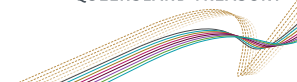# Secondary Data Analysis

of the

Domestic and Family Violence questions from the Queensland Social Survey 2017–2021

prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
February 2022

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Contact details

Contact person: Michael Cole

Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury

PO Box 15037, City East QLD 4002 Australia

Telephone: 07 3035 6849

govstat@treasury.qld.gov.au

www.qgso.qld.gov.au

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

%	Per cent
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse
DFV	Domestic and family violence
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, or other sexual identity
n	Sample size
NESB	Non-English-speaking background
Q	Question
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office
QSS	Queensland Social Survey
SEQ	South-East Queensland

Terms

The following terms are used in this report:

Adjusted percentages	Calculated from raw (observed) percentages weighted by the probability of selection in each survey.
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse	People who were born overseas and speak a language other than English at home.
Collapsed categories	Question categories that have been combined to aid interpretation or analysis. For example, 'strongly agree' and 'agree' has been collapsed into 'agree or strongly agree'.
Dependent variables	The variables (questions) being modelled by a function of predictor variables (demographics).
Deviance	A measure of the residual variability in responses not explained by a logistic regression model.
Goodness-of-fit	An assessment of how well a statistical model describes the data
Predictor variables	The variables (demographics) included in a function that models or *predicts* values of a dependent variable (question).
Respondents	Queensland adults who completed the Queensland Social Survey in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 or 2021.
Statistical significance	A predictor was said to make a *statistically significant* contribution to explaining variability in the dependent variable if that contribution was large enough that the relationship is likely to be real. This likelihood, the level of statistical significance, is indicated by a p-value.
	The nominal threshold value is $p = 0.05$. However, a variable that improves the predictive power of a model by even the smallest amount will generate a p-value less than 0.05 if the sample size is large enough. As datasets for the QSS analysis were very large, a much smaller cut-off that 0.05 was employed to screen out predictors that are less explanatory of dependent variables.
Weighted	An amount assigned to a data record to increase or decrease the influence of answers for that record in calculating estimates of population characteristics and model coefficients. Data records used in this analysis were weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection.

Acknowledgement

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background

The Queensland Social Survey (QSS) is an annual omnibus survey that was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of:
- the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE) in 2021
- DPC and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors from 2018 to 2020
- DPC in 2017.

Over all five years (2017-2021) the survey has included a suite of domestic and family violence questions, which are intended to provide measures of Queensland adults' perceptions and attitudes towards domestic and family violence (DFV).

In 2021, QGSO was requested by DPC to undertake a more in-depth analysis of results over the first five years of the survey. This secondary data analysis had two objectives:
1) Pool data from the five surveys to analyse whether demographic characteristics influenced responding behaviour to questions about DFV
2) Conduct time series analysis for questions that were asked in three or more years to test for changes in responding behaviour over time.

Combining these datasets increased the statistical power of analyses for the secondary data analysis more generally, but also for demographics of interest including, Indigenous status, Country of birth, Disability status, Non-English speaking background (NESB) and Sexual identity.

Logistic regression modelling was used to measure and report the statistical significance of predictors and the relative explanatory power of demographic variables in predicting responding behaviour.

Only the statistically significant predictors that explain a relatively substantial proportion of variability within a model have been reported. The analysis included 31 models.

1.2 Key results

The percentage of deviance explained by models fitted to questions from the QSS varied from 1.3% to 14.8%, with the majority of models explaining from around 5% to 10% of deviance. This means that none of the predictor demographics used in models were strongly correlated with answers to questions in absolute terms.

Common predictors

Although none of the predictor demographics were strongly correlated with responses in absolute terms, some demographics were relatively more explanatory predictors in comparison to other demographics. For example, age, gender, people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds and feeling safe from DFV were consistently found to be relatively more explanatory as predictors of responding behaviour in comparison to other demographics.

Age was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 22 of the 31 models included in the analysis and was ranked as the highest predictor in terms of statistical significance explained in 10 of those models. In general, people aged 65 years or over were less likely to think certain behaviours were serious. They were also less likely to have seen or become aware of DFV. Gender was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 15 of the models, and as the highest predictor for nine of those models. In general, females were more likely to think a certain behaviour was DFV and that they were serious. They were also more likely to have seen or become aware of DFV and do something about it.

CALD status was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 16 of the models, and as the highest predictor for three of those models. In general, people from CALD backgrounds were less likely to think a certain behaviour was DFV or that they were serious. They were also less likely to have seen or become aware of DFV.

Whether people felt safe from DFV was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 12 of the models, and as the highest predictor for two of those models.

Low-prevalence demographics, sexual identity and Indigenous status were rarely significant predictors of DFV questions and were only minor predictors when they were. People with a disability comprised almost 20% of respondents but disability was strongly correlated with age and was only found to be a more explanatory variable for one model.

Changes in response over time

Time, based on year of survey, was rarely found to be even nominally significant as a predictor of responding behaviour.

- Time was only ranked as one of the top five predictors for nine of the fitted models and was ranked as the third most explanatory predictor or lower for seven of those models.
- For models where time was found to be a more explanatory predictor, after showing little change in 2017-2019, it usually increased for 2020, then fell slightly in 2021.

Research implications

The subject of DFV and the way in which questions were asked are likely the main reasons why there was little variation in the answers provided by respondents.

Slight changes to the questionnaire may enable greater sensitivity for detecting variation in response behaviour across demographics.

To measure change in the public's perceptions of behaviours considered to be DFV, scenarios presented in the survey questions would need to be made more specific and detailed.

2   OVERVIEW

This report complements outputs from the domestic and family violence questions from the Queensland Social Survey 2017 to 2021. It contains key information relating to the scope of the analysis, methodology used, results and interpretation of findings. Questionnaires for each year of the survey can be found in the Appendix of the Survey Report for the corresponding year.

2.1   Background

The Queensland Social Survey (QSS) is an annual omnibus survey that was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of:

- the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE) in 2021
- DPC and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors from 2018 to 2020
- DPC in 2017.

The QSS collects information on a range of important societal issues affecting Queenslanders and has been undertaken by QGSO for five consecutive years (2017–2021). Over all five years the survey has included a suite of domestic and family violence questions, which are intended to provide measures of Queensland adults' perceptions and attitudes towards domestic and family violence (DFV).

Each year, a summary report has presented results weighted to the estimated adult resident population of Queensland. Significance testing of selected demographic variables has also been undertaken to identify possible variations in responses.

Historically, some demographic variables have not been included in significance testing due to low numbers of respondents in categories of interest. For example, not enough responses were received from Indigenous persons in any given year to allow for robust testing of this population.

Since 2018, annual DFV reporting has also sought to compare results with previous years.

2.2   Scope of work

In 2021, QGSO was requested by DPC to undertake a more in-depth analysis of results over the first five years of the survey. This secondary data analysis had two objectives:
1) Pool data from the five surveys to analyse whether demographic characteristics influenced responding behaviour to questions about DFV
2) Conduct time series analysis for questions that were asked in three or more years to test for changes in responding behaviour over time.

By combining these datasets, the statistical power of analyses could be increased particularly for demographics of interest such as Indigenous status, Country of birth, Disability status, Non-English speaking background (NESB) and Sexual identity.

Inclusion of other demographic variables in the analysis, as well as the variable showing level of agreement with the statement 'I feel safe from DFV', allowed for the relative strength of the above variables to be assessed. This helped to assess not only the statistical significance of predictors but also the relative explanatory power of each of the demographic variables in predicting the response to the survey questions.

Table 1 presents the sample sizes obtained in each QSS, and for the pooled datasets where questions appeared in three or five iterations of the survey.

Table 1   Available sample

Year	Sample size
Annual surveys	
2017	3,363
2018	3,361
2019	3,352
2020	3,366
2021	1,219
Pooled datasets	
2017 to 2019	10,076
2017 to 2021	14,661

Note: The number of in-scope completed surveys used for models may not be equal to the corresponding pooled dataset sample size due to data preparation procedures required for the analysis and the need to exclude cases with missing values, as appropriate.
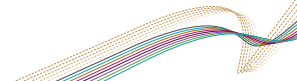
3   METHODOLOGY

3.1   Pooling datasets

Two sets of models were created from the combined datasets, reflecting the spread of years in which DFV questions were asked, a:
1) five-year model (2017–2021)
2) three-year model (2017–2019).

Although a four year model was also considered (for Q10 and Q11), it was determined that a four year model would not increase the statistical power for these questions nor produce substantially different findings to the three-year model due to the exclusion of some demographic variables in later years and early indications that time was not a significant predictor.

The sample size for the first four years of the QSS was relatively large (over 3,000 responses per year). A yearly sample of that size provided sufficient statistical power to test which demographics were more significantly associated with answers to questions. Combining responses from multiple years could achieve two outcomes: a substantial reduction in the confidence interval widths for estimates (i.e. increased precision) and it could allow temporal effects to be examined. Factors that were only weakly correlated with questions (i.e. not statistically significantly different from zero) in each year, such as sexual identity, might be found to be nominally significant due to confidence interval shrinkage achieved by combining datasets but would remain relatively non-explanatory predictors of outcome variables.

Consequently, the set of demographics found to be nominally significantly associated with various questions ($p < 0.05$) was increased by combining datasets but their relative contribution to the models (their ability to explain observed variation in answers to questions) compared with factors that were strongly statistically significant in single years did not change.
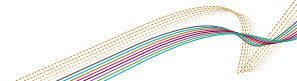
3.2   Multivariate modelling

When many factors are, on their own, nominally significantly associated with an outcome variable (e.g. a DFV scenario), their relative influence can be determined by fitting multivariate models (i.e. models where there are several rather than a single predictor) to outcome variables. The aim of multivariate modelling was to find the set of variables (predictors) that, in combination, explain the greatest amount of variation in the outcome or dependent variable (demographics) for the fewest number of predictors (the most parsimonious model). The process of generating parsimonious models consisted of adding predictor variables to a model, one by one, from the pool of individually significant variables until no extra inclusion increased the goodness-of-fit statistically significantly (with respect to a goodness-of-fit statistic).

The number of variables included in the final most parsimonious model was reduced when relationships existed between variables (such as the relationship between age and disability). Reported disability increased linearly with age in all the QSS datasets. If belief that a certain scenario was DFV increased with age, then the probability that people with a disability agreed that a certain scenario was DFV was very likely to be higher than for those without a disability. Adding disability to a model that already included age as one of the predictors was unlikely to add sufficient explanatory power to increase the goodness-of-fit significantly.

3.3   Regression modelling

Multivariate logistic regression models were used in all analyses of combined QSS datasets. In logistic regression, the dependent variable was binary ('yes' vs 'no', agree' vs 'disagree', etc) and the predictor variables could be continuous (e.g. age), categorical (e.g. gender), or ordinal (e.g. highest educational qualification). Logistic regression is one form of generalised linear model. The simplest, or base model that can be fitted to any outcome variable is a constant (which would mean, for example, that everyone had the same likelihood of agreeing that a certain scenario was DFV).

Every additional predictor added to the model reduced the model deviance from its base value. Predictors could be added until the goodness-of-fit criterion, based on the difference in deviance between the models with and without the extra term, was no longer statistically significant.

By default, logistic regression models fitted to survey data assumes that it had been collected using simple random sampling, and that the probability of selection was the same for all respondents. However, a two-stage, cluster-randomised sampling design was used for the QSS. First a simple random sample of dwellings within a region was undertaken, with a respondent selected at random from adult residents of each selected dwelling.

Weighting each record by the true probability of selection increased the variance of estimated coefficients so that predictors that would have been found significant under simple random sampling were less likely to be significant once the correct sampling weights were applied.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 Interpretation of results

4.1.1 Adjusted percentages

To illustrate the relationship between each more explanatory predictor and its dependent variable for each of the 31 fitted multivariate models, the percentages quoted in *Findings* are adjusted estimates obtained by weighting raw (observed) dependent variable percentages by the probability of a person being selected to participate in each survey. These adjusted estimates can be considered equivalent to predicted values from the model for the corresponding dependent variable, averaged over all the values of the other predictors in the model. As such, they are indicative of the magnitude of the difference in model-derived predicted values for levels of predictor variables.

This approach was different from that undertaken for annual QSS reporting, which weighted responses to the Queensland adult resident population. As such, percentages likely differ slightly from previous QSS reporting.

4.1.2 Goodness-of-fit

The overall fit of a logistic model has been measured by the percentage of deviance explained, which is the difference between the deviance of the base or null model (a constant) and the deviance of the best-fit model, expressed as a percentage of the null deviance.

For each question, the percentage of deviance explained by models is reported. If a model completely explained all the variability in answers to a question, the percent deviance explained would be 100%. As models, while still explaining a statistically significant proportion of the null deviance, are less and less predictive of the dependent variable, the percent deviance explained drops. Therefore, higher percentages mean demographic variables more strongly explain answers to questions, while lower percentages mean that the demographic variable was not found to be strongly correlated with answers to questions.

Typically, stronger (more explanatory) predictors were associated with relatively large drops in deviance and very small p-values, while more marginally significant predictors may cause small, barely nominally statistically significant, falls. With the very large sample sizes associated with the combined QSS datasets, there can be many orders of magnitude difference in the size of p-values between more statistically significant predictors and relatively weak ones.

Consequently, rather than report all predictors found to be nominally statistically significant in logistic models for the various outcome variables, only those that explain a relatively substantial proportion of the difference in deviance between the base model and the final, parsimonious model are reported.

4.1.3 Time series analysis

The combining of several years of QSS results allowed the investigation of temporal changes in attitudes to DFV and other questions. Time (year) was included in models as a main effect, meaning it measured/estimated an average increase across the whole population. As a main effect, time acts as a proxy for unmeasured influences on answers to questions that varied from survey to survey.

For example, if time was a significant predictor and its fitted model coefficients increased year on year, that would imply everyone's likelihood of agreeing that a particular behaviour was DFV, went up uniformly regardless of any differentiating demographic characteristics.

An alternative hypothesis would be that the relationship between one or more, more explanatory predictors (e.g. age, people from CALD backgrounds) varied from year to year. For example, the likelihood of older people to agree that a certain behaviour was DFV increased over time while the likelihood of younger people agreeing with this, did not change. This hypothesis can be tested by allowing the relationship (coefficients in the model) to vary with year of survey.

If this more complicated model was a statistically significantly better fit than simpler models, then the hypothesis would be supported. However, time (year of survey) was rarely, even nominally, statistically significant when fitted as a main effect, and no interaction terms were significant.

4.1.4 Coding Q18, 19, 20b, 21b and 22b

Caution should be observed when interpreting the results of analysis of questions 18, 19, 20b, 21b and 22b in general, and in particular when coded to 'would do something/did something' versus 'wouldn't do something/didn't do anything', as the classification necessarily involved some arbitrary decisions.

Questions 18 and 19

Interviewers listened to interviewee's responses to each question and chose one of the five closed answer options or entered a text summary of the reply into 'other-please specify' if they considered the answer was not a good fit for one of the closed options. Consistency of choice across interviewers was made difficult by the ambiguity of answer options (e.g. "I would try to stop it", but this option does not specify how or when). Furthermore, no distinction is made in Q18 or Q19 between being aware of a single DFV-like incident versus an ongoing series of similar incidents.

Text responses given for the 'other' options were mostly able to be coded to 'do something', with a few coded to 'do nothing'. Others were more difficult to assign, such as those who thought they couldn't be sure, or their response would depend upon the exact circumstance. Some answered, "don't

know". For analysis, 'don't know' responses (~3% of answers) were coded to 'do something'. Consequently, the coding of answers to Q18 and Q19 into two categories: 'would do something' versus 'would do nothing' was, to this degree, arbitrary, and differed slightly from how responses had been coded in the annual survey reports.

Questions 20b, 21b and 22b

The same interviewer answer selection issues applied to these questions. Additionally, for these questions, particularly Q21b and Q22b, some respondents replied that they took no action because they were aware that someone else had, with the implication that they may have taken some action otherwise. Others said in response to Q21b that they monitored the persons involved with the aim of acting if the behaviour was repeated – the implication of this answer is that the behaviour did not reoccur, or the respondent was not aware of it being repeated.
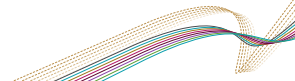
A further complicating factor in interpreting the answers to questions 20b, 21b and 22b is that they make no distinction between physical and non-physical forms of DV. It was likely that, at least for Q21b and Q22b, the majority of incidents/behaviour reported on were physical rather than non-physical as it was relatively unlikely that a respondent would become aware of the non-physical forms of DFV in people they don't know (Q21b, Q22b) or at least don't know well (Q21b).

Only 'other' responses that indicated that the respondent clearly did nothing were coded that way. All the rest were coded to 'did something'.

4.1.5 Tables and Figures

Tables and figures within the appendices will aid the interpretation of data in this report:
- **Appendix A** ranks predictors based on their explanatory power
- **Appendix B** contains plots of modelled relationships between predictor and dependent variables
- **Appendix C** contains plots showing the modelled relationships between age and dependent variables
- **Appendix D** contains time series plots for relevant questions
- **Appendix E** contains all question category collapses used for analysis.

4.2 Key results

4.2.1 Modelling of demographic data

The percentage of deviance explained by the models varied from 1.3% to 14.8%, with most models explaining 5% to 10% of deviance. This means that none of the demographic variables used in the models were strongly correlated with answers to questions in absolute terms. Instead, variation in responses to questions from the QSS appears to be driven by factors not captured by the survey.

4.2.2 Common predictors

Although none of the predictor demographics were strongly correlated with responses in absolute terms, some demographics were more significant predictors in relative terms (that is, in comparison to other demographics).

For example, age was consistently found to be a more explanatory predictor for models relative to other demographics. It was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 22 of the 31 models included in the analysis and was ranked as the highest predictor in terms of statistical significance explained in 10 of those models. In general, people aged 65 years or over were less likely to think certain behaviours were serious. They were also less likely to have seen or become aware of DFV.

The other predictors found to be relatively strong across the models were gender, CALD status and whether the people felt safe from DFV.

Gender was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 15 of the models, and as the highest predictor for nine of those models. In general, females were more likely to think a certain behaviour was DFV and that they were serious. They were also more likely to have seen or become aware of DFV and do something about it.

CALD was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 16 of the models, and as the highest predictor for three of those models. In general, people from CALD backgrounds were less likely to think a certain behaviour was DFV or that they were serious. They were also less likely to have seen or become aware of DFV.

Whether people felt safe from DFV was ranked as one of the top five predictors for 12 of the models,

and as the highest predictor for two of those models.

4.2.3 Changes in response over time

Time, based on year of survey, was rarely found to be even nominally statistically significant in the fitted models. It was only ranked as one of the top five predictors for nine of the fitted models. This indicates that survey responses are relatively stable over time for most of the questions included in the QSS.

For many of the models where time was found to be a predictor, it usually increased for 2020, then dropped slightly in 2021.
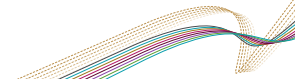
4.2.4 Disability status

Reported disability status was found to increase linearly with age. For example, if belief that a certain behaviour was DFV increased with increasing age, then the probability that people with a disability believed that behaviour to be DFV was likely to be higher than for those without a disability. As such, adding disability to models that already included age as a predictor was unlikely to add any more explanatory power. This is evidenced by the fact that disability was only ranked as a predictor for one model (for Q22a).

4.2.5 Sexual identity

The sexual identity of respondents was asked in the first three years of the QSS. Only 2.8% of respondents (282 out of 10,076 respondents) indicated that they were LGBTIQ+. Sexual identity was found, in relative terms, to be a more explanatory predictor for Q23a and Q23c. That said, statistically significant demographics for these questions explained very little of the variability.

Sexual identity was significantly associated with age, with over 12% of 18 to 24 year-olds identifying as LGBTIQ+, more than twice the proportion of 25 to 34 year-olds, with proportions for older ages lower still. The likelihood of identifying as LGBTIQ+ increased slightly across the three years in which LGBTIQ+ status was collected. Also, those who identified as LGBTIQ+ were almost twice as likely to volunteer that they had been a victim of domestic violence (9.6% vs 5.2%).

4.2.6 Indigenous status

Only 3.7% of respondents identified as Indigenous across the five years of the QSS. Indigenous status was found to be a lower ranked explanatory predictor for Q7, Q11, Q12 and Q20a.

Collecting Indigenous status is usually problematic as the likelihood of identifying as Indigenous can depend on the context in which the question is asked, region of residence and other factors, including contemporary community attitudes towards Indigenous persons. This renders the representativeness of people who identify as Indigenous as questionable or at least unknown. For example, a disproportionately greater number of interviews were obtained from Indigenous persons living in provincial and remote areas of the state compared with South-East Queensland (SEQ). SEQ and non-SEQ Indigenous persons may have had different beliefs and attitudes with respect to some of the DFV-related questions. Despite the large sample size available, there was insufficient statistical power to test whether there were any differences.

4.3 Results by question

4.3.1 Slapping or pushing to cause harm

Form of DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "If one person in a domestic relationship slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear, is this a form of DFV?" (Q6). Overall, an estimated 98.3% of people said that slapping or pushing the other partner to cause harm or fear was a form of DFV.

Modelling found that 8.8% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People born overseas who speak a language other than English at home (CALD), were estimated to be around three percentage points less likely than other people to say that slapping or pushing the other partner constituted DFV, while those who felt safe from domestic and family violence were estimated to be around four percentage points more likely than people who didn't feel safe from DFV to

say that slapping or pushing the other partner constituted DFV.

People with no further qualifications after secondary school were estimated to be around one percentage point less likely to say that slapping or pushing the other partner constituted DFV.

Level of seriousness

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q7). Overall, an estimated 96.7% of people said that slapping or pushing the other partner to cause harm or fear was very or quite serious.

Modelling found that 4.5% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People aged 65 years or over, Indigenous persons and people from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be less likely than other people to say that slapping or pushing the other partner was very or quite serious.

People who felt safe from DFV were estimated to be around five percentage points more likely than people who didn't feel safe from DFV to say that slapping or pushing the other partner was very or quite serious.

4.3.2 Forcing partner to have sex

Form of DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of DFV?" (Q8). Overall, an estimated 98.2% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship forcing the other partner to have sex was a form of DFV.

Modelling found that 7.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be around four percentage points less likely than other people to say that forcing a partner to have sex constituted DFV, while those who felt safe from DFV were estimated to be around three percentage points more likely than those who didn't feel safe from DFV to say that forcing a partner to have sex constituted DFV.
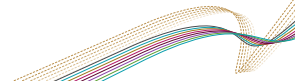
People aged 65 years or over were also slightly less likely than younger people to say that forcing the other partner to have sex constituted DFV.

Level of seriousness

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q9). Overall, an estimated 97.3% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship forcing the other partner to have sex was very or quite serious.

Modelling found that 6.8% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People aged 65 years or over and people from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be around four percentage points less likely than other people to say that forcing the other partner to have sex was very or quite serious.

People who felt safe from DFV were estimated to be around three percentage points more likely than people who didn't feel safe from DFV to say that forcing the other partner to have sex was very or quite serious.

4.3.3 Threatening to hurt family members

Form of DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2020 were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to scare or control the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members, is this a form of DFV?" (Q10).

Overall, an estimated 99.4% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship trying to scare or control the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members was a form of DFV.

Modelling found that 13.4% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be around two percentage points less likely than other people to say that threatening to hurt other family members constituted DFV, while those who felt safe from DFV were estimated to be around two percentage points more likely than those who didn't

feel safe from DFV to say that threatening to hurt other family members was DFV.

People who had not completed up to Year 10 or higher of school were estimated to be around two percentage points less likely to say that threatening to hurt other family members was a form of DFV.

Level of seriousness

All respondents from 2017 to 2020 were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q11). Overall, an estimated 98.8% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship trying to scare or control the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members was very or quite serious.

Modelling found that 11.3% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People aged 65 years or over, Indigenous persons, people from CALD backgrounds and those who had not completed up to Year 10 or higher of school were estimated to be around three percentage points less likely than other people to say that threatening to hurt other family members was very or quite serious.

People who felt safe from DFV were estimated to be around three percentage points more likely than those who didn't feel safe from DFV to say that threatening to hurt other family members was very or quite serious.

4.3.4 Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel useless

Form of DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticises the other partner to make them feel bad or useless, is this a form of DFV?" (Q12). Overall, an estimated 98.0% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticising the other partner to make them feel bad or useless was a form of DFV.

Modelling found that 3.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

Females and Indigenous persons were estimated to be around one percentage point more likely than
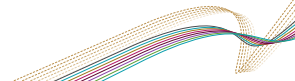
other people to say that repeatedly criticising the other partner constituted DFV. People who felt safe from DFV were also estimated to be around two percentage points more likely than those who didn't feel safe from DFV to say that repeatedly criticising the other partner was DFV.

People from CALD backgrounds, those who were self-employed and those with who had not completed up to Year 10 or higher of school were less likely than other people to say that repeatedly criticising the other partner was a form of DFV.

Level of seriousness

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q13). Overall, an estimated 94.4% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticising the other partner to make them feel bad or useless was very or quite serious.

Modelling found that 3.0% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of people to say that repeatedly criticising the other partner was very or quite serious was found to increase with age to around 40 years old, then stayed fairly constant.

Females and those who identified as LGBTIQ+ were more likely than other people to say that repeatedly criticising the other partner was very or quite serious, while those from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be around five percentage points less likely than other people to say so.

4.3.5 Trying to control partner by denying them access to money

Form of DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "Excluding any situation involving addictions such as gambling, alcohol, drugs, etc., if one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them access to money, is this a form of DFV?" (Q14).

Overall, an estimated 94.6% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship trying to control the other partner by denying them access to money was a form of DFV.

Modelling found that 4.2% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be around four percentage points less likely than other people to say that denying the other partner access to money constituted DFV, while females were estimated to be around four percentage points more likely to say that denying the other partner access to money was DFV.

The overall proportion of people saying that denying the other partner access to money constituted DFV was estimated to have increased by three percentage points in 2020 before falling back to the 2017-2019 average in 2021.

Level of seriousness

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q15). Overall, an estimated 92.4% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship trying to control the other partner by denying them access to money was very or quite serious.

Modelling found that 6.5% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of people to say that denying the other partner access to money was very or quite serious was relatively low in people aged 18 to 24 years and then **increased with age** before becoming fairly constant for people aged 45 years or over.

Females and those who felt safe from DFV were more likely than other people to say that denying the other partner access to money was very or quite serious.

People from CALD backgrounds were less likely than other people to say that denying the other partner access to money was very or quite serious.

There was an estimated gentle increase in the likelihood of people to say that denying the other partner access to money was very or quite serious with increasing level of post-secondary school qualification.

The likelihood of people to say that denying the other partner access to money was very or quite
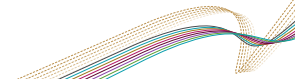
serious also increased by four percentage points in 2020 and 2021 from 2017-2019 levels.

4.3.6 Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic messages

Form of DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship harasses the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means such as email, text message or social media, is this a form of DFV?" (Q16).

Overall, an estimated 97.0% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means such as email, text message or social media was a form of DFV.

Modelling found that 3.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People from CALD backgrounds were estimated to be around six percentage points less likely than other people to say that harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means constituted DFV, while females were estimated to be around two percentage points more likely to say that harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means was DFV.

Level of seriousness

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q17). Overall, an estimated 93.9% of people said that one partner in a domestic relationship harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means such as email, text message or social media was very or quite serious.

Modelling found that 5.7% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of people to say that harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means was very or quite serious was estimated to be relatively low in people aged 18 to 24 years and then increased with age before becoming fairly constant for people aged 45 years or over.

