

QUEENSLAND TREASURY

Breaches of domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18

Crime research report

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Queensland Treasury

www.qgso.qld.gov.au

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury), 2021

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of information. However, copyright protects this publication. The State of Queensland has no objection to this material being reproduced, made available online or electronically but only if it is recognised as the owner of the copyright and this material remains unaltered.

Licence

This document is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) International licence.



To view a copy of this licence, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

Attribution

Content from this report should be attributed to:

Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, *Breaches of domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18*.

Disclaimer

While great care has been taken in collecting, processing analysing, and extracting information, Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury makes no warranty regarding errors or omissions and assumes no legal liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the use of the information.

Contents

Research at a glance	vi
Key findings	1
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Background	4
2.1. Operation and enforcement of DVOs in Queensland.....	4
2.2. A context of DFV-related reform in Queensland	8
2.3. Considerations in understanding the operation, enforcement and effectiveness of DVOs.....	10
3.0 Research approach.....	13
3.1. Key research questions	13
3.2. Datasets and counting rules	13
3.3. Measurement and analyses	19
3.4. Data issues and limitations	22
4.0 Number and profile of DVOs and breaches	24
4.1. Trends in the number of DVOs and breaches.....	24
4.2. Operational characteristics of DVOs	28
4.3. Characteristics of people named on DVOs and people involved in breaches	32
5.0 Profile of breached DVOs	42
5.1. Trends in DVOs that are breached.....	42
5.2. Trends in the timing of breaches for DVOs that are breached	45
6.0 Profile of people who breach and rebreach DVOs	52
6.1. Prevalence and concentration of DVO breaching and rebreaching	52
6.2. Breach patterns among respondents who rebreach DVOs.....	54
6.3. Variation in rebreaching across different socio-demographic groups	57
7.0 Discussion.....	63
Glossary	67

References69

Appendices75

Appendix A	Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics.....	76
Appendix B	Count, proportion and rate ratio of charged DVO breaches by socio-demographic characteristics	88
Appendix C	Count, proportion and rate ratio of convicted DVO breaches by socio-demographic characteristics	92
Appendix D	DVOs breached by days to first breach, Queensland.....	94
Appendix E	Protection orders time by days to first breach and number of times breached, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2015–16	95

Tables

Table 1	Summary of datasets utilised in different sections of the report	18
Table 2	Operational period (days) of DVOs imposed, Queensland.....	30

Figures

Figure 1	Key processes in the operation and enforcement of DVOs in Queensland.....	7
Figure 2	Examples of how the operational period of a DVO was conceptualised	15
Figure 3	Examples of how breaches are counted under different circumstances	17
Figure 4	Flow of DVO breachers through to frequent DVO rebreachers	17
Figure 5	Number and rate of DVOs imposed by type of DVO, Queensland	25
Figure 6	Number and rate of cross orders imposed, Queensland	26
Figure 7	Number and rate of charged DVO breaches, Queensland	27
Figure 8	Ratio of DVOs imposed to charged DVO breaches, Queensland	28
Figure 9	Protection orders preceded by temporary protection orders, Queensland	29
Figure 10	Conditions included on DVOs, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	31
Figure 11	DVOs imposed by relationship between aggrieved and respondent, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	33
Figure 12	Gender of aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	34
Figure 13	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people on DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	35
Figure 14	Age of people on DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18.....	36
Figure 15	Location of DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	37
Figure 16	Location-based rate ratios for DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland 2008–09 to 2017–18	38
Figure 17	Socio-economic classification of DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	39
Figure 18	Socio-economic rate ratios for DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	40
Figure 19	DVOs ever breached during their operational period, Queensland	43



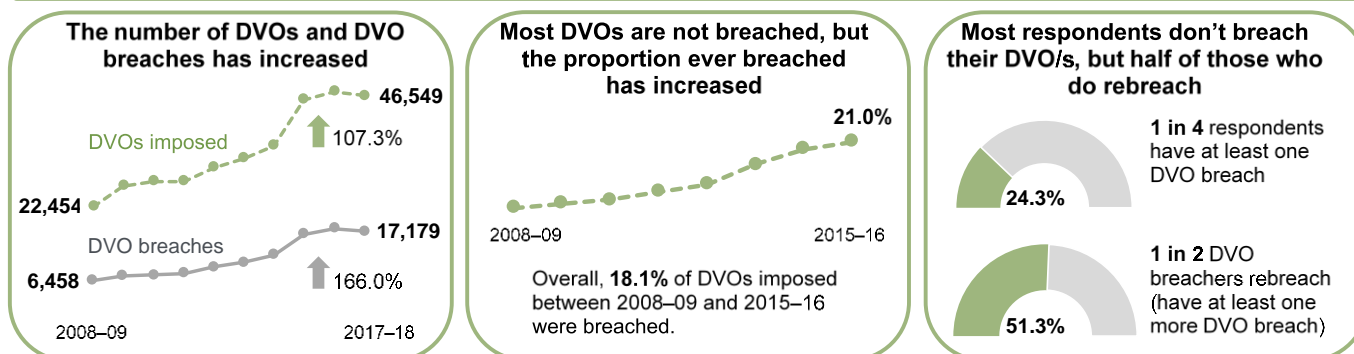
Figure 20	Protection orders (top graph) and temporary protection orders (bottom graph) breached during their operational period, Queensland	44
Figure 21	Median number of days to first breach for DVOs, Queensland	46
Figure 22	Cumulative proportion of protection orders ever breached, Queensland	47
Figure 23	Cumulative proportion of temporary protection orders ever breached, Queensland	48
Figure 24	Median number of days between first and second breach of DVOs, Queensland	49
Figure 25	Cumulative proportion of protection orders ever breached, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2015–16	50
Figure 26	Respondents who breach and DVO breachers who rebreach, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	53
Figure 27	Distribution of DVO breaches and DVO breachers by number of rebreaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	54
Figure 28	Proportion of DVO rebreachers by total number of rebreaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	55
Figure 29	Proportion of DVO rebreachers by number of aggrieved rebreached against, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	55
Figure 30	Time intervals (in days) to first and second rebreach, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	56
Figure 31	DVO breachers who rebreached by socio-demographic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	57
Figure 32	DVO rebreachers by total number of rebreaches and socio-demographic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	58
Figure 33	DVO breachers who rebreached by age group, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	59
Figure 34	DVO breachers who rebreached by location, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	59
Figure 35	Location-based rate ratios for DVO breachers, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	60
Figure 36	DVO breachers who rebreached by socio-economic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	61
Figure 37	Frequent DVO rebreachers by socio-economic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18	61

Research at a glance

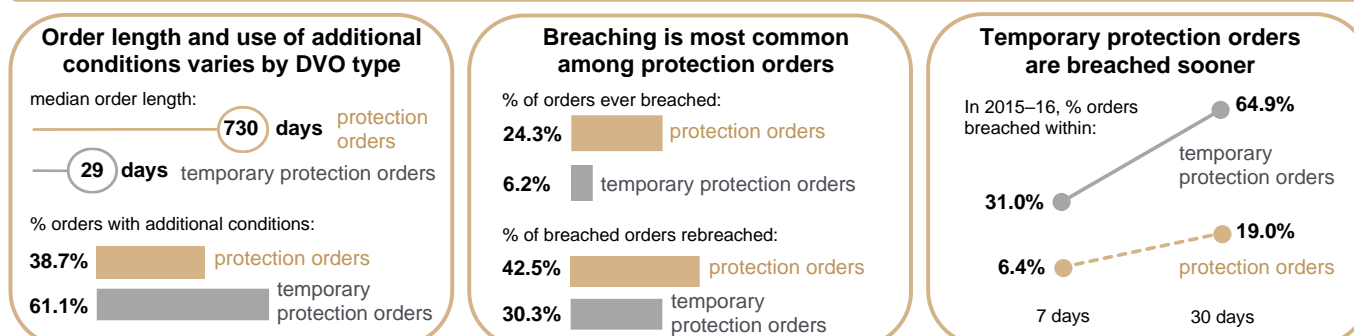
Breaches of domestic violence orders (DVOs) in Queensland

Findings are based on analyses of data for 2008–09 to 2017–18 sourced from the Queensland Police Service and the Department of Justice and Attorney-General. Refer to analyses in full report to aid with interpretation of these findings.*

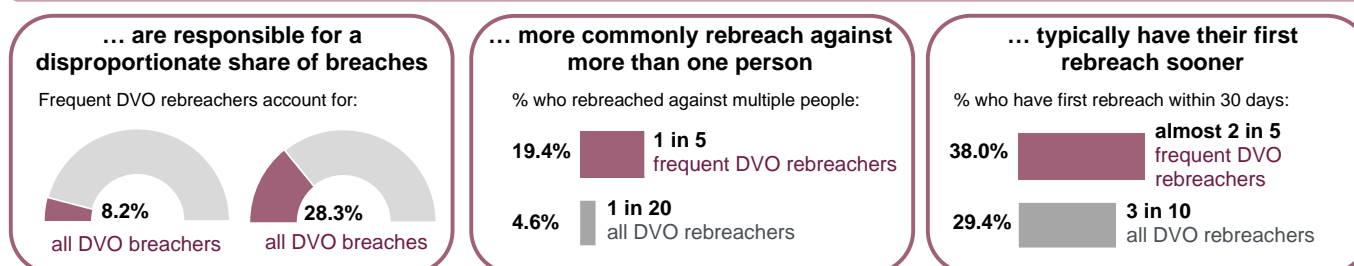
The proportion of DVOs that are breached has increased and rebreaching is common among people who breach DVOs.



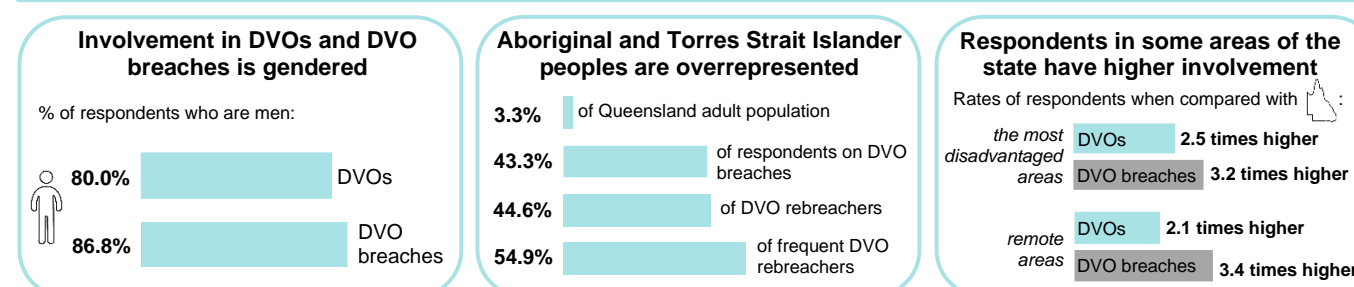
There is variation in the operational characteristics of DVOs, and in the extent and timing of breaches across DVO type.



Frequent DVO rebreachers (DVO breachers who have five or more rebreaches):



There is differential involvement in DVOs and breaching of DVOs evident across socio-demographic groups and locations.



* DVOs is a collective term to refer to all types of domestic violence protection orders in Queensland. A respondent is the person listed on a DVO who has allegedly committed domestic and family violence. DVO breaches findings relate to breaches charged by police. Administrative data are unable to provide an accurate and true measure of all DVO breaches, and data presented may differ from those published elsewhere by QGSO and others.

Key findings

The Queensland-based research examined domestic violence orders (DVOs) and associated breaching behaviour.^{1,2} The results showed that the imposition of DVOs generally increased over time when observing 2008–09 to 2017–18, and there was evidence showing that the proportion of DVOs ever breached increased, while the time taken to breach protection orders declined. The research also found concentration in breaching behaviour, and DVOs with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men listed as the respondent were more commonly breached than those with respondents from other demographic groups.

Number and profile of domestic violence orders and breaches (aggregate level analyses based on courts and police data relating to DVOs imposed and charged DVO breaches)

- The total number of DVOs imposed by the courts more than doubled from 22,454 to 46,549 (an increase of 107.3%) when comparing 2008–09 with 2017–18, while the rate of DVOs increased from 694 to 1,222 DVOs per 100,000 adults (+76.0%). Growth was highest between 2014–15 and 2015–16, which coincided with the release of the *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence (Not Now, Not Ever)* report and system reform. Over the monitoring period, nearly two-thirds (62.5%) of DVOs were lodged by the police whose activity drove overall DVO trends.
- While the overall number and rate of DVOs increased, the overall number and rate of cross applications fell. When comparing 2009–10 with 2017–18, the number of cross orders declined from 3,514 to 2,689 (a decrease of 23.5%) and the rate of cross orders declined from 106 to 71 per 100,000 adults (–33.0%). This decline was largely driven by the reduction occurring between 2011–12 and 2012–13 which coincided with the introduction of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (Qld). This Act included a provision that prohibited police from issuing a second police protection notice in circumstances where they are not able to identify the person most in need of protection.
- There was evidence to suggest that DVOs were more likely to be breached over time. For example, the number and rate of DVO breaches grew more substantially than the number and rate of DVOs imposed. When comparing 2008–09 with 2017–18, the number of DVO breaches more than doubled from 6,458 in 2008–09 to 17,179 in 2017–18 (+166.0%) as did the DVO breach rate which grew from 200 to 451 DVO breaches per 100,000 adults (+125.5%).
- The issuing of a temporary protection order before the imposition of a protection order became more common during the observation period. For example, in 2008–09, 70.6% of protection orders had no prior temporary protection order in place before being imposed, compared with 57.8% in 2017–18. There were no substantial changes in the median length of protection orders, but the median length of temporary protection orders increased from 26 days to 42 days when comparing 2008–09 with 2015–16. Temporary protection orders more commonly included additional conditions than protection orders.
- While most DVOs involved people in intimate personal relationships, about one in five (19.0%) involved people in family relationships and the proportion of DVOs involving family relationships increased over time (from 16.3% in 2008–09 to 21.8% in 2017–18). A family relationship was more common among DVOs which had an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander listed as the aggrieved or respondent (24.6%).
- Most DVOs and DVO breaches had women listed as the aggrieved, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were overrepresented. Women were listed as the aggrieved on 79.4% of all DVOs and 86.4% of DVO breaches when examining those made between 2008–09 and 2017–18. While accounting for 1.7% of the adult Queensland population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women were listed as the aggrieved on 13.5% of all DVOs and 32.9% of DVO breaches. An 'if ever' approach was used to assign Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status to police information used by this research.³ This has resulted in higher levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in DVO breach data than that reported elsewhere.
- The rates of DVOs and DVO breaches were higher among respondents residing in Queensland's remote and very remote locations and the most socio-economically disadvantaged areas. While most DVOs (52.3%) and DVO breaches (44.8%) involved respondents located in major cities, the rates of DVOs imposed and DVO breaches recorded in very remote areas were respectively 3.3 and 4.9 times more than those observed for Queensland in total. Nearly one-quarter (24.0%) of DVOs imposed, and 31.1% of DVO breaches recorded, involved respondents living in

¹ In this report, DVOs is the collective term used to describe temporary protection orders, protection orders and varied orders.

² Only DVOs and breaches of DVO involving persons aged 18 years and older were included in the datasets used in this report.

³ An 'if ever' approach means that if a person had ever been recorded as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander within police administrative data, they were assigned as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander across the dataset.

the most socio-economically disadvantaged areas. In comparison, respondents residing in the most advantaged areas accounted for 3.7% of DVOs and 2.2% of DVO breaches.

Profile of breached DVOs (order-level analyses involving the linkage of courts and police data relating to DVOs imposed and charged DVO breaches)

- Most DVOs were not breached, and protection orders were more commonly breached than temporary protection orders during their operational period. Almost one in five (18.1%) DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 were breached — 24.3% of protection orders and 6.2% of temporary protection orders. The proportion of DVOs ever breached during their operational period increased from 15.4% in 2008–09 to 21.0% in 2015–16.
- If DVOs were breached they were most commonly breached once, and the time taken to breach orders changed during the observation period. Over two-thirds (69.7%) of temporary protection orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 and then subsequently breached, were breached once during their operational period, compared with 57.5% of protection orders. The median number of days to first breach of a temporary protection order increased from 12 in 2008–09 to 17 in 2015–16, and conversely decreased for protection orders (176 to 130). One-half (50.9%) of protection orders imposed in 2008–09 and then subsequently breached were breached within 180 days, compared with 58.9% of protection orders imposed in 2015–16.
- If DVOs were breached more than once, the time between first and second breach was shorter on average than the time to first breach. The median number of days between first and second breach for temporary protection orders increased from 5 in 2008–09 to 12 in 2015–16, however decreased from 84 to 59 for protection orders. Decreases in breach times for protection orders were most apparent around the release of the *Not Now, Not Ever* report and coinciding system reform.

Profile of respondents who breach and rebreach DVOs (people-based analyses involving the linkage of courts and police data relating to DVOs imposed and charged DVO breaches)

- Most respondents on DVO/s did not breach their order/s, but **more than one breach (rebreaching)** was not uncommon among those who breached their order/s. Three-quarters (75.7%) of respondents did not breach their DVO/s and half (51.3%) of respondents who breached their order/s rebreached. Of those respondents who breached their DVO/s, 8.2% accounted for 28.3% of total breaches, demonstrating the concentration of breaching behaviour. **Frequent DVO rebreachers (those rebreaching five or more times)** accounted for 16.1% of all DVO rebreachers.
- The majority of DVO rebreachers only ever rebreached against the same aggrieved (91.9%), with a small group of total rebreachers committing offences against different aggrieved (4.6%). Rebreaching against different aggrieved was notably more common among frequent rebreachers (19.4%).
- Rebreaching varied by socio-demographic characteristics and was most common among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men respondents (63.6%), and least common among women respondents (39.2%). Frequent rebreaching was also highest among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men respondents (21.2%). DVO rebreaching was most common among DVO breachers residing in remote (61.4%) and very remote (62.1%) locations, and respondents residing in remote and very remote locations were respectively 4.5 and 5 times more likely to frequently rebreach than respondents in total. While rebreaching was slightly more common in more socio-economically disadvantaged areas, rebreachers living in the most advantaged socio-economic locations were equally as likely to frequently rebreach as rebreachers located in the most disadvantaged areas.

Conclusion

The research addressed an information gap by linking police and courts data to examine the extent to which DVOs imposed in Queensland were breached and rebreached. It also showed how changes in DVO and DVO breach trends coincided with system review and reform activity. The development of future domestic and family violence interventions may benefit from the insights available in this report. This includes those related to the concentration of breaching behaviour among certain groups and the apparent escalation of DVO breaching frequency after the first breach has occurred.

1.0 Introduction

The *Breaches of domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18* report presents findings from a research project that examined the trends and characteristics of domestic violence orders (DVOs) imposed in Queensland between 2008–09 and 2017–18, with a focus on order breaches and rebreaching.⁴ A DVO is a civil order that aims to protect people from further domestic and family violence (DFV)–related harm through outlining a set of conditions that people subject to DVOs must comply with. Disobeying the conditions set out in a DVO is known as a contravention or breach of a DVO and is a criminal offence.⁵

The report forms part of a broader study undertaken by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) that has involved an exploration of DFV issues through literature review and analysis of administrative data maintained by criminal justice agencies. Other DFV-related reports prepared by QGSO are:

- *Summary of criminal justice reform relating to domestic and family violence in Queensland, 2015–early 2020* (QGSO 2021a)
- *Domestic and family violence calls for police service* (QGSO 2020a)
- *Applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18* (QGSO 2021b)
- *Cross applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18* (QGSO 2021c).

QGSO's research focus on DFV follows ongoing concern regarding its prevalence in the community, and the heightened efforts by government and non-government agencies and community members to address DFV in Queensland.

The central purpose of the research described in this report was to address a research gap by investigating breaching and rebreaching of DVOs imposed in Queensland at the order and person levels through the use of linked administrative datasets. To support with the interpretation of research findings, the report begins by providing background information on the operation, enforcement and effectiveness of DVOs as a mechanism to address DFV and support victim safety. Information on recent DFV-related reform activity in Queensland is then outlined. This is followed by a description of the project's research approach before the research results are presented and discussed.⁶

⁴ In this report the term 'DVO' is used to reflect the naming convention generally used by the Queensland law and justice system for domestic violence protection orders. It is noted that naming conventions for these types of orders vary across Australian jurisdictions and in their use across research literature and government reporting (for example, family violence orders, intervention orders).

⁵ 'Contravention of a domestic violence order' is the offence listed within Queensland's *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*, however the term 'breach of DVO' is commonly used in policy and practice (for example, the Queensland Police Service Operational Procedures Manual (Queensland Police Service 2021)) and has been used throughout this report.

⁶ Data presented in this report may differ from those published elsewhere by QGSO and others, due to differences in counting rules applied and data extraction dates. Readers are therefore urged to exercise caution when making comparison between publications.

2.0 Background

Information in this chapter sets the scene for the research findings presented in this report. First, the operation and enforcement of DVOs in Queensland is discussed, before a summary of recent DFV-related reforms is provided. The chapter concludes with a discussion of findings from the research literature relevant to understanding the operation, enforcement and effectiveness of DVOs as a mechanism to address DFV and support victim safety.

2.1. Operation and enforcement of DVOs in Queensland

2.1.1. Operational framework for DVOs

This section provides an overview of the use and operation of DVOs in Queensland as prescribed in current legislation, to assist with the interpretation of research findings. It briefly outlines what a DVO is, including information on the terms and conditions of a DVO, before describing the different types of DVO that can be imposed by the court and the contexts in which they may be imposed.

A DVO is a civil order imposed by the court, the central purpose of which is to protect the aggrieved and other named persons listed on the order (person/people experiencing DFV) from further DFV perpetrated by the respondent listed on the order (the person who has allegedly committed DFV).^{7,8} A DVO is generally imposed following an application made by an individual (private DVO application) or police (police DVO application), with police DVO applications including applications resulting from the issuance of a police protection notice (PPN).^{9,10} Most DVO applications in Queensland are lodged at the Magistrates Court.¹¹ A DVO can be imposed where an intimate personal relationship, family relationship, or an informal care relationship exists between the aggrieved and the respondent (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020), and it is possible for a person to be listed as a respondent on more than one DVO in relation to different aggrieved parties at the same time. The terms of a DVO include the period of time for which the DVO is in place and the conditions by which the respondent must comply. While it is not a criminal offence to be listed as the respondent on a DVO, it is a criminal offence to breach the conditions set out on the order.

Standard conditions on all DVOs are that the respondent must a) be of good behaviour; b) not commit DFV towards the aggrieved or any named person on the order; and c) surrender any weapons and weapons licences (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).¹² The court may also decide to include one or more additional conditions, such as:

- an ouster condition, which prohibits the respondent from staying in a home currently or previously shared with the aggrieved
- a non-contact condition, which may prohibit the respondent from:
 - contacting, attempting to contact, or asking someone else to contact the aggrieved or named persons in any way (including by phone call, SMS, email or social media)¹³
 - locating, attempting to locate, or asking someone else to locate the aggrieved or named persons if their whereabouts is unknown to the respondent
 - approaching or attempting to approach the aggrieved or named persons, including within a certain distance

⁷ Named persons may include a relative or associate of the aggrieved, or a child who usually resides with the aggrieved.

⁸ As a DVO is a civil order it will not appear on a respondent's criminal history. The court must be satisfied on the balance of probabilities that DFV has occurred when making a DVO. This is a lower threshold of proof compared to criminal liability, which must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

⁹ Private DVO applications are lodged directly with the court by the aggrieved or a lawyer, friend or family member acting on behalf of the aggrieved (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020). Police DVO applications (including those resulting from the issuance of a PPN) are made on behalf of the aggrieved and are often initiated following a call for police assistance regarding DFV (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020). It is also possible for the court to make a DVO on their own initiative (without application) as part of a criminal or child protection proceeding (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

¹⁰ The issuing of a PPN offers immediate protection to a victim by allowing enforceable conditions to be applied to the respondent's conduct. While PPNs were able to be issued from 17 September 2012, analyses presented within the 'Applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18' research report prepared by QGSO (2021b) showed that PPNs only began to be widely used by police following legislative amendments made in 2016 that saw the proportion of police DVO applications resulting from PPNs rise from 7.5% in 2016–17 to 63.4% in 2017–18.

¹¹ Analyses presented within the 'Applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18' research report prepared by QGSO (2021b) showed the vast majority of DVO applications made between 2008–09 and 2017–18 in Queensland were lodged at the Magistrates Court.

¹² If the named person is a child, the standard conditions must also specify that the respondent not expose the child to DFV (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

¹³ The respondent may ask their lawyer or another person to contact the aggrieved or named persons if it is for a legally authorised purpose.

- a recovery of personal property condition, which requires the respondent to return personal property to the aggrieved or allow the aggrieved to access or recover personal property
- a return condition, which allows the respondent to retrieve their personal property when an ouster condition is also in place, but prohibits retrieval of property that is required to meet the daily needs of those who continue to live in the premises stated in the ouster condition, e.g. household furniture or kitchen appliances
- a protection of an unborn child condition (if the aggrieved is pregnant), which requires the respondent to be of good behaviour and not commit DFV towards the child, or expose the child to DFV, once the child is born (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

There are two main types of DVO that can be imposed by the court in Queensland – protection orders and temporary protection orders. The court can also impose varied orders to change the terms of an existing protection order or temporary protection order. The same aggrieved and respondent can only be named on one active DVO at a time, although the type of DVO in effect may change. The types of DVO and the contexts in which they may be imposed are discussed in more detail below.

- A **protection order** can be imposed by the court in the following circumstances:
 - at the first court appearance (the mention) following the respondent being served with the application for a protection order, where the respondent agrees to the order being made (order made by consent, without admission that DFV occurred), or if the respondent does not consent, where the court is otherwise satisfied a protection order is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved and any named persons
 - at another court date (the hearing) that was set, for example, because the respondent contested the application, the court required additional information to make a decision, or the respondent asked for time to obtain legal advice, at which time the court may impose a protection order following consideration of evidence presented and the outcomes from cross-examination of the aggrieved and respondent.

A protection order in Queensland currently has a default duration of five years, although the court can use its discretion to shorten or extend the length of the operational period (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020). Prior to June 2017, legislative provisions meant that a protection order was in place for two years unless a different date was nominated by the court.

- A **temporary protection order** can be made by the court between the lodgement of a DVO application (or issuance of a PPN which is taken to be a DVO application) and its decision regarding the imposition of a protection order, to provide interim protection for the aggrieved and named persons. This can occur at the time of a mention if the application for a protection order needs to progress to a hearing or following an urgent temporary protection order application made by police.¹⁴

A temporary protection order continues to operate until the court makes a protection order and the respondent is made aware of its existence, or the court refuses to make a protection order, or the application for a protection order is withdrawn. Prior to September 2012, due to legislative provisions, temporary protection orders were in place until the next DVO application hearing date or until the application for a protection order was withdrawn.

- A **varied order** may be imposed by the court following an application made by police or an individual (aggrieved or their representative, named person, or a respondent) to change the terms of an existing protection order or temporary protection order (known as an application to vary a DVO) (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).¹⁵ This application can include requests to:
 - extend or reduce the length of time the DVO is in effect
 - add, remove or amend conditions included on the DVO¹⁶
add or remove named persons on the DVO, and/or
 - update personal details of the aggrieved or named persons (for example, a change of address).

¹⁴ Urgent temporary protection orders were introduced on 17 September 2012 and can be made in circumstances where police reasonably believe that their application for a protection order will not be heard soon enough to protect the aggrieved and named persons (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020). As such, the imposition of a temporary protection order in these circumstances may occur before the respondent is notified of the application for a protection order. Exploratory analysis found that urgent TPOs were very rarely made across the reference period. The introduction and expansion in the use of PPNs mean urgent TPOs were rarely needed given the conditions attached to PPNs are immediately enforceable.

¹⁵ The court may also vary a DVO on their own initiative (without application) as part of a criminal or child protection proceeding (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

¹⁶ An example where conditions (such as ouster and non-contact) on a DVO may be amended is to permit a respondent lawful access to children (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).



If the court decides to vary the terms of an order, a varied order will be made to replace the previous order that was in operation. If the court does not agree to the requested changes, the existing protection order or temporary protection order will remain in place. In circumstances where the hearing for an application to vary a DVO is adjourned, a temporary protection order may be imposed by the court.

2.1.2. Law and justice framework for responding to breach of DVO

An overview of police and legal system responses to breaches of DVO in Queensland, as prescribed in current legislation, is discussed in this section. This includes information on police actions that may be taken in response to a DVO breach and the related penalties that may be imposed by the court if a conviction occurs.

As indicated above, once a DVO has been made by the court, it is a criminal offence for the respondent to breach the conditions of that DVO, even if the behaviour involved in the breach is not itself considered a criminal offence (for example, contacting the aggrieved by SMS). Police investigate breaches of DVO that come to their attention and, depending on circumstances, may decide to proceed with criminal charges relating to the breach of DVO and any additional criminal offences (such as assault, property damage, or non-fatal strangulation in a domestic setting), or not proceed with formal action.^{17,18} It is possible for a respondent to be subject to formal police action for more than one breach of DVO at the same time, which may include breaches in relation to the same and/or different DVO/s.

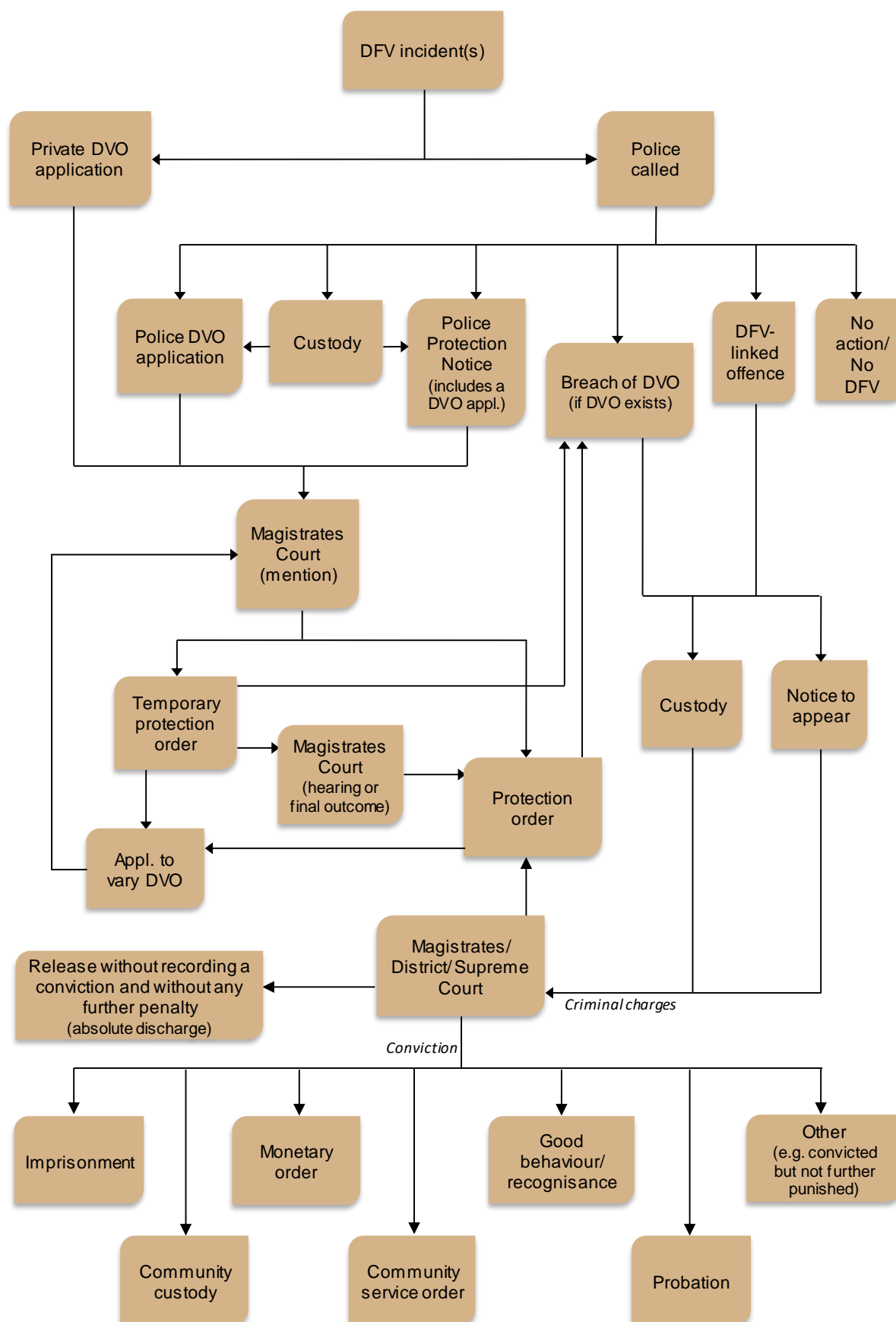
The types of penalties that can be imposed by the court for a convicted breach of DVO include custodial sentences (including intensive correction orders), and non-custodial sentences, such as community service orders, probation, fines and good behaviour bonds (Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2021a). The court may also decide to record a conviction with no further penalty, or release without recording a conviction and without any further penalty (absolute discharge) (Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2021a). The maximum penalty in Queensland for persons convicted of breaching a DVO is three years imprisonment for the first offence, and five years' imprisonment if they have had another conviction for breaching a DVO in the preceding five years (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

The key law and justice system elements discussed above, relating to the imposition and enforcement of DVOs, are depicted in Figure 1. This depiction is broadly indicative of the typical processes related to the operation and enforcement of DVOs in Queensland and does not capture all possible pathways.

¹⁷ In Queensland, where a DFV incident involves a DVO breach and one or more related alleged offences, generally the breach of the order will be pursued for criminal charges. However, under various circumstances, the other offence(s) may not be pursued. Other offences may not be pursued in circumstances where the victim does not wish to make disclosures that would be necessary for police to prove the offence (Queensland Police Service 2021).

¹⁸ Police may not proceed with formal action where it is deemed there is insufficient evidence that a breach of DVO has occurred, or there may be sufficient evidence but the respondent is not charged due to a 'statutory bar to prosecution' (this includes situations where an offender cannot be punished twice for the same act, or it is deemed that a defence or justification (for example, self-defence) is provided for in Queensland's *Criminal Code Act 1899* or other statutes) (Queensland Police Service 2021). Police may also not pursue formal action if another agency is pursuing criminal charges (Queensland Police Service 2021).

Figure 1 Key processes in the operation and enforcement of DVOs in Queensland



Source: QGSO

2.2. A context of DFV-related reform in Queensland

The interpretation of the research findings described in this report is assisted by understanding how responses to DFV have changed over time in Queensland. In particular, the release of the *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland (Not Now, Not Ever)* report in 2015 coincided with substantial changes to legislation, practice, community awareness and specialised support relating to DFV. Key review and reform initiatives are described in further detail below, with a particular emphasis on those that occurred during the reference period relevant to this research.

2.2.1. Special taskforce review

A special taskforce was established in 2014 to investigate DFV in Queensland. This taskforce was assembled after statistics showed continued increases in the number of reported DFV incidents, and the growing attention given to DFV-related homicides which highlighted the ongoing prevalence and impacts of DFV, despite ongoing efforts to reduce its incidence in the community (The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015). The taskforce report, *Not Now, Not Ever*, included 140 recommendations framed by three themes: “changing culture and attitudes, implementing an integrated service response and improving the law and justice system” (Queensland Government 2016a, p. 7). These themes and the recommendations made by the taskforce are reflected in Queensland Government’s *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026* (DFV Prevention Strategy) and related activities.¹⁹

2.2.2. Legislative reform

A range of legislative reforms have occurred in Queensland over time to help address DFV in the community (The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015). This includes the introduction of stand-alone legislation, the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*, following recommendations made by a DFV taskforce established in 1988, which was later repealed by the passing of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (the Act). The Act has since been amended numerous times, most notably through the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Another Act Amendment Act 2015* (the 2015 Amendment Act) and the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016* (the 2016 Amendment Act), both of which incorporated recommendations made in the *Not Now, Not Ever* report.

The key objectives of the Act were to place greater responsibility on the perpetrators of DFV for the use of violence, support the safety and wellbeing of DFV victims, ensure the appropriate use of cross applications, and reflect contemporary understandings of DFV (The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015).²⁰ This was achieved in part by:

- placing an obligation on police to investigate DFV and take appropriate action, along with recording reasons for not taking any action
- enabling police to issue PPNs in more circumstances to allow for immediate protection for DFV victims, and for these to be automatically considered an application for a DVO
- prohibiting police from imposing PPNs against each of the persons involved in a DFV incident in circumstances where they are unable to identify the person most in need of protection, to reduce the prevalence of inappropriate cross applications
- increasing penalties for breaching of a DVO
- changing the definition of what constitutes DFV to acknowledge that it can include emotional, psychological, sexual, economic, or other threatening or manipulative behaviour (Queensland Parliament 2012).

The legislative changes made via the 2015 Amendment Act and 2016 Amendment Act were enacted as part of the Queensland Government’s broader DFV Prevention Strategy and aimed to provide DFV victims with earlier and more tailored protection, place DFV victim safety at the centre of justice responses, support the mutual recognition of DVOs in other Australian jurisdictions, and hold DFV perpetrators more accountable for their behaviour while also supporting their rehabilitation (Queensland Government 2016b).

¹⁹ Current activities relating to Queensland’s Domestic and family violence prevention strategy: 2016–2026 are available in the Third Action Plan of the Domestic and family violence prevention strategy: 2019–2020 to 2021–22.

²⁰ Cross applications occur when a DVO application is made by (or on behalf of) the aggrieved, along with or followed by, a DVO application made by (or on behalf of) the respondent listed on the original DVO application.

The 2015 Amendment Act effected changes that require the court to a) hear cross applications together to ensure that the person most at risk of DFV is identified and protected and b) consider whether to impose an ouster condition when making a DVO (previously the aggrieved had to ask the court to include an ouster condition). It also provided a legislative mechanism to ensure that the views and wishes of people who fear or experience DFV are sought (where appropriate and practicable) before a decision impacting them is made under the Act.

The 2016 Amendment Act changed the default life of a DVO from a minimum of two years to a minimum of five years, unless the court is satisfied that there are reasons for a shorter order. Legislative amendments made under the 2016 Amendment Act also mean that the court is now required to consider the following when making an order: a) if additional DVO conditions beyond the standard conditions are necessary or desirable, thereby enabling more tailored DVOs; b) any existing family law order, with the aim of improving consistency between DVOs and family law orders; and c) any respondent non-compliance with an intervention order (Queensland Government 2016b).²¹ The 2016 Amendment Act also included a range of legislative amendments providing police with expanded powers and options for providing support to DFV victims (Queensland Government 2016b). Most of the changes implemented via the 2016 Amendment Act came into effect in May 2017.

Other relevant legislative changes resulting from recommendations made in the *Not Now, Not Ever* report, and intended to support DFV victim safety and hold DFV perpetrators to account, include:

- The *Criminal Law (Domestic Violence) Amendment Act 2015*, which effected changes to the *Criminal Code Act 1899* (Qld) and the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* (Qld) and introduced more severe penalties for first-time and subsequent breaches of DVO. It also provided for DFV victims to be automatically treated as 'special' or 'protected' witnesses during criminal proceedings to assist in reducing the trauma of giving evidence against alleged perpetrators of DFV. These changes came into effect in October 2015.
- The *Criminal Law (Domestic Violence) Amendment Act 2016*, which introduced non-fatal strangulation (choking, suffocation or strangulation) in a domestic setting as a new offence under the *Criminal Code Act 1899* (with a maximum penalty of seven years imprisonment), and changed the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* so that DFV is considered as an aggravating factor when sentencing for criminal offences. These changes came into effect in May 2016.

2.2.3. Reform activities in relation to system and service responses and community change

The implementation of other Queensland Government DFV-related reform activities, outlined within the DFV Prevention Strategy and supporting action plans, could also potentially impact trends in the use of DVOs and the reporting of and enforcement of breaches of DVO. This includes changes to law and justice practice, the roll-out of public awareness initiatives, the provision of increased support to DFV victims, and working more closely with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.²² Some of the key reform activities are described below, which occur among other initiatives led by local and federal government.

Practice reform

Some of the initiatives developed in response to the *Not Now, Not Ever* report included changes to law and justice practice to strengthen system responses. This included the establishment of specialised roles and units within agencies, the delivery of training for people involved in justice system responses to DFV, and increased support available for people engaging in DFV-related court processes. For example, the Queensland Police Service (QPS) established and reinstated specialised positions to facilitate coordinated DFV efforts and support cultural change (Queensland Government 2017a), in addition to deploying a state-wide training package to equip police with the information and skills required to respond and investigate DFV (Queensland Government 2017b).²³ Similarly, courts and registry staff are now also required to complete mandatory DFV-related training (Queensland Courts 2017a), and the recently developed *Good practice resource for domestic and family violence court support workers* sets out role responsibilities and guidelines for court support workers (Queensland Government 2019a). Queensland Courts initiatives to support people navigate DFV-related court processes includes a series of videos available in different languages providing information on court processes, and the development of a new online form that guides people through the process of applying for a DVO (Queensland Courts 2017a).

²¹ An intervention order is an order of the court requiring the respondent, upon their agreement, to attend an approved intervention program and/or counselling that may be beneficial in helping to address their harmful behaviour related to DFV (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

²² Different authors use various terms when referring to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. In this report, the term 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' may be used when citing other publications using the term 'Indigenous'.

²³ Training included a focus on responding to people with mental health issues.

Community awareness

Other initiatives were introduced to raise community awareness of DFV with the aim of shifting attitudes and behaviours regarding DFV. Public awareness campaigns included state-wide education campaigns that provided information on what behaviour constitutes DFV (including elder abuse) and promoted bystander intervention in DFV (Queensland Government 2017c). Public awareness of DFV was also raised through implementation of the Respectful Relationships education program in schools and early childhood settings, and workplace participation in the White Ribbon Accreditation Program (Queensland Government 2017c).

Specialised support

Some of the ways in which specialised support and services were expanded to people experiencing DFV included:

- the provision of additional funding to DFV support services, including court-based support for victims and perpetrators, crisis shelters, counselling services and DFV perpetrator intervention programs
- increases to the number of DFV duty lawyers available through Legal Aid Queensland
- the progressive establishment of additional specialist DFV courts at Beenleigh, Townsville, Mount Isa and Palm Island following a successful trial at Southport
- the introduction of DFV high risk teams responsible for coordinating service delivery efforts made by police, health, corrections and other DFV services (Queensland Government 2017a)
- building the capacity of Community Justice Groups (CJGs) in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to respond to domestic and family violence.²⁴

Working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities

Strategies guiding Queensland Government actions to address DFV experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people include working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, delivering programs and wrap-around services that are trauma-informed and culturally appropriate, prioritising community-controlled organisations in the delivery of DFV services, and improving monitoring and evaluation activities (Queensland Government 2019b).

The information summarised in section 2.2 provides a short description of legislative and other reform activities relevant to the interpretation of the trends for DVOs and breaches of DVO presented in this report. For example, an increased use of DVOs, as well as increased reporting and enforcement of breaches of DVO, may in part reflect increased community awareness of DFV, more effective and efficient DVO application processes, a more knowledgeable and supportive law and justice system and an expanded social services sector. Further information about DFV initiatives relating to the law and justice system is available in the 'Summary of criminal justice reforms relating to domestic and family violence in Queensland, 2015–early 2020' publication (QGSO 2021a).

2.3. Considerations in understanding the operation, enforcement and effectiveness of DVOs

The following section summarises some of the key issues identified by other researchers regarding the use and enforcement of DVOs in practice.

2.3.1. Impact of DVOs on reducing DFV and improving victim safety

Research examining the use of DVOs as a mechanism to address DFV in the community provides some evidence to indicate that they reduce DFV. For example, a meta-analysis examining DVO effectiveness found a small, but significant, reduction in DFV associated with their use when reviewing Australian and international research (Dowling et al. 2018). The meta-analysis found that the use of DVOs appeared to be more effective when the victim had fewer ties with, and less dependence on, the respondent; and less effective in circumstances where the respondent had a history of crime, violence and mental health issues (Dowling et al. 2018).

²⁴ The 2016–17 State Budget provided funding to build the capacity of 18 Community Justice Groups (CJGs) in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to respond to domestic and family violence. In Townsville, Mount Isa, Palm Island and Beenleigh, the CJGs support aggrieved and respondent parties involved in DFV proceedings. The core court-related function of CJGs is to provide cultural support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims and defendants, make cultural submissions to the court on behalf of defendants and identify culturally appropriate support and treatment programs. CJGs also contribute holistically to the community and whole of justice system response, through initiatives within communities that target prevention, awareness and education, early intervention, visiting defendants who are in custody and under supervision orders, and helping defendants transition back into community after release from custody.

Respondent non-compliance with DVOs, through the breaching of order conditions, is an issue of ongoing concern for DFV law and justice systems across Australia (NSW Ombudsman 2006; Ombudsman Western Australia 2015; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; State of Victoria 2016). Research on the extent to which DVOs are breached remains underdeveloped, however the available research highlights the difficulties in understanding the true prevalence of breaches occurring. For example, a research study using police administrative data in New South Wales found that one-fifth of final orders were breached (Poynton et al. 2016), while a survey of Australian women found that half who had a DVO imposed against a previous partner continued to experience incidents of violence after the order was imposed (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017). The gender, age, Indigenous status, and geographical residence of the respondent and aggrieved, as well as prior breach of DVO behaviour, have been found to be relevant factors impacting the likelihood that a DVO will be breached (Douglas and Fitzgerald 2018; Poynton et al. 2016; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Sentencing Advisory Council 2016; Trimboli 2015). Other Australian research has also shown that DFV-related death of victims continues to occur even when a DVO is in place (Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network 2018; Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board 2020; Ombudsman Western Australia 2015; State of Victoria 2016).

Research shows that there are disparate views among people with experience of the DFV law and justice system on whether DVOs result in improved victim safety. For example, research with magistrates, police, lawyers and victim advocates involved in DFV law and justice systems in Australia found that most thought that DVOs, and their standard conditions, only “sometimes” kept victims safe (Taylor et al. 2017). Further, while most agreed that perpetrators “often” or “always” took DVOs seriously, a notable proportion believed this was only “sometimes” the case, with magistrates being the most likely to feel this way (Taylor et al. 2017). Concerns over continued breaching of DVOs, and a lack of enforcement of breaches, have been raised by victims as impacting the extent to which a DVO made them feel safe (Douglas 2018; Jordan and Phillips 2013; Ragusa 2012; State of Victoria 2016; Taylor et al. 2017).²⁵ For example, research has shown that while some victims of DFV feel there is benefit in knowing police could intervene for breaches of a DVO, a DVO did not always make them feel safer (Jordan and Phillips 2013; Taylor et al. 2017), particularly in circumstances where victims had experienced a lack of enforcement by police of previous breaches (Jordan and Phillips 2013). This latter finding suggests that the effectiveness of DVOs is not only associated with the degree of respondent compliance with DVOs, but also the responsiveness of police and the legal system when DVOs are breached (Dowling et al. 2018; Phillips et al. 2015); this is discussed further in section 2.3.2.

2.3.2. Operational and system challenges in the use and enforcement of DVOs

The literature suggests that DVOs are not commonly sought and suggests that there are a number of challenges faced by victims when they decide to apply for a DVO. For example, a survey of Australian women found that only 6.3% of those who had experienced violence by their current partner, and 24.0% who had experienced violence by a previous partner, had a DVO in place against that person (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017). The types of challenges encountered by DFV victims in applying for a DVO include the processes and time involved, including for interstate DVO registrations (Ragusa 2012; Taylor et al. 2017), and the varying level of support, information and guidance provided by police on the application process and what a DVO involves (Cunneen 2010; State of Victoria 2016; Taylor et al. 2017).²⁶

A lack of understanding of a DVO and its conditions by the aggrieved and/or respondent, including their respective roles and responsibilities, has been found to be a particular issue in remote and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Queensland (Cunneen 2010; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2021b). For example, a lack of understanding around non-contact conditions by the aggrieved may result in the aggrieved inadvertently aiding the respondent to breach the conditions of a DVO (Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2021b). Notable challenges identified impacting an understanding of the operation of DVOs in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities include a lack of attendance at court by the aggrieved and/or respondent when a DVO is made, the language used in DVOs, and the availability of culturally appropriate support services in regional and remote areas to assist in explaining the DVO to involved parties (Cunneen 2010).²⁷

²⁵ Research has shown that repeated breaching of an order may be a deliberate tactic used by some perpetrators of DFV to perpetuate abuse towards the victim by forcing them to endure ongoing court appearances (Douglas 2018).

²⁶ DVOs made in any state and territory on or after 25 November 2017 are automatically recognised in all other states and territories under the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme (Queensland Courts 2017b).

²⁷ It is noted that there are examples from other jurisdictions of magistrates changing the language of DVOs to make them more accessible for Indigenous people in regional areas (Migliore et al. 2014).

Research has also identified a number of challenges cited by police and victims of DFV impacting the investigation and enforcement of breaches of DVO. These include:

- insufficient evidence (NSW Ombudsman 2006; Ragusa 2012; State of Victoria 2016; Taylor et al. 2017)²⁸
- low severity of the breach behaviour perceived by police (Dowling et al. 2018; State of Victoria 2016)²⁹
- unclear or vague wording of conditions (NSW Ombudsman 2006)
- unclear jurisdictional responsibility for enforcement (Ragusa 2012; Taylor et al. 2017)
- perceived police non-responsiveness (Charles Darwin University 2019; Cunneen 2010; Jordan and Phillips 2013)
- an onus on the aggrieved to document and demonstrate a breach has occurred (Taylor et al. 2017)
- a lack of victim cooperation, or victims aiding respondents to breach an order (Taylor et al. 2017).

Factors impacting the reporting of DVO breaches are also relevant to consider in understanding the challenges related to DVO enforcement. Results from a survey of Australian women found that of those women who continued to experience incidents of violence while a DVO was in effect, half reported the incidents to police only some of the time or not at all (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017). Reasons cited by victims for not reporting breaches to police include the time it takes to do so (State of Victoria 2016), dissatisfaction with previous police responses to reported breaches (Birdsey and Snowball 2013; Douglas 2019; Leisenring 2012; Meyer 2011), concerns relating to involvement of child protection agencies (State of Victoria 2016), concerns over repercussions for the perpetrator (particularly in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander contexts) (Charles Darwin University 2019), concern the perpetrator may counter breach reports (State of Victoria 2016), and victim concerns for their own safety and the safety of their children through antagonising the perpetrator further (State of Victoria 2016).³⁰

Within the Australian context, concerns have also been raised about the appropriateness and effectiveness of penalties imposed on people who breach DVOs (Australian Law Reform Commission 2010; Cunneen 2010; Douglas 2018; Fitzgerald, Douglas and Heybroek 2019; Sentencing Advisory Council 2009). For example, it has been noted that penalties that are applied inconsistently, or which do not reflect the severity of the breach, may result in perpetrators of DFV not taking DVOs seriously (Charles Darwin University 2019; State of Victoria 2016; Taylor et al. 2017) and victims becoming less likely to report further breaches (Charles Darwin University 2019; Cunneen 2010; State of Victoria 2016). Other research shows that stakeholders involved in the DFV law and justice system in Australia have divergent views on the extent to which penalties for breaches of DVO result in the intended outcomes of keeping victims safe and deterring from further breaches (Taylor et al. 2017). For example, police, lawyers and victim advocates were notably more likely than magistrates to disagree that the enforcement of breach penalties was sufficient to deter further breaches (Taylor et al. 2017).

The research literature discussed in this section has highlighted key challenges impacting the utility of DVOs in reducing DFV and supporting victim safety, and underscore the complexities faced by the DFV law and justice system in responding to, and preventing further, DFV. Notably, the literature consistently recognises that the prevalence of DFV, including breaches of DVO, is likely to be far greater than that which comes to the attention of the DFV law and justice system – an issue particularly relevant to the interpretation of findings presented in this report.

²⁸ Insufficient evidence may be due to a lack of eyewitnesses to the breach (Ragusa 2012).

²⁹ Perceived low severity has been noted as an impediment to enforcing breaches involving contact made with the aggrieved by the respondent through a phone call, email or SMS (Douglas 2019; State of Victoria 2016).

³⁰ Where inappropriate conditions have been included on the order, such as non-contact conditions, a victim may not want to report the breach. Relevant to this is research that shows there is a preference in some Indigenous communities for healing and restorative programs that work with male perpetrators, as well as family counselling that supports families to stay together (Blagg et al. 2020; Charles Darwin University 2019).

3.0 Research approach

This chapter outlines the key research questions explored in this report and includes information about the data used by the project, how key concepts were operationalised, and the statistical techniques used to examine data. The limitations of the data (and analyses) that should be considered in the interpretation of the research findings presented in this report are also discussed.

3.1. Key research questions

The central aim of the project was to investigate DVO breaches. This required understanding how many DVOs were imposed and determining how many times DVOs were breached in relation to time and different demographic factors. The key research questions examined by the project were:

1. How many DVOs have been made in Queensland, has this changed over time, and what are their characteristics?
2. How many DVO breaches have been recorded in Queensland, has this changed over time, and what are their characteristics?
3. What proportion of DVOs are breached on one or more occasions, and in what timeframe?
4. What proportion of respondents who breach DVO/s go on to rebreach, and in what timeframe?
5. Do respondents who rebreach DVOs typically do so against the same, or a different aggrieved?
6. Do DVO rebreaching rates differ by the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents who breach?

Some of the research questions were addressed by analysing DVO and DVO breach data at the aggregate level, while other questions were addressed by analysing breach data at the order or person level. The different datasets used by the project are discussed in the next section.

For the purpose of this report, **DVO breachers** are defined as respondents who were charged for at least one DVO breach during the reference period, **DVO rebreachers** are respondents who were charged for more than one DVO breach, and frequent **DVO rebreachers** are DVO rebreachers who rebreached five or more times.

When referring to respondents who breach their DVO/s, the term DVO breachers is used. Use of the term DVO breach offenders has been avoided as this project only examines DVO breaches, and not other associated criminal offences such as assault. The term aggrieved has similarly been used in place of victim when discussing DVO breaches.

3.2. Datasets and counting rules

This project involved the creation and analysis of multiple datasets based on administrative data obtained from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) and QPS. Some of these datasets were created through data linkage and further information on the creation of these datasets and relevant counting rules is provided below.

3.2.1. Non-linked information

3.2.1.1. Dataset A: DVOs

Dataset A includes order-based data obtained from DJAG and related to orders imposed between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2018 (the reference period). These civil (as opposed to criminal) data were extracted from the Queensland Wide Inter-linked Courts (QWIC) system on 27 May 2020 and contained 344,848 DVOs. The data contained in Dataset A provided the ability to inspect changes in the number of DVOs imposed by the courts over time and describe the demographic characteristics of respondents and aggrieved listed on DVOs. The types of DVO included in the project's scope relate to temporary protection orders (including urgent temporary protection orders), protection orders, and varied orders.³¹ The categorisation of various DVO types recorded in QWIC into the above three order types was undertaken in consultation with DJAG to ensure classifications were equivalent across time. Detailed data tables of results relating to Dataset A are provided in Appendix A.

³¹ Urgent temporary protection orders represented 1.2% of temporary protection orders made between the time this type of temporary protection order was introduced (17 September 2012) and the end of the reference period (30 June 2018).

Dataset A (subset): Cross orders

A subset of Dataset A was used to examine trends in cross orders, where two people are alternately named as the aggrieved and respondent on DVOs imposed against each other.³²

For this project, the subset of data used for cross order analyses consists of protection orders only, regardless of whether temporary protection orders and/or varied orders were also issued prior or subsequent to the imposition of the protection order.³³ Protection orders were considered to be cross orders where the aggrieved listed on a protection order was alternately named as the respondent on a separate protection order imposed within six months of the first, including where protection orders were granted on the same day. Both cross orders relating to the same two people (a cross order pair) were counted in these analyses. During the identification of cross orders, 34 of the 29,272 unique protection orders (0.1%) involved in cross order pairs were associated with more than one other order, and as an aggrieved person can only have a single order active against a given respondent at any one time, these orders were excluded, leaving 29,238 unique protection orders involved in cross order pairs. Prior to conducting analyses on cross orders, those identified as occurring in 2008–09 were excluded ($n = 2,814$, 9.6%), leaving a total of 26,424 cross orders on which cross order analyses were conducted.³⁴

When interpreting the findings related to this dataset, it is important to consider that cross orders may not have been active at exactly the same time, as these analyses were principally concerned with determining how common it was for a court to determine that two individuals needed protection from each other within a six-month window.³⁵

3.2.1.2. Dataset B: DVO breaches

Dataset B includes criminal information obtained from QPS that enabled breach-based analyses relating to recorded DVO breaches charged by police. These data, which relate to DVO breaches reported to or detected by police between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2018, were extracted from the Queensland Police Records and Information Management Exchange (QPRIME) on 19 February 2019 and included 112,597 recorded breaches. These data may include DVO breaches associated with DVOs imposed prior to 1 July 2008 and still active during the reference period. Data for DVO breaches discussed in Chapter 4.0 also includes breaches against PPNs, 'release conditions' and 'contraventions of directions to remain in place', as these DFV-related breach types could not be excluded for these analyses due to data limitations.³⁶ The data in Dataset B enabled analyses relating to DVO breaches (rather than other types of offences associated with the breach) and the demographic characteristics of respondents recorded as having breached a DVO.

Charged DVO breaches were defined (in consultation with QPS) as DVO breach offences which police considered to be solved and for which enough evidence was available to charge the respondent.³⁷ Where multiple DVO breaches were recorded as occurring on the same day relating to the same incident and order, all were counted. Detailed data tables of results relating to Dataset B are provided in Appendix B.

While not all DVO breaches that are reported to police result in a charge, and not all charged DVO breaches result in conviction, analyses of charged DVO breaches were chosen as the primary focus for answering the project's research questions, rather than analyses of recorded DVO breaches or convicted DVO breaches.³⁸ This is because the charged DVO breaches data contained the required socio-demographic information for both respondents and aggrieved persons for performing more detailed analyses. Further, police charged data are considered less of an undercount than court conviction data when undertaking research using administrative data to measure the extent of reoffending (Payne 2007). That said, analyses relating to convicted DVO breaches (supplied by DJAG) are available in Appendix C, and information on DVO breach convictions was used in the data linkage process.

DVO breach-based data obtained from QPS form the basis of all breach analyses presented in this report and relate to charged breaches.

³² Refer to QGSO's (2021c) 'Cross applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18' for research on the trends and characteristics of cross applications in Queensland.

³³ Protection orders were the focus because these orders are imposed once the court has fully heard the application for a DVO and therefore represent cases where the court has determined that both individuals need protection from each other.

³⁴ This was done because it was not possible to fully quantify the number of cross orders within the first six months of 2008–09, as data for 2007–08 were not available for this project.

³⁵ It is possible for people to have been involved in more than one cross order pair over the reference period.

³⁶ Data relating to breaches against PPNs were excluded from analyses undertaken for Chapters 5.0 and 6.0 as these were able to be removed when a charged DVO breach was linked to a PPN, however breaches of 'release conditions' or 'contraventions to remain at place could not be isolated'.

³⁷ DVO breach offences where the respondent was actioned by police through arrest, notice to appear, summons served (including historical), warrant issued, adult caution, or offender dealt with by another agency.

³⁸ Based on exploratory analyses undertaken for this project, between 2008–09 and 2015–16 the proportion of breaches of DVO recorded by police that had sufficient evidence available to pursue a charge (based on the action taken by police) ranged from 74.0% to 81.9%.

3.2.2. Linked information

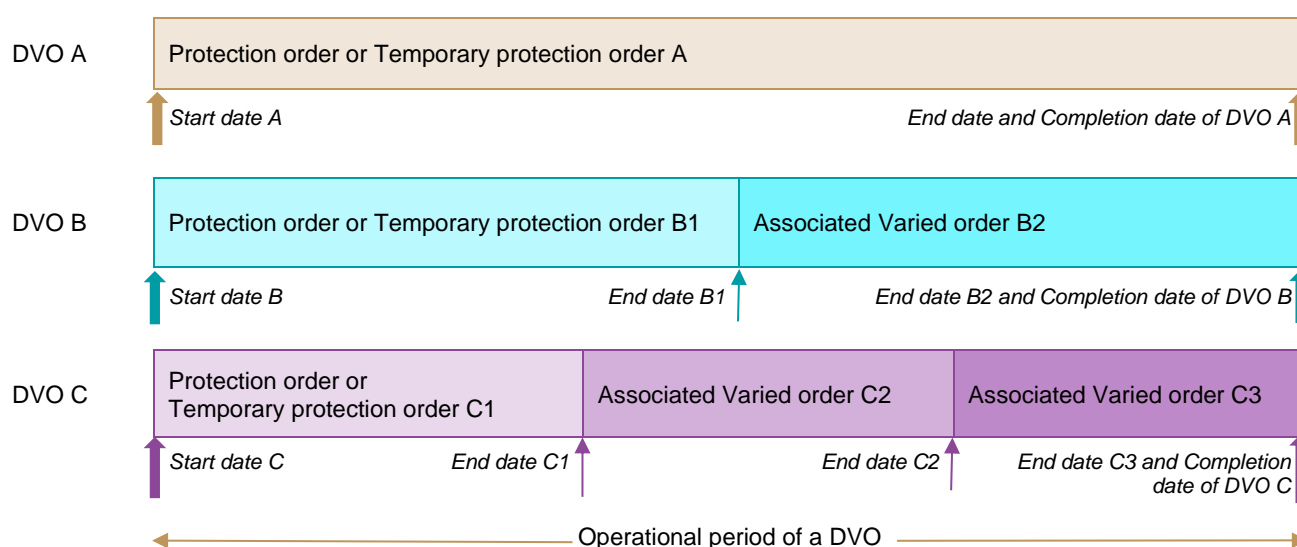
While analysis of Dataset A and Dataset B provided information about DVOs and DVO breaches at the aggregate level, linkage of these datasets was required to understand DVO breaches in relation to specific DVOs. That is, linked data enabled the DVO breaches recorded by police to be matched to the related DVOs imposed by the courts.

3.2.2.1. Dataset C: Linked DVOs and breaches (order-based)

Dataset C was developed by linking data obtained from QPS and DJAG, in particular those relating to charged DVO breaches and DVOs imposed and facilitated analyses of DVO characteristics and breaches at the order level. This included analyses relating to the proportion of orders that were breached, the length of orders, the time to breach and the number of times orders were breached and rebreached. To support these types of analyses it was necessary to identify DVOs that had their operational period fall within the project's reference period and determine how to define a DVO's operational period.

Identifying DVOs that both commenced and completed within the project's reference period was complicated by the fact that protection orders and temporary protection orders can be extended one or more times through a varied order. Therefore, when creating Dataset C, the impact of varied orders on the length of a DVO was taken into account by assigning the completion date for protection orders and temporary protection orders as the latest end date of the order, or the end date of the latest associated varied order (see examples in Figure 2).

Figure 2 Examples of how the operational period of a DVO was conceptualised



To identify DVOs that were ever breached, a DVO breach was considered to be associated with a given DVO when the respondent and aggrieved unique person identifiers from both datasets matched exactly, and where the start date of the DVO breach was on or after the date the DVO was imposed, but not after its completion date. Where multiple DVO breaches were recorded as occurring on the same day, relating to the same incident and order, only a single breach was counted.

In summary, Dataset C includes protection orders and temporary protection orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that had a completion date on or before 30 June 2018.³⁹ Protection orders and temporary protection orders that had both a start date and completion date between 2016–17 and 2017–18 (taking into consideration the impact of any imposed varied orders) were excluded from the dataset due to concerns over comparability of these orders with those imposed earlier in the reference period.⁴⁰ Dataset C contained 219,846 DVOs.

³⁹ Data for 2015–16 are impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018 (0.4%, $n = 170$); however, this does not impact overall trends identified.

⁴⁰ Exclusion of orders starting and ending between 2016–17 and 2017–18 was particularly relevant for protection orders, as only those with a shorter length than the default of two years were able to be captured in Dataset C due to the requirement that they be completed on or before 30 June 2018 (48.7% and 51.2% of protection orders imposed in 2016–17 and 2017–18 respectively ended after this date).

Dataset C (subset): DVOs that were breached

To examine DVOs that were ever breached, DVOs within Dataset C that were never breached were excluded. This resulted in a subset containing 39,775 DVOs on which analyses relating to DVO breaches were performed.

3.2.2.2. Dataset D: Linked DVOs and breaches (person-based)

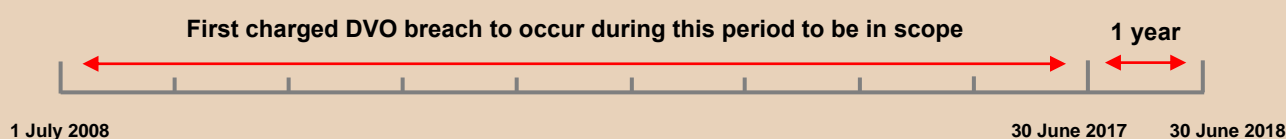
Dataset D was developed by restructuring Dataset C to facilitate analyses of DVO breaches and rebreaching at the individual level.⁴¹ The use of this dataset enabled analyses to account for the fact that respondents may be on multiple DVOs associated with different aggrieved (over time or at the same time) which is not possible when using an order-based approach to data analysis. This dataset contained 136,030 respondents.

Dataset D (subsets 1 and 2): DVO breachers and DVO rebreachers

To examine respondents who breached their DVO/s, respondents who never breached their DVO/s were excluded from Dataset D. Also, to understand the possible level of rebreaching occurring among DVO breachers, it was necessary to create a dataset that enabled monitoring of rebreaching behaviour within a standardised minimum timeframe. The DVO breachers and DVO rebreachers datasets were created from Dataset D by applying a minimum follow-up period of one year to permit enough time for a DVO breacher to commit another breach.⁴² This was done by excluding respondents who had their first breach occur after 30 June 2017, leaving a subset of 31,915 **DVO breachers (subset 1)**.⁴³ Further subcategorisation of DVO breachers into those who breached more than once (**DVO rebreachers**) resulted in a subset of 16,359 **DVO rebreachers (subset 2)** on which rebreaching analyses were performed.

Minimum follow-up for rebreaching

For respondents to be considered in scope for breaching and rebreaching analysis, their first DVO breach offence had to occur between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2017. This ensured that there was a minimum of one year follow-up from their initial charged DVO breach to rebreach.



Although DVO breachers who committed their first DVO breach after 30 June 2017 were excluded in Dataset D (subsets 1 and 2), offences committed after this date are still counted if the DVO breacher committed their first breach offence against an in-scope order prior to 1 July 2017. This was done because these offences still relate to DVO breachers who had at least a one year follow-up period available from their first breach to monitor for any rebreaches. When respondents had more than one active order in place at the same time, and both were breached, any breaches against these orders were counted irrespective of the aggrieved listed on the order, or the order type. Where multiple DVO breaches were recorded as occurring on the same day, relating to the same incident and order, only a single breach was counted.

See Figure 3 for a visual example of how breaches are counted under different circumstances for rebreaching analyses, and how this relates to the categorisation of respondents as DVO breachers or DVO rebreachers. During analyses, DVO breachers and DVO rebreachers were examined in relation to the number of times they breached; Figure 4 shows the number of DVO breachers in each resulting category.

⁴¹ The linked data were structured in a way that facilitated person-based, rather than order-based analyses. As such, analyses involving Dataset D differ from those regarding DVO breaches based on Dataset B (charged DVO breaches recorded between 2008–09 and 2017–18).

⁴² Exploratory analysis (data not shown) found that greater than 75% of first rebreaches occurred within 12 months of the initial DVO breach and therefore it was deemed reasonable to use a 12-month minimum. Regardless, it is acknowledged that estimates of the frequency of DVO breaching and rebreaching by DVO breachers will be an undercount, as discussed elsewhere in the report. The median follow-up time available for in-scope DVO breachers was 4.7 years (1,727 days), and 81.0% had at least 2.5 years (913 days).

⁴³ A total of $n = 1,169$ (3.5%) of otherwise in-scope DVO breachers ($N = 33,084$) had their first breach occur after 30 June 2017 and were excluded.

Figure 3 Examples of how breaches are counted under different circumstances

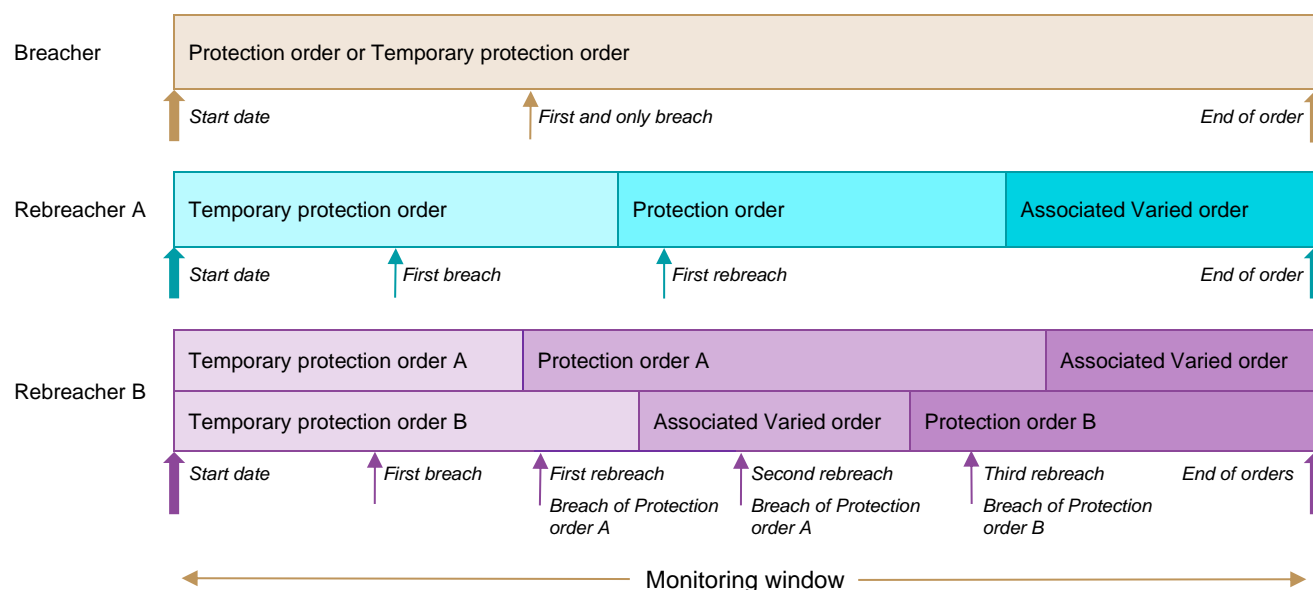
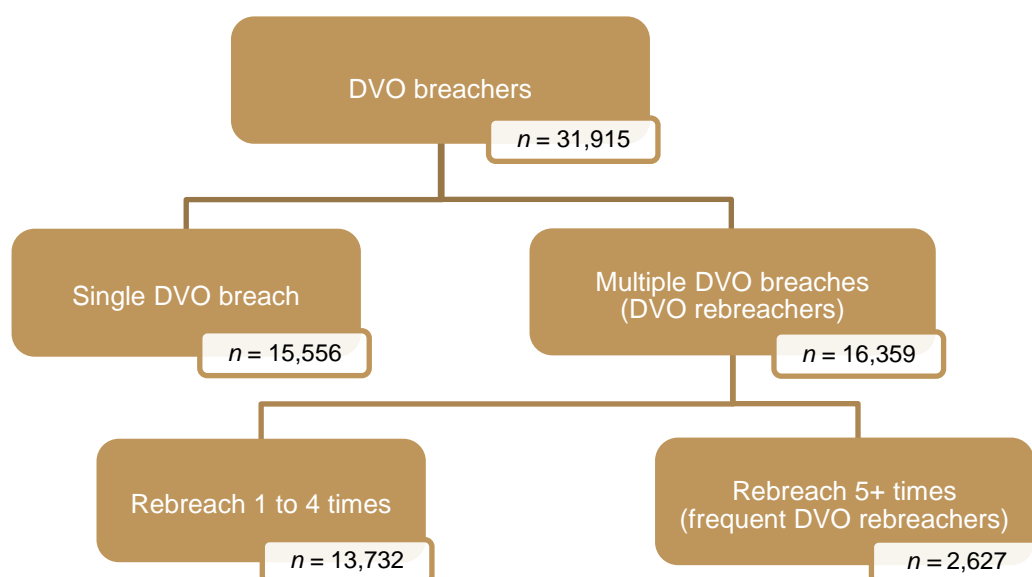


Figure 4 Flow of DVO breachers through to frequent DVO rebreachers



Note: Data are based on charged DVO breaches occurring between 2008–09 and 2017–18 for DVO breachers who committed their first DVO breach offence between 2008–09 and 2016–17.

3.2.3. Summary of derived datasets used for analysis

The ways in which the different datasets were used within different sections of the report to address the project's research questions are summarised in Table 1. Information on data exclusions is also provided.

Table 1 Summary of datasets utilised in different sections of the report

Dataset and unit of analysis	Section of report and key research questions addressed	Dataset notes/exclusions
Dataset A (<i>DJAG data</i>) Order-based: DVOs (<i>N</i> = 344,848)	Chapter 4.0 (Key research question 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These data included DVOs imposed between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2018.
Dataset A (subset) Order-based: Cross orders (<i>n</i> = 26,424)	Chapter 4, section 4.1.2 (Key research question 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on protection orders only. Protection orders imposed in 2008–09 were excluded given related orders imposed in 2007–08 were not available. Cross orders associated with greater than one other order were excluded.
Dataset B (<i>QPS data</i>) Offence-based: DVO breaches (<i>N</i> = 112,597)	Chapter 4.0 (Key research question 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breaches reported to police but actioned through a means that would not result in a charge were not included. These data included charged DVO breaches (as defined in this project) that were reported to or detected by police between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2018 and may relate to DVOs imposed prior to 1 July 2008.
Dataset C (<i>linked DJAG and QPS data</i>) Order-based: All DVOs that began and ended within the reference period (<i>N</i> = 219,846)	Chapter 4, section 4.2.2 Chapter 5, section 5.1.1 (Key research questions 1 and 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orders that were commenced before 1 July 2008, and orders commenced on or after 1 July 2008 but not completed before 30 June 2018, were not included. Protection orders and temporary protection orders that had both a start date and completion date between 2016–17 and 2017–18 (taking into consideration the impact of any imposed varied orders) were excluded from the dataset.
Dataset C (subset) Order-based: DVOs that began and ended within the reference period that were ever breached (<i>n</i> = 39,775)	Chapter 5, sections 0 onwards (Key research question 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orders that were commenced before 1 July 2008, and orders commenced on or after 1 July 2008 but not completed before 30 June 2018, were not included. Protection orders and temporary protection orders that had both a start date and completion date between 2016–17 and 2017–18 (taking into consideration the impact of any imposed varied orders) were excluded from the dataset. Orders that were not breached were not included.
Dataset D (<i>linked DJAG and QPS data</i>) Person-based: Unique respondents named on DVOs that began and ended within the reference period (<i>N</i> = 136,030)	Chapter 6, section 6.1.1 (Key research question 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents named on DVOs that did not begin and end between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2018 were excluded.
Dataset D (subset 1) Person-based: Unique charged DVO breachers with a minimum one year follow-up period (<i>n</i> = 31,915)	Chapter 6.0 (Key research questions 4, 5 and 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DVO breachers whose first breach occurred after 30 June 2017 were excluded.
Dataset D (subset 2) Person-based: Unique charged DVO rebreachers with a minimum one year follow-up period (<i>n</i> = 16,359)	Chapter 6.0 (Key research questions 4, 5 and 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes only DVO breachers who committed more than one breach. DVO breachers whose first breach occurred after 30 June 2017 were excluded.

3.3. Measurement and analyses

The report used descriptive statistics to analyse data and examine the extent and characteristics of DVOs, DVO breaches and people who breach and rebreach DVOs, as outlined below.⁴⁴

3.3.1. Rate and percentage calculations

Trended information is reported by the number and rate of DVOs and DVO breach offences across the reference period. This enables the monitoring of trends in a way that accounts for population changes across different demographic groups and locations. The rates in this report are expressed as rates per 100,000 adults for the relevant population subgroups. These subgroups include gender, Indigenous status, age, remoteness area and socio-economic area. The calculation of rates relied on estimated resident population (ERP) figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).⁴⁵ Only ERP figures for those aged 18 years and older within each population subgroup were used in relevant rate calculations (see section 3.3.2.4 for information regarding age) (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019a, 2019b, 2019c).

Records where relationship type, Indigenous status, age, gender, and/or the residential address used to obtain remoteness area and socio-economic area information were not available have been excluded from relevant percentage calculations in this report and noted accordingly. Percentages presented in this report may not always add to 100% due to rounding.

3.3.2. Demographic analyses

Various demographic characteristics of the respondent/DVO breacher and aggrieved persons were explored throughout this project to provide a clearer understanding of the characteristics of people involved in DVOs and DVO breach offences. Detail on the way each characteristic was operationalised are provided below.

3.3.2.1. Relationship type

Information on the relationship of the primary people listed on DVOs was examined using the relationship recorded between the aggrieved and respondent (as originally listed on a DVO application) on temporary protection orders, protection orders and varied protection orders.⁴⁶ These relationships can include intimate personal relationships (e.g. spousal, engagement and couple relationships), family relationships (e.g. parent, sibling and cousin) and other relationship, including informal care relationships. Family relationships, besides relating to people connected by blood or marriage, also include those where persons regard themselves as relatives of each other in a wider concept than is ordinarily understood, for example, with Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples (The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015).

Records with missing information relating to relationship type were excluded from relevant analyses. Analyses relating to family relationships (where one person is a relative of the other) was unable to be disaggregated by specific relationship types (such as parent, sibling, grandchild, aunt, cousin etc.) as this level of detail was not consistently captured across the reference period.

3.3.2.2. Gender

Findings in relation to gender were based on the gender attributed to the aggrieved and respondent on DVOs and the DVO breacher for DVO breaches as recorded in the DJAG and QPS datasets respectively. Cases where the gender was unknown were excluded for relevant analyses. In the linked dataset, the gender attribute was assigned from the QPS dataset using the gender attributed to the first in-scope charged DVO breach for a DVO breacher.

⁴⁴ Given relevant analyses are conducted on the complete population of interest, inferential statistics were not used in this project.

⁴⁵ Rates were calculated using midpoint ERPs for each subgroup given analyses were undertaken in relation to financial rather than calendar years. Midpoint ERP figures were derived by averaging ERP figures as at 30 June for the years included in a given financial year. For example, to obtain a midpoint ERP for the 2017–18 financial year, 30 June ERP figures for 2017 and 2018 calendar years were averaged.

⁴⁶ Due to data limitations it was not possible to examine the relationship between the aggrieved and respondent for charged DVO breaches.

3.3.2.3. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' representation

'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' is the collective term used by this project when discussing data indicating that a person has been recorded as an (Australian) Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This information may have been self-reported or reflect information included on a DVO application made on behalf of another person.⁴⁷

The Indigenous status of individuals was supplied differently by DJAG and QPS, and therefore related results are not directly comparable. DJAG administrative data included Indigenous status as recorded upon each contact, therefore if a given person appeared multiple times in the data, they could have different Indigenous status recorded at different times. QPS, on the other hand, applied an 'if ever' approach when extracting data. This means that if a person had ever been recorded as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander within QPRIME, they were assigned as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander across the dataset. The use of the different approaches for the assignment of Indigenous status contributes to a higher representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals within findings using QPS data compared with those based on DJAG data. When using linked data, the respondent's Indigenous status was assigned from the QPS dataset.

3.3.2.4. Age

Only DVOs and breaches of DVO involving persons aged 18 years and older were included in the datasets used in this report.⁴⁸ Depending on the analysis being performed, a person's age in this report refers to their age on the date the:

- DVO was imposed by the court, for data relating to DVOs
- offence was reported, for data relating to charged DVO breach offences
- offence reportedly took place, for data relating to DVO breachers and DVO rebreachers.

Age was analysed in terms of age groups and median ages. Ages were collapsed into the following age groups (in years): 18–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60-plus. The median age summarises the age distribution of the individuals under discussion, as it represents the age where half the individuals are older, and half are younger than the median age.

3.3.3. Geographic location analyses

This project involved examining the distribution of DVOs, charged DVO breaches and people who breach and rebreach DVOs in relation to the residential address of relevant persons.⁴⁹ These locations were categorised in two ways, by remoteness area and socio-economic area, as detailed below.

3.3.3.1. Remoteness area information

The remoteness areas of the place of usual residence of respondents, DVO breachers and aggrieved persons were allocated using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure which classifies locations into five remoteness areas using measures of relative access to services (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018a). Remoteness classifications were applied using the remoteness area classification of the statistical area level 1 (SA1) in which an individual's place of usual residence falls. For DVOs, the place of usual residence was obtained at the time the DVO was imposed by the court, whereas for breach of DVO offences the place of usual residence of the DVO breacher is based on the date the offence was actioned. In the case of rebreaching analysis where the unit of analysis is the individual, the remoteness area of the individual DVO breacher as at the first in-scope DVO breach was used, however it is acknowledged that individuals may have moved residence across the reference period. The five classes of remoteness under the remoteness area structure are:

- Major cities of Australia (Queensland examples include Brisbane and Southport)
- Inner regional Australia (e.g. Toowoomba and Bundaberg)
- Outer regional Australia (e.g. Cairns and Townsville)
- Remote Australia (e.g. Mount Isa and Palm Island)
- Very remote Australia (e.g. Charleville and Mornington Island).

⁴⁷ The term 'Indigenous' has been used in figures to refer to persons in the data that either self-identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, or were identified by police or another applicant as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

⁴⁸ The proportion of DVOs relating to people aged under 18 years across the reference period was relatively small (2.2%).

⁴⁹ The place of usual residence for DVO breachers was the address associated with the first in-scope DVO breach offence.

The ABS does not publish single year of age ERP breakdowns for remoteness areas, therefore the necessary ERPs were calculated using the ERP figures from the SA1 components from which remoteness areas are constructed (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2020; QGSO 2020b).⁵⁰

3.3.3.2. Socio-economic area information

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) from the ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) structure was used to categorise the socio-economic status of the location in which respondents, DVO breachers or aggrieved persons usually resided (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018b). The IRSAD summarises information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area, including both relative advantage and disadvantage measures using a decile ranking (between 1 and 10), with a range from most disadvantaged (decile 1) to most advantaged (decile 10).

Analyses presented using these data provide information on the distribution of DVOs and charged DVO breach offences by the socio-economic status of areas. For DVOs, the place of usual residence was that recorded at the time the DVO was imposed. For rebreaching analysis where individual DVO breachers are the unit of analysis, the place of usual residence as at their first in-scope DVO breach was used. The ABS does not publish single year of age ERP figures by IRSAD, therefore the relevant ERPs for each IRSAD decile were calculated after assigning IRSAD decile rankings to SA1 components (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018b, 2020).

3.3.3.3. Rate ratios used in geographic location area analyses

To provide a comparison for the relative distribution of respondents/DVO breachers and aggrieved persons on DVOs and breaches of DVO by remoteness area or socio-economic decile, a ratio was calculated of the rate of DVOs or DVO breaches in each area compared with the rate of DVOs or DVO breaches for all of Queensland. This was done by dividing the DVO/DVO breach rate per 100,000 adults for each remoteness area or IRSAD level by the relevant rate per 100,000 Queensland adults. A ratio of 1.0 indicates that the rate is the same for a given location category as it is for the entire state, while a ratio greater or less than 1.0 indicates that the rate for a given location category is respectively greater or less than that of the state.⁵¹

3.3.4. Analysis of order length and time to breach

Several measures were used in analyses investigating the length of DVOs and the time taken to breach or rebreach a DVO, as described below.

3.3.4.1. Operational period of DVOs

The operational period (length) of protection orders and temporary protection orders was determined using Dataset C. The measures used to investigate the operational period of DVOs (in days) were:

- median – a measure of the central order length. This is the order length where half of orders were shorter, and half were longer.
- average – another measure of the central length of orders. The average was calculated by summing all order lengths (by order type), then dividing by the total number of orders of each type.
- lower and upper quartile – the lower quartile represents the median of the half of DVOs with shorter order lengths, or the 25th percentile, while the upper quartile represents the median of the half of DVOs with longer order lengths, or the 75th percentile. This provides an indication of the range of the middle 50% of orders.
- minimum to maximum range – a measure of the total span of order lengths. It provides the length of time of the shortest order and the longest order.

3.3.4.2. Time to breach and rebreach

The time (in days) to first charged breach (the date the breach occurred, as recorded by police) following the imposition of a DVO and the time between the first and second breach for those DVOs breached more than once, as well as the timing of rebreaching by DVO breachers, was examined in terms of median number of days, cumulative proportions, and/or by time interval groups.⁵²

⁵⁰ Single year of age ERPs at statistical area level 1 (SA1) were obtained from unpublished ABS consultancy tables for 2001 through 2019.

⁵¹ The rounding of rate ratios to a single decimal place means they are only an approximation of the difference between the area of interest and all of Queensland.

⁵² The imposition and start date were the same for all but 0.1% of DVOs ($n = 288$) across the reference period.

3.4. Data issues and limitations

The findings within this report are subject to limitations that should be considered in their interpretation. Some of these limitations relate to all data presented in the report (e.g. underreporting of DFV, exclusion of persons aged under 18) and others relate to particular analyses performed.

General:

1. The actual incidence of DFV is underrepresented in administrative data maintained by government and non-government agencies due to underreporting.⁵³ Although DFV is underreported, administrative data serve as an important indicator of DFV trends, and its analysis supports an understanding of how the DFV law and justice system is engaging with reported DFV matters.
2. The report presents information in relation to adults (18 years and over) and does not explore DVOs and DVO breaching relating to adolescents.
3. Many factors contribute to changes in trends related to DVOs, DVO breaches and DVO rebreaches, and this report does not attempt to attribute any observed changes to specific reform activity (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.3 for some of the key reform activities potentially contributing to changes in all DVO application trends).
4. Data presented in this report may differ from those published elsewhere by QGSO and others, due to differences in counting rules applied and data extraction dates. Readers are therefore urged to exercise caution when making comparison between publications. This is especially relevant to the interpretation of results that explore the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples on DVOs and DVO breaches.
5. Caution should be applied in interpreting and comparing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander information between various datasets used in this report due to differences in how Indigenous status of individuals was supplied by the data custodians (see Chapter 3, section 3.3.2.3). In particular, the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders among DVO breaches is higher than that reported elsewhere.
6. While acknowledging the diversity between and within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals, families, communities and groups across Queensland, the project was not able to establish differences in relation to this diversity (largely due to reporting and recording practices).
7. As some analyses required the investigation of DVOs which had their operational period falling within the reference period, trends for 2016–17 and 2017–18 are unable to be discussed as they were excluded from analyses due to a large proportion of the orders imposed in these years, particularly protection orders, not having ended within the reference period.

DVO breach offences:

1. Not all DVO breaches that come to the attention of police result in a charge, and not all charged DVO breaches result in a conviction for the offence in court. There are many reasons why a recorded breach might not be charged and/or convicted. For example, there may have been insufficient evidence to prove the breach occurred, the respondent may have already been charged and convicted for an offence relating to the same act/s, or it could be determined through investigation that the breach did not occur.
2. When a respondent's behaviour in the context of a breach is also an offence against another act, for example an assault, police might pursue the assault charge in place of the breach charge and therefore, although the DVO was breached, the respondent may not have been charged with a breach.
3. Not all orders are active for the same amount of time, therefore not all orders have the same amount of time available to be breached and, by extension, not all respondents have the same length of time available for committing a breach against their order. This is important as respondents listed on orders with shorter durations than typical will have less time available to breach than those on orders with a longer duration. There are many reasons why an order might be longer or shorter than typical, including: the order was originally longer or shorter at imposition; the order was varied and either extended or shortened; the order was revoked, or an application associated with an active temporary protection order was withdrawn or struck out.

⁵³ The 2016 ABS Personal Safety Survey found that over two-thirds of surveyed Australians who reported having ever lived with a partner, and who had experienced partner violence (sexual or physical assault or threat) since the age of 15, reported that they had not contacted police about the experience (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017).

4. Information on breaches of orders reported in other Australian jurisdictions is not included in the project's scope. That is, if a DVO is issued in Queensland between an aggrieved and respondent and both parties move interstate where the order is subsequently recognised, a breach of this order reported in the interstate location is not included in DVO breach counts.
5. The project was unable to explore the specific conditions breached, or the severity of breaches due to data limitations.
6. Analyses relating to the full progression of orders from imposition through to charged breaches and ultimately convicted breaches were not performed, as aggrieved/victim data are not recorded against DVO breach offences in criminal DJAG data, thereby limiting the ability to examine convictions relating to specific DVOs and, by extension, specific breaches.

DVO breaching and rebreaching:

1. DFV offending in this report was only able to be examined for DVO breaches, therefore no exploration of co-occurring offences and changing offence profiles was possible.
2. DVO breachers and rebreachers will be undercounted due to the underreporting of DFV incidents, and because DVO breaches were only counted if they were breaches against orders that had their entire operational period available for examination.
3. Respondents who had died during the reference period, or who had spent time in custody, could not be accounted for in this project.

For the purpose of this report:

- *(All) DVOs* is a collective term for temporary protection orders, protection orders and varied orders.
- *Cross orders* are protection orders relating to people listed alternately as an aggrieved and respondent on protection orders lodged within six months of each other. Cross-order counts include both protection orders identified as being involved in a cross-order pair.
- *DVOs that began and ended within the reference period* refer to those protection orders and temporary protection orders that were imposed and had an end date that fell between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2018 (with the end date taking into consideration the impact of any imposed varied orders).
- *DVO breaches* relate to matters where police held that sufficient evidence was available for them to charge a respondent with a DVO breach.
- *DVO breachers* refers to all respondents who were charged with a DVO breach. *DVO rebreachers* are those DVO breachers who were charged for more than one DVO breach against the same or different aggrieved, or DVO. Frequent DVO rebreachers are the subset of rebreachers who rebreached five or more times.

4.0 Number and profile of DVOs and breaches

This chapter provides an overview of the number and profile of DVOs and DVO breaches in Queensland between 2008–09 and 2017–18 to provide context to findings discussed in subsequent chapters. The order-based and breach-based findings presented in this chapter were developed from different datasets relating to **DVOs imposed by the court** (Dataset A) and **breaches of DVO charged by police** (DVO breaches) (Dataset B). Where relevant, differences in findings by DVO type (temporary protection order, protection order and varied order) are also presented.

The following research questions are addressed:

- how many DVOs have been imposed and has this changed over time?
- how many breaches of DVO have been charged and has this changed over time?
- what are the operational characteristics of DVOs imposed?
- what are the socio-demographic characteristics of people named on DVOs and people involved in DVO breaches?

The results discussed in this chapter are supplemented by detailed data tables provided in Appendix A and Appendix B. Further information on the methods used to develop findings is available in Chapter 3.0.

4.1. Trends in the number of DVOs and breaches

This section first provides trended information on the number and type of DVOs imposed in Queensland between 2008–09 and 2017–18, before taking a closer look at the number of cross orders over this period.⁵⁴ Trended information on the number of DVO breaches in Queensland is then presented.

Overall, the analyses found the number and rate of DVOs and DVO breaches increased substantially over time and followed similar changes in trends.

4.1.1. The number and rate of DVOs imposed have increased substantially

The number and rate (per 100,000 adults) of DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2017–18 by DVO type is plotted in Figure 5, with the share of total DVOs for each DVO type by year also shown. In interpreting these data, it is important to note that they provide information on how many DVOs were imposed by the court in a given reference period, rather than an indication of the number of DVOs operational at any point in time.⁵⁵

When looking at overall change between 2008–09 and 2017–18, Figure 5 shows the total number of DVOs imposed more than doubled from 22,454 to 46,549 (+107.3%), with the accompanying rate also increasing substantially from 694 to 1,222 DVOs per 100,000 adults (+76.0%). Over time, the trended data show that the total number and rate of DVOs was relatively stable between 2009–10 and 2011–12, before trending upwards over the period to 2014–15. This was followed by a substantial increase in both the number and rate of DVOs imposed in 2015–16 (+ 28.3% and +26.4% respectively), with the number and rate increasing further in 2016–17 before declining in 2017–18.

DVOs are generally made by the court following a DVO application lodged by police or an individual, though it is also possible for the court to make a DVO on its own initiative.⁵⁶ Further analysis (available at Appendix A) found that the majority of DVOs imposed during the reference period resulted from police DVO applications (62.5%) rather than from private applications (35.0%) and those initiated by the court (2.4%), and that growth in DVOs resulting from police applications contributed most to the overall increase in DVOs imposed during the reference period.^{57,58}

Figure 5 also shows that there was an overall increase in the number and rate of each type of DVO imposed between 2008–09 and 2017–18, however trends in the number and rate of varied orders were found to differ from that of

⁵⁴ Cross orders refer to instances where two people are alternately named as the aggrieved and respondent on orders imposed against each other.

⁵⁵ Measuring the number of DVOs operational at points in time was not possible due to data constraints. However, data reported elsewhere indicates the number of active DVOs at any one time is substantial, with approximately 76,000 protection orders estimated to be active in Queensland as at September 2020 (Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board 2020).

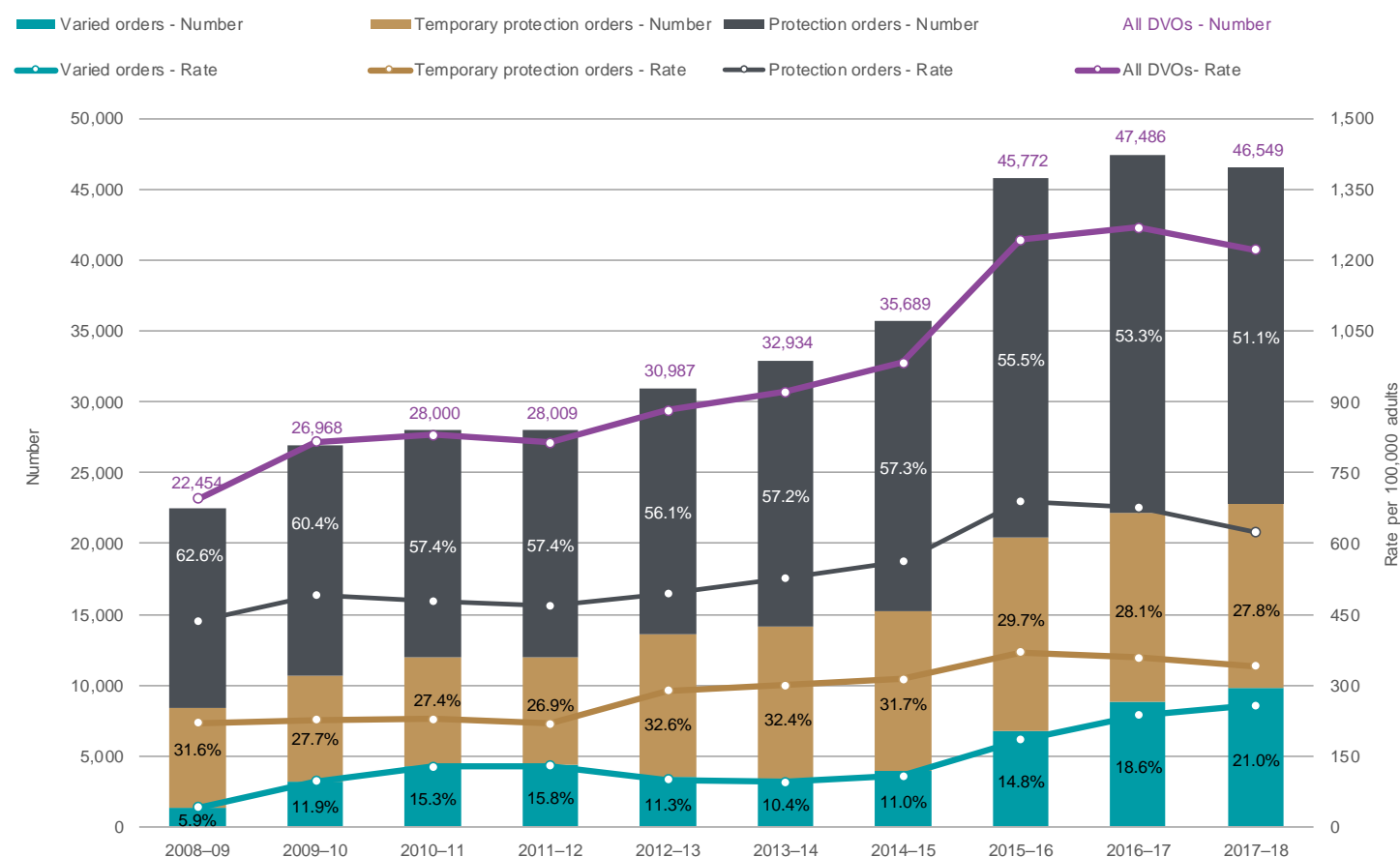
⁵⁶ The court can make a DVO on its own initiative (without application) as part of a criminal or child protection proceeding (Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020).

⁵⁷ 0.1% of DVOs resulted from applications made by other bodies. DVOs with an unknown source ($n = 21$) were excluded from the calculation.

⁵⁸ The number and rate of DVOs resulting from police applications increased by 121.0% and 87.6% respectively between 2008–09 and 2017–18.

temporary protection orders and protection orders.⁵⁹ Most notably, while there was an upward trend in the number and rate of temporary protection orders and protection orders imposed between 2011–12 and 2014–15, the number and rate of varied orders declined overall during this period. Conversely, the number and rate of varied orders trended upward in 2016–17 and 2017–18 while the number and rate of temporary protection orders and protection orders declined. As a result, while protection orders were the most common type of DVO imposed over the period, the proportion of DVOs that were varied orders increased substantially from 14.8% to 21.0% between 2015–16 and 2017–18. This suggests the use of varied orders became more prevalent during this period. Despite this, additional analyses (data not shown) found that most protection orders and temporary protection orders made during the reference period were not varied.⁶⁰

Figure 5 Number and rate of DVOs imposed by type of DVO, Queensland



Note: The share of DVOs by DVO type (as a %) is also shown. The figures underlying the data presented can be found in Appendix A.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data.

The overall DVO trends described above are consistent with DVO application trends reported elsewhere by QGSO, which were largely driven by DVO applications lodged by police (2021b). Increases in DVOs observed in 2012–13 may therefore, in part, reflect the introduction of legislation in 2012 that prescribed more active involvement of police in DFV matters (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.2). The substantial increase in DVOs imposed in 2015–16 follows the release of the *Not Now, Not Ever* report in 2015 which coincided with significant practice and legislative reform, raised public awareness, and specialised support relating to DFV in Queensland (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.3).

⁵⁹ A varied order may be imposed by the court to change the terms of an existing protection order or temporary protection order, and can include changes to the length of the order, the conditions and/or named persons included, and/or personal details of persons listed on the order (see Chapter 2, section 2.1.1 for further information).

⁶⁰ Analyses found that 13.8% of protection orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16, and which had an end date on or before 30 June 2018, were ever varied (2016–17 and 2017–18 excluded from the calculation as 48.7% and 51.2% of protection orders imposed in these years respectively ended after 30 June 2018). Further, 6.1% of temporary protection orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16, and which had an end date on or before 30 June 2018, were ever varied.

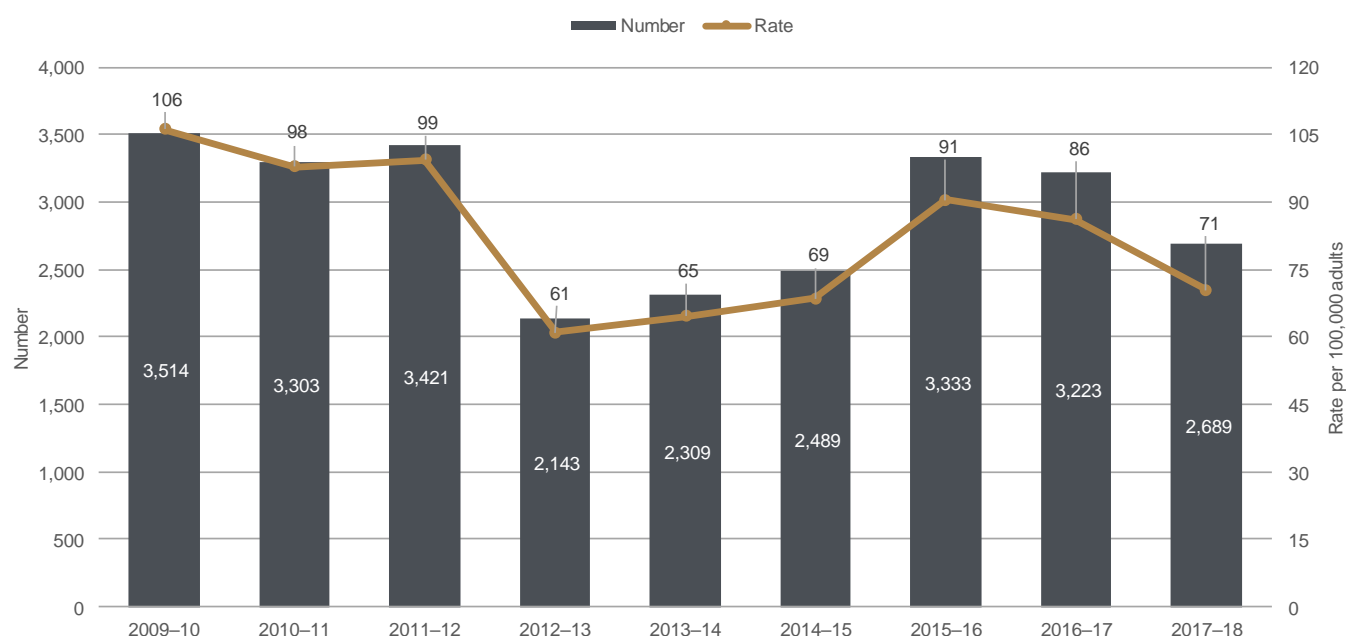
4.1.2. The number and rate of cross orders varied over time, but declined overall

In this project, cross orders refer to instances where two people are alternately named as the aggrieved and respondent on protection orders imposed against each other within a six-month window, including those imposed on the same day.⁶¹ Figure 6 plots the number and rate (per 100,000 adults) of cross orders imposed between 2009–10 and 2017–18, where both orders relating to a cross order pair are counted. When comparing 2009–10 with 2017–18, the number of cross orders declined from 3,514 to 2,689 (–23.5%), while the accompanying rate declined from 106 to 71 cross orders imposed per 100,000 adults (–33.0%).

While cross orders declined overall, there was variance in the number and rate of cross orders imposed over time. Following relative stability between 2009–10 and 2011–12, the number and rate of cross orders substantially decreased in 2012–13 (–37.4% and –38.4% respectively). An upward trend was then apparent, with the number and rate of cross orders increasing substantially between 2014–15 and 2015–16 (+33.9% and +31.9% respectively). The number and rate of cross orders then remained stable in 2016–17 before declining slightly in 2017–18.

Further analysis (data not shown) found that, overall, 14.7% of all protection orders made between 2009–10 and 2017–18 were identified as cross orders, but that there was some variation in this proportion over time. See Appendix A for further information.

Figure 6 Number and rate of cross orders imposed, Queensland



Notes:

1. Data refer to protection orders only and both orders relating to a cross order pair are counted.
2. Given data for 2007–08 were not available for this project it was not possible to fully quantify the number of cross orders within the first six months of 2008–09, and therefore results for that year are not shown.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data.

The observed trends for cross orders are consistent with trends in cross applications reported elsewhere by QGSO (2021c).⁶² Notably, the decline in the imposition of cross orders in 2012–13 reflects a reduction in the lodgement of cross applications apparent in that year, and coincided with the introduction of legislative provisions in 2012 that aimed to ensure cross applications were only used in warranted circumstances (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.2 for further information).⁶³ Similarly, the growth of cross orders in 2015–16 occurred in a context of increasing protection orders

⁶¹ Cross orders analyses focussed on protection orders only, regardless of whether temporary protection orders and/or varied orders were imposed prior or subsequent to the imposition of a protection order. Refer to Chapter 3, section 3.2.1.1 for more information on the operationalisation and counting of cross orders for this project.

⁶² Cross applications occur when a DVO application is made by (or on behalf of) the aggrieved, along with, or followed by, a DVO application made by (or on behalf of) the respondent listed on the original DVO application.

⁶³ The number and rate of cross applications declined by 26.1% and 27.6% respectively when comparing 2011–12 with 2012–13 (QGSO 2021c).

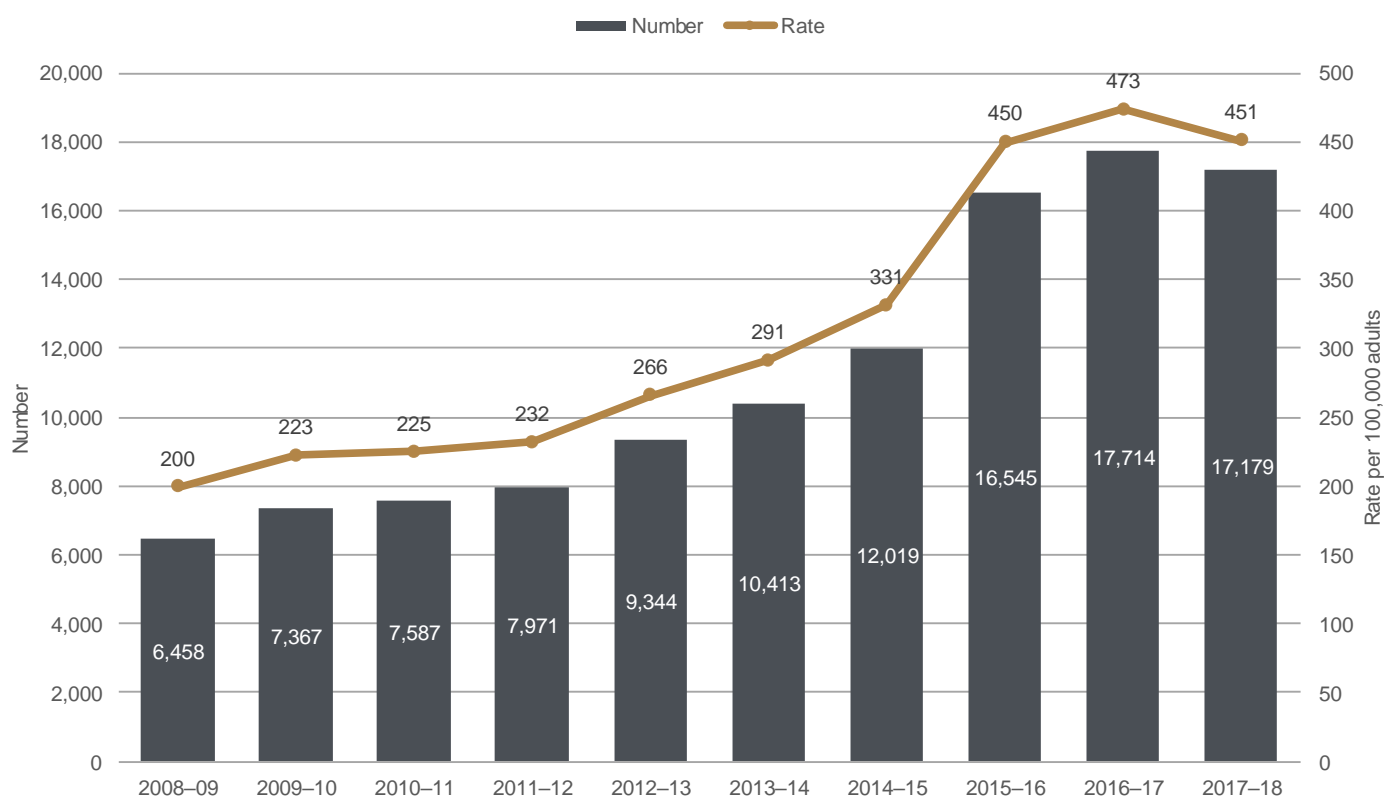
(discussed in section 4.1.1) and also substantial increases in the number and rate of cross applications lodged in 2015–16 (QGSO 2021c).⁶⁴

4.1.3. The number and rate of DVO breaches have increased substantially

The number and rate (per 100,000 adults) of DVO breaches between 2008–09 and 2017–18 are charted in Figure 7, which shows that, overall, the number of DVO breaches more than doubled from 6,458 in 2008–09 to 17,179 in 2017–18 (+166.0%).⁶⁵ Similarly, the rate also more than doubled over this period from 200 to 451 DVO breaches per 100,000 adults (+125.5%).

When looking at trends over time, Figure 7 shows that there was relative stability in the number and rate of DVO breaches between 2008–09 and 2011–12, before an upward trend over the period to 2014–15. In 2015–16 the number and rate of DVO breaches increased notably by 37.7% and 36.0% respectively. Further increases in the number and rate of DVO breaches were evident in 2016–17 before declining in 2017–18.

Figure 7 Number and rate of charged DVO breaches, Queensland



Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

The overall increase in DVO breaches is consistent with the substantial increase in DVOs imposed during this time (see section 4.1.1) and may reflect changes in legislation which signalled the Queensland Government's objective to provide better protection for victims (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.2). Further, the alignment of DVO and DVO breach trends suggests that the number of DVO breaches is reflective of the volume of DVOs imposed. However, DVO breach trends can be influenced by changes in a number of factors, including the number of DVOs operational at any point in time, the types of DVOs imposed and the conditions included, respondent breach behaviour, reporting of breach incidents by aggrieved or named persons, and practices relating to the investigation and charging of DVO breaches. Possible changes in DVO breach patterns during the reference period are explored in the next section.

⁶⁴ The number and rate of cross applications increased by 31.0% and 29.2% respectively when comparing 2014–15 with 2015–16 (QGSO 2021c).

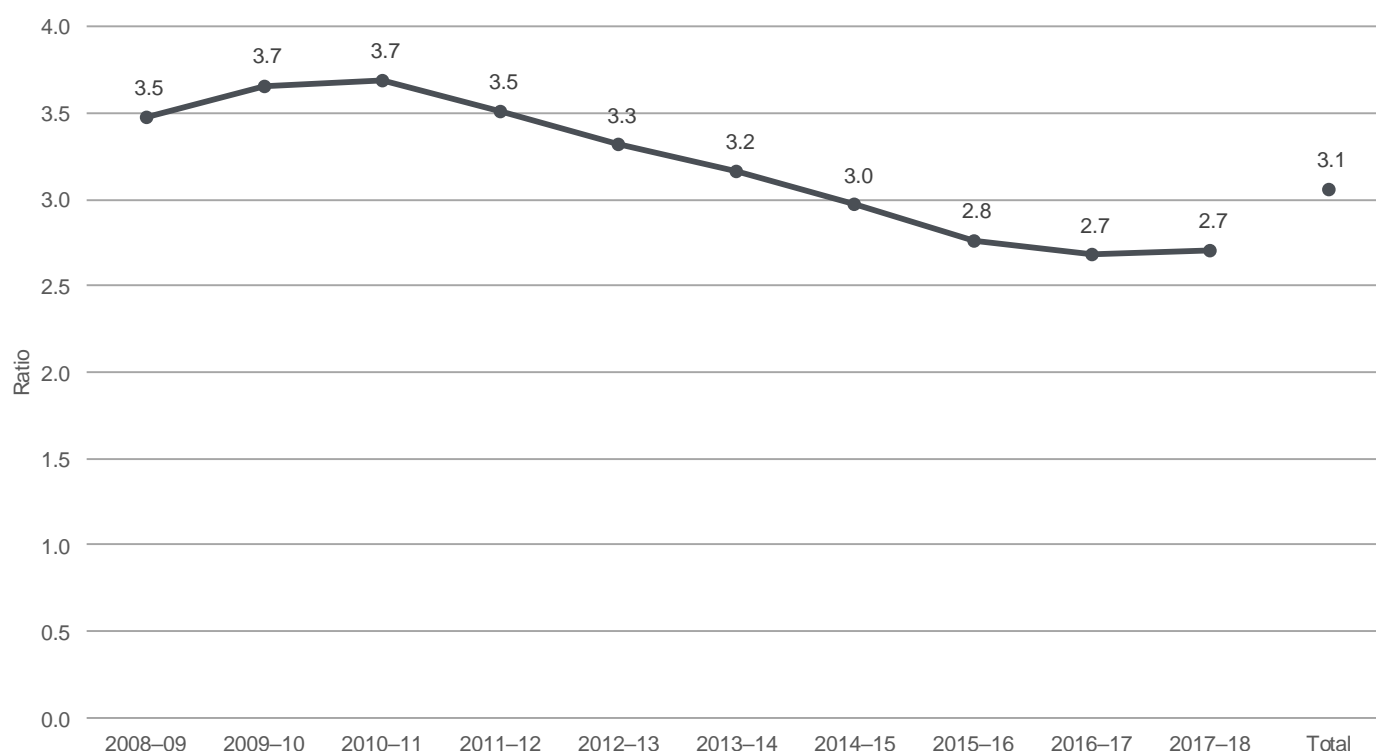
⁶⁵ In this chapter of the report only, data for charged DVO breaches also includes breaches against PPNs, breaches of release conditions and contravening a direction to remain in place (see Chapter 3, section 3.2.1.2 for more information).

4.1.4. There is evidence to suggest a change in DVO breach patterns over time

To investigate if there was any indication of a change in DVO breach patterns between 2008–09 and 2017–18, the relationship between DVOs and DVO breaches was explored using ratios (see Figure 8). These ratios provide a way to somewhat account for the growing number DVOs observed over time in the interpretation of DVO breach trends and were calculated by dividing the number of DVOs imposed by the number of DVO breaches for each respective year.

While caution is required in the interpretation of results, there is some indication that DVOs became more likely to be breached over the reference period. For example, Figure 8 shows that in 2009–10 and 2010–11 there was a ratio of one DVO breach for every 3.7 DVOs imposed. However, by 2016–17 this ratio had declined to one DVO breach for every 2.7 DVOs imposed and remained steady in 2017–18. Changes in the prevalence at which DVOs were breached are examined further in Chapter 5.0 using analyses based on linked data.

Figure 8 Ratio of DVOs imposed to charged DVO breaches, Queensland



Note: Results in this figure are based on datasets that are not linked. Readers are reminded that multiple DVO breaches can be associated with a single DVO, multiple DVOs can be associated with a single originating DVO application and that counts of DVOs imposed are different to counts of DVOs that are operational. Also, not all breach of DVO incidents are reported to, or detected by, police and not all DVO breaches recorded by police progress to being charged.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

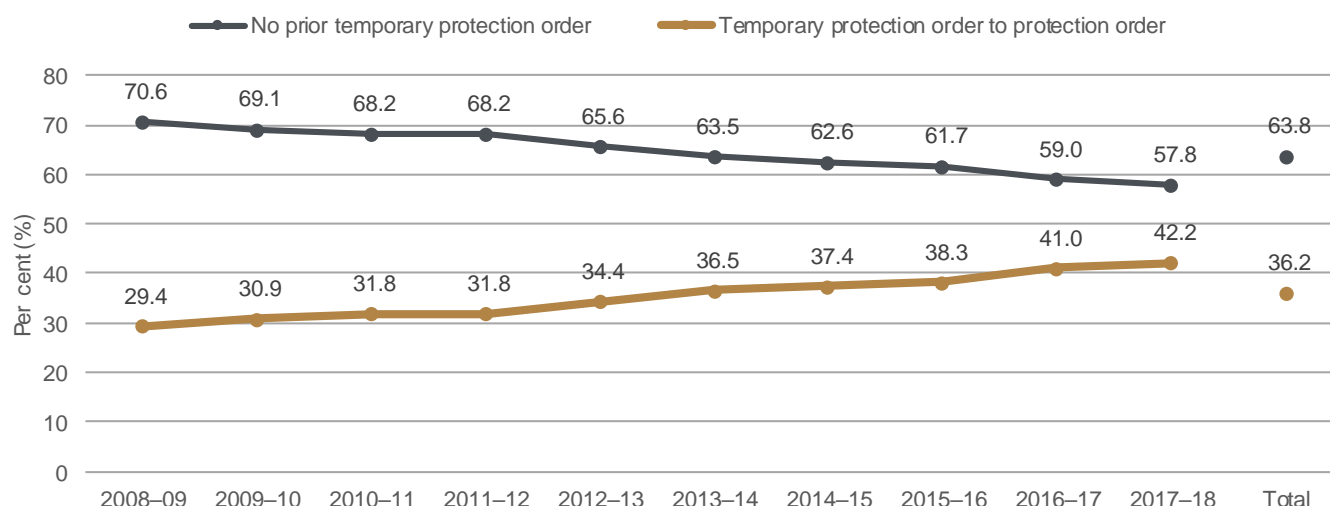
4.2. Operational characteristics of DVOs

This section provides information on the operational characteristics of DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2017–18 in Queensland. The results show that the imposition of a protection order subsequent to a temporary protection order being in place has become more common and there have been increases in the typical operational period of temporary protection orders. The inclusion of non-standard conditions on DVOs (ouster and non-contact conditions in particular) is more common on varied orders and temporary protection orders than on protection orders, while the inclusion of standard conditions only is more common for DVOs involving women respondents, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, or people living in more remote areas.

4.2.1. The imposition of a temporary protection order prior to a protection order has increased

A temporary protection order can be imposed by the court in the period before it decides whether to make a protection order (see Chapter 2, section 2.1.1). The extent to which protection orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2017–18 had a temporary protection order previously in place is charted in Figure 9. It shows that the majority of protection orders were imposed without a prior temporary protection order having been issued, however this became progressively less common throughout the reference period. In 2008–09, more than two-thirds (70.6%) of protection orders had no prior temporary protection order in place compared with 57.8% in 2017–18. Other research by QGSO (2021b) has shown that this trend has been driven by police DVO applications.⁶⁶

Figure 9 Protection orders preceded by temporary protection orders, Queensland



Notes:

1. Data for financial years relate to protection orders imposed in that year.
2. Data for protection orders with a temporary protection order previously in place reflects only those instances where a temporary protection order was operating immediately before the protection order was imposed.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data.

4.2.2. The typical operational period of protection orders is substantially longer than that of temporary protection orders

The length of protection orders and temporary protection orders (their operational period) is guided by legislation and may be extended through a varied order. This section examines data relating to the operational periods of protection orders and temporary protection orders to understand if their lengths changed during the reference period. Data are presented separately for these DVO types given the different legislative provisions governing their use and the different operational contexts in which they are imposed (see Chapter 2, section 2.1.1). Presented analyses only include orders that were commenced and completed within the reference period, and it is noted that protection orders included in analyses were subject to legislation that provided for a default two-year operational period.^{67,68}

Table 2 presents a series of measures relating to the length of protection orders and temporary protection orders (in days) for orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16.⁶⁹ Information shown on the median and average lengths of

⁶⁶ When comparing 2008–09 with 2017–18, the proportion of police DVO applications which resulted in a temporary protection order before progressing to a protection order increased from 21.5% to 35.1%, while those which resulted in an immediate protection order declined from 70.5% to 57.4% (2021b). In contrast, the proportion of DVO applications lodged privately, which either resulted in a temporary protection order before progressing to a protection order or which resulted in an immediate protection order, remained relatively steady over the reference period.

⁶⁷ See Chapter 3, section 3.2.2.1 for more information on how the start and completion dates for protection orders and temporary protection orders were determined. Completion dates for protection orders and temporary protection orders took into consideration any varied orders imposed.

⁶⁸ From June 2017, legislative amendments increased the default operating period of protection orders from two years to five years for protection orders, which is outside the period of observation for this project.

⁶⁹ Data relate to protection orders and temporary protection orders which had a start date between 2008–09 and 2015–16 and a completion end date on or before 30 June 2018. Protection orders and temporary protection orders that had both a start date and completion date between 2016–17 and 2017–18 were excluded from analysis due to concerns over comparability of these orders with those imposed earlier in the reference period. As a result of this exclusion, trended data shown in this section relate to DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16.

operational periods indicates that the lengths of protection orders were much longer than temporary protection orders, and increases in the lengths of temporary protection orders occurred over time. Overall, Table 2 shows the average length of protection orders varied slightly over the reference period (between 685 days and 705 days), but the median length was comparable at 729 or 730 days, which is consistent with the legislative provisions in effect for this DVO type during the reference period. In contrast, when comparing 2008–09 with 2015–16, the average length of temporary protection orders almost trebled from 32 days to 93 days and the median length increased from 26 days to 42 days. Notable increases in the average and median length of temporary protection orders were particularly apparent in 2012–13 and 2013–14 and coincided with amendments to the Act. These amendments changed the way in which the end dates of temporary protection orders were determined from being assigned as the next DVO application hearing date to an open-ended date that remained until a protection order was imposed or not (see Chapter 2, section 2.1.1).

Table 2 also shows the upper and lower quartiles of operational period length, which indicate the range of order length for the middle 50% of orders. The greater variability in end dates for temporary protection orders was evident in the increased range between the lower and upper quartiles for this DVO type between 2012–13 and 2015–16 when comparing with earlier years. Information on the minimum and maximum operational periods in Table 2 shows that protection orders and temporary protection orders ranged in length from zero days to more than 2,000 days, indicating some orders were cancelled on the same day they were imposed, while others had a significantly longer operational period which may reflect a longer length nominated by the court and/or the use of varied orders.

Table 2 Operational period (days) of DVOs imposed, Queensland

		2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	Total time period
Order type	Measure	— Days —								
Protection orders	Median length	729	729	730	730	729	730	730	730	730
	Average length	693	694	685	689	698	705	697	685	693
	Lower and upper quartile	(729, 729)	(729, 730)	(730, 730)	(729, 730)	(729, 730)	(729, 730)	(730, 731)	(729, 731)	(729, 730)
	Minimum and maximum range	(0, 2,756)	(0, 2,898)	(0, 2,650)	(0, 2,389)	(0, 2,100)	(0, 1,749)	(0, 1,460)	(0, 1,095)	(0, 2,898)
Temporary protection orders	Median length	26	28	28	27	35	42	42	42	29
	Average length	32	37	34	34	98	114	105	93	75
	Lower and upper quartile	(15, 40)	(16, 42)	(16, 38)	(15, 37)	(21, 85)	(21, 106)	(21, 105)	(21, 105)	(21, 68)
	Minimum and maximum range	(0, 780)	(0, 1,314)	(0, 870)	(0, 1,184)	(0, 2,023)	(0, 1,787)	(0, 1,444)	(0, 1,033)	(0, 2,023)

Notes:

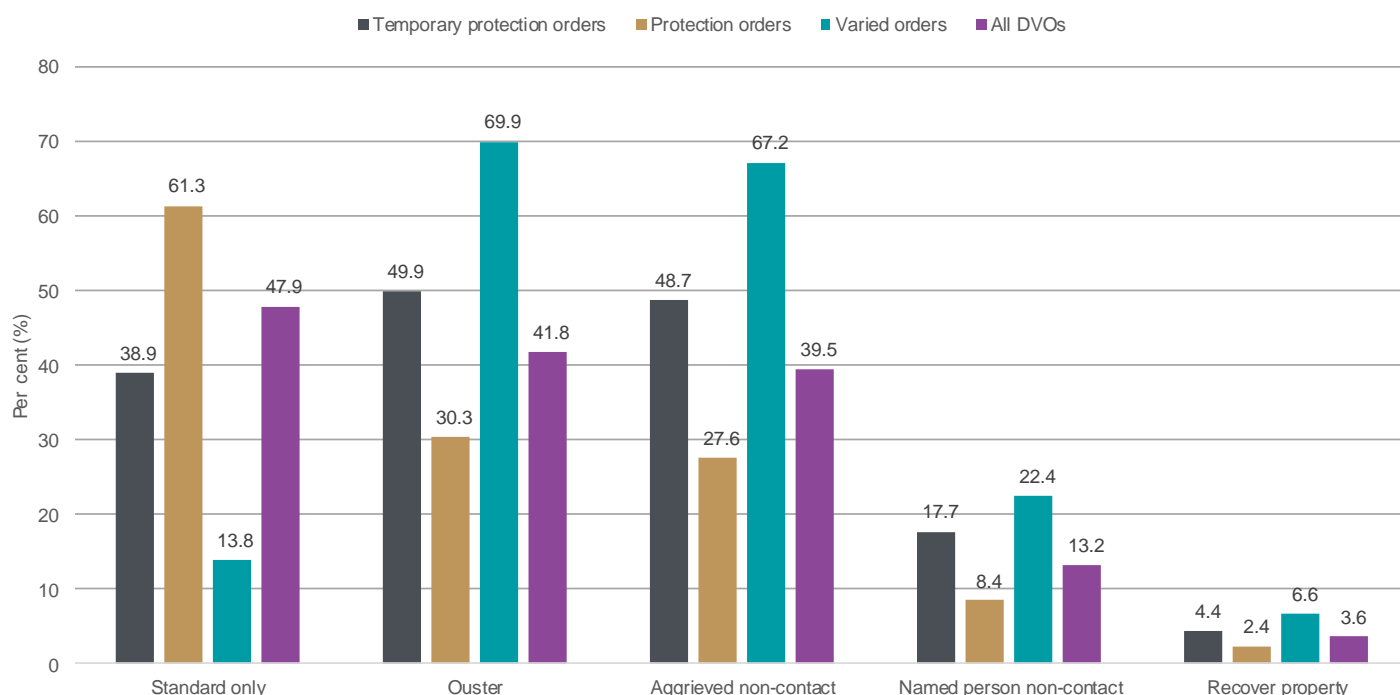
1. Data for financial years relate to protection orders and temporary protection orders imposed in that year which were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed).
2. Data for 2015–16 are impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, n = 170) imposed in that year which had a completion date after 30 June 2018.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data.

4.2.3. Temporary protection orders include additional conditions more often than protection orders

The terms of a DVO include conditions by which a respondent must comply. In addition to the standard conditions included on all DVOs, the court may also decide to include one or more additional conditions (see Chapter 2, section 2.1.1).⁷⁰ Figure 10 provides information on the types of conditions on DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2017–18 by DVO type.⁷¹ It shows the proportion of DVOs that had standard conditions only, as well as the proportion of DVOs imposed with an additional ouster condition and/or an additional condition relating to aggrieved non-contact, named person non-contact and/or recovery of property. Overall, just under half (47.9%) of all DVOs imposed during the reference period had standard conditions only, while around two in five DVOs had an ouster condition and/or aggrieved non-contact condition included (41.8% and 39.5% respectively). A comparatively smaller share of DVOs imposed during this time included a named person non-contact condition and/or recovery of property condition (13.2% and 3.6% of all DVOs respectively).

Figure 10 Conditions included on DVOs, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Notes:

1. Proportions across DVOs (and DVO types) will not add to 100% as it is possible for DVOs to have more than one additional condition included.

2. The condition types of 'return property', 'protect unborn child' and 'other' are not charted due to small numbers.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data.

Figure 10 also shows that the inclusion of additional conditions differed notably by DVO type, with temporary protection orders more likely to have additional conditions included than protection orders. For example, around half of temporary protection orders imposed included ouster conditions (49.9%) and/or aggrieved non-contact conditions (48.7%) compared with 30.3% and 27.6% of protection orders respectively. This is likely to reflect the circumstances in which temporary protection orders are generally made, where the inclusion of additional conditions may be needed to provide for the immediate safety and protection of an aggrieved and any named person while an application for a protection order is before the court. Trend analyses (available at Appendix A) found that while the majority of protection orders had standard

⁷⁰ Standard conditions specify that the respondent must be of good behaviour and not commit DFV towards the aggrieved or any named person on the order (including not exposing a child listed as a named person to DFV) and must surrender weapons and licenses.

⁷¹ For this project, the conditions imposed on DVOs were categorised into eight groupings in consultation with DJAG. These categories are: standard only; aggrieved non-contact; named person non-contact; ouster; property recovery; return property; protect unborn child; and other. The additional conditions of return property and protect unborn child have not been included in Figure 10 due to small numbers (included on 0.6% and 0.5% respectively of all DVOs imposed during the reference period). Also not shown in Figure 10 is a further 9.0% of DVOs imposed during the reference period which had 'other' condition types, including conditions relating to guardianship for adults and conditions not otherwise specified.

conditions only, the proportion of protection orders imposed with additional conditions included increased over time from 31.7% in 2008–09 to 43.6% in 2017–18. This trend may in part be explained by the increasing proportion of protection orders preceded by a temporary protection order during the reference period (see section 4.2.1), where additional conditions included on a temporary protection order may be “carried over”, as well as legislative changes which aimed to encourage the use of additional conditions to support more tailored DVOs (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.2).

Notable differences in the inclusion of additional conditions was also evident in Figure 10 for varied orders, with this order type substantially more likely to have additional conditions than protection orders and temporary protection orders.⁷² In particular, more than two-thirds of varied orders imposed had an ouster condition and/or aggrieved non-contact condition included (69.9% and 67.2% respectively).⁷³ A relatively small proportion of varied orders were found to have standard conditions only (13.8%) compared with protection orders and temporary protection orders (61.3% and 38.9% respectively).⁷⁴

Additional analyses (data not shown) found that, when comparing with all DVOs, the use of standard conditions only was more common among DVOs where both the aggrieved and respondent were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (70.0%), and DVOs involving people residing in remote and very remote areas (71.9% and 82.1% respectively).⁷⁵ These findings are consistent with other research which has found that non-contact and ouster conditions are sometimes unsuitable for DVOs imposed in remote and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Queensland (Cunneen 2010; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016).⁷⁶ Additional analyses (data not shown) also revealed that DVOs with women respondents were substantially more likely than DVOs with men respondents to have standard conditions only (62.4% compared with 44.3%).

4.3. Characteristics of people named on DVOs and people involved in breaches

While previous sections of this chapter outlined DVO and DVO breach trends and characteristics, this section profiles the socio-demographic characteristics of people named on DVOs and involved in DVO breaches. The presented findings relate to DVOs imposed and DVO breaches charged in Queensland between 2008–09 and 2017–18. The order-based and breach-based approaches used to analyse data mean that the findings relate to individuals named on DVOs and individuals identified as being involved in DVO breaches. Individuals may be counted more than once in the analyses since they may be variously listed as respondents and/or aggrieved and involved in more than one DVO.

The research found that most DVOs involve people in intimate personal relationships and that it is more common for women to be identified as the aggrieved on DVOs and DVO breaches. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and people living in remote, very remote and more socio-economically disadvantaged areas, are overrepresented among people named on DVOs and involved in charged DVO breaches.

⁷² Varied orders can be imposed by the court to change the terms of an existing protection order or temporary protection order. See Chapter 2, section 2.1.1 for examples of how the terms of a DVO may be varied.

⁷³ Due to data limitations it was not possible to determine from the analyses the extent to which additional conditions on varied orders were “carried over” from the existing order that was varied (for example, where there has been a change to the terms of the DVO not related to conditions, or where the conditions on the existing order have been amended) or were added in response to a change in circumstances requiring more significant protection for the aggrieved.

⁷⁴ A varied order may have standard conditions only in situations where an aggrieved has requested that additional conditions included on an existing order be removed, or where an existing order had standard conditions only and the varied order was imposed to make a change to the operational period of the order, the named persons included on the order, and/or personal details of persons listed on the order.

⁷⁵ See Chapter 3, section 3.3.3.1 for further information on the geographical classification and method used for location analyses in this project.

⁷⁶ Research has found that decisions made by magistrates in relation to conditions on DVOs imposed in remote and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities is often guided by context in which the DVOs are being implemented (Cunneen 2010; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016). For example, magistrates may decide to exclude non-contact conditions to reflect the nature of remote communities where this is not feasible in practice and/or the preference by some women victims in these communities to have contact with their partners (Charles Darwin University 2019; Cunneen 2010), while ouster conditions may not be feasible in remote communities where alternative accommodation options are minimal (Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016).

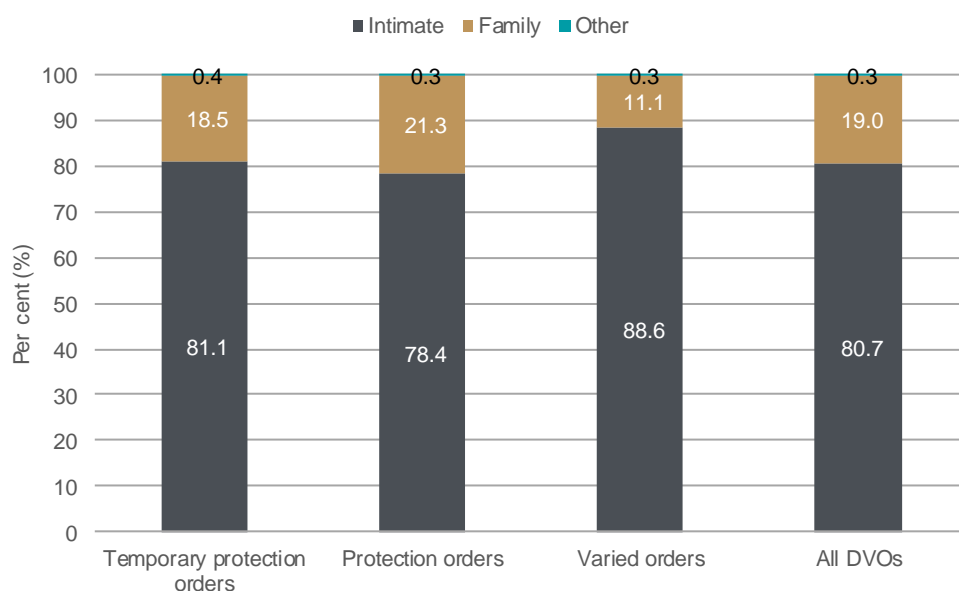
4.3.1. Most DVOs involve people in intimate personal relationships

DVOs can be imposed where an intimate personal relationship, family relationship, or an informal care relationship exists between the aggrieved and the respondent.⁷⁷ The proportion of DVOs imposed during the reference period by the relationship between the aggrieved and respondent and by DVO type is charted in Figure 11.

Overall, the research found that most DVOs involved persons in intimate relationships (80.7%), particularly varied orders (88.6%). While one in five DVOs involved people in family relationships (19.0%), further analysis (data not shown) found that a family relationship was more common among DVOs involving an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved (24.9%) or an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondent (24.6%). This finding may reflect the broader view of family within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures acknowledged in DFV-related legislation in Queensland (*Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*) which recognises kinship relationships. Other research has also observed that violence between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can occur within a broader context of kinship relationships, including extended family and the wider community (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019; Blagg et al. 2018; Olsen and Lovett 2016; The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015).

Trend analyses (available at Appendix A) found that while the majority of DVOs imposed each year involved people in intimate personal relationships, the proportion of DVOs imposed for people in family relationships increased over time from 16.3% in 2008–09 to 21.8% in 2017–18. This upward trend was evident across all DVO types and is consistent with findings identified in other research by QGSO examining DVO application data (2021b).

Figure 11 DVOs imposed by relationship between aggrieved and respondent, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Note: 'Other' includes both 'informal care relationship' and 'unknown relationship'.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data.

4.3.2. Women comprise the majority of aggrieved on DVOs and DVO breaches

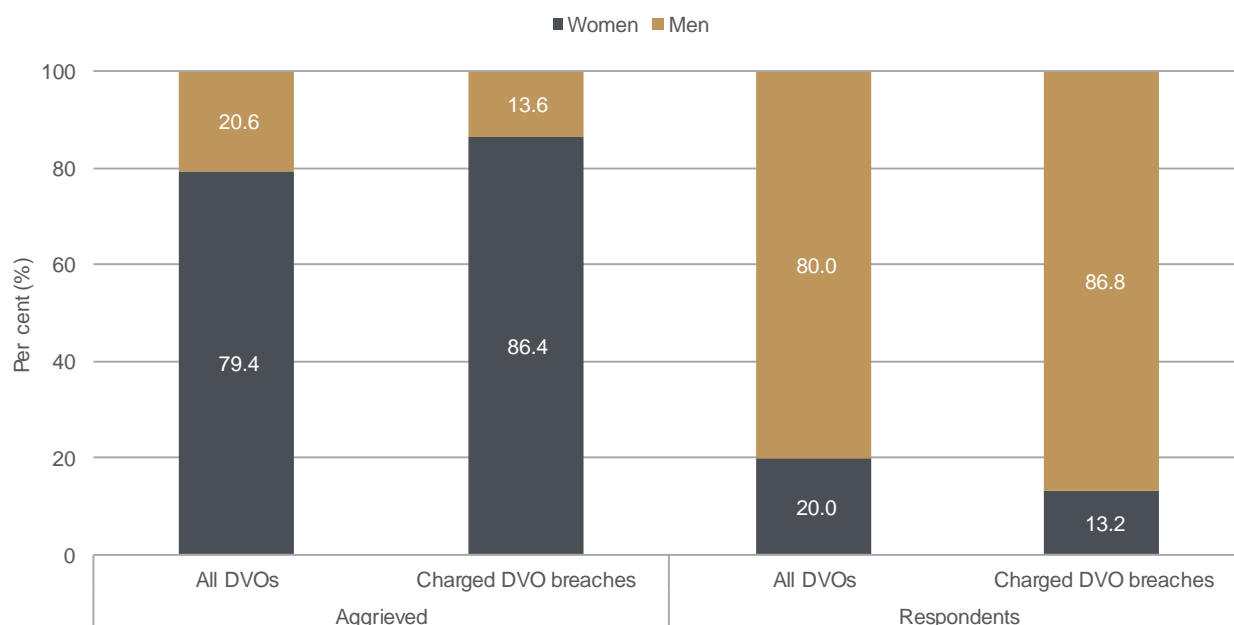
The gender of people named on DVOs and involved in DVO breaches for the period 2008–09 to 2017–18 is plotted in Figure 12. It shows that women were more commonly the aggrieved on DVOs (79.4%) and DVO breaches (86.4%) than men (20.6% and 13.6% respectively). These findings are consistent with the gender patterns identified in other research in relation to DVOs and breaches of DVO (Douglas and Fitzgerald 2018; Poynton et al. 2016; QGSO 2021b; Sentencing Advisory Council 2016) and reflect the gendered nature of DFV discussed in the broader literature (Ali and Naylor 2013).

When looking at the gender of aggrieved and respondents by DVO type (data not shown), women were more commonly listed as the aggrieved on varied orders (88.3%) than on temporary protection orders (80.2%) and protection orders (76.7%). Further trend analysis (data not shown) found that while the proportion of women respondents on DVOs remained constant over the reference period, the proportion of women respondents associated with DVO breaches

⁷⁷ See Chapter 3, section 3.3.2.1 for further information on these relationship types. Due to data limitations it was not possible to examine the relationship between the aggrieved and respondent involved in DVO breaches.

increased slightly over time (from 11.7% in 2008–09 to 15.1% in 2017–18).⁷⁸ Further gender-related analyses are available in Appendix A (DVOs) and Appendix B (charged DVO breaches).

Figure 12 Gender of aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Note: Proportions in this figure exclude cases where gender was unknown ($n = 261$ (0.08%) for aggrieved and $n = 272$ (0.08%) for respondents on DVOs; $n = 1,086$ for aggrieved and $n = 1,061$ (0.9%) for respondents for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

4.3.3. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are overrepresented on DVOs and DVO breaches

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and DVO breaches, by gender, is provided in Figure 13. It shows that, overall, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people accounted for 16.7% of aggrieved and 17.5% of respondents on DVOs, and 37.5% of aggrieved and 43.3% of respondents on DVO breaches between 2008–09 and 2017–18. While the DVO and DVO breaches data presented in Figure 13 are not directly comparable due to the different approaches used in the attribution of Indigenous status (see Chapter 3, section 3.3.2.3 for more information), they both indicate overrepresentation given that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples account for 3.3% of the adult Queensland population.⁷⁹

When looking at the Indigenous status of aggrieved and respondents by DVO type (data not shown), temporary protection orders were slightly less likely to have an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved (13.9%) or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondent (14.2%) than protection orders (18.2% and 19.1% respectively) and varied orders (16.6% and 17.7% respectively).⁸⁰ See Appendix A for further information.

Consistent with the gender analyses presented in section 4.3.2, Figure 13 also shows that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women accounted for a higher proportion of aggrieved on DVOs (13.5% of all aggrieved) and DVO breaches (32.9% of all aggrieved for DVO breaches) than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men (3.2% and 4.5% respectively). Further analyses (available at Appendix A) found that women comprised a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents on DVOs (24.1%) than when looking at the share of women for respondents on all DVOs (20.0%) (discussed in section 4.3.2).

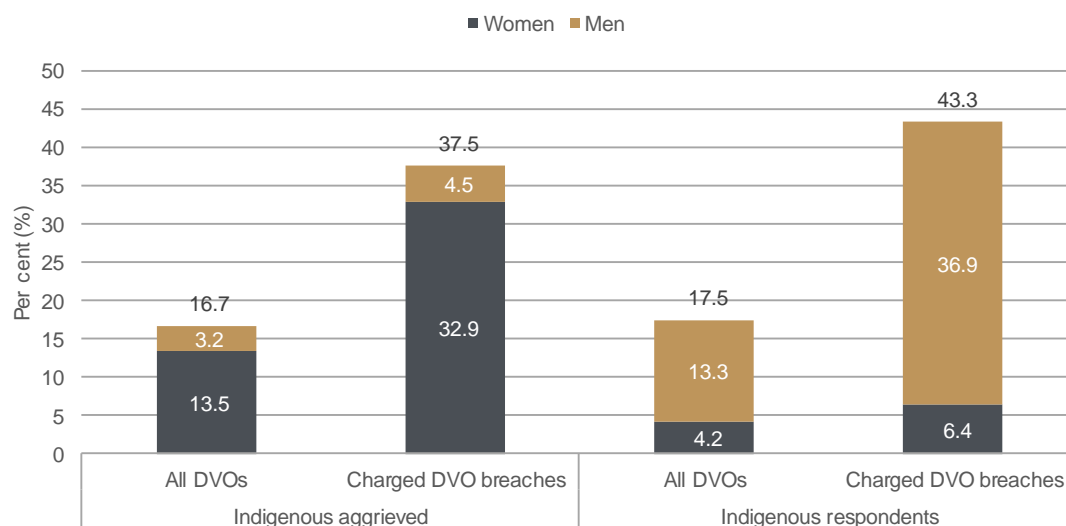
⁷⁸ A consistent upward trend was noted to occur from 2012–13, when women respondents comprised 12.0% of respondents for charged DVO breaches.

⁷⁹ The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult general population was determined as an estimate across the reference period using midpoint ERPs (see Chapter 3, section 3.3.1) calculated using the estimated resident population for Queenslanders aged 18 years and over (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019a), and the estimated resident population for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders aged 18 years and over (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019b).

⁸⁰ Previous research undertaken by QGSO (2021b) found that the majority of DVO applications lodged in Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities were made by police (97.0%) and that police DVO applications more often resulted in the court imposing a protection order in the first instance rather than progressing from a temporary protection order.

Other research has highlighted the challenges faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in understanding and complying with DVO conditions in remote areas, potential increased police scrutiny of DVOs when they involve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and a lack of culturally appropriate support services to assist respondents and aggrieved once a DVO is made (Cunneen 2010; Douglas and Fitzgerald 2018; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016).

Figure 13 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people on DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Notes:

1. Caution is required in the interpretation of the result presented in this figure as the assignment of Indigenous status in the DVO breaches data reflects the application of an 'if ever' approach, which may contribute to higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation than that reported elsewhere. See Chapter 3, section 3.3.2.3 for further information.
2. Proportions in this figure exclude records where gender was unknown ($n = 34$ (0.06%) for aggrieved and $n = 25$ (0.04%) for respondents on all DVOs; $n = 2$ (<0.01%) for aggrieved for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

4.3.4. There is greater involvement of people aged under 40 years on DVOs and DVO breaches

Figure 14 plots the age of aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and DVO breaches in comparison with the age of the Queensland adult population for the period 2008–09 to 2017–18 and shows a higher prevalence of people under the age of 40 years as aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and DVO breaches. For example, while people aged 30–39 years comprised 18.0% of the Queensland adult population, they accounted for 30.1% of aggrieved and 33.1% of respondents on DVOs, and 31.6% of aggrieved and 35.6% of respondents for DVO breaches. Conversely, people in older age groups were found to be underrepresented on DVOs and DVO breaches. For example, people aged 60 years and over comprised 25.1% of the Queensland adult population but less than 5.0% of people involved in DVOs and DVO breaches.

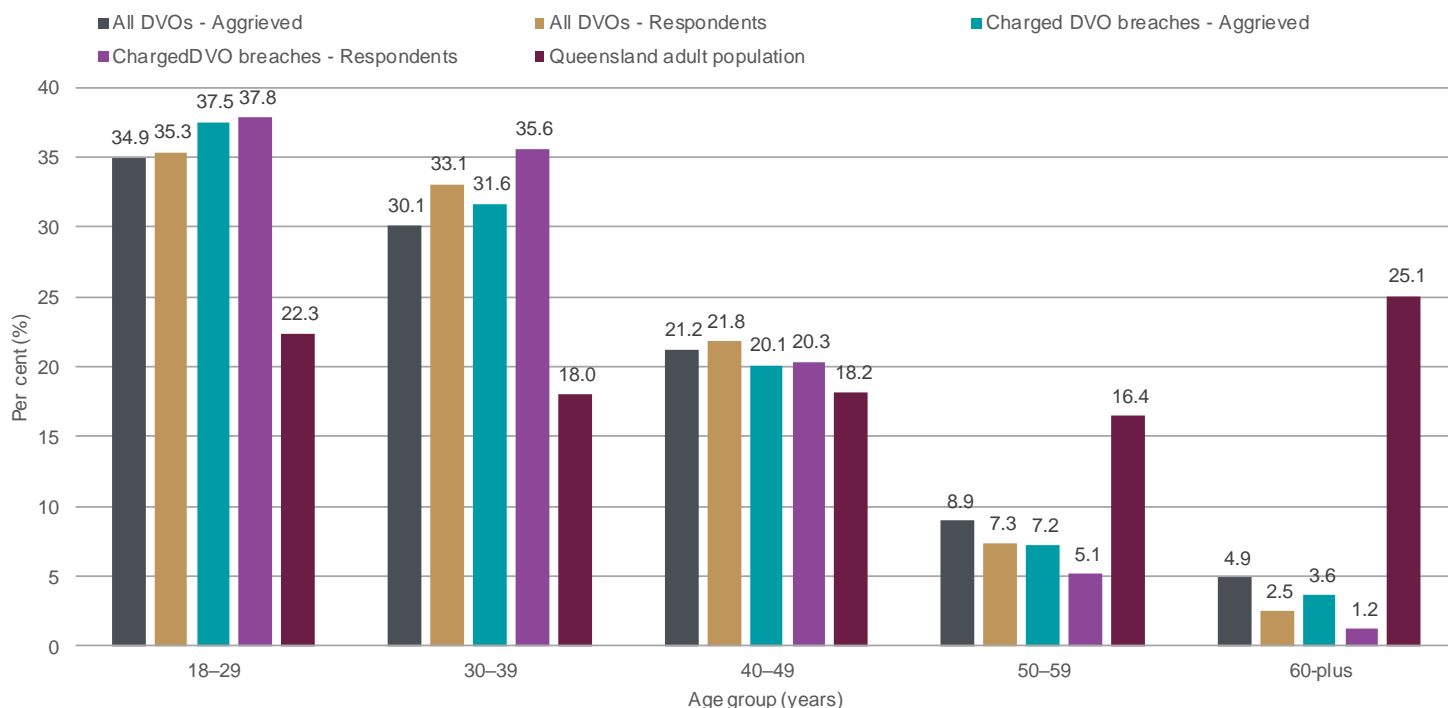
Further analyses (data not shown) found that, for the reference period, the median age of aggrieved and respondents on DVOs (both 34 years) was comparable with the median age of aggrieved and respondents on DVO breaches (both 33 years). However, men aggrieved were found to have a higher median age than women aggrieved on DVOs (38 years and 34 years respectively) and DVO breaches (39 years and 32 years respectively).

Additional analyses also identified that the median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and DVO breaches were found to be younger than non-Indigenous people on DVOs and DVO breaches, regardless of gender (data not shown).⁸¹ This is consistent with other research showing that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people experience victimisation and come into contact with the criminal justice system at a younger age than other Australians (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019; QGSO 2021d; Weatherburn and Ramsey 2018). The younger age profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and DVO breaches may also be explained by differences in the age profiles of non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait

⁸¹ When looking at the median age of aggrieved on DVOs, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aggrieved had a median age of 31 years and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men aggrieved had a median age of 35 years, compared with 34 years and 38 years respectively for non-Indigenous women aggrieved and non-Indigenous men aggrieved.

Islander peoples, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders having a younger age structure compared with non-Indigenous Queenslanders.⁸²

Figure 14 Age of people on DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Note: Proportions in this figure exclude cases where age was unknown ($n = 2,381$ (0.7%) for aggrieved and $n = 12,632$ (3.7%) for respondents on all DVOs; $n = 1,063$ (0.9%) for aggrieved and $n = 1,056$ (0.9%) for respondents for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data; ABS 2019a.

4.3.5. DVOs and breaches of DVO occur at higher rates in remote and very remote areas

The research examined geographical differences through analyses of the residential addresses of respondents named on DVOs and involved in DVO breaches.^{83,84}

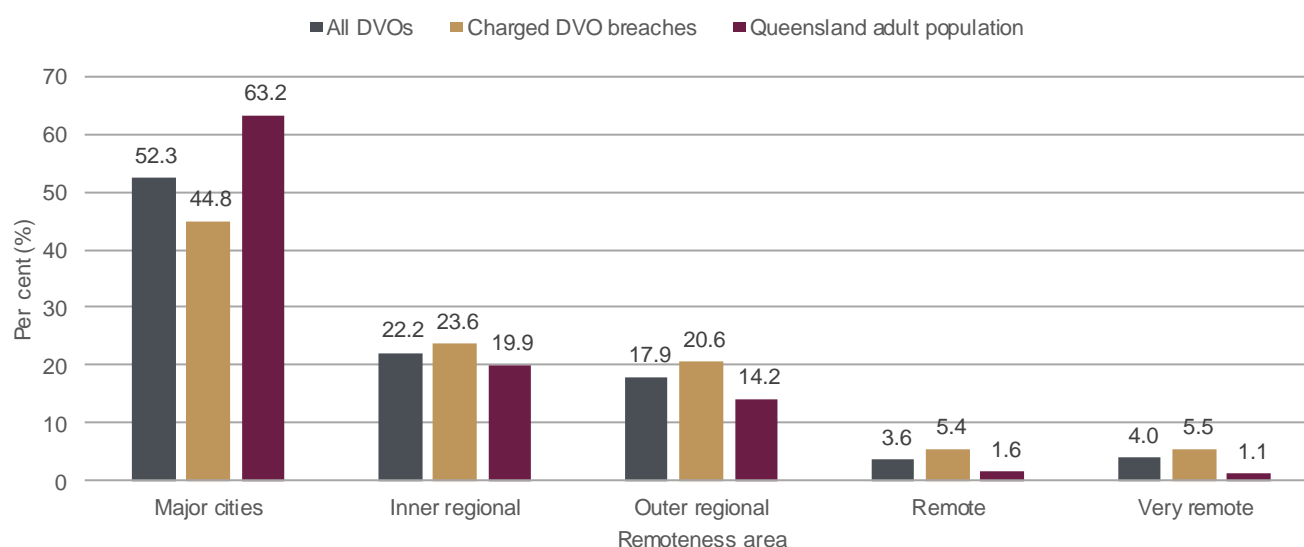
Figure 15 shows that the majority of DVOs (52.3%) and DVO breaches (44.8%) involved respondents residing in major cities, consistent with major cities having the largest share of Queensland's population (63.2%). While a relatively small amount of DVOs and DVO breaches involved respondents living in remote areas (3.6% and 5.4% respectively) and very remote areas (4.0% and 5.5% respectively), these proportions were higher than the share of Queensland's population residing in these areas.

Further information on the proportion of DVOs and DVO breaches by geographical region over time is provided in Appendix A and Appendix B. These analyses indicate that the proportion of DVOs by region did not change substantially during the reference period, however the proportion of DVO breaches involving respondents living in remote or very remote areas declined from 13.4% in 2008–09 to 8.5% in 2017–18.

⁸² In 2018–19, persons aged 0–24 years were estimated to have accounted for 54.1% of Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with 31.3% of the non-Indigenous Queensland population (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2019a, 2019b).

⁸³ See Chapter 3, section 3.3.3.1 for further information on the geographical classification and method used for location analyses used in this project.

⁸⁴ Results based on the residential address of aggrieved were very similar and can be found for reference in Appendix A and Appendix B.

Figure 15 Location of DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

1. Remoteness classification is based on the ABS' ASGS Remoteness Structure and uses respondent's residential address.
2. Proportions in this figure exclude cases where remoteness area was not able to be allocated ($n = 9,193$ (9.2%) for respondents on all DVOs; $n = 21,288$ (18.9%) for respondents for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data; ABS 2019a; QGSO analysis of unpublished ABS data.

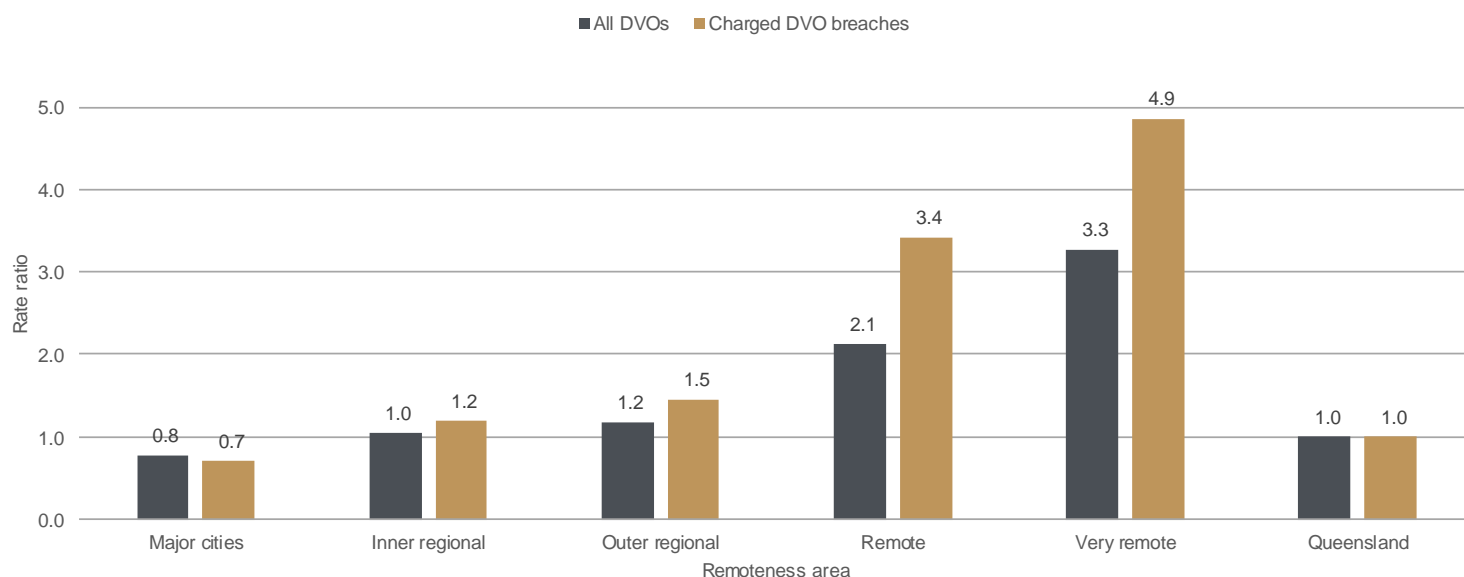
While the preceding analyses showed that a small proportion of DVOs and DVO breaches involve respondents from remote and very remote areas (Figure 15), further analyses using rate ratios (presented in Figure 16) found that DVOs and DVO breaches occur at much higher rates in remote and very remote areas than in major cities and regional areas. The rate ratios charted provide information on the relationship between the rate of DVOs and DVO breaches for each geographical area in relation to the overall rate for Queensland during 2008–09 to 2017–18.⁸⁵ A rate ratio of 1.0 indicates that the rate for the geographical area was the same as that for the entire Queensland adult population, while a ratio greater or less than 1.0 indicates that the rate for that area was greater or less respectively than that of the Queensland adult population.

Figure 16 shows that the rate of DVOs and DVO breaches involving respondents from remote areas and very remote areas were at least double the overall Queensland rate. For example, DVO breaches had a rate ratio of 4.9 in very remote areas, meaning the rate was almost five times higher than that for the entire state. However, trend analyses (data not shown) found that the magnitude of rate ratios for DVO breaches declined between 2008–09 and 2017–18 for respondents from remote areas (from 3.9 to 2.8) and very remote areas (from 5.5 to 4.4). See Appendix B for further information on trends.

The finding that DVOs involving respondents living in remote and very remote areas occurred at a higher rate than that of Queensland overall is consistent with the higher rate of DVO application lodgement for these locations identified in other QGSO research (2021b) and is likely to be partially explained by the higher prevalence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in these areas (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018c).

Additional analyses (available at Appendix A) found that while protection orders and temporary protection orders for respondents from remote and very remote areas both occurred at a higher rate compared with Queensland overall, the magnitude of the rate ratios were higher for protection orders. For example, the rate ratio of protection orders imposed for respondents in remote areas was 2.5 compared with a rate ratio of 1.7 for temporary protection orders, while the rate ratio of protection orders imposed for respondents in very remote areas was 3.6 compared with a rate ratio of 3.1 for temporary protection orders.

⁸⁵ The rate ratio for DVOs was calculated by dividing the rate of respondents named on DVOs per 100,000 adults residing in each geographical area by the total rate of respondents named on DVOs per 100,000 adults in Queensland. The rate ratio for charged DVO breaches was calculated by dividing the rate of respondents for charged DVO breaches per 100,000 adults residing in each geographical area by the total rate of respondents for charged DVO breaches per 100,000 adults in Queensland.

Figure 16 Location-based rate ratios for DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

1. Remoteness classification is based on the ABS ASGS Remoteness Structure and uses respondent's residential address.
2. Rates used for this figure were calculated excluding cases where remoteness area was not able to be allocated ($n = 9,193$ (9.2%) for respondents on all DVOs; $n = 21,288$ (18.9%) for respondents for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data; QGSO analysis of unpublished ABS data.

4.3.6. There is an association between socio-economic factors and involvement in the DFV law and justice system

The research also explored DVOs and DVO breaches in relation to socio-economic differences. This was done by assigning the residential address of respondents named on DVOs and involved in DVO breaches to an area of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, ranging from decile 1 (the most disadvantaged areas) to decile 10 (the most advantaged areas).⁸⁶ The results of these analyses are presented in Figure 17.⁸⁷

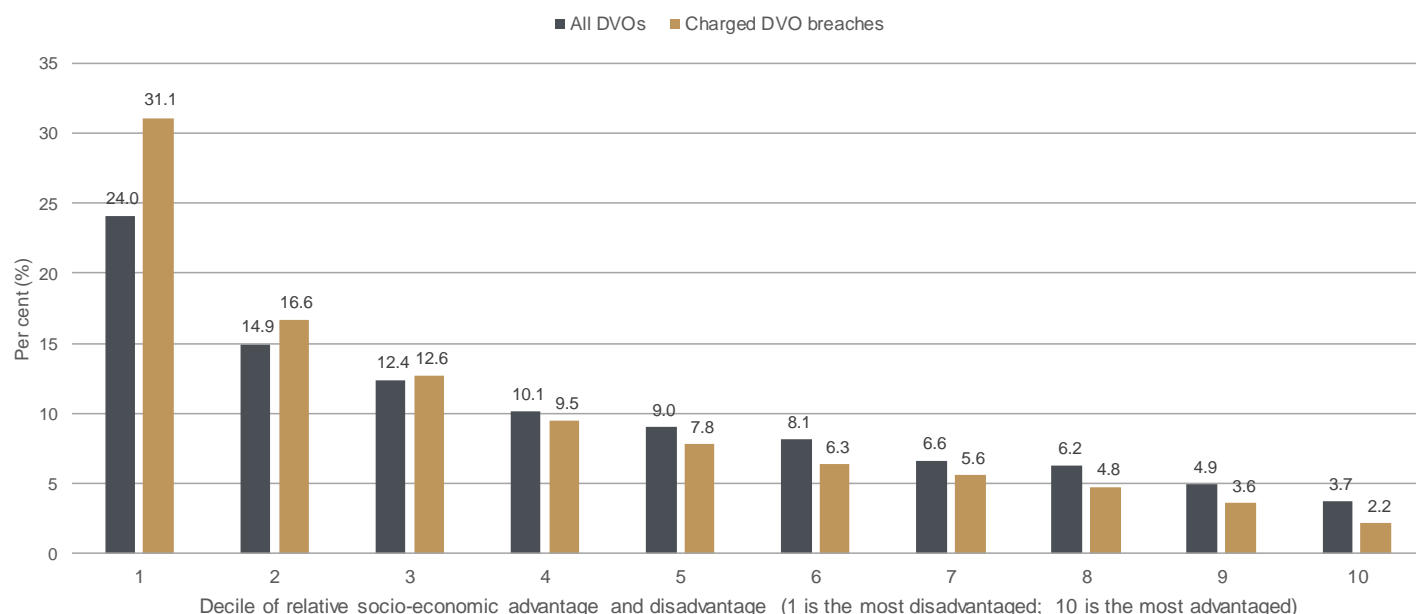
The findings suggest that there was a higher prevalence of DVOs and DVO breaches involving respondents from the most socio-economically disadvantaged areas compared with those involving respondents living in the most advantaged areas. Figure 17 shows that the largest share of DVOs (24.0%) and DVO breaches (31.1%) related to respondents residing in the most disadvantaged areas (decile 1). In comparison, respondents residing in the most advantaged areas (decile 10) accounted for the smallest proportion of DVOs (3.7%) and DVO breaches (2.2%).

⁸⁶ See Chapter 3, section 3.3.3.2 for further information on the method used for socio-economic analyses used in this project. It is important to note that deciles were assigned to the area in which an individual resided, rather than to the individual themselves.

⁸⁷ Results based on the residential address of aggrieved were very similar and can be found for reference in Appendix A and Appendix B.

Figure 17 Socio-economic classification of DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18

Notes:



1. Decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage classification is based on the ABS SEIFA IRSAD structure and is based on respondent's residential address.

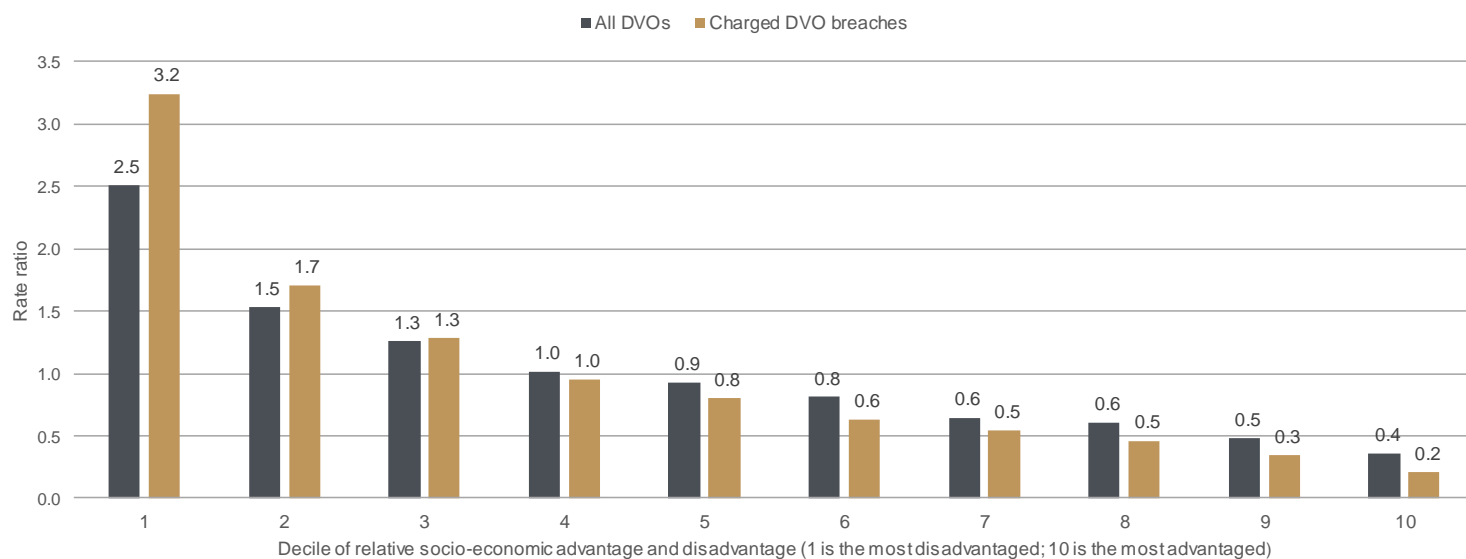
2. Proportions in this figure exclude cases where SEIFA could not be allocated ($n = 27,248$ (7.9%) for respondents on all DVOs; $n = 23,432$ (20.8%) for respondents for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data; QGSO analysis of unpublished ABS data

Figure 18 presents rate ratio information for each decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, based on the rate of DVOs and rate of DVOs breaches in that decile compared with the respective Queensland rate for 2008–09 to 2017–18.⁸⁸ As with the geographical analyses discussed above, a rate ratio of 1.0 indicates that the rate for the decile was the same as that for the entire Queensland adult population, while a ratio greater or less than 1.0 indicates that the rate for that decile was greater or less respectively than that for the total state.

Figure 18 shows there is a clear relationship between the rate of DVOs and DVO breaches and the socio-economic characteristics of the locations in which they were likely to have occurred, with higher rates observed for respondents residing in areas considered more disadvantaged compared with those residing in areas considered more advantaged. This relationship was also found to be consistent across DVO types (further analyses available at Appendix A). The rates of DVOs and DVO breaches involving respondents residing in the most disadvantaged areas (decile 1) were 2.5 times and 3.2 times higher respectively than the overall Queensland rates. The magnitude of these respective rate ratios progressively declined as the residential location of respondents became less disadvantaged. The lowest rate ratios related to DVOs and DVO breaches involving respondents residing in the most advantaged areas (decile 10) (rate ratios of 0.4 and 0.2 respectively). In the interpretation of these findings it is important to recognise that DFV occurs across all socio-economic groups and that socio-economic disadvantage may be both a risk factor, and an outcome of DFV (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019).

⁸⁸ The rate ratio for DVOs was calculated by dividing the rate of respondents named on DVOs per 100,000 adults residing in each decile by the total DVO rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland. The rate ratio for charged DVO breaches was calculated by dividing the rate of respondents named on charged DVO breaches per 100,000 adults residing in each decile by the total charged DVO breach rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland.

Figure 18 Socio-economic rate ratios for DVOs and charged DVO breaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

1. Decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage classification is based on the ABS SEIFA IRSAD structure and uses respondent's residential address.
2. Rates used for this figure were calculated excluding cases where SEIFA could not be allocated ($n = 27,248$ (7.9%) for respondents on all DVOs; $n = 23,432$ (20.8%) for respondents for charged DVO breaches).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data; QGSO analysis of unpublished ABS data.

Results in this chapter showed that:

- there have been increases in the number and rate of DVOs and DVO breaches over time, with some evidence to suggest that increases in DVO breaches have exceeded that of DVOs
- protection orders are the most common type of DVO imposed, however there has been increased use of varied orders in more recent years
- the number and rate of cross orders imposed varied over time, but declined overall
- the majority of protection orders have no prior temporary protection order in place (although growth in the use of temporary protection orders is apparent in more recent years)
- increases in the typical operational period of temporary protection orders are apparent
- non-standard conditions are more common on varied orders and temporary protection orders than on protection orders
- ouster conditions and aggrieved non-contact conditions are the most common non-standard conditions on DVOs
- DVOs involving women respondents, an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved and respondent, or imposed in remote and very remote areas are more likely to have standard conditions only
- most DVOs relate to intimate relationships, but DVOs relating to family relationships have increased
- women are more commonly the aggrieved on DVOs and DVO breaches
- people aged under 40 years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and people living in remote, very remote or more socio-economically disadvantaged areas, are overrepresented on DVOs and DVO breaches
- there has been a decrease in the rate ratios of DVO breaches involving respondents from remote and very remote areas over time.

5.0 Profile of breached DVOs

This chapter provides further information on the nature of DVO breaches by examining the extent and timing of charged breaches occurring within a DVO's operational period. While Chapter 4.0 presented information at the aggregate level (that is, total number of DVOs and DVO breaches), the results discussed in this chapter were developed by examining breaches at the order level. These analyses were based on linked data regarding **DVOs imposed by the court and breaches of DVO charged by the police** (Dataset C). They relate to protection and temporary protection orders commencing between 2008–09 and 2015–16 and completed on or before 30 June 2018.^{89,90} The imposition of any varied orders was taken into consideration when determining the operational period of DVOs included in analyses.⁹¹ Further information on the methods used to develop findings is available in Chapter 3.0.

The findings in this chapter address the following research questions:

- what proportion of DVOs are ever breached during the course of their operational period?
- of DVOs that are breached:
 - how often are they breached?
 - how soon after a DVO is imposed does the first breach occur?
 - what is the relationship between the time to first breach and the number of overall breaches?
- of DVOs breached more than once, how soon after the first breach does the second breach occur?

The way in which data were analysed means that people on DVOs will have been counted more than once if they appeared as an aggrieved and/or respondent on more than one DVO, including in instances where a temporary protection order was imposed prior to a protection order being made. Analyses of DVO breaches among individuals are presented in Chapter 6.0.

5.1. Trends in DVOs that are breached

This section discusses trended information on the proportion of DVOs ever associated with a DVO breach during their operational period (prevalence), including information on the number of times they were breached (frequency).

Overall, the analyses found that the majority of DVOs were not breached during their operational period, and those that were breached were most commonly breached once. However, an upward trend was evident in the prevalence of DVOs ever breached, as well as the proportion of breached DVOs that were breached more than once. A greater prevalence and frequency of breaches were associated with protection orders compared with temporary protection orders, consistent with the typically longer operational period of protection orders.

5.1.1. Almost one in five DVOs are breached, with breached DVOs becoming more prevalent over time

The results of analyses investigating the prevalence of DVOs that were ever breached are presented in Figure 19. It shows that while most DVOs were not breached, protection orders were more commonly breached than temporary protection orders during their operational period. Overall, one in four (24.3%) protection orders imposed during this period were breached compared with around one in sixteen (6.2%) temporary protection orders. The greater prevalence of breaches of protection orders is consistent with their typically longer operational period, compared with temporary protection orders (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2). When the data for protection orders and temporary protection orders are considered together, almost one in five (18.1%) DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 were breached during their operational period.

⁸⁹ Findings are presented for temporary protection orders and protection orders separately due to the differences in their operational intent and typical operational period.

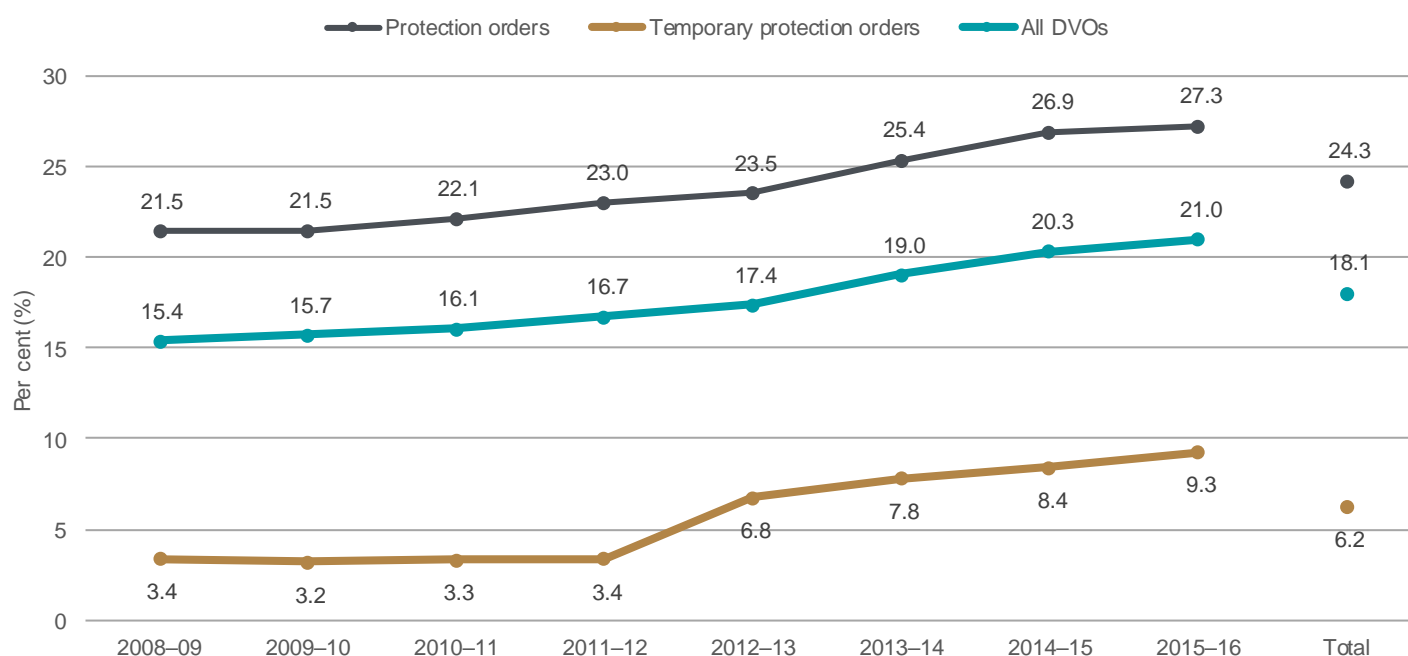
⁹⁰ Protection orders and temporary protection orders that had both a start date and completion date between 2016–17 and 2017–18 were excluded from analysis due to concerns over comparability of these orders with those imposed earlier in the reference period. This was of particular relevance for protection orders, as only those with a shorter length than the default of two years were able to be captured in Dataset C due to the requirement that they be completed before 30 June 2018 (48.7% and 51.2% of protection orders imposed in 2016–17 and 2017–18 respectively ended after this date).

⁹¹ 'DVOs' in this chapter are conceptually different to those analysed in Chapter 4.0 where 'DVOs' refers to all temporary protection orders, protection orders and varied orders imposed during the reference period, regardless of when their operational period ended.

Figure 19 also shows an increase in the proportion of DVOs ever breached during their operational period, from 15.4% of DVOs imposed in 2008–09 to 21.0% of DVOs imposed in 2015–16. This upward trend was evident for both protection orders and temporary protection orders. The proportion of protection orders breached increased steadily from 21.5% of orders imposed in 2008–09 to 27.3% of orders imposed in 2015–16. As there was minimal variability in the average and median operational period of protection orders imposed during this time (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2), this increase in the prevalence at which protection orders were breached suggests the influence of other factors, such as an increase or change in breach behaviour by respondents, an increase in reporting of breaches, and/or changes in practices relating to the investigation and charging of DVO breaches.

The prevalence of breaches of temporary protection orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2011–12 was constant (between 3.2% and 3.4%), before a notable increase in 2012–13 saw 6.8% of orders imposed in that year breached during their operational period. This increase may be partly explained by legislative changes (see Chapter 2, section 2.2.2) which corresponded with an increase in both the average and median operational period of temporary protection orders imposed in that year. The proportion of temporary protection orders that were breached continued to trend upwards to 2015–16 when 9.3% of orders imposed in that year were breached. As there was no change to the typical operational period of this DVO type after 2013–14 (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2), other factors such as those identified above may have contributed to this trend.

Figure 19 DVOs ever breached during their operational period, Queensland



Notes:

1. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).
2. Data for 2015–16 has been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.
3. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

5.1.2. Most breached DVOs are breached once, but the share breached more than once has increased

This section takes a closer look at those DVOs found to have been breached during their operational period by examining the number of times they were breached. The number of breaches for DVOs which began and ended within the reference period that were ever breached is plotted in Figure 20.

Figure 20 Protection orders (top graph) and temporary protection orders (bottom graph) breached during their operational period, Queensland



Notes:

1. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008-09 and 2015-16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).
2. Data for 2015-16 have been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.
3. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

Figure 20 shows that, overall, it was typical for breached DVOs to have been breached once, but this was more common for temporary protection orders (69.7%) than for protection orders (57.5%). The greater frequency of breaches evident for breached protection orders is consistent with the generally much longer operational period of this DVO type (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2).

Figure 20 also shows that two to three breaches was most common for DVOs breached more than once, accounting for 31.3% of protection orders and 23.4% of temporary protection orders breached during this period. A small proportion of breached protection orders (3.7%) and breached temporary protection orders (2.2%) had six or more breaches during their operational period, suggesting some respondents engage in frequent DVO breaching of DVO (this is explored more in Chapter 6.0).

Over time, growth in the proportion of breached DVOs breached more than once during their operational period was also apparent. Breached protection orders that were breached more than once increased from 39.5% of orders imposed in 2008–09 to 44.7% of orders imposed in 2015–16. Similarly, breached temporary protection orders breached more than once increased from 23.8% to 34.4% over this period, with a notable increase occurring in 2012–13 coinciding with an increase in the typical operational period of temporary protection orders imposed at this time.

5.2. Trends in the timing of breaches for DVOs that are breached

This section examines the temporal nature of breaches for those DVOs ever breached during their operational period. Trended information on the time to first breach following the imposition of a DVO is first discussed, before the time between the first and second breach for those DVOs breached more than once is examined.

The results show that the time to first breach and time between first and second breach for protection orders has become shorter over time, and that protection orders breached repeatedly have less time to first breach than those breached once. Increases in both the time to first breach and time between first and second breach for temporary protection orders coincides with increases in the operational period of this DVO type.

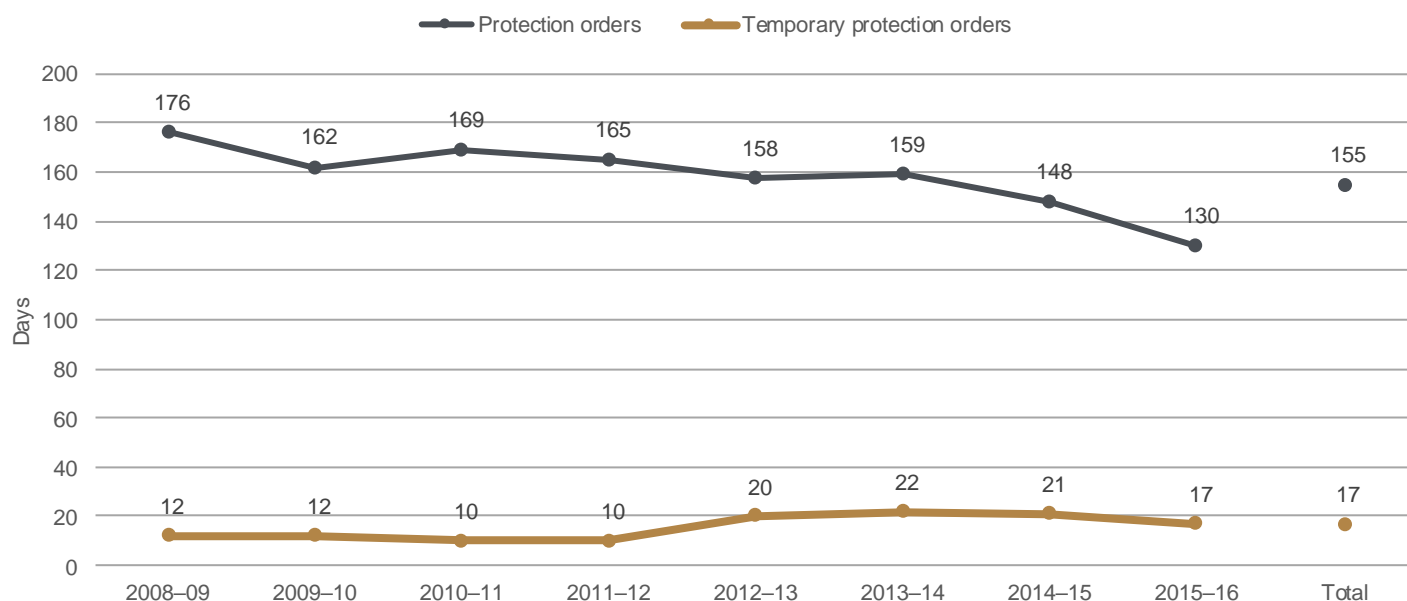
5.2.1. Time to first breach has become shorter for protection orders

Figure 21 plots the median number of days to first breach for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were ever breached during their operational period. The results show that the overall median number of days to first breach was 155 days and 17 days respectively for protection orders and temporary protection orders.

When looking at trended data, Figure 21 shows that the median number of days to first breach declined substantially for protection orders, from 176 days for orders imposed in 2008–09 to 130 days for orders imposed in 2015–16 (–46 days). As highlighted earlier, there was minimal change in the typical operational period of protection orders imposed during this period (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2), indicating that this shift towards a shorter time to first breach is likely the result of other factors, such as changing breach behaviour, increased reporting of breaches, and/or changes in practices relating to the investigation and charging of DVO breaches.

The median number of days to first breach for temporary protection orders was constant for orders imposed between 2008–09 and 2011–12 (10 or 12 days) before doubling to 20 days for orders imposed in 2012–13. The median number of days to first breach remained similar for this DVO type over the following two years before declining slightly to 17 days for orders imposed in 2015–16. The observed increase between 2011–12 and 2012–13 reflects the increase in the typical operational period of temporary protection orders that occurred at this time (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2).⁹²

⁹² As the length of temporary protection orders increased, there was a longer timeframe available in which a breach could occur. This resulted in the maximum number of days to first breach for this order type recorded each financial year from 2012–13 onwards to be greater than for the preceding years (for example, the maximum number of days to first breach in 2008–09 was 109 days, compared with 1,569 days in 2012–13; data not shown), which caused the median length of time to first breach to increase from 2012–13 onwards.

Figure 21 Median number of days to first breach for DVOs, Queensland**Notes:**

1. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008-09 and 2015-16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).

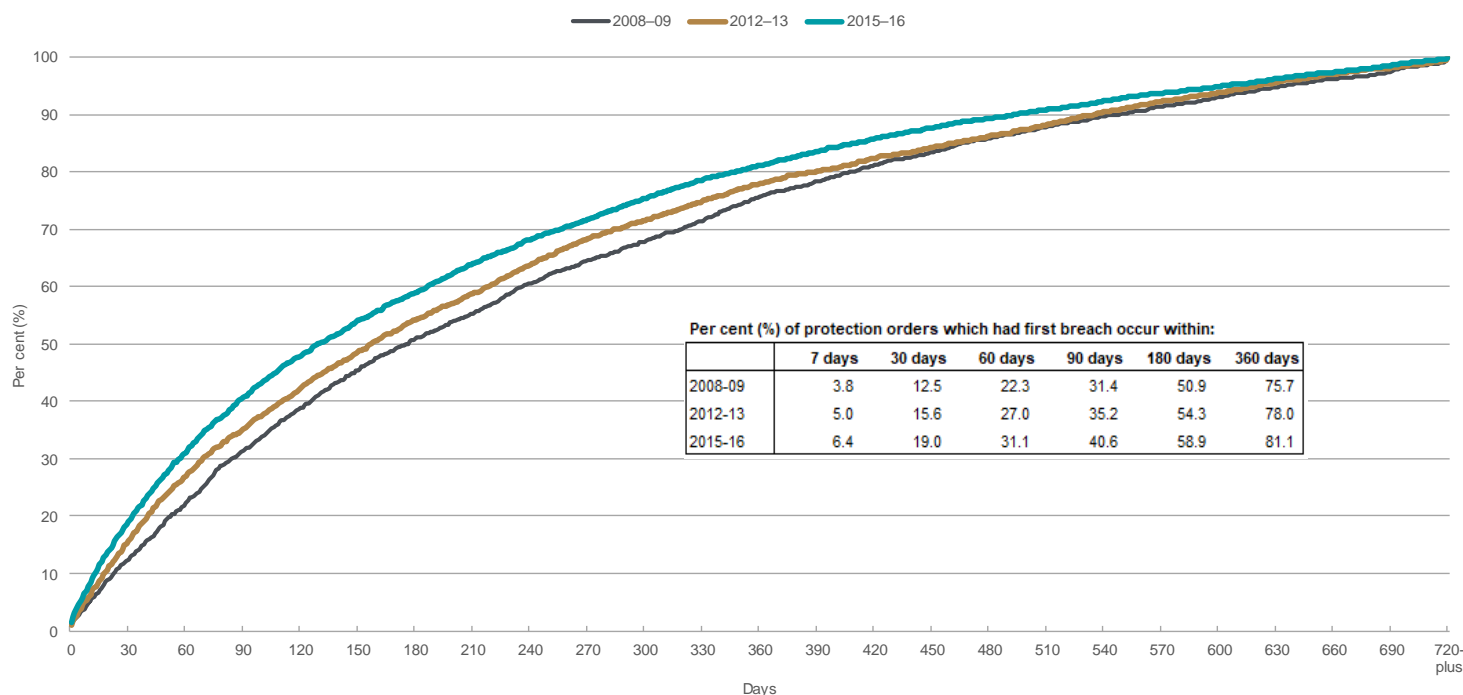
2. Data for 2015-16 have been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.

3. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

Figure 22 shows the cumulative share of protection orders ever breached during their operational period for those imposed in 2008-09, 2012-13 and 2015-16.⁹³ It provides further evidence of a shift towards a shorter time to first breach among this type of order. For example, 19.0% of orders imposed in 2015-16 and then subsequently breached had their first breach occur within 30 days of being made, compared with 15.6% and 12.5% of orders imposed in 2012-13 and 2008-09 respectively. This trend was also evident over longer time periods, with 40.6%, 35.2% and 31.4% of protection orders imposed during 2015-16, 2012-13 and 2008-09 respectively having had their first breach occur within 90 days after being imposed. A substantial proportion of protection orders that were breached did not have their first breach until 181 days (around six months) or more after being imposed, and this proportion declined over the reference period (49.1% in 2008-09, 45.7% in 2012-13 and 41.1% in 2015-16).

⁹³ Results are also presented for each year of DVO imposition from 2008-09 to 2015-16 in Appendix D, but in a different format. They are based on time intervals (in days) to first breach of protection orders and temporary protection orders that were ever breached during their operational period.

Figure 22 Cumulative proportion of protection orders ever breached, Queensland**Notes:**

1. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).
2. Data for 2015–16 have been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.
3. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

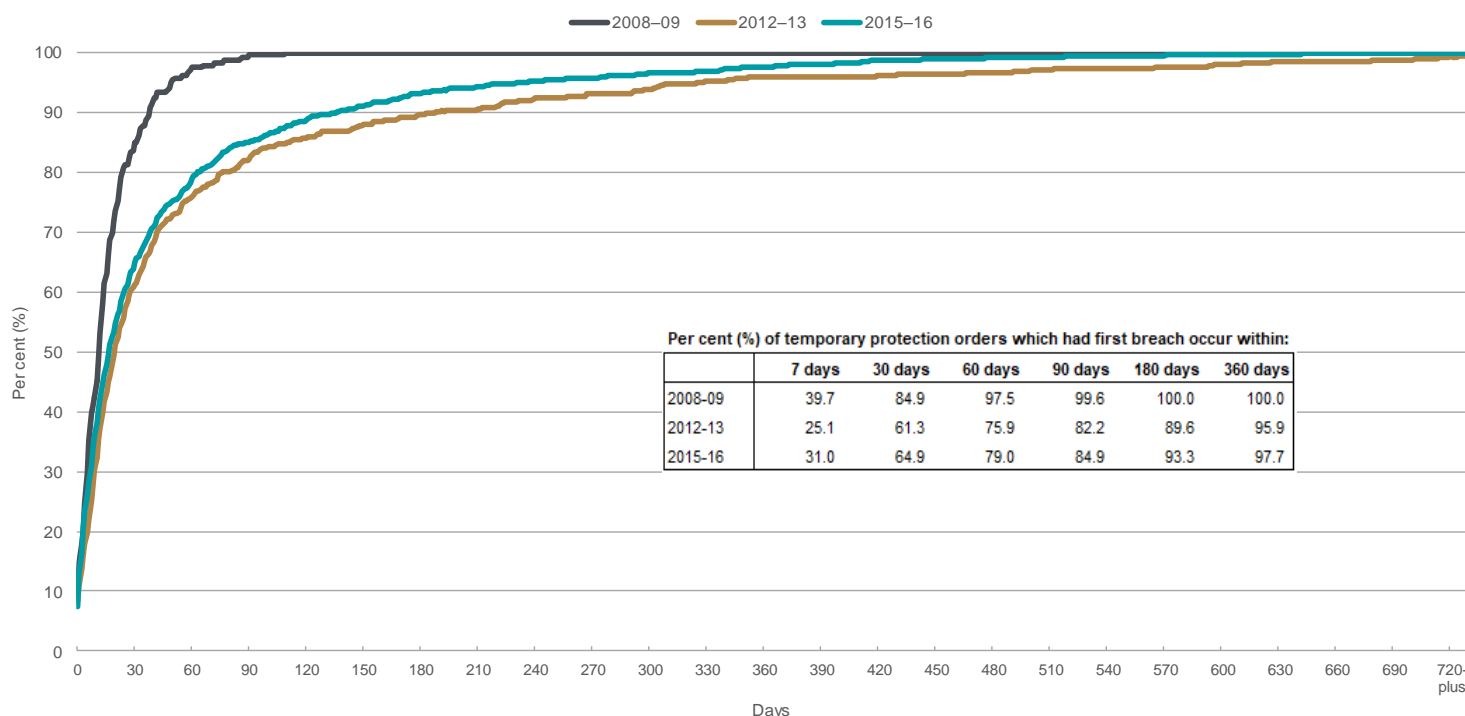
When considering temporary protection orders, the observed pattern in the time to first breach is different to that of protection orders. While temporary protection orders are substantially less likely to be breached than protection orders (see section 5.1.1), Figure 23 shows that temporary protection orders tend to be breached much sooner than protection orders. For instance, a third (31.0%) of temporary protection orders imposed in 2015–16 that were ever breached had the first breach occur within seven days, compared with 6.4% of breached protection orders. While not shown in Figure 23, nearly one in ten breached temporary protection orders (7.5%) were found to have been breached on the same day they were imposed, compared with 1.5% of breached protection orders.

The results showing that higher proportions of temporary protection orders than protection orders experience their first breach within shorter timeframes (Figure 22 and Figure 23) and have lower median number of days to first breach (Figure 21) are partly reflective of the finding that temporary protection orders generally have a much shorter operational period than protection orders (median length of 29 days compared with 730 days, respectively; see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2). It is also possible that respondents on temporary protection orders may breach more quickly than those on protection orders if they have less knowledge regarding their order due differences in their experience with the law and justice system. For example, around three-quarters (78.3%) of protection orders resulted from a police application compared with half (51.0%) of temporary protection orders (see Appendix A). Similarly, findings discussed in Chapter 4, section 4.2.1 showed that around one-third (36.2%) of protection orders were preceded by a temporary protection order.

Another difference observed between the charts depicting the cumulative proportion of temporary protection orders and protection orders breached by time to first breach (Figure 22 and Figure 23) is in relation to the trended data. For temporary protection orders, a higher proportion were breached each day after they were imposed in 2008–09 than in 2012–13 or 2015–16 (for example, after 30 days, 84.9% were breached in 2008–09 compared with 61.3% in 2012–13 and 64.9% in 2015–16), whereas for protection orders, the proportions for 2008–09 were always less than for the other two years depicted (for example, after 30 days, 12.5% were breached in 2008–09 compared with 15.6% in 2012–13 and 19.0% in 2015–16). Similar results for temporary protection orders were found for 2009–10, 2010–2011, and 2011–2012 (data not shown). There was a clear shift between 2011–12 and 2012–13, when there was a substantial decline in the

proportion of temporary protection orders first breached within seven days of being imposed, from 41.7% of orders imposed in 2011–12 (data not shown) to 25.1% of orders imposed in 2012–13 (–16.6 percentage points). A converse increase was evident in the proportion of temporary protection orders first breached 61 days or more after being imposed, from 3.6% of orders imposed in 2011–12 (data not shown) to 24.1% of orders imposed in 2012–13 (+ 20.5 percentage points). This shift towards a longer time interval until the first breach corresponds with an increase in the length of temporary protection orders in 2012–13 (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2), which coincides with legislative amendment that changed the end date of this order type from being assigned as the next court date when the DVO application could be heard, to being open-ended and existing until a protection order was imposed or not.

Figure 23 Cumulative proportion of temporary protection orders ever breached, Queensland



Notes:

1. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).
2. Data for 2015–16 have been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.
3. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

5.2.2. Time to second breach for protection orders has become shorter and occurs more quickly than the first breach

The timing of breaches was further investigated by examining the temporal relationship between the first and second breach for those DVOs breached more than once during their operational period. This was done to determine if there were differences in the timing of the first breach and the subsequent breach, and if the shorter times to first breach evident over time (see section 5.2.1) were also apparent in subsequent breaching patterns.

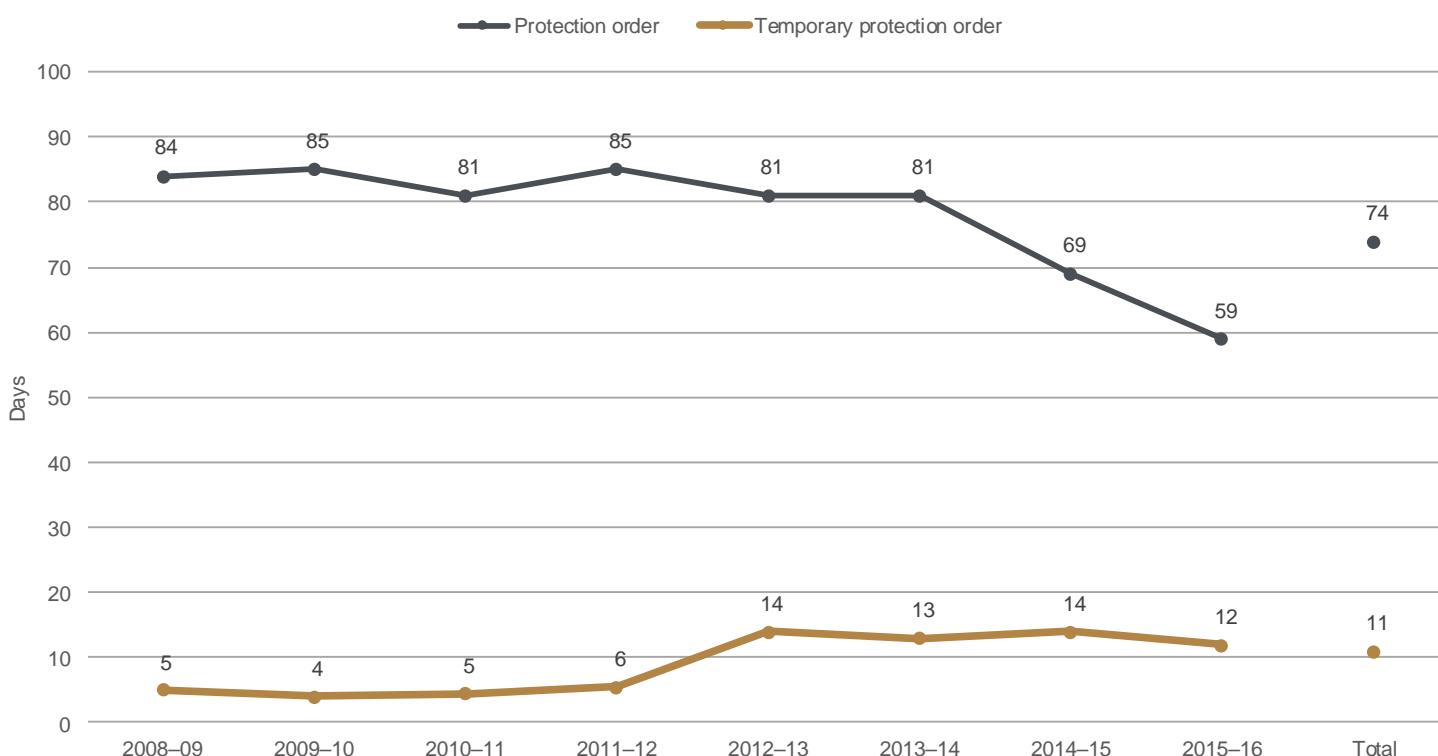
Figure 24 plots the median number of days between the first and second breach for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were breached more than once during their operational period. The results show that the overall median number of days between the first and second breach was 74 days for protection orders, which is around half the overall median time to first breach for protection orders ever breached (155 days) (see section 5.2.1). This means that if a second breach of a protection order does occur, it typically occurs within a shorter period of time than time to first breach.

Consistent with the reduction in median time to first breach observed for protection orders over time, Figure 24 also shows that the median time between the first and second breach also declined substantially for this DVO type, from

84 days for orders imposed in 2008–09 to 59 days for orders imposed in 2015–16 (a decrease of 25 days). Further research is required to better understand the factors possibly contributing to these findings, including whether or not aggrieved are more likely to report breaches if a breach has already occurred or if a second DVO breach flags an escalating DFV context.

Similar to the observed findings for protection orders, the overall median number of days between the first and second breach for temporary protection orders during this period (11 days) was less than the overall median time to first breach for temporary protection orders ever breached (17 days; see section 5.2.1). Figure 24 also shows that overall trends in the median time between first and second breach for temporary protection orders followed a similar pattern to median time to first breach for this DVO type (see section 5.2.1), with the median time between first and second breach more than doubling from 6 days to 14 days between 2011–12 and 2012–13, aligning with a correspondent increase in the typical operational period of temporary protection orders in that year (see Chapter 4, section 4.2.2).

Figure 24 Median number of days between first and second breach of DVOs, Queensland



Notes:

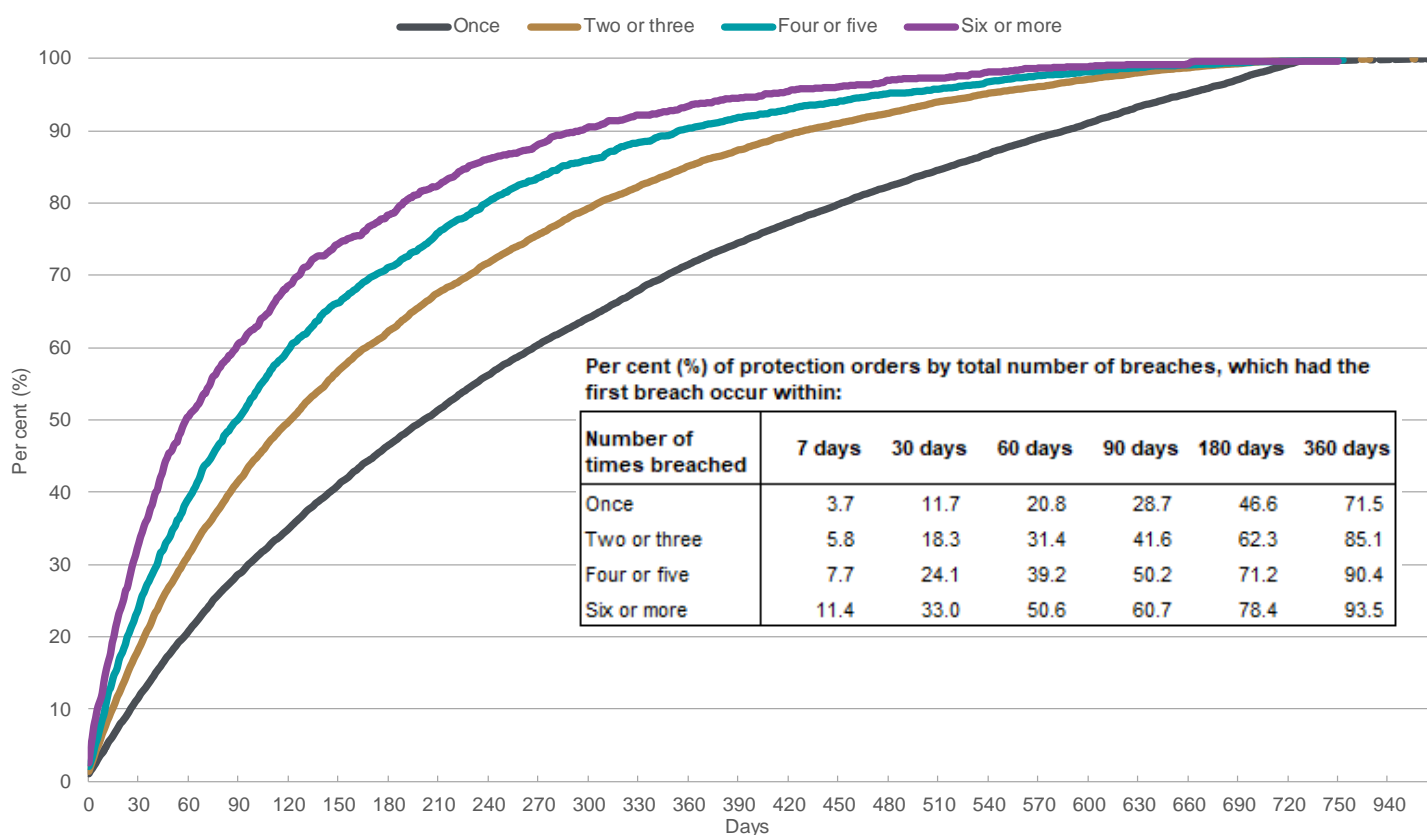
1. Data only relate to DVOs breached more than once.
2. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).
3. Data for 2015–16 have been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.
4. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

5.2.3. A higher number of breaches is associated with shorter time to first breach for protection orders

Further analyses showed that increases in the number of times a protection order was breached was associated with shorter times to first breach (Figure 25).^{94,95} For example, 33.0% of protection orders breached six or more times during their operational period had their first breach within 30 days of being imposed compared with 24.1% of those breached four or five times, 18.3% breached two or three times and 11.7% breached once. Likewise, just over one in ten (11.4%) protection orders that were breached six or more times were first breached within seven days of being imposed, compared with 3.7% of protection orders that were only breached once. Conversely, protection orders with a single breach were substantially more likely than those breached six or more times to be first breached more than 360 days after being imposed (28.5% and 6.5% respectively).

Figure 25 Cumulative proportion of protection orders ever breached, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2015–16



Notes:

1. Data are for DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 that were determined to have a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed in relation to that DVO).
2. Data for 2015–16 have been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.
3. Data for each year relate to DVOs imposed in that year, regardless of which year those DVOs ceased to be operational, or the year that any charged DVO breaches associated with that DVO occurred.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

The shorter time to first breach for protection orders breached more often was also evident when comparing the median number of days to first breach (data not shown). Protection orders breached six or more times had a median of 59 days to the first breach, compared with 90 days for those breached four or five times, 122 days for those breached two or three times, and 201 days for those with a single breach.

⁹⁴ Similar analyses could not be undertaken for temporary protection orders due to small numbers when broken down into frequency groupings.

⁹⁵ Results based on time intervals (in days) to first breach of protection orders by the total number of times breached from 2008–09 to 2015–16 are presented in Appendix E.

**Results in this chapter showed that:**

- the proportion of DVOs ever breached during their operational period has increased (although most DVOs are not associated with a DVO breach)
- most DVOs that are breached are breached once, however the proportion of DVOs breached more than once has increased
- a small proportion of DVOs that are breached are breached at a high frequency of six or more breaches
- protection orders are more likely than temporary protection orders to be breached, and to be breached on multiple occasions, in part due to their typically longer operational period
- for breached protection orders:
 - a higher number of breaches is associated with a shorter time to first breach
 - the time to first breach is longer than the time between first and second breach
 - the time to first breach and time to second breach has become shorter
- for breached temporary protection orders:
 - the first breach occurs more quickly than for breached protection orders
 - the time to first breach and time to second breach has become longer.

6.0 Profile of people who breach and rebreach DVOs

The previous chapter discussed DVO breaches in relation to DVOs rather than individuals who have breached a DVO. This chapter provides information on people charged with a breach of DVO to enable an understanding of the extent of breaching and rebreaching among respondents on DVOs, including the extent to which rebreaching is related to different aggrieved. Information on the timing of rebreaches and the characteristics of respondents who rebreach and frequently rebreach DVOs is also provided.

The person-based analyses presented in this chapter involved the use of linked data regarding **DVOs imposed by the court** and **breaches of DVO charged by the police** (Dataset D) and relate to respondents on temporary protection orders and protection orders in Queensland that began and ended between 2008–09 and 2017–18 (the reference period). Persons were counted once only in these analyses, regardless of the number of times they were named as a respondent on a DVO during the reference period. Respondents identified as ever breaching a DVO during the reference period were excluded from the rebreaching analyses if a minimum one year monitoring period from their first DVO breach was not available. Further information about the methods used for reported analyses is set out in Chapter 3.0.

Findings in this chapter address the following research questions:

- what proportion of respondents ever breach their DVO/s?
- what proportion of respondents who breach DVO/s go on to rebreach?
- are a subset of respondents who breach DVO/s responsible for a disproportionate amount of breaches?
- of respondents who rebreach DVO/s:
 - how often do they rebreach?
 - what proportion rebreach against more than one aggrieved?
 - within what timeframes do the first and second rebreaches occur?
 - is there an association between time to first rebreach and frequency of rebreaching?
- do rebreaching rates differ by the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents?

In interpreting the results, it is important to keep in mind that in this project a rebreach is considered to be any additional DVO breach that occurred after the initial DVO breach, regardless of whether it was against the same or different aggrieved or DVO.⁹⁶

6.1. Prevalence and concentration of DVO breaching and rebreaching

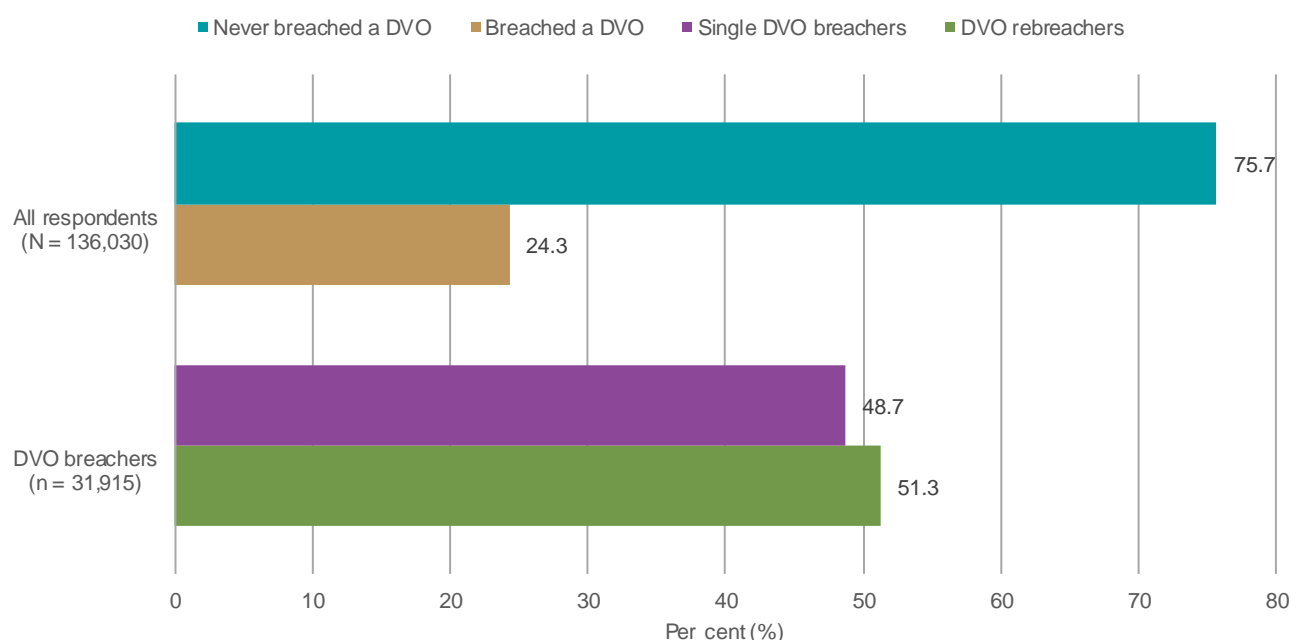
This section presents information on the proportion of respondents who ever breached their DVO/s, and the proportion of those who went on to rebreach. The findings show most respondents on DVOs are never charged for breaching an order, however, of those who do, around half rebreach at least once, and a disproportionate amount of DVO breaches are perpetrated by individuals who frequently rebreach DVOs.

6.1.1. Most respondents never breach their order, but those who do often rebreach

Analyses were undertaken to identify the proportion of respondents who breached their DVO/s. Figure 26 shows that of all respondents named on DVOs that began and ended during the reference period, approximately three-quarters (75.7%) never breached their order/s, while nearly one-quarter (24.3%) had at least one DVO breach in relation to these orders.⁹⁷ Among respondents who breached (**DVO breachers**), just over half (51.3%) had at least one additional DVO breach recorded during the reference period (**DVO rebreachers**).

⁹⁶ It should also be kept in mind when interpreting the results that respondents who died during the reference period, or who had spent time in custody, could not be accounted for in this project. However, it is acknowledged that it is still possible for a respondent to breach a DVO while in custody under certain circumstances (Napier, Poynton and Fitzgerald 2015), such as by contacting the aggrieved or a named person through telephone or mail when a non-contact condition is in place.

⁹⁷ Finding shown at Chapter 5, section 5.1.1 revealed that almost one in five (18.1%) DVOs imposed between 2008–09 and 2015–16 were breached during their operational period. Differences in these results compared to those presented in this chapter reflect the different ways in which data were structured for analyses. Results reported in this chapter relate to individuals on DVOs and results reported in Chapter 5.0 relate to orders.

Figure 26 Respondents who breach and DVO breachers who rebreach, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

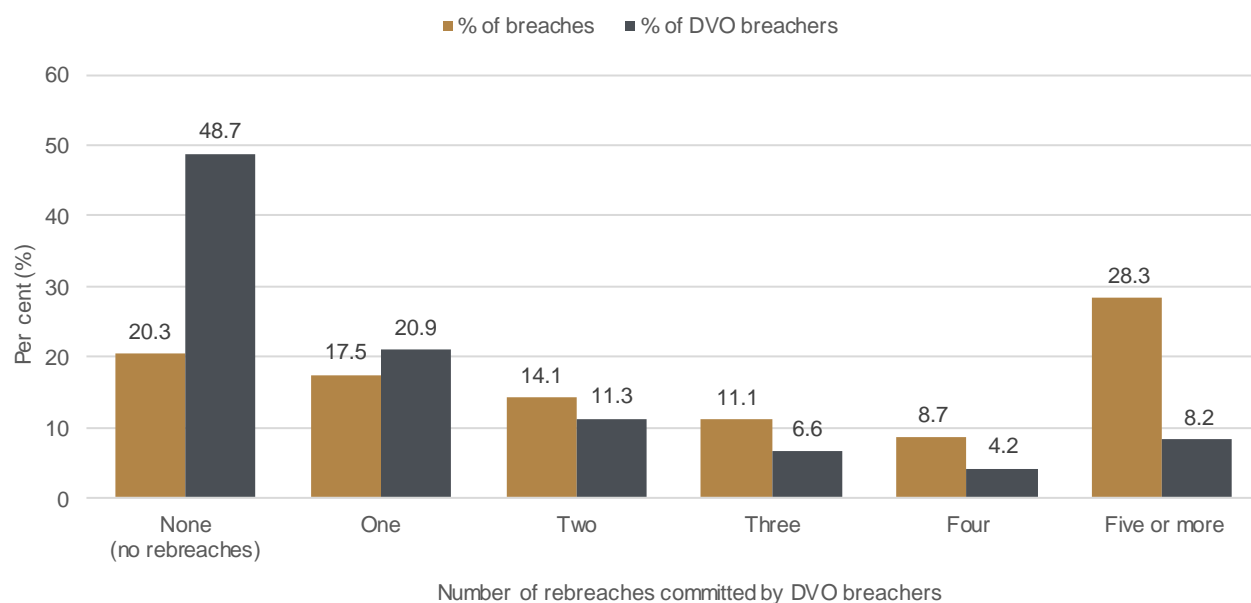
- Analyses are based on charged DVO breaches.
- For DVO breachers, analyses are based on charged DVO breaches that occurred between 2008–09 and 2017–18 for DVO breachers who committed their first DVO breach between 2008–09 and 2016–17.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

6.1.2. DVO breachers who rebreach frequently are responsible for a disproportionate share of breaches

Figure 27 charts the distribution of DVO breachers by the number of rebreaches they committed against the proportion of DVO breaches they accounted for and shows that a subset of DVO breachers is responsible for a disproportionate share of DVO breaches. That is, DVO breachers who did not rebreach (48.7%) accounted for 20.3% of total breaches, while DVO breachers who rebreached five or more times (8.2%) accounted for 28.3% of total breaches. The concentration of breaches within a relatively small group of individuals is consistent with other DFV-related research. For example, Millsteed (2016) found that 6.9% of family violence perpetrators recorded more than five family violence incidents and that these perpetrators were responsible for 30.7% of all family violence incidents in Victoria between 2006 and 2015.

The following section takes a closer look at the breach patterns among DVO rebreachers, including those who rebreach five or more times.

Figure 27 Distribution of DVO breaches and DVO breachers by number of rebreaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

1. The x-axis categories represent the number of rebreaches committed by DVO breachers; those counted in 'None' are DVO breachers who only ever had a single charged DVO breach.
2. Analyses are based on charged DVO breaches that occurred between 2008–09 and 2017–18 for DVO breachers who committed their first DVO breach between 2008–09 and 2016–17.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

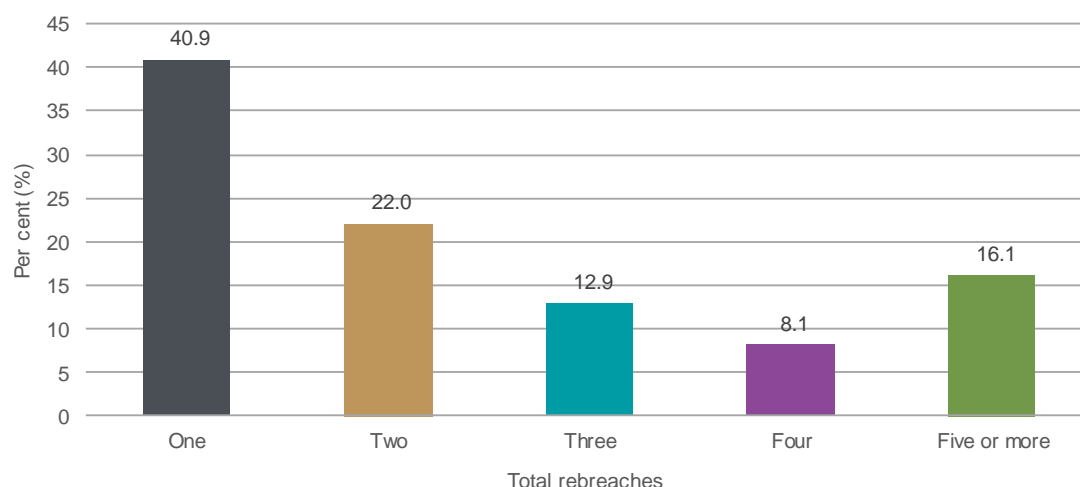
6.2. Breach patterns among respondents who rebreach DVOs

This section profiles DVO rebreachers in relation to the frequency and timing of their breaching behaviour and the aggrieved involved. The results show that most respondents who rebreach tend to rebreach once only and rebreach against the same person, and that second rebreaches are typically committed in a shorter time period than the first rebreach. Findings also demonstrate variation in the patterns of rebreaching among those who rebreach frequently when compared with those who rebreach less often.

6.2.1. A single rebreach is most common among DVO rebreachers, but frequent rebreaching also occurs

Figure 28 presents the proportion of respondents who rebreached DVO/s by the number of rebreaches recorded. It shows that of those who rebreach, 40.9% do so a single time while around one in six (16.1%) rebreach five or more times (**frequent DVO rebreachers**).

Given the disproportionate number of breaches committed by frequent DVO rebreachers (see section 6.1.2), analyses discussed next examine if there are any differences between this group and all DVO rebreachers with respect to the number of aggrieved they rebreach against, and the time to first and second rebreaches.

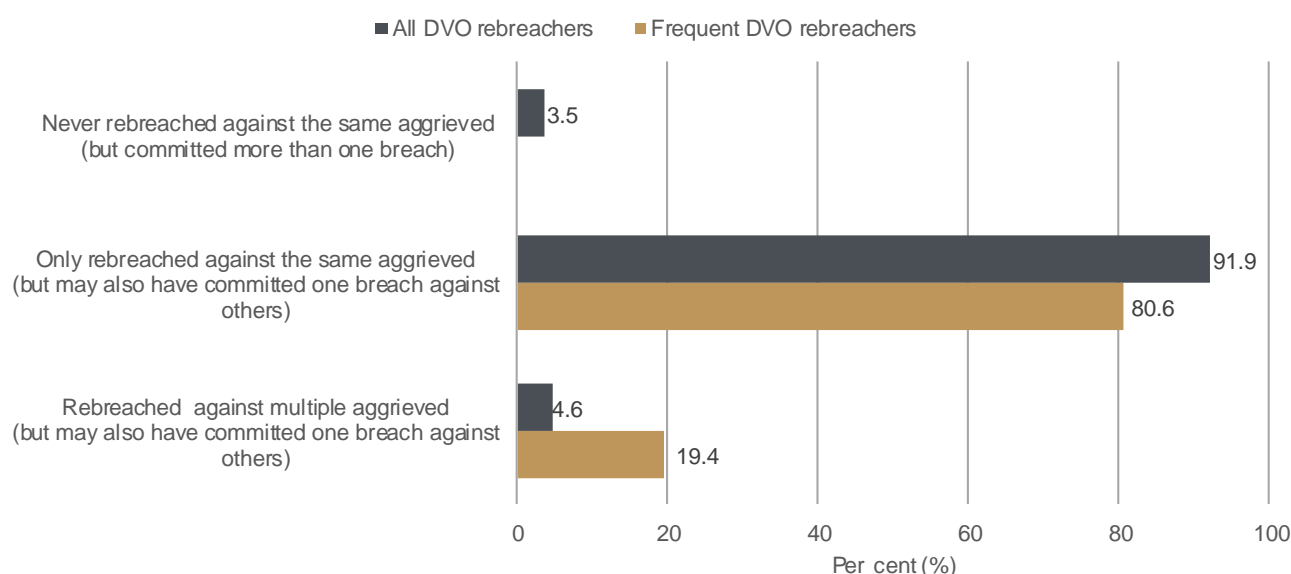
Figure 28 Proportion of DVO rebreachers by total number of rebreaches, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18

Note: Analyses are based on charged DVO breaches that occurred between 2008–09 and 2017–18 for DVO breachers who committed their first DVO breach between 2008–09 and 2016–17.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

6.2.2. Most DVO rebreachers rebreach against one aggrieved, but rebreaching against multiple aggrieved is more common among frequent DVO rebreachers

This section examines DVO rebreachers in relation to the number of aggrieved rebreached against to assist in understanding the extent to which respondents rebreach against the same or different people. A DVO rebreacher may commit single breaches against different people only, may rebreach against one person only, or may rebreach against multiple people. Figure 29 shows that the majority of DVO rebreachers only ever rebreached against a single aggrieved (91.9%). That is, more than nine in ten DVO rebreachers only ever breached multiple times against a single person, with any other aggrieved they breached against only being breached against a single time. Conversely, a small proportion of DVO rebreachers were found to have breaches relating to a different aggrieved on each occasion (3.5%), meaning that they never rebreached against the same person. Figure 29 also shows a similarly small group of DVO rebreachers committed more than one breach (rebreached) against two or more aggrieved (4.6%), however rebreaching against multiple aggrieved was notably more common for frequent DVO rebreachers (19.4%).

Figure 29 Proportion of DVO rebreachers by number of aggrieved rebreached against, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18

Note: Frequent DVO rebreachers are those who rebreached five or more times.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

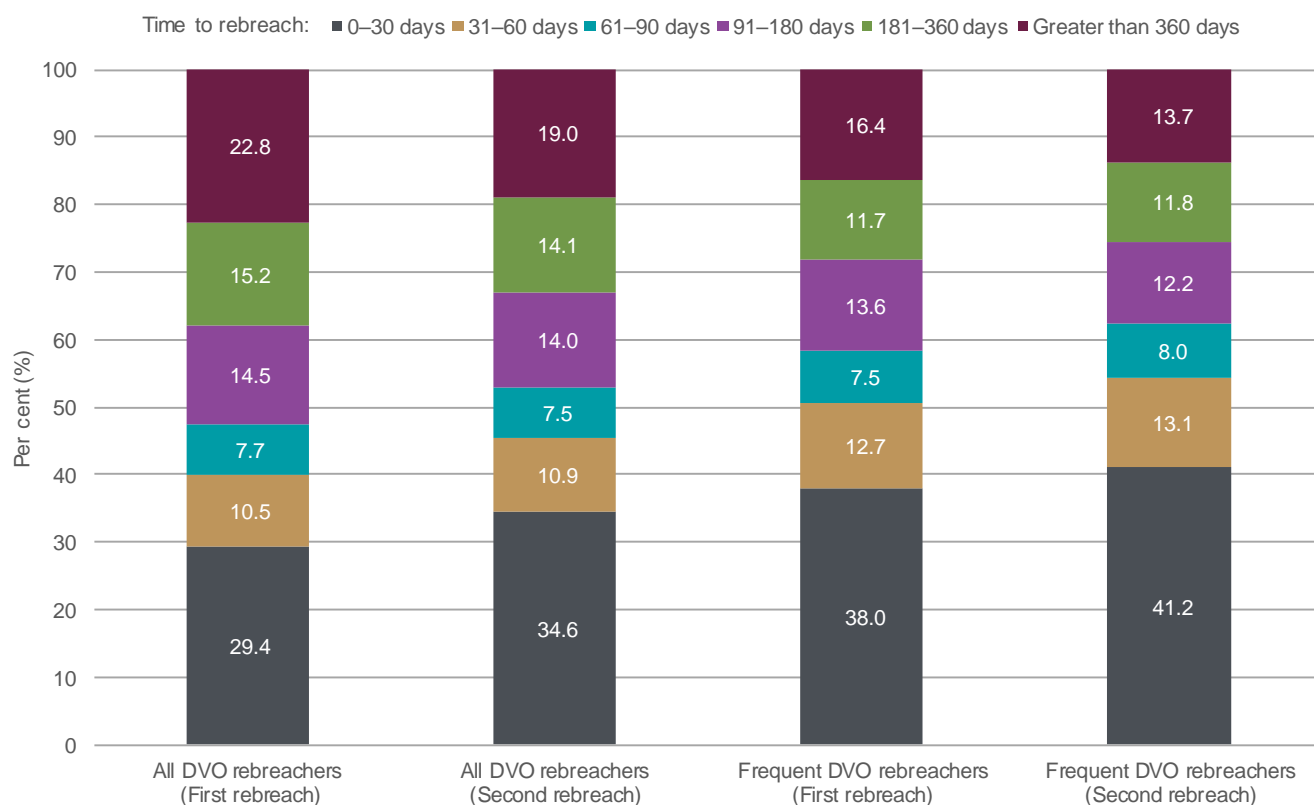
6.2.3. Time to first and second rebreach is shorter for DVO rebreachers who rebreach more often

The number of days to first and second rebreach was examined to identify if there were differences in the timing of rebreaching behaviour for all DVO rebreachers compared with frequent DVO rebreachers.⁹⁸ The results of these analyses are plotted in Figure 30.

The results show that frequent DVO rebreachers have a shorter time to their first and second rebreach than DVO rebreachers overall. This is apparent when comparing the proportion of all DVO rebreachers who committed their first rebreach within 30 days of their first breach (29.4%) with the proportion of frequent DVO rebreachers who had their first rebreach in this timeframe (38.0%). Additional analyses (data not shown) also found that the median time to first rebreach for frequent DVO rebreachers was 58 days compared with 103 days for all DVO rebreachers.⁹⁹ A higher proportion of frequent DVO rebreachers was also found to have committed their second rebreach within 30 days (41.2%) compared with all DVO rebreachers (34.6%). The results also demonstrate that for both all DVO rebreachers and frequent DVO rebreachers the second rebreach tends to be committed in a shorter timeframe than the first.

The results discussed in this section indicate that respondents who rebreach DVO/s many times tend to rebreach within shorter time periods than respondents who rebreach less often. These findings align with those discussed in Chapter 5 (see section 5.2), which showed differences in the timing of protection order breaches depending on the number of times they were breached.

Figure 30 Time intervals (in days) to first and second rebreach, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Notes:

1. Frequent DVO rebreachers are those who rebreached five or more times.
2. The time to first rebreach was calculated from the start date of the first breach and the time to second rebreach was calculated from the start date of the first rebreach.
3. Results for second rebreach for all DVO rebreachers have been calculated based on the subset of this group who had a second rebreach.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

⁹⁸ The time to first rebreach was calculated from the start date of the first breach to the start date of the first rebreach, while the time to second rebreach was calculated from the start date of the first rebreach to the start date of the second rebreach. Analyses relating to second rebreach for all DVO rebreachers were calculated based on the subset of this group who had a second rebreach.

⁹⁹ When looking only at the subset of DVO rebreachers with one to four rebreaches, the median time to first rebreach was 112 days.

The next section of this chapter takes a closer look at rebreaching based on the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents who breach DVOs.

6.3. Variation in rebreaching across different socio-demographic groups

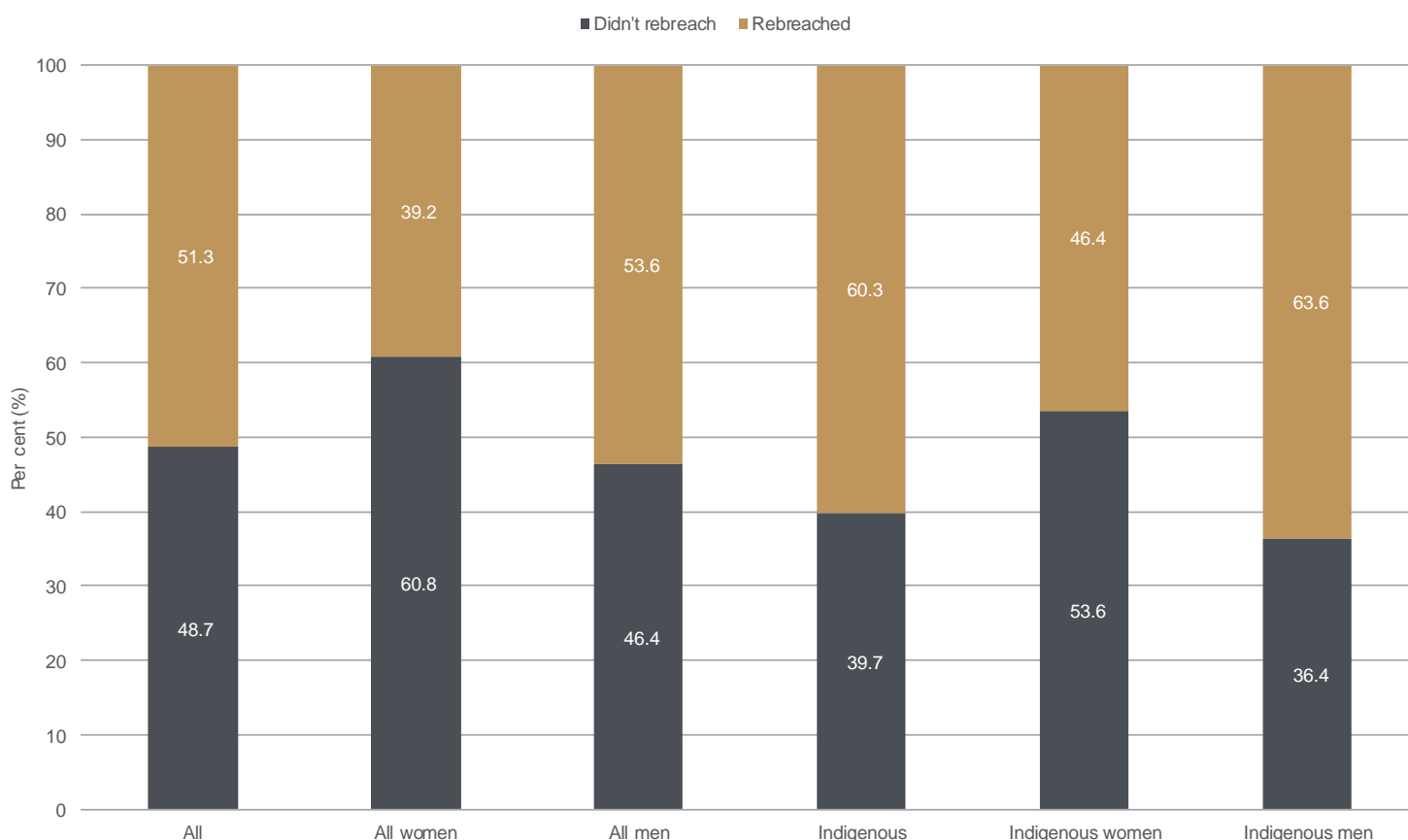
This section provides further information on the prevalence of rebreaching among respondents who breach DVOs based on analyses of their socio-demographic characteristics. The results show that DVO rebreaching is more common among DVO breachers who are men (particularly those recorded as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), aged between 18 and 39 years, or reside in remote locations or more disadvantaged communities.

6.3.1. Rebreaching is more common among men DVO breachers, particularly those who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and these DVO breachers tend to rebreach more often

The proportion of DVO breachers who rebreached, based on their gender and whether they were recorded as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, is shown in Figure 31. Rebreaching was found to be more common among men DVO breachers (53.6%) than women DVO breachers (39.2%); Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander DVO breachers (60.3%) than total DVO breachers (51.3%) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men DVO breachers (63.6%) than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women DVO breachers (46.4%).

Additional analysis (data not shown) found that 44.6% of all DVO rebreachers were recorded as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, consistent with findings presented in Chapter 4, section 4.3.3 that showed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are overrepresented as respondents on DVO breaches.

Figure 31 DVO breachers who rebreached by socio-demographic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



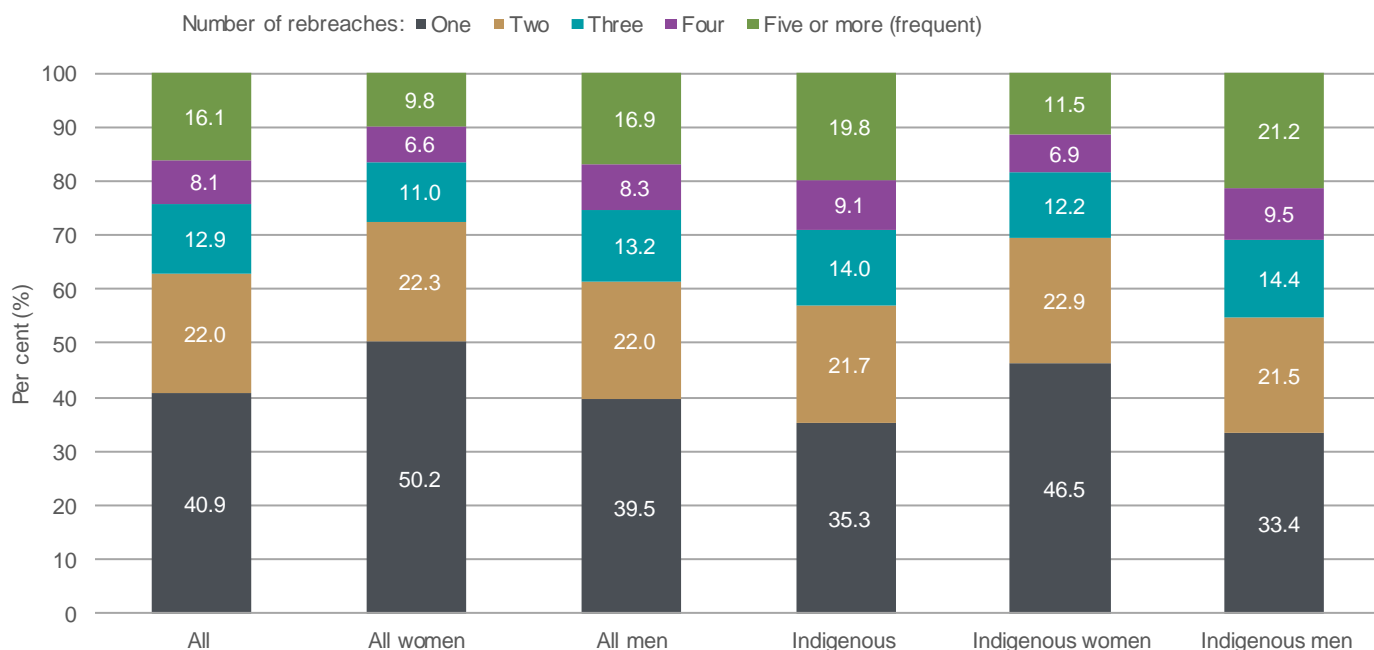
Note: Caution is required in the interpretation of the results presented in this figure as the assignment of Indigenous status reflects the application of an 'if ever' approach, which may contribute to higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation than that reported elsewhere. See Chapter 3, section 3.3.2.3 for further information.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

The number of rebreaches committed by DVO breachers also varied between different demographic groups (Figure 32). Frequent DVO rebreaching (involving five or more rebreaches) was more common among men DVO rebreachers (16.9%) than women DVO rebreachers (9.8%), and most common among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men DVO rebreachers (21.2%). Conversely, women DVO rebreachers more commonly had a single rebreach (50.2%) than men DVO rebreachers (39.5%).

Further analysis (data not shown) found that more than half (54.9%) of frequent DVO rebreachers were recorded as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

Figure 32 DVO rebreachers by total number of rebreaches and socio-demographic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Note: Caution is required in the interpretation of the results presented in this figure as the assignment of Indigenous status reflects the application of an 'if ever' approach, which may contribute to higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation than that reported elsewhere. See Chapter 3, section 3.3.2.3 for further information.

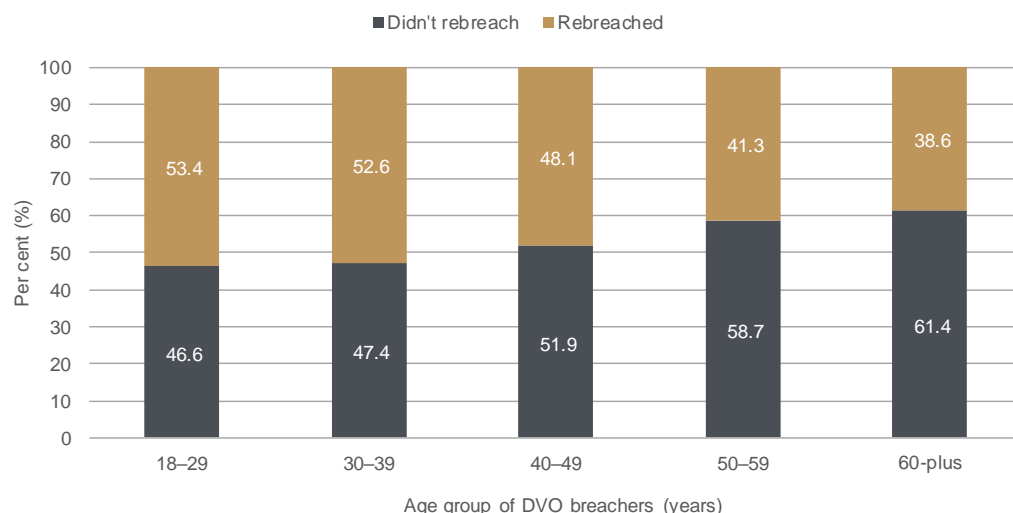
Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

6.3.2. Rebreaching is highest among younger DVO breachers

The prevalence of DVO rebreaching by the age of DVO breachers is shown in Figure 33.¹⁰⁰ The results show that rebreaching is more common among DVO breachers aged between 18 and 39 years than those in older age groups. For example, more than half of DVO breachers aged 18–29 years and 30–39 years rebreached (53.4% and 52.6% respectively) compared with 41.3% of DVO breachers aged 50–59 years and 38.6% of DVO breachers aged 60 years and over. The finding that DVO rebreaching is more common among younger DVO breachers is consistent with other results discussed in this report which show that respondents aged between 18 and 39 years are more typically involved in DVOs and DVO breaches (see Chapter 4, section 4.3.4).

Further analyses (data not shown) found that there was a slightly higher proportion of frequent DVO rebreachers among DVO rebreachers aged 18–29 years (16.6%) and 30–39 years (16.7%) than those aged 40–49 years (14.3%) and 50–59 years (14.6%). Frequent DVO rebreaching was least common among DVO rebreachers aged 60 years and over (9.5%).

¹⁰⁰ The age of DVO breachers represents their age at the date of their first in-scope charged DVO breach.

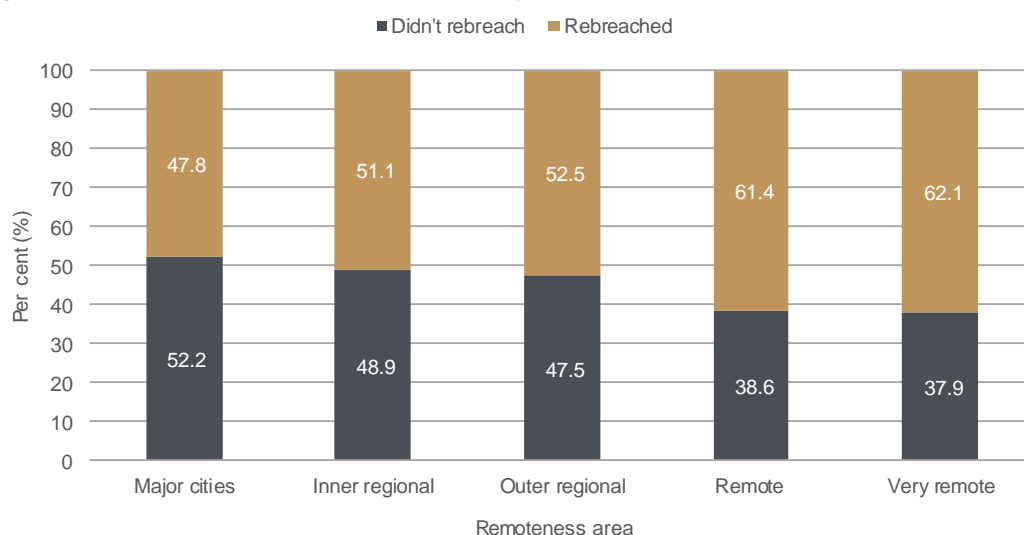
Figure 33 DVO breachers who rebreached by age group, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18

Note: The age of DVO breachers represents their age at the date of their first in-scope charged DVO breach.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data

6.3.3. DVO breachers residing in remote locations rebreach more commonly, and more often

Analyses presented in Figure 34 show the rebreaching rate of DVO breachers in relation to the remoteness area classification of their residential address.¹⁰¹ It shows that DVO rebreaching is most common among DVO breachers residing in remote and very remote locations. For example, 61.4% of DVO breachers living in remote locations and 62.1% from very remote locations rebreached compared with 47.8% of DVO breachers residing in major cities. Additional analysis (data not shown) found that DVO rebreachers residing in remote and very remote locations were also more likely to be frequent DVO rebreachers (23.9% and 18.5% respectively) than those residing in major cities (15.1%).¹⁰²

Figure 34 DVO breachers who rebreached by location, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18

Notes:

1. The remoteness area classification for DVO breachers is based on the classification for their first in-scope charged DVO breach and residential address of respondent.

2. A total of 16.1% ($n = 5,154$) DVO breachers did not have a remoteness area allocated on their first in-scope charged DVO breach due to missing location data.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

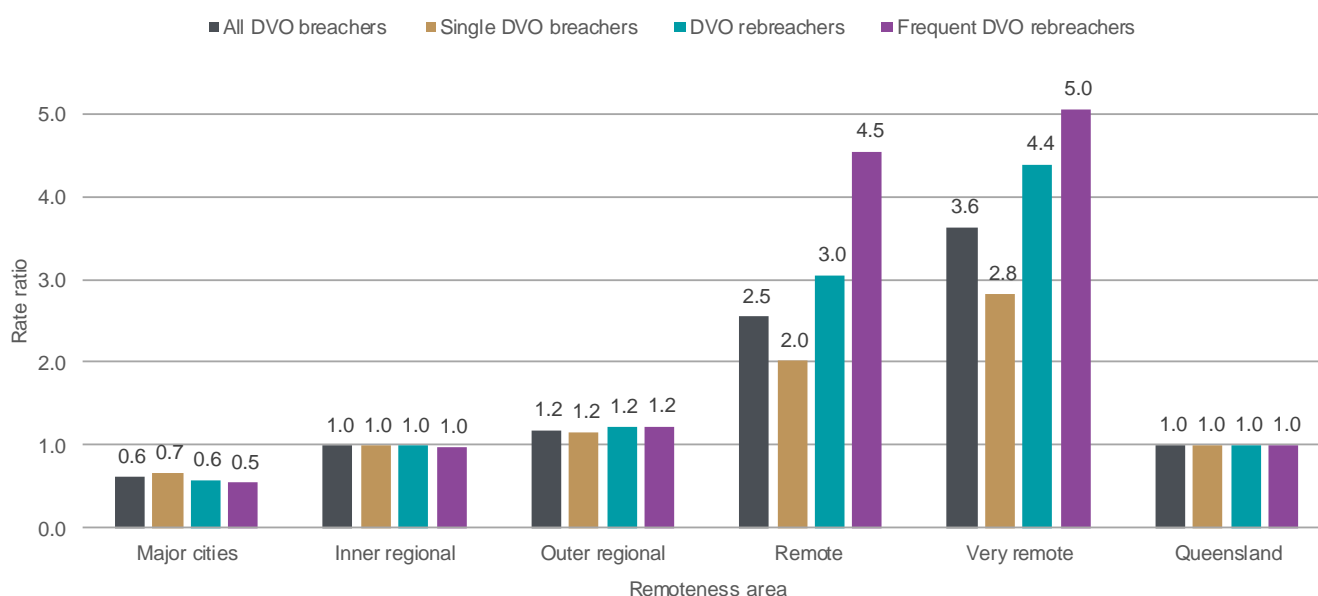
¹⁰¹ See Chapter 3, section 3.3.3.1 for further information on the geographical classification and method used for location analyses used in this project. The remoteness area classification for DVO breachers is based on the classification for their first in-scope charged DVO breach.

¹⁰² A total of 16.7% ($n = 2,733$) DVO rebreachers did not have a remoteness area allocated on their first in-scope charged DVO breach due to missing location data.

The higher prevalence and frequency of rebreaching among DVO breachers residing in more remote locations is also apparent when examining the rate ratio analyses displayed in Figure 35. The rate ratios show the relationship between the rates of different groups of DVO breachers living within different locations in relation to the respective rates for Queensland overall. A rate ratio of 1.0 indicates that the rate for the geographical area was the same as that for the entire Queensland adult population, while a ratio greater or less than 1.0 indicates that the rate for that area was greater or less respectively than that for the Queensland adult population. For example, the rate ratio for DVO rebreachers residing in major cities was 0.6, meaning that the rate of DVO rebreachers in major cities was 40% lower than the rate for the entire state. Comparatively, the DVO rebreacher rate ratio for remote locations was 3.0, meaning the rate was three times (or 300%) higher than that for the entire state. These findings are consistent with those presented earlier in this report that found rates of DVO breaches occur at higher rates in remote and very remote areas (see Chapter 4, section 4.3.5).

Figure 35 also shows that frequent DVO rebreaching was more common for DVO breachers living in remote and very remote locations compared with major cities. For example, the rate ratio for frequent DVO rebreachers in very remote areas was 5.0, meaning that the rate of frequent DVO rebreachers was five times (or 500%) higher in very remote locations than that for the entire state. By comparison, the rate ratio for major cities was 0.5, which means that the rate of frequent DVO rebreachers in major cities was 50% of that for all of Queensland.

Figure 35 Location-based rate ratios for DVO breachers, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18



Notes:

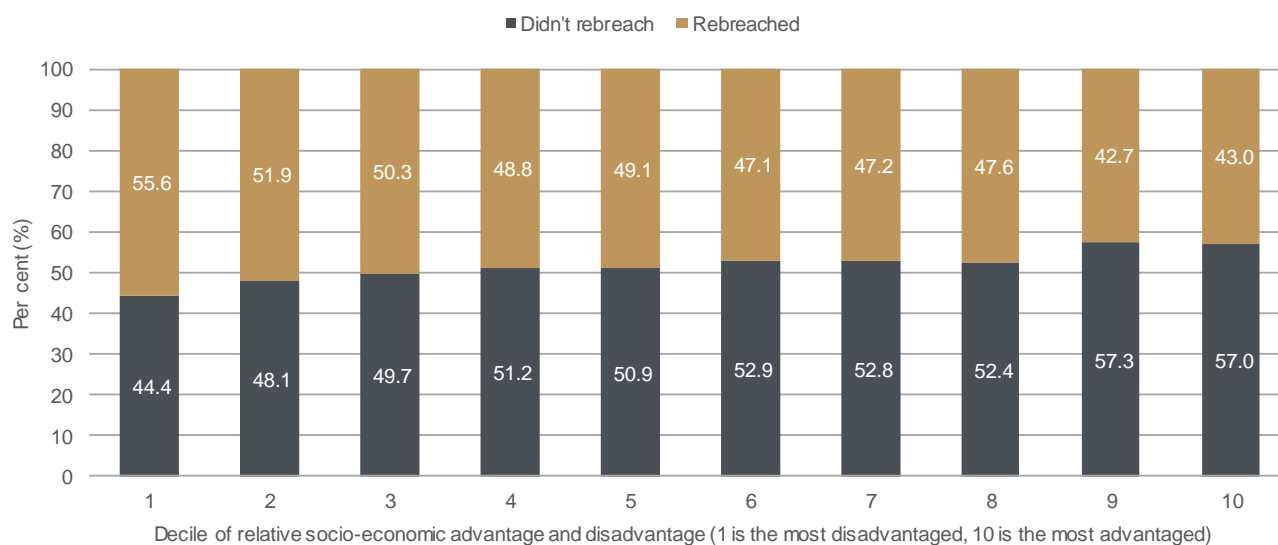
1. The remoteness area classification for DVO breachers is based on the classification for their first in-scope charged DVO breach and residential address of respondents.
2. A total of 16.1% ($n = 5,154$) DVO breachers did not have a remoteness area allocated on their first in-scope charged DVO breach due to missing location data.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

6.3.4. DVO breachers residing in the most disadvantaged communities are most likely to rebreach, however there is little difference in the prevalence of frequent DVO rebreachers when considering socio-economic advantage

Figure 36 presents data on the rebreaching rate of DVO breachers based on the decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage of their residential address.¹⁰³ The decile rankings of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage range from decile 1 (the most disadvantaged areas) to decile 10 (the most advantaged areas). These data show that rebreaching is more common among DVO breachers living in the most disadvantaged communities. For example, 55.6% and 51.9% of DVO breachers residing in deciles 1 and 2 respectively rebreached, compared with 42.7% and 43.0% of those residing in deciles 9 and 10 respectively.

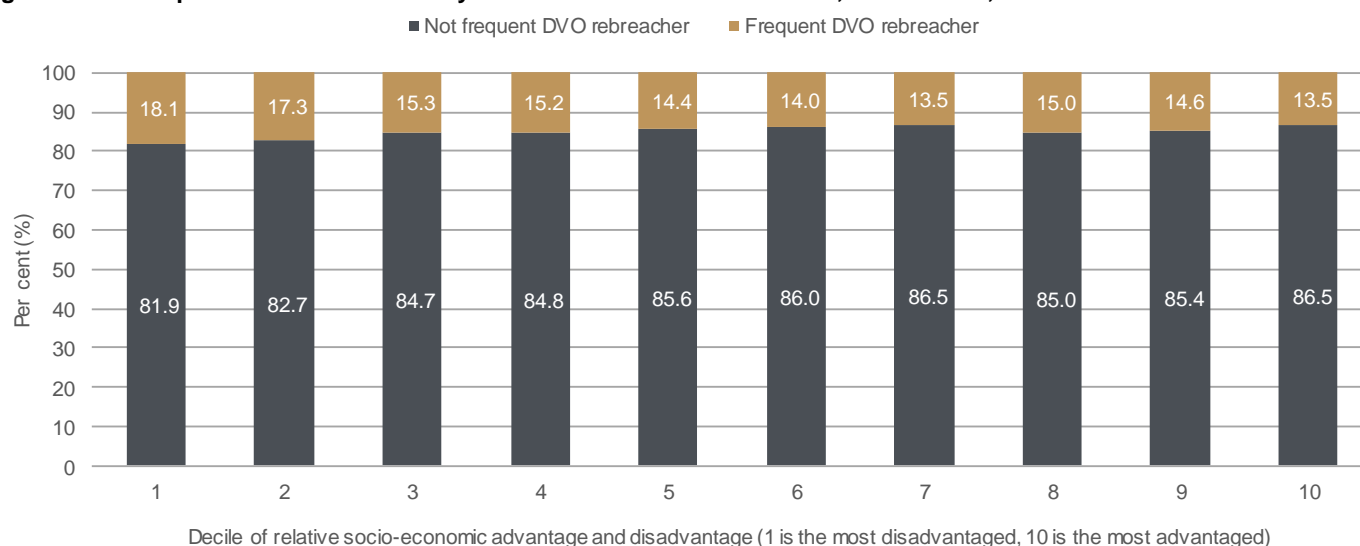
¹⁰³ See Chapter 3, section 3.3.3.2 for further information on the method used for socio-economic analyses used in this project. It is important to note that deciles were assigned to the area in which an individual resided, rather than to the individual themselves and is based on the classification for their first in-scope charged DVO breach.

Figure 36 DVO breachers who rebreached by socio-economic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

1. The socio-economic deciles for DVO breachers represents their decile as at their first in-scope charged DVO breach and is based on residential address of respondents.
2. A total of 17.0% ($n = 5,412$) DVO breachers did not have a decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage allocated on their first in-scope charged DVO breach because of missing location data.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

Results presented in Figure 37 display the proportion of all DVO rebreachers within each socio-economic decile that were frequent DVO rebreachers. Findings indicate that the highest proportions of frequent DVO rebreachers were in the most disadvantaged communities (deciles 1 and 2) (18.1% and 17.3% respectively). However, there was no substantial difference in the proportion of DVO rebreachers who were frequent DVO rebreachers across the remaining socio-economic deciles (ranging between 13.5% and 15.3%), suggesting that DVO rebreachers in the most advantaged deciles (deciles 9 and 10) were no less likely to rebreach frequently than those in more disadvantaged deciles (deciles 3 to 8).

Figure 37 Frequent DVO rebreachers by socio-economic characteristics, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18**Notes:**

1. The socio-economic deciles for DVO rebreachers represents their decile as at their first in-scope charged DVO breach and is based on respondent's residential address.
2. A total of 17.6% ($n = 2,877$) DVO rebreachers did not have a decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage allocated on their first in-scope charged DVO breach because of missing location data.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

**Results in this chapter showed that:**

- while most respondents do not breach their DVO/s, almost one in four are charged with at least one DVO breach
- just over half of all DVO breachers are charged with at least one more DVO breach
- most DVO rebreachers rebreach against a single aggrieved and commonly have a single rebreach
- rebreaching is more common among DVO breachers who:
 - are men
 - are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
 - live in remote or very remote areas
 - live in more socio-economically disadvantaged areas
- around one in six DVO rebreachers rebreach five or more times (frequent DVO rebreachers)
- frequent DVO rebreachers:
 - account for a disproportionate number of all DVO breaches
 - more commonly rebreach against two or more aggrieved
 - have a shorter time to first rebreach and second rebreach.

7.0 Discussion

The findings presented in this report addressed a research gap by examining the extent to which DVOs imposed in Queensland are breached and rebreached. This involved understanding DVO and DVO breach trends and linking administrative datasets so that DVO breaches could be understood at the order and person levels, rather than solely at the aggregate level. While acknowledging the limitations of using administrative data, the results offer new insights for the development of responses to DFV in the community, especially those relating to law and justice.

The research showed that the number and rate of DVOs and DVO breaches has increased substantially over time in Queensland. When comparing 2008–09 with 2017–18, the number of DVOs being made more than doubled (+107.3%) and the DVO rate increased by 76.0%, with relatively high growth observed between 2014–15 and 2015–16.¹⁰⁴ However, the number and rate of cross orders were found to have declined overall (–23.5% and –33.0% respectively), although there was variance over time.¹⁰⁵ The overall rise in DVOs imposed coincided with growth in the aggregate number and rate of DVO breaches charged by police, which more than doubled (+166.0% and +124.5% respectively) when comparing 2008–09 with 2017–18, with similarly high growth observed between 2014–15 and 2015–16.

Growth in the number and rate of DVOs and DVO breaches is likely to be explained by a complex interplay of multiple factors, including changes in the law and justice system, greater public awareness and willingness to report DFV incidents, and/or a growing prevalence of DFV in the community. For example, substantial growth in DVOs and DVO breaches between 2014–15 and 2015–16 may be partly the result of a greater willingness to report DFV due to increased public awareness and a more responsive law and justice system facilitated by the release of the *Not Now, Not Ever* report in 2015, which recommended and coincided with practice and legislative reform.¹⁰⁶

The research also demonstrated that, while most DVOs imposed in Queensland are not associated with a breach, and those that are breached are generally breached once, there was an increase in the likelihood of DVOs ever being breached and then rebreached over time. Differences in the extent of breaching by DVO type was also apparent. Analyses examining DVOs at the order level showed that when comparing 2008–09 with 2015–16:

- the proportion of all DVOs ever breached was 18.1%, with 24.3% of protection orders breached compared with 6.2% of temporary protection orders
- the proportion of DVOs ever breached increased from 15.4% to 21.0%, with this upward trend observed for both protection orders (21.5% to 27.3%) and temporary protection orders (3.4% to 9.3%)
- the proportion of breached protection orders rebreached was 42.5% compared with 30.3% for temporary protection orders
- the proportion of breached protection orders rebreached increased from 39.5% to 44.7%, with a larger increase observed for breached temporary protection orders (23.8% to 34.4%).

These findings are broadly consistent with research by Poynton et al. (2016) which found that 20% of final orders imposed in New South Wales were breached and, of these, 88% had one breach only, with provisional and interim orders breached and rebreached at lower rates. Variation in the extent of breaching by DVO type found by this project is likely to be partly explained by different legislative provisions governing their use and their different operational characteristics—protection orders were more likely than temporary protection orders to result from a police application (78.3% and 51.0% respectively) and be longer in length (median of 730 days and 29 days respectively), but less likely to have additional conditions included (38.7% and 61.1% respectively).

Analyses undertaken to examine DVO breaches at the person level also showed that most respondents in Queensland never breached their DVO/s, with 24.3% of respondents ever associated with a DVO breach. However, the overall rebreaching rate among those who did breach was substantial (51.3%), and frequent DVO rebreachers (representing 8.2% of DVO breachers) accounted for a disproportionate share of DVO breaches (28.3%).¹⁰⁷ These findings are consistent with other research demonstrating a high rate of DFV reoffending (Hulme, Morgan and Boxall 2019; Millstead and Coghlan 2016) and the concentration of DFV offending among a small group of people (Kerr, Whyte and Strang

¹⁰⁴ These upward trends are consistent with DVO application trends reported elsewhere (QGSO 2021b).

¹⁰⁵ Variance observed in cross orders trends is consistent with identified trends in cross applications (QGSO 2021c).

¹⁰⁶ Research by QGSO (2020a) found there was an increase in calls for service to police for DFV-related matters between 2014–15 and 2015–16, particularly calls for service that resulted in a police DVO application or related to a DVO breach. Other research has found that the Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence was associated with increased reporting of intimate partner violence and help-seeking behaviour (Satyen et al. 2020).

¹⁰⁷ Frequent DVO rebreachers were defined as DVO breachers who rebreached five or more times.

2017; Millsteed 2016; Sherman et al. 2016). The findings discussed in this report also show that most DVO rebreaches rebreached against one aggrieved (91.9%), however rebreaching against multiple aggrieved was more common among frequent DVO rebreaches (19.4%) compared with all DVO rebreaches (4.6%).¹⁰⁸

Despite this project showing that most DVOs, and respondents on DVOs, are not associated with a breach, the finding that around one in four protection orders are breached and similarly that around one in four respondents breach their DVO/s (including some who breach frequently) suggests that DFV can continue while a DVO is in place. The report noted other research highlighting concerns by stakeholders in the DFV law and justice system that DVOs are not taken seriously by some respondents (Taylor et al. 2017) and studies indicating that DVOs are less effective in some contexts, such as where the respondent has a history of crime, violence and mental health issues (Dowling et al. 2018). Other research showing that DVO breaches are substantially underreported (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017; Taylor et al. 2017) is also important to consider in the interpretation of this project's findings on the extent of breaching of DVOs in Queensland.

The report also presented order-based and person-based findings in relation to the timeframe in which DVOs in Queensland are breached. These provided evidence to indicate that breaches can occur relatively quickly (particularly for temporary protection orders), that there is a relationship between time to first breach and number of breaches recorded (with increasingly shorter times occurring as the number of breaches increased), that the time between first breach and second breach is shorter on average than the time between order imposition and first breach, and that the times to both first and second breach have become shorter over time. For the period 2008–09 to 2015–16:

- the proportion of breached temporary protection orders first breached within 30 days of being imposed was 64.9% compared with 19.0% of breached protection orders
- 38.0% of frequent DVO rebreaches committed their first breach within 30 days compared with 29.4% of all DVO rebreaches
- the median time to first breach was 59 days for protection orders breached six or more times compared with 201 days for protection orders with a single breach
- the overall median time to first and second breach was 155 days and 74 days respectively for protection orders and 17 days and 11 days respectively for temporary protection orders
- the median time to first breach for protection orders declined from 176 days to 130 days, with a similar decline observed for median time to second breach for this DVO type (84 days to 59 days).

These findings on the temporal nature of DVO breaching align with other DFV-related research in Australia which has shown that DVO breaches are most likely to occur soon after the imposition of an order (Poynton et al. 2016), that the risk of DFV reoffending is highest within the first months of a DFV incident, and that the first reoffence occurs more quickly for those who reoffend more often (Morgan, Boxall and Brown 2018).

Together, the results described above indicate that there is a sub-group of respondents who are at high risk of repeated breaching behaviour, and that early breaching behaviour is associated with a greater likelihood of further DVO breaches. These findings highlight factors that could be considered when developing targeted DFV interventions as they suggest that escalating DVO breaching behaviour is a possible sign of future DFV. Other research has also found that breach of DVO behaviour is associated with a greater likelihood of future DVO breach behaviour (Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2021b; Sentencing Advisory Council 2016) and future DFV offending (Mason and Julian 2009; Millsteed and Coghlan 2016; Morgan, Boxall and Brown 2018; State of Victoria 2016), including high-frequency DFV offending (Boxall, Payne and Rosevear 2015) and violent DFV offending (Fitzgerald and Graham 2016).

The project found gender differences in relation to people involved in DVOs and DVO breaches, reflecting the gendered nature of DFV discussed in the broader literature (Ali and Naylor 2013; Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network 2018; The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015). Order-based analyses showed that men were more commonly listed as the respondent on DVOs (80.0%) and DVO breaches (86.8%) than women. However, the project also found that the proportion of women respondents associated with DVO breaches increased from 11.7% to 15.1% over the reference period, which is worth considering in light of concerns raised in the literature around the naming of women as respondents on DVO applications and DVOs in contexts where they may have been (mis)identified as the primary aggressor (Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety 2020; Douglas and Fitzgerald 2018; Laing 2013; Mansour 2014; Reeves 2019; Ulbrick and Jago 2018). Person-based analyses found that among DVO breachers, rebreaching was less common among women DVO breachers (39.2%) than men DVO

¹⁰⁸ DVO rebreaches who rebreached against one aggrieved or multiple aggrieved may also have breached against other aggrieved on a single occasion only.



breachers (53.6%). A higher representation of people aged under 40 years as both the aggrieved and respondents on DVOs and DVO breaches was also evident, which is consistent with the higher rates of both self-reported and police reported experience of DFV among younger people, particularly women (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019; Crime Statistics Agency 2020; Victorian Agency for Health Information 2020).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were found by this project to be disproportionately involved in Queensland's DFV law and justice system, compared with their representation in the general population. Order-based and person-based analyses showed that during the reference period:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people accounted for 16.7% of aggrieved and 17.5% of respondents on DVOs, and 37.5% of aggrieved and 43.3% of respondents on DVO breaches
- women were more commonly listed as the respondent on DVOs where the respondent was Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (24.1%) compared with respondents on all DVOs (20.0% women)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people accounted for 44.6% of DVO rebreaches and 54.9% of frequent DVO rebreaches
- rebreaching was more common among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men DVO breachers (63.6%) than among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women DVO breachers (46.4%)
- frequent DVO rebreaching was more common among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men DVO rebreaches (21.2%) than among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women DVO rebreaches (11.5%).

The above findings are consistent with other research demonstrating that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are overrepresented within the DFV law and justice system (Cunneen 2010; Douglas and Fitzgerald 2018; Poynton et al. 2016; QGSO 2021b; Trimboli 2015), and as both victims and perpetrators of DFV more broadly (Law Council of Australia 2018; Ombudsman Western Australia 2015). Also important to consider is research suggesting that the DFV law and justice system may act as a mechanism by which some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, particularly women, become involved in the criminal justice system (Douglas and Fitzgerald 2018). While research shows most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people do not experience or perpetrate violence (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016), other literature has highlighted a range of factors important to understanding violence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including underlying socio-historical factors such as the ongoing impacts of colonisation and its relationship to loss of culture, disadvantage and intergenerational trauma, alongside other risk factors and structural and systemic factors (Australian Law Reform Commission 2017; Blagg et al. 2020; Blagg et al. 2018; Nancarrow 2016; Olsen and Lovett 2016).

People living in more remote and socio-economically disadvantaged areas were also found in this project to be disproportionately involved in Queensland's DFV law and justice system. For example, compared with the rate for Queensland overall during the reference period:

- the rate of DVOs involving respondents from remote areas and very remote areas was 2.1 times and 3.3 times higher respectively
- the rate of DVO breaches involving respondents from remote areas and very remote areas was 3.4 times and 4.9 times higher respectively (although these rate ratios were found to have declined over time)¹⁰⁹
- the rate of DVO rebreaches and frequent DVO rebreaches from remote areas was 3.0 times and 4.5 times higher respectively, while in very remote areas these rates were 4.4 times and 5.0 times higher
- the rates of DVOs and DVO breaches involving respondents residing in the most disadvantaged areas were 2.5 times and 3.2 times higher respectively.

These findings support those identified in other research, which has found there is a higher prevalence of reported DFV in more socio-economically disadvantaged areas (QGSO 2020a) and in regional, rural and remote places (Campo and Tayton 2015; Mishra et al. 2014), including in Queensland's remote and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Cunneen 2010; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Staines and Scott 2020).¹¹⁰ Research has also demonstrated that the geographic and socio-economic factors are important for

¹⁰⁹ Between 2008–09 and 2017–18, the rate ratio of DVO breaches involving respondents from remote areas declined from 3.9 to 2.8, while the rate ratio of DVO breaches involving respondents from very remote areas declined from 5.5 to 4.4.

¹¹⁰ It is important to consider that this research shows that the prevalence of reported DFV, and DVO applications and DVO breaches, is not uniform across Queensland's remote and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, but varies greatly (Cunneen 2010; Public Safety

understanding increased risk of DFV offending and victimisation (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019; Hulme, Morgan and Boxall 2019; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Sentencing Advisory Council 2016; Trimboli 2015). However, it is important to note that the disproportionate representation of people from more remote and socio-economically disadvantaged areas in Queensland's DFV law and justice system does not necessarily indicate that people in these areas are more likely to perpetrate DFV. Rather, these findings may reflect a range of factors, including differences in the underlying populations and differential practices relating to the use of DVOs and their enforcement. For example, the higher prevalence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote and very remote areas (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018c), the greater involvement of police in lodging DVO applications in remote and very remote areas and in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (QGSO 2021b), and challenges associated with enforcing DVOs in more remote areas, including in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Cunneen 2010; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016) are relevant to consider. Overarchingly, the findings from this project reinforce the need for culturally informed and context-responsive responses to DFV, as noted by other researchers (Blagg et al. 2020; Blagg et al. 2018; Campo and Tayton 2015; Cunneen 2010; Fitzgerald, Douglas and Heybroek 2019; Meyer and Stambe 2020; Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Ragusa 2012).

Future research

Future research may be able to address some of the known limitations and gaps associated with the research presented in this report and provide additional insight into the contexts in which DVOs are breached and which respondents rebreach. This includes research:

- exploring the contexts of DFV incidents in which breaches of DVO occur, to better understand factors influencing the motivation and behaviour of respondents who breach DVOs, the types of conditions that are breached, as well as factors influencing the willingness of aggrieved to report DVO breaches
- investigating the overlap of DVO (re)breaching with other offending (including DFV-related offending), to better understand offending by people who breach DVO/s, and the extent to which this offending is specialist or generalist
- examining the interrelationship between the temporal nature of DVO breaches and possible changes in the type and seriousness of DFV (re)offending
- investigating the sentencing outcomes of DVO breaches heard in court and how this has changed over time
- monitoring the prevalence and frequency at which DVOs are breached in the period following 2015–16, given the substantial system reform at this time, the increase in the default length of protection orders in Queensland in June 2017, as well as concerns about the possible impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on DFV.

Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016; Staines and Scott 2020). For example, it has been found that the rate of reported DVO breaches in the Torres Strait Region is lower overall compared with Queensland's Aboriginal communities (although still higher than Queensland overall) (Staines and Scott 2020).

Glossary

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: the collective term used by this project when discussing administrative data indicating that a person has been identified as an Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This information may have been self-reported or reflect information included on a DVO application made on behalf of another person. The use of this term is not intended to diminish or deny the diversity between and within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals, families, communities, groups and nations across Australia.

Aggrieved: the primary person listed on a DVO application or a DVO as requiring protection, or the person against whom a DVO breach offence has been committed.

Charged domestic violence order (DVO) breach: a DVO breach offence which police considered to be cleared (solved) and for which enough evidence was available to charge the respondent, that is, the DVO breacher was actioned by police through arrest, notice to appear, summons served (including historical), warrant issued, adult caution, or the offender was dealt with by another agency.

Cross application: defined as interrelated DVO applications relating to two people in a relevant relationship who have each been alternately named as the aggrieved and respondent on DVO applications lodged within a six-month time period.

Cross order: orders where two people are alternately named as the aggrieved and respondent on protection orders imposed against each other within a six-month window, including those imposed on the same day.

Discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community: bounded geographical locations where the majority of residents are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Domestic and family violence (DFV): under the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (Qld), DFV is defined as behaviour within an intimate personal, family, or informal care relationship whereby one person is physically, sexually, emotionally, psychologically, or economically abusive towards the other person, and/or is threatening, coercive, or in any other way controls or dominates the other person so as to cause them to fear for their own safety or wellbeing or that of someone else.

Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 (Qld) (the Act): an Act to provide for protection of a person against violence committed or threatened by someone else if a relevant relationship exists between the persons.

Domestic violence order (DVO): a collective term for temporary protection orders, protection orders and varied orders imposed by the court (typically a Magistrates Court) to protect people experiencing DFV. A DVO protects the aggrieved and named persons by listing various conditions that the respondent must adhere to, any breach of which is a criminal offence.

Domestic violence order (DVO) which began and ended within the reference period: a protection order or temporary protection order which had a start date between 2008–09 and 2015–16 and a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration the impact of any imposed varied orders).

Domestic violence order (DVO) application: an application made for a DVO, which can be lodged by police, the aggrieved, or another party authorised by the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (Qld).

Domestic violence order (DVO) breach: a criminal offence where the respondent on a DVO (or PPN) breaches the conditions included on the terms of that DVO, even if the behaviour involved in the breach is not of itself considered a criminal offence (for example, contacting the aggrieved by SMS).

Domestic violence order (DVO) breacher: a respondent on a DVO (or PPN) who commits a criminal DVO breach offence by breaching the conditions included on the terms of that DVO.

Domestic violence order (DVO) frequent rebreacher: a respondent who breaches a DVO five or more times, against the same or different aggrieved or DVO.

Domestic violence order (DVO) rebreacher: a respondent who breaches a DVO more than once, against the same or different aggrieved or DVO.

Indigenous: a term used in figures and tables to refer to individuals in the data who either self-identified, or where police or another applicant have identified them, as being Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.



Named person(s): refers to a party/parties other than the aggrieved who is named as being in need of protection from the respondent on an application for a DVO. Named persons can include children or family members of the aggrieved or respondent, or any other relative or associate of the aggrieved.

Operational period of a domestic violence order (DVO): the operating period a DVO is active, taken from the start date to the completion date (which takes into consideration the impact of any imposed varied orders).

Police protection notice (PPN): is issued by police when protection of an aggrieved person is required as soon as possible. Issuance of a PPN is also taken to be an application for a DVO.

Protection order: a civil order made by the court for the protection of people experiencing DFV. Protection orders have standard conditions but can have other conditions added to prevent future DFV from occurring. In Queensland, a protection order is generally active for five years (prior to June 2017, the order expired two years after it was made unless a date was nominated by the court. An order could be made for longer than two years if the court was satisfied there were reasons for doing so.).

Relationship type: refers to the relevant relationship between the aggrieved and respondent on a DVO application. A relevant relationship can be an intimate personal relationship (e.g. spousal, engaged, formerly engaged, and couple relationships), a family relationship (e.g. parent, sibling, cousin) or informal care relationship (e.g. where one person is providing personal care to another). Family relationships, besides relating to people connected by blood or marriage, can include those where persons regard themselves as relatives of each other in a wider concept than is ordinarily understood, for example, among Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Remoteness area: refers to a geographical location categorised into one of five classes of remoteness based on a structure developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics under the Australian Statistical Geography Standard that categorises locations relative to access to services. The five classes of remoteness are: major cities of Australia, inner regional Australia, outer regional Australia, remote Australia and very remote Australia.

Respondent: a person identified on a DVO application or a DVO as being the individual using domestic or family violence against the aggrieved and is thus the individual from whom the aggrieved and any named person listed on the application require protection.

Socio-economic area: refers to a geographical location based on an index assigned by the Australian Bureau of Statistics which summarises the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area, resulting in a decile ranking (a ranking of 1 to 10) for relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, with the range being from most disadvantaged (decile 1) to most advantaged (decile 10).

Temporary protection order: an order that provides interim protection to the aggrieved and named persons listed on the order before the court makes a decision on whether to issue a protection order. Temporary protection orders have standard conditions, but these can be tailored.

Varied order: an order with varied terms which replaces the previous order that was in operation. These changed terms can include the addition or removal of conditions or named persons, a change in the length of time an order is in effect, or an update of personal details of those named on an order.

References

- Ali, PA and Naylor, PB 2013, 'Intimate partner violence: A narrative review of the feminist, social and ecological explanations for its causation', *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 611–9.
- Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety 2020, *Women's imprisonment and domestic, family, and sexual violence: Research synthesis*, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety, Sydney, <<https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/womens-imprisonment-and-domestic-family-and-sexual-violence/>>.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social survey, 2014–15*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4714.0~2014-15~Main%20Features~Safety,%20law%20and%20justice~8>>.
- 2017, *Personal safety, Australia, 2016*, ABS, Canberra, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4906.0>>.
- 2018a, *Australian statistical geography standard (ASGS): Volume 5 – remoteness structure, July 2016*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1270.0.55.005>>.
- 2018b, *Census of population and housing: Socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2033.0.55.0012016?OpenDocument>>.
- 2018c, *Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians/latest-release>>.
- 2019a, *Australian demographic statistics, June 2019*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/4B29953E6CCF6F25CA25852F001DE516?openDocument>>.
- 2019b, *Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3238.02006%20to%202031?OpenDocument>>.
- 2019c, *Regional population by age and sex (unpublished), Australia, 2018*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/151AA7593B394934CA2573210018DA4A?openDocument>>.
- 2020, *Estimated resident population, customised report*, ABS, Canberra, <<https://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/statistics/theme/population/population-estimates/regions>>.
- Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network 2018, *Data report 2018*, Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network, Sydney, <<https://apo.org.au/node/174811>>.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2019, *Family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia: Continuing the national story*, AIHW, Canberra, <<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/domestic-violence/family-domestic-sexual-violence-australia-2019/contents/table-of-contents>>.
- Australian Law Reform Commission 2010, *Family violence – a national legal response*, Australian Law Reform Commission, Canberra, <https://www.alrc.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ALRC114_WholeReport.pdf>.
- 2017, *Pathways to justice