreased</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Unsure</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer</div>
Q22.	In relation to knife crime, how often do you feel safe in your community?	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Never</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Always</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer</div>
Q23.	In relation to hooning, how often do you feel safe in your community?	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Never</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Rarely</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Most of the time</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Always</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer</div>
Q24.	<div>Where do you find out most of your information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime?</div> <div>Please tick all that apply</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Television</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> ABC and/or SBS</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Magazines</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial or talk back radio</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial radio</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Community forums</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Government media releases</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Internet</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Family and friends</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Work/study</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Post mail - flyers or brochures</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Social media</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable, I don't have any access to information about youth crime</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify _____)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer</div>

No.	Item	Response scale
Q25.	<div>Only ask those who selected social media at Q24</div> <div>Which social media platforms do you use to find out information about youth crime that occurs in Queensland and what the government is doing to address youth crime?</div> <div>Please tick all that apply</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Facebook</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Instagram</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Snapchat</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> TikTok</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> YouTube</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify _____)</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer</div>

Closing message:
Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

If responding to the survey has upset you, we encourage you to seek support from any of the following organisations.

Beyond Blue	1300 22 3646
Lifeline	13 11 14
Headspace	3804 4200
The Salvation Army	1300 363 622

If you are not sure where to seek help, please email: Youth Justice Reforms Review Unit at YJReformsReview@cyjma.qld.gov.au



B: Sample Composition

Q2 - What is your age?	%	n
18-24 years	11%	269
25-34 years	17%	436
35-44 years	16%	414
SUB-TOTAL 18-44 years	44%	1,119
45-54 years	13%	335
55-64 years	17%	429
65+ years	24%	617
SUB-TOTAL 45+ years	55%	1,381
REFUSED	1%	30

Q3 - How do you describe your gender?	%	n
Man or male	48%	1,226
Woman or female	51%	1,298
Non-binary	<1%	2
I use a different term	<1%	1
REFUSED	>1%	3

Q4 - Do you identify as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person?	%	n
SUB-TOTAL YES	7%	188
No	91%	2,314
REFUSED	1%	28

SA4 Region	%	n
Brisbane - South	5%	132
Brisbane - North	4%	101
Brisbane Inner City	5%	115
Brisbane - East	4%	91
Brisbane - West	3%	72
SUB-TOTAL BRISBANE	20%	511
Wide Bay	11%	273
Gold Coast	9%	232
Cairns	8%	206
Townsville	7%	177
Ipswich	6%	160
Logan - Beaudesert	6%	141
Central Queensland	6%	142
Toowoomba	5%	117
Sunshine Coast	5%	134
Moreton Bay - North	4%	113
Moreton Bay - South	4%	89
Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	3%	86
Darling Downs - Maranoa	2%	54
Queensland - Outback	1%	19
REFUSED	3%	76

SEQ/Rest Qld Region	%	n
SEQld	51%	1,290
Rest of Qld	46%	1,164
REFUSED	3%	76



C: Fieldwork statistics

ONLINE	
Final N=	2456
Quota Fails	537
Screenouts	86
Non-Completes	125
Average length of interview	6 minutes, 28 seconds
Field dates	23/09/2021 – 10/10/2021

CATI (Telephone interviewing)	
Final N=	74
Final N= (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person)	71
Refusals	16
Language barrier	0
Disconnected	29
Fax	0
Quota not available - Location	2
Quota not available - Employment	1
Business number	1
No contact/no conversion after multiple attempts	230
Quota Full	1
Average length of Interview	11 minutes, 36 seconds
Field Dates	11/10 -14/10/2021



D: Sampling error chart

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with non-response, error associated with question wording and response options and post survey weighting and adjustments. Therefore MCR avoids the words “margin of error” as they are not able to be verified. All that can be calculated are different possible sampling errors with different probabilities of pure, unweighted, random samples with 100 response rates. These are only theoretical because no published surveys come close to this ideal. At the absolute minimum, sampling error based on various cell sizes for this survey could fall within the following ranges.

(at the 95 confidence level)

Sample size *	% RESULT *				
	10%/90%	20%/80%	30%/70%	40%/60%	50%/50%
100	±6.0	±8.0	±9.2	±9.8	±10.0
200	±4.2	±5.6	±6.5	±6.9	±7.0
300	±3.5	±4.6	±5.3	±5.7	±5.8
400	±3.0	±4.0	±4.6	±4.9	±5.0
500	±2.7	±3.6	±4.1	±4.4	±4.5
600	±2.4	±3.3	±3.7	±4.0	±4.1
700	±2.3	±3.0	±3.5	±3.7	±3.8
800	±2.1	±2.8	±3.2	±3.5	±3.5
900	±2.0	±2.4	±3.1	±3.3	±3.3
1000	±1.9	±2.5	±2.9	±3.1	±3.2
1100	±1.8	±2.4	±2.7	±2.9	±3.0
1200	±1.7	±2.3	±2.6	±2.8	±2.8
1300	±1.6	±2.2	±2.5	±2.7	±2.7
1400	±1.6	±2.1	±2.4	±2.6	±2.6
1500	±1.5	±2.0	±2.3	±2.5	±2.5
1600	±1.5	±2.0	±2.3	±2.4	±2.5
1700	±1.4	±1.9	±2.2	±2.3	±2.4
1800	±1.4	±1.9	±2.1	±2.3	±2.3
1900	±1.4	±1.8	±2.1	±2.2	±2.3
2000	±1.3	±1.8	±2.0	±2.2	±2.2
2100	±1.3	±1.7	±2.0	±2.1	±2.1
2200	±1.3	±1.7	±1.9	±2.1	±2.1
2300	±1.2	±1.6	±1.9	±2.0	±2.0
2400	±1.2	±1.6	±1.8	±2.0	±2.0
2500	±1.2	±1.6	±1.8	±1.9	±2.0

* Sampling error varies based on the sample size (see left-hand column) and the result in question (see % Result columns). For example, on a sample size of n=2,500 if the result in question is 10% the sampling error is ±1.2, while if the result is 50% the sampling error is ±2.0.