Females were more likely than other people to say that harassing the other partner via repeated phone

or electronic means was very or quite serious, whereas people from CALD backgrounds were less likely to say so.

The likelihood of people to say that harassing the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means was very or quite serious was estimated to increase by three percentage points in 2020 and 2021 from 2017-2019 levels.

4.3.7 Reaction to DFV involving neighbours

Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "How would you react if you saw or were aware of physical DFV, involving your neighbours?" (Q18).

Do something about it

Overall, an estimated 92.6% of people said they would do something about it if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours.

Modelling found that 5.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The oldest and youngest people were estimated to be somewhat less likely than other people to say they would do something about it. People with no post-secondary school qualifications were also less likely than other people to say they would do something if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours.

The likelihood of people to say they would call the police was estimated to increase in 2020 before returning to levels similar to earlier years in 2021.

Call the police

Overall, an estimated 72.5% of people said that they would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours.

Modelling found that 2.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of people to say that they would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours was estimated to be relatively low for those aged 18 to 24 years, was

higher for those aged 25 to 44, then declined in older ages.

Females were much more likely to say they would call the police than males.

The likelihood of people to say they would call the police was estimated to be relatively high in 2017, much lower for 2018 and 2019, returned to 2017 levels in 2020 before falling sharply in 2021.

Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "How would you react if you saw or were aware of non-physical DFV, involving your neighbours?" (Q19).

Do something about it

Overall, an estimated 68.4% of people said they would do something about it if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours.

Modelling found that 5.7% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected, relatively explanatory demographics.

People aged 18 to 34 years were estimated to be most likely to say they would do something about it, with the likelihood declining rapidly beyond that age. People with VET only or no post-secondary school qualifications were less likely to say they would do something about it if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours.
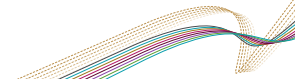
Females and people who were unemployed or worked for others were much more likely to say they would do something about it than other people.

The likelihood of people to say they would do something about it if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours estimated to increase by seven percentage points in 2020 and then a further two percentage points in 2021 from 2017-2019 levels.

Call the police

Overall, around 29.6% of people said that they would call the police if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours.

Modelling found that 1.2% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People aged 18 to 34 years were estimated to be most likely to say they would call the police, with the likelihood declining rapidly beyond that age.

People with a diploma were most likely to say they would call the police if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours compared with people with other levels of qualification.

The likelihood of people to say they would call the police increased three percentage points in 2020 and 2021 from 2017-2019 levels.

4.3.8 DFV involving a family member or close friend

Awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving a family member or close friend?" (Q20a).

Overall, an estimated 15.9% of people said they had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months.

Modelling found that 6.8% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

Relatively few people aged 18 to 24 years were estimated to have seen or been aware of DFV in family members and close friends in the last 12 months. The proportion was higher for people aged 25 to 54 years then declined in older people.

Females and Indigenous persons were estimated to be more likely than other people to say they had seen or were aware of DFV involving family members of close friends, while people who felt safe from DFV were much less likely than those who didn't feel safe from DFV.

People born in Australia who speak a language other than English at home were estimated to be most likely to say they had seen or were aware of DFV involving family members and close friends in the last 12 months, while those born overseas who

spoke a language other than English at home were by far the least likely say so.

Response to DFV involving a family member or close friend

People from 2017 to 2021 who reported having seen or being aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q20b).

Did something about it

An estimated 83.9% of people said they did something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving a family member of close friend.

Modelling found that 1.7% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

Relatively few people aged 18 to 24 years were estimated to have done something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving their family members or close friends. The proportion was higher for people aged 25 to 64 years then declined again in older ages.

Called the police

An estimated 11.8% of people said they called the police when they saw or became aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend.

Modelling found that 3.7% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People who felt safe from DFV were much less likely to report having called the police than people who didn't feel safe from DFV.

4.3.9   DFV involving neighbours

Awareness of DFV involving neighbours

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving your neighbours?" (Q21a).

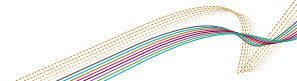Overall, an estimated 10.9% of people reported having seen or being aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months.

Modelling found that 2.3% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

Relatively few people aged 18 to 24 years were estimated to have seen or been aware of DFV involving their neighbours. The proportion was higher for people aged 25 to 64 years, then declined for those aged 65 years or over.

Females were more likely than males to have seen or been aware of DFV involving their neighbours, while people who felt safe from DFV were much less likely than other people to say so.

People born in Australia who speak a language other than English at home were most likely to have been aware of DFV involving their neighbours while people from CALD backgrounds were by far the least likely to do so.

People with post-graduate qualifications and those with no post-secondary school qualifications were less likely to have been aware of DFV involving their neighbours than those with other qualifications.

Response to DFV involving neighbours

People from 2017 to 2021 who reported having seen or being aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q21b).

Did something about it

An estimated 63.1% of people said they did something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving their neighbours.

Modelling found that 2.5% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People aged 18 to 24 years were estimated to be most likely to have done something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving their neighbours. The proportion who said they did something about it declined with age before jumping sharply for those aged 45 to 54 years before dropping again in older ages.

Called the police

An estimated 40.3% of people said they called the police when they saw or became aware of DFV involving their neighbours.

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Modelling found that 2.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics. The likelihood of people to report having called the police when they saw or became aware of DFV involving their neighbours declined with age.

4.3.10 DFV involving other people

Awareness of DFV involving other people

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked: "In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving people you don't know?" (Q22a)[1]. Overall, an estimated 23.8% of people reported having seen or being aware of DFV involving people they didn't know in the last 12 months.

Modelling found that 4.7% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of people to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they didn't know was relatively low for those aged 65 years or over.

People born overseas were less likely than people born in Australia to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they didn't know.

The likelihood of people to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they didn't know was found to increase with increasing level of post-secondary school qualification.

Removing the effect of age, people with a disability and people living outside of SEQ were slightly more likely to be aware of DFV involving people they didn't know.

Response to DFV involving other people

People from 2017 to 2019 who reported having seen or being aware of DFV involving people they didn't know in the last 12 months were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q22b).

Did something about it

An estimated 43.1% of people said they did something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving people they didn't know.

Modelling found that 3.3% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of people to report having done something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving people they didn't know was found to increase with age up to age 55 then decline sharply.

Females were estimated to be more likely than males to report having done something about it. Similarly, employed people were more likely than those not looking for work to have reported doing something about it when they saw or became aware of DFV involving people they didn't know.

Called the police

Around 15% of people said they called the police when they saw or became aware of DFV involving people they didn't know.

There were no significant predictors for the likelihood of people to report having called the police when having seen or becoming aware of DFV involving people they didn't know.

4.3.11 Attitudes towards DFV and gender equality

Political leaders

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following: "On the whole, men make better political leaders than women" (Q23a).

An estimated 59.2% of people disagreed with the statement that, on the whole, men make better political leaders than women.

Modelling found that 2.6% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

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1 This question was included in the QSS from 2017 to 2021, however, in 2020 and 2021 the wording was changed from "…people you don't know?" to "…people you don't know well?". As such, results from 2020 and 2021 are not to comparable with 2017 to 2019 results and modelling from Q22a and Q22b has been limited to data collected from 2017 to 2019.

Females and people who identified as LGBTIQ+ were estimated to be substantially more likely than other people to disagree with the statement that men make better political leaders than women.

The likelihood of disagreeing with the statement was also found to increase with level of post-secondary school qualification.

Relationships

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following: "Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship" (Q23b).

An estimated 61.0% of people disagreed with the statement that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.

Modelling found that 5.3% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

Disagreement with the statement that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship was estimated to have increased with level of post-secondary school qualification and with age until around 40 years then fell again for those aged 65 years or more.

Females were much more likely than males to disagree with the statement.

Traditional norms and stereotypes

All respondents from 2017 to 2019 were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following: "It is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes" (Q23c).

Overall, an estimated 78.9% of people agreed with the statement that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes.

Modelling found that 1.3% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of agreeing with the statement that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes was estimated to be higher for

people who identified as LGBTIQ+ and those who felt safe from DFV.

The likelihood of agreeing with the statement was found to increase with level of post-secondary school qualification.

Likelihood of agreeing with the statement was high in 2017 and 2019, but lower in 2018.

Feel safe from DFV

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with the following: "In general, I feel safe from DFV" (Q23d).

An estimated 94.9% of people agreed with the statement that in general, they felt safe from DFV.

Modelling found that 2.4% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

Agreement with the statement that people felt safe from DFV was estimated to increase slightly with age. People who were employed or retired were also more likely to agree than those who were unemployed or not looking for work.

Females and those who had not completed up to Year 10 or higher of school were less likely than other people to agree that they felt safe from DFV.

4.3.12   Involvement in DFV initiatives

Involvement in community DFV initiatives

All respondents from 2017 to 2021 were asked: "Are you involved in any domestic and family violence initiatives (e.g. awareness raising, advocacy, fundraising, volunteering etc.) in your community?" (Q24a). An estimated 8.0% of people said they were involved in DFV initiatives in their community.

Modelling found that 4.7% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

The likelihood of reporting being involved in DFV initiatives was estimated to increase with age up until 54 years, before declining again. Females were more likely than males to report being involved in DFV initiatives in their community, and reported involvement was found to increase with increasing level of post-secondary school qualification.

Workplace engagement in DFV initiatives

People from 2017 to 2021 who indicated that they were employed were asked: "Has your workplace engaged in any domestic and family violence initiatives in the last 12 months? (e.g. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising etc.)?" (Q25a).

Of people who were employed, an estimated 39.9% reported that their workplace had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months.

Modelling found that 14.8% of the deviance in responses could be attributed to the selected demographics.

People who were employed full-time were estimated to be much more likely to report their workplace having engaged in DFV initiatives than those employed on a part-time or casual basis. People employed on a part-time or casual basis were, in turn, much more likely to report their workplace having engaged in initiatives than people who were self-employed.

There was a steep decline in the proportions of people reporting their workplace having engaged in DFV initiatives from the highest levels of post-secondary school qualifications to no post-secondary school qualification. Employed people who were born in Australia and speak a language other than English at home were estimated to be the most likely to report their workplace having engaged in DFV initiatives while those people from CALD backgrounds were by far the least likely.

Relatively few people aged 18 to 24 years reported their workplace having engaged in initiatives. The proportion was much higher for those aged 25 to 34 years, then declined again steadily.

The proportions of people reporting their workplace having engaged in initiatives were relatively low in 2017-2018 and five to six percentage points higher in 2019-2021.

4.4 Summary and future considerations

QGSO's analysis of QSS data collected over several years found that none of the predictor demographics were strongly correlated (in absolute terms) with responses to survey questions. The subject of DFV and the way in which questions are asked is likely to be the main reasons why there is little variation in the answers provided by people.

Of predictors, age, gender, people from CALD backgrounds and whether people felt safe from DFV were the most explanatory (relative to other demographics).

It is possible that slight changes to the questionnaire may enable greater sensitivity for detecting variation in response behaviour across demographics.

To measure change in the public's perceptions of behaviours considered to be DFV, scenarios presented in the survey questions would need to be made more specific and detailed.

Consideration could be given to conducting a small experiment whereby the phrase 'domestic and family violence' is removed from the questionnaire. The questionnaire could ask about attitudes and perceptions about certain actions and behaviours (physical, verbal, financial etc) regardless of whether they have been identified as DFV-related or not. It may be that labelling an action or behaviour as DFV, even by implication, means that the socially responsible response is to say that it is 'serious'.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Model Summary Statistics

The table below summarises the results from the multivariate logistic regression modelling. Predictors for each model have been ranked from 1 to 5 based on significance of contribution to the model. For some models, there are only small differences in p-value for two or more predictors (less than an order of magnitude). In those cases, both predictors have been given the same rank.

For example, the model for Q12 explained 3.6% of the deviance in responses, which indicates a weak correlation with demographic variables. In relative terms, the strongest predictor was "Feel safe from DFV" (ranked "1" in the table), followed by "School level" which has been assigned a rank of "2". Four other variables all accounted for roughly the same amount of deviance explained, so have all been given the same rank of "3". The variable, "Feel safe from DFV" is ranked 1, meaning that responses to whether repeatedly criticising a partner constituted DFV or not, were most likely to be correlated (albeit weakly) with people who felt safe or not from DFV.

Table 2 Rank order of demographics in terms of relative explanatory power

Q	% deviance explained	Age	Gender	Indigenous status	CALD	School level	Highest educational qual.	Employ. status	Feel safe from DFV	Year	Sexual identity	Employ. type	Region	Disability
Q6	8.8				3		1		2					
Q7	4.5	3		4	1				2					
Q8	7.6	2			1				3					
Q9	8.0	1			2				3					
Q10	13.4				2	1			3					
Q11	11.3	3		4	1	5			2					
Q12	3.6		3	3	3	2		3	1					
Q13	3.0	2	1		3						4			
Q14	4.2		1		2					3				
Q15	6.5	2	1		3		5		4	2				
Q16	3.6		1		2									
Q17	5.7	2	1		3					4				
Q18: Do something	4.8	1					2							

Q	% deviance explained	Age	Gender	Indigenous status	CALD	School level	Highest educational qual.	Employ. status	Feel safe from DFV	Year	Sexual identity	Employ. type	Region	Disability
Q18: Call police	2.6	2	1							3				
Q19: Do something	5.0	1	3				2	5		4				
Q19: Call police	1.2	1					2			3				
Q20a	6.1	1	3	5	4				2					
Q20b: Did something	1.7	1												
Q20b: Called police	3.7									1				
Q21a	5.6	1	3		5		4		2					
Q21b: Did something	5.0	1												
Q21b: Called police	2.6	1												
Q22a	4.5	1			3		2		4				5	4
Q22b: Did something	3.3	2	3						1					
Q22b: Called police	---													
Q23a	2.6		1				2					3		
Q23b	5.3	2	1				3							
Q23c	1.3						3		4	2	1			
Q23d	2.4	2	1			2			2					
Q24a	4.7	2	3				1							
Q25a	14.8	4			3		2				5		1	

Appendix B Model plots

Figure 1, Figure 2 and **Figure 3** plot the way each dependent variable varies across the different levels/categories of significant, categorical predictor variables. These plots can be used to see the general pattern of the modelled relationships. It shows predicted deviations from the base (leftmost) level. For example, Figure 1 clearly demonstrates that people from NESB & Country of birth other than Australia (COB) backgrounds were much less likely to agree that the various scenarios presented in Q6–Q17 were DFV or 'serious'.

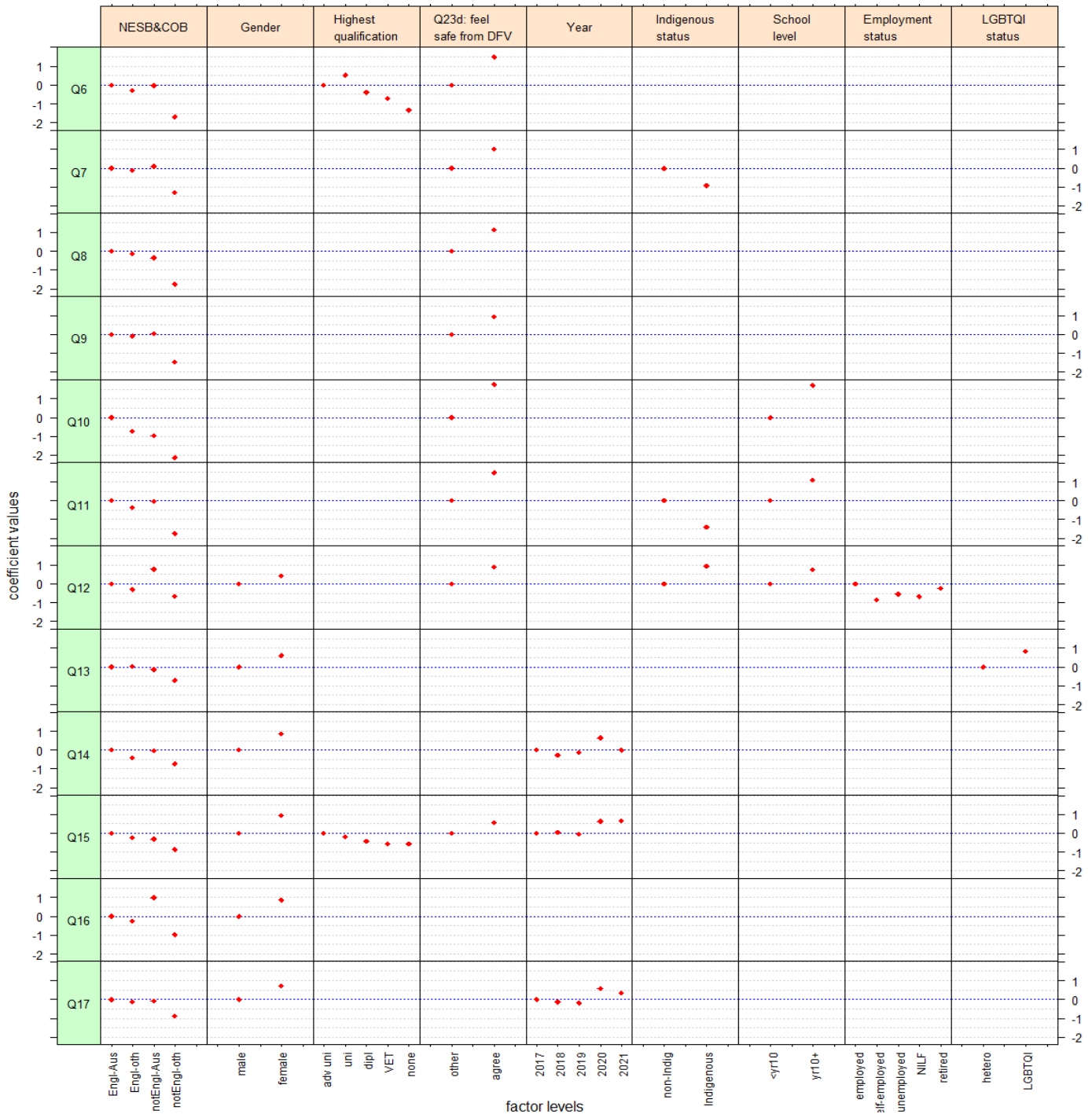**Figure 1**   Modelled relationships of predictor variables and Q6–17

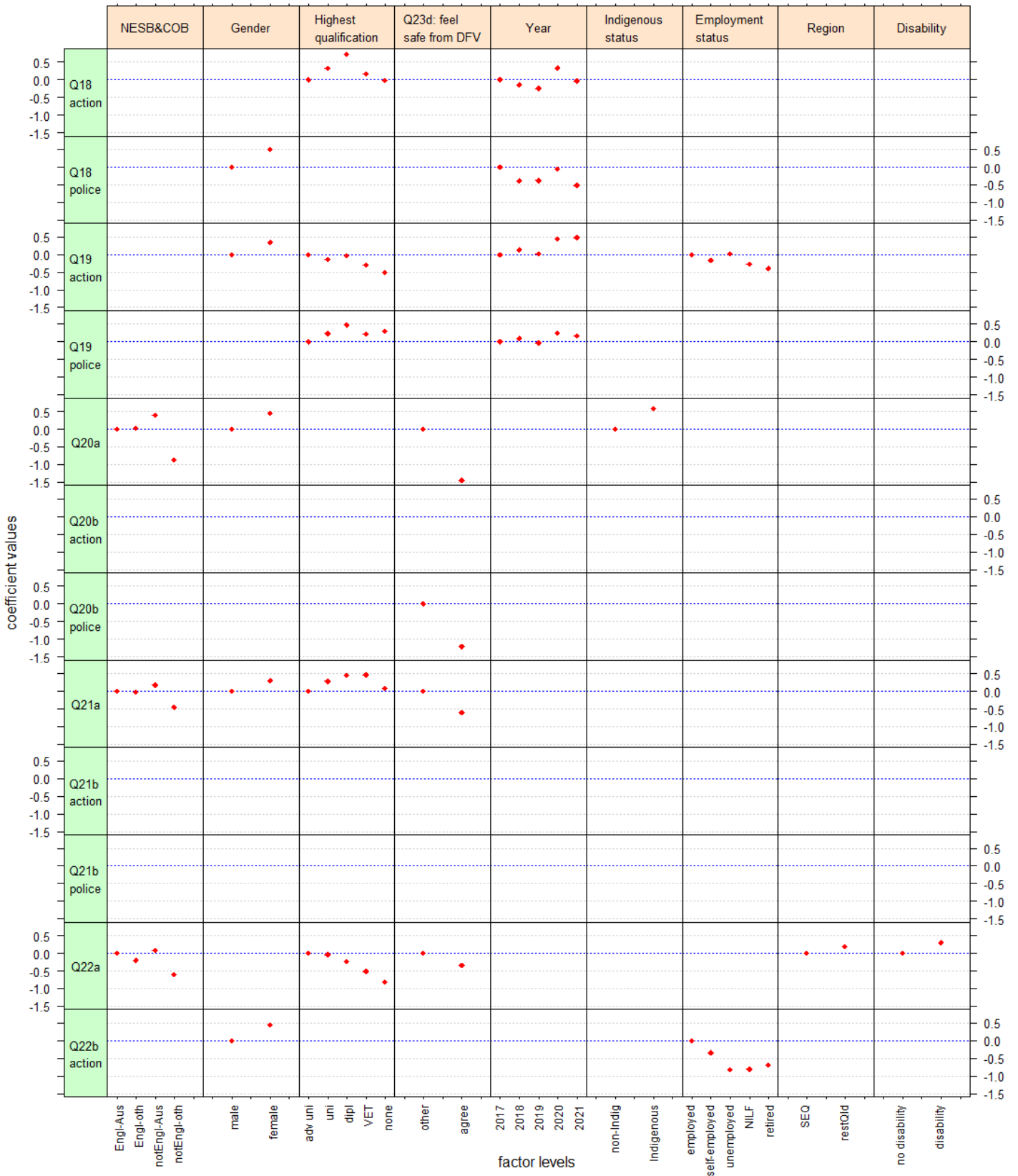**Figure 2**   Modelled relationships of predictor variables and Q18–22b

Figure 3 Modelled relationships of predictor variables and Q23a–25a
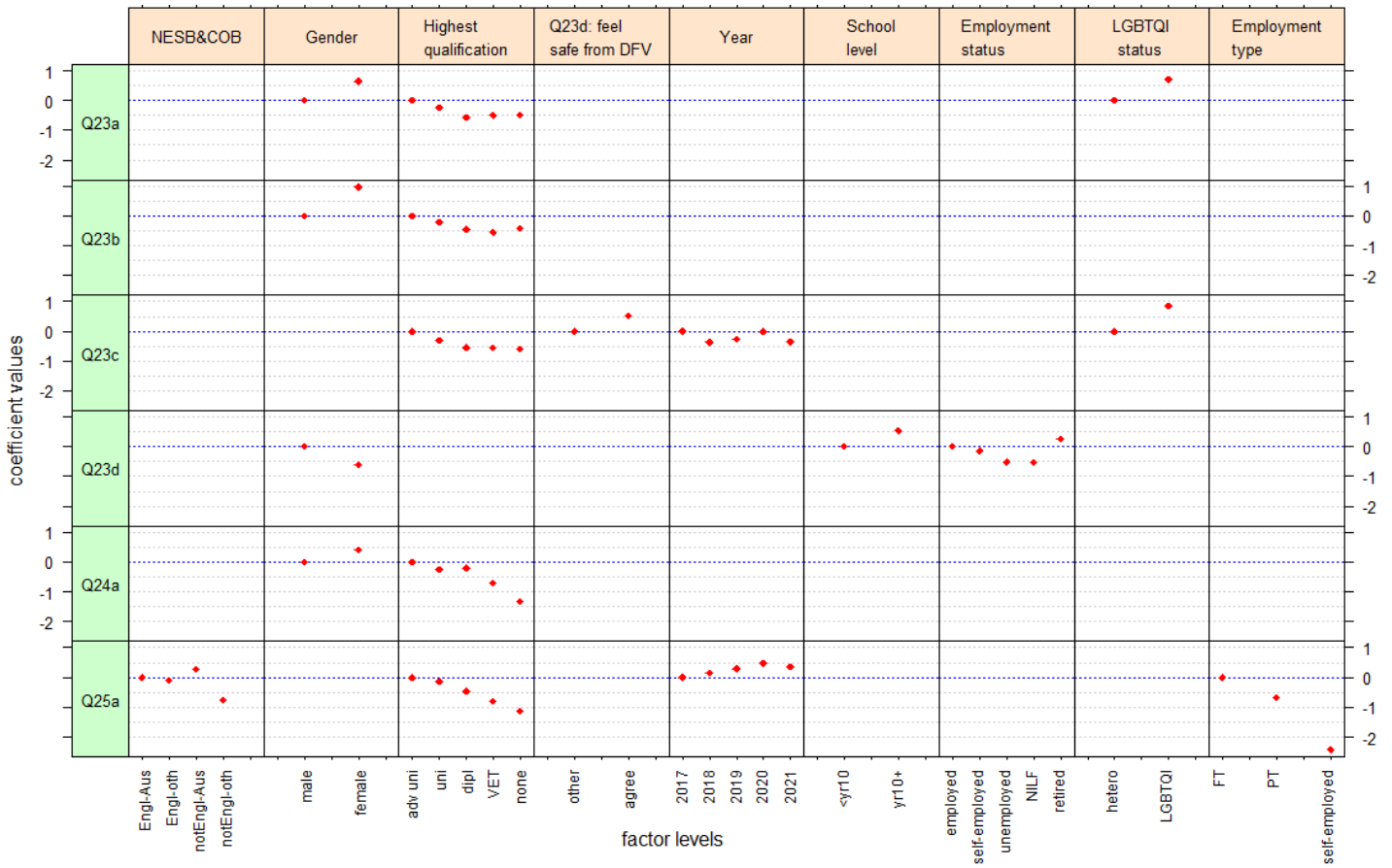
Appendix C Age plots

Figure 4 and **Figure 5** show how proportions vary with age according to models fitted to questions, for questions where age was determined to be relatively more explanatory as a predictor. Figure 2 includes plots for questions modelled on five years of data (2017-2021) while Figure 3 shows plots for questions modelled in three years (2017-2019). The plots clearly indicate the shape of the relationship between age and each question.

For example, in Figure 4, the plot for Q20b shows the probability of 'doing something' in response to DFV involving family or friends first was estimated to increase until around 40 years of age then sharply decrease after about 50 years of age.

Figure 4   Age plots for questions modelled on five years of data
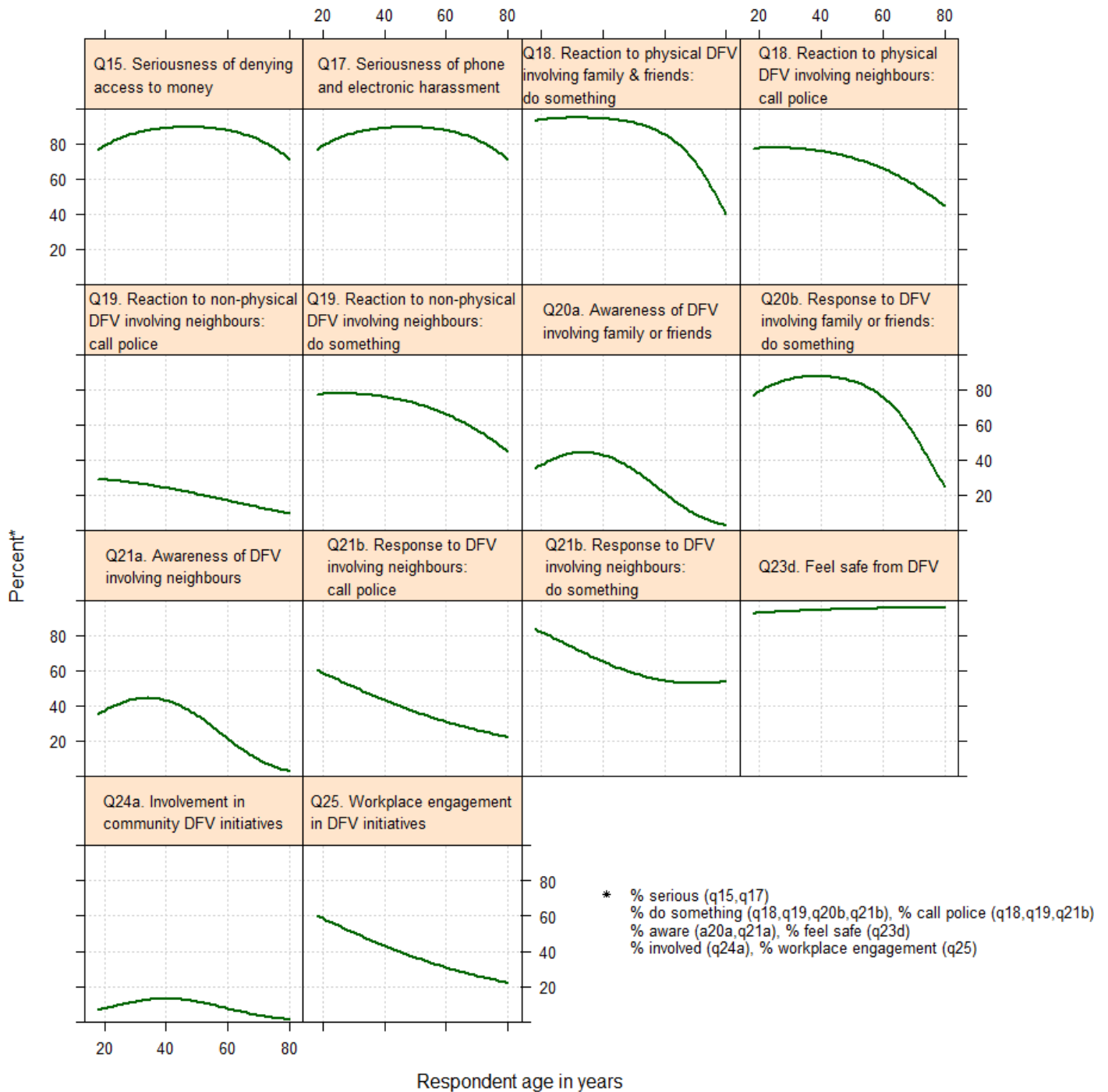
As another example, in Figure 5, the plots for Q7, Q9 and Q11 show flat predicted probabilities of a 'serious' response until around 40 years of age then an ever-increasing decline with age thereafter.

Figure 5 Age plots for questions modelled on three years of data
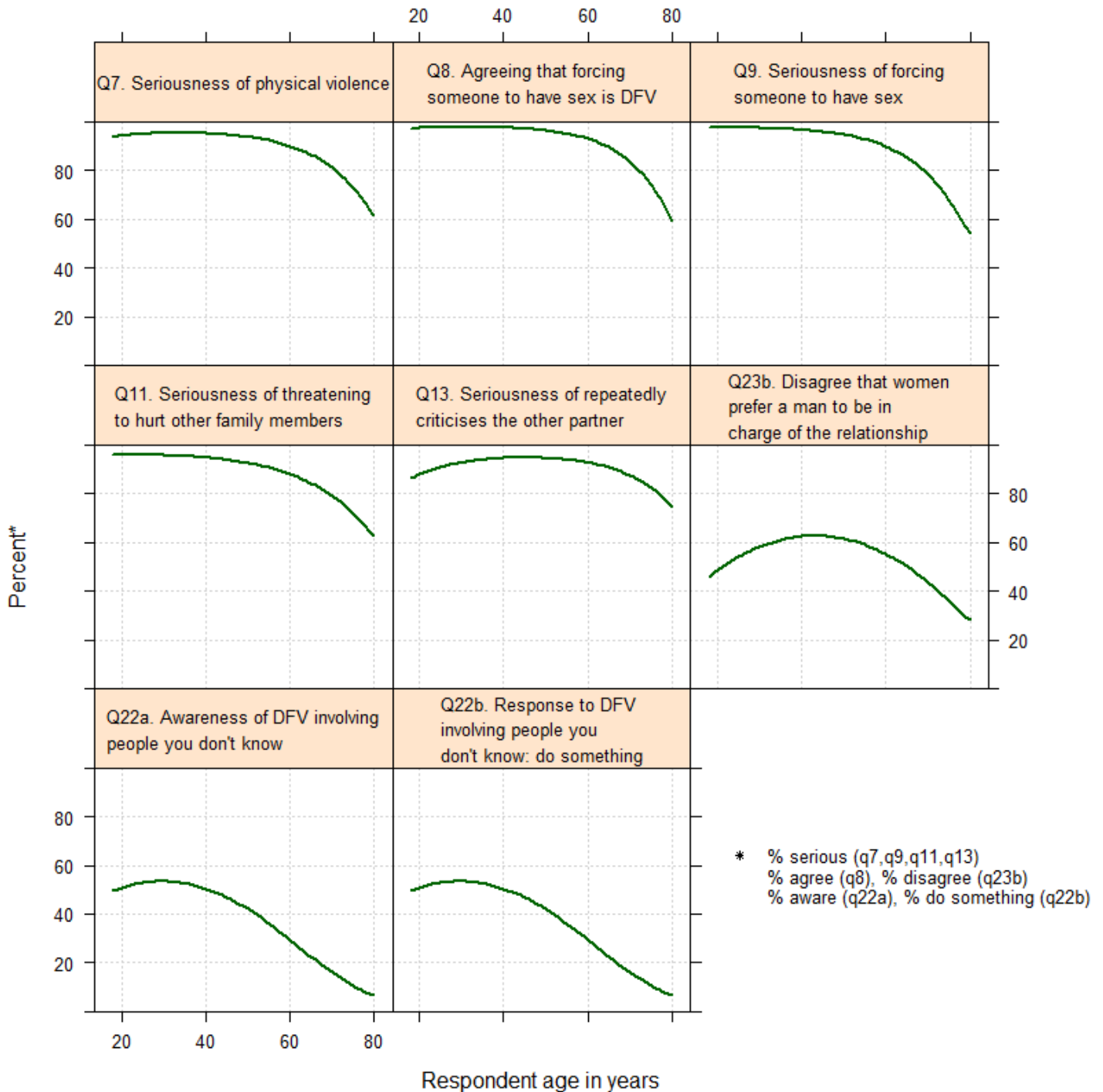
Appendix D Time series plots

Figure 6 shows how proportions vary by year for questions where year was determined to be a more explanatory predictor. Year was included in nine models, but it only made a relatively minor contribution to the deviance explained (average rank 3.2). Plotted predicted values, by year, have been calculated with other categorical terms in each model set at their base values, and age set to 40.

For example, for Q15 "Seriousness of denying access to money" responses were stable for 2017 to 2019 and increased in 2020 and 2021.

Figure 6   Time series plots
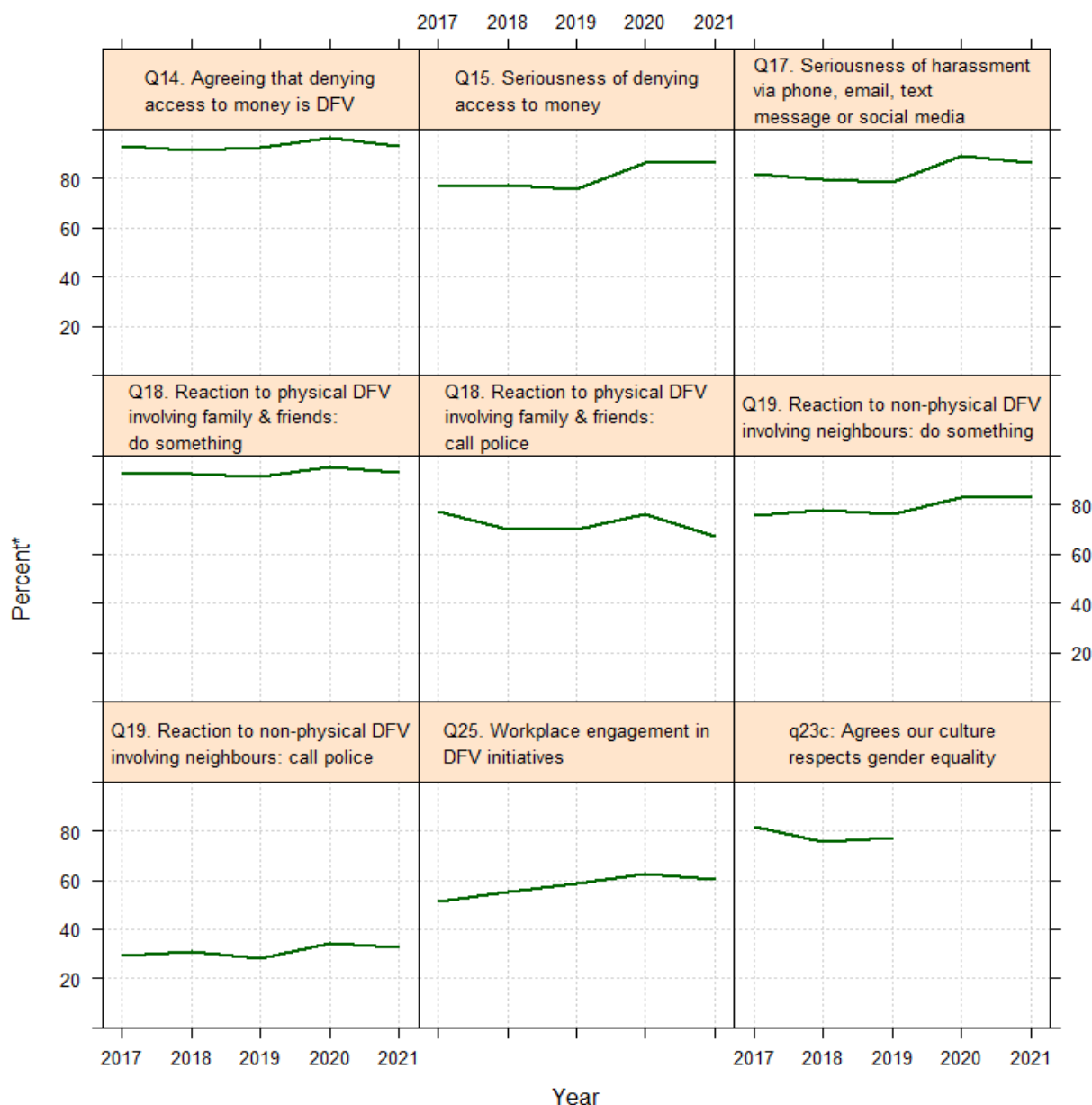
*   % agree (q14,q23c), % serious (q15,q17)
        % do something (q18,q19), % call police (q18,q19)
        % workplace engagement (q25)

Appendix E Question category collapses

Table 3 Original categories and collapsed categories of questions used in modelling

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
Q6	If one person in a domestic relationship slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear, is this a form of DFV?	Yes, always Yes, usually Yes, sometimes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q7	And how serious is this? (if one person in a domestic relationship slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear)	Very serious Quite serious	Serious
		Not that serious Not serious at all Don't know Refused	Not serious
Q8	If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of DFV?	Yes, always Yes, usually Yes, sometimes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q9	And how serious is this? (if one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex)	Very serious Quite serious	Serious

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Not that serious Not serious at all Don't know Refused	Not serious
Q10	If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to scare or control the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members, is this a form of DFV?	Yes, always Yes, usually Yes, sometimes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q11	And how serious is this? (if one partner in a domestic relationship tries to scare or control the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members)	Very serious Quite serious	Serious
		Not that serious Not serious at all Don't know Refused	Not serious
Q12	If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticises the other partner to make them feel bad or useless, is this a form of DFV?	Yes, always Yes, usually Yes, sometimes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q13	And how serious is this? (if one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticises the other partner to make them feel bad or useless)	Very serious Quite serious	Serious

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Not that serious Not serious at all Don't know Refused	Not serious
Q14	Excluding any situation involving addictions such as gambling, alcohol, drugs, etc., if one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them access to money, is this a form of DFV	Yes, always Yes, usually Yes, sometimes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q15	And how serious is this? (if one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them access to money)	Very serious Quite serious	Serious
		Not that serious Not serious at all Don't know Refused	Not serious
Q16	If one partner in a domestic relationship harasses the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means such as email, text message or social media, is this a form of DFV?	Yes, always Yes, usually Yes, sometimes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q17	And how serious is this? (if one partner in a domestic relationship harasses the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means such as email, text message or social media)	Very serious Quite serious	Serious

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Not that serious Not serious at all Don't know Refused	Not serious
Q18	How would you react if you saw or were aware of physical DFV, involving your neighbours? Do something about it	I would try to stop it I would call the police I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other Don't know	Do something about it
		I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear I wouldn't do anything Refused	Do nothing
Q18	How would you react if you saw or were aware of physical DFV, involving your neighbours? Call the police	I would call the police	Call the police
		I would try to stop it I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other I wouldn't do anything Don't know Refused	Other

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
Q19	How would you react if you saw or were aware of non-physical DFV, involving your neighbours? Do something about it	I would try to stop it I would call the police I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other Don't know	Do something about it
		I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear I wouldn't do anything Refused	Do nothing
Q19	How would you react if you saw or were aware of non-physical DFV, involving your neighbours? Call the police	I would call the police	Call the police
		I would try to stop it I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other I wouldn't do anything Don't know Refused	Other
Q20a	In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving a family member or close friend?	Yes	Yes

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q20b	How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this? (DFV involving a family member or close friend): Did something about it	I tried to stop it I called the police I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other	Did something about it
		I didn't do anything Refused	Did not do anything
Q20b	How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this? (DFV involving a family member or close friend): Called the police	I called the police	Called the police
		I tried to stop it I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other I didn't do anything Refused	Other
Q21a	In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving your neighbours?	Yes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
Q21b	How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this? (DFV involving your neighbours): Did something about it	I tried to stop it I called the police I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other	Did something about it
		I didn't do anything Refused	Did not do anything
Q21b	How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this? (DFV involving your neighbours): Called the police	I called the police	Called the police
		I tried to stop it I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other I didn't do anything Refused	Other
Q22a	In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving people you don't know?	Yes	Yes
		No Don't know Refused	No
Q22b	How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this? (DFV involving people you don't know): Did something about it	I tried to stop it I called the police I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other	Did something about it

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		I didn't do anything Refused	Did not do anything
Q22b	How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this? (DFV involving people you don't know): Called the police	I called the police	Called the police
		I tried to stop it I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later Other I didn't do anything Refused	Other
Q23a	Level of disagreement with the statement that "On the whole, men make better political leaders than women".	Strongly disagree Disagree	Disagree
		Neither Agree Strongly agree Don't know Refused	Agree
Q23b	Level of disagreement with the statement that "Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship".	Strongly disagree Disagree	Disagree
		Neither Agree Strongly agree Don't know Refused	Agree
Q23c	Level of agreement with the statement that "It is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes".	Strongly agree Agree	Agree

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Neither Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know Refused	Disagree
Q23d	Level of agreement with the statement that "In general, I feel safe from DFV".	Strongly agree Agree	Agree
		Neither Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know Refused	Disagree
Q24a	Are you involved in any domestic and family violence initiatives (e.g. awareness raising, advocacy, fundraising, volunteering etc.) in your community?	Yes	Involved in DFV initiatives
		No Don't know Refused	Not involved in DFV initiatives
Q25a	Has your workplace engaged in any domestic and family violence initiatives in the last 12 months? (e.g. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising etc.)?	Yes	Workplace has engaged in DFV initiatives
		No Refused	Workplace hasn't engaged in DFV initiatives
		Not applicable (e.g. unemployed, retired etc.)	*Excluded*
Gender	Can you please tell me your gender?	Male	Male

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Female	Female
		Other	
Age	Would you mind giving me your age in years?	Age in years	18 to 24 years
			25 to 34 years
			35 to 44 years
			45 to 54 years
			55 to 64 years
			65 years or over
School level	What is the highest year level of school-based education that you have completed?	Year 12 Year 10	Completed Year 10 or higher
		Primary school Did not complete primary school No schooling Other Refused	Less than Year 10 completed
Highest qualification	What is the level of the highest educational qualification that you have completed?	Doctoral Degree/PHD Master Degree	Post-graduate qualifications
		Graduate Diploma Graduate Certificate Bachelor (Honours) Degree Bachelor Degree	Bachelor degree
		Advanced Diploma Diploma	Diploma

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Vet Certificate IV	VET certificate
		Vet Certificate III	
		Vet Certificate II	
		Vet Certificate I	
		Vet Certificate – level not known	
		No educational qualification completed	No higher education
		Other	
		Refused	
Employment status	Are you currently…	In paid work full-time	Employed (working for others)
		In paid work part-time	
		Self-employed	Self-employed
		Unemployed and seeking paid work	Unemployed
		Not seeking paid work	NILF
		Retired	Retired
		Other	*Excluded*
		Refused	
Employment type	Are you currently…	In paid work full-time	Employed full-time
		In paid work part-time	Employed part-time
		Self-employed	Self-employed

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		Unemployed and seeking paid work	*Excluded*
		Not seeking paid work	
		Retired	
		Other	
		Refused	
Indigenous stats	Do you identify yourself as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?	Yes – Aboriginal	Indigenous
		Yes – Torres Strait Islander	
		Both	
		Neither	Not indigenous
		Refused	
NESB - Country of birth	Do you speak a language other than English at home? - In which country were you born?	Australia – English only	Born in Australia and English speaking
		Australia – Other language	Born in Australia and NESB
		Other country – English only	Born overseas and English speaking
		Other country – Other language	CALD
		Refused	*Excluded*
Disability status	Do you have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted or is likely to last for at least 6 months, and restricts your everyday activities?	Yes	Has a disability

Question number	Question text	Original categories	Collapsed categories
		No Refused	Doesn't have a disability
Sexual identity	Do you identify as…	Heterosexual/straight Refused	Heterosexual
		Lesbian Gay Bi-sexual Transsexual/transgender Other Don't know	LGBTQI+
Region	What is your suburb/postcode?	Suburb/postcode	SEQ
			Rest of Queensland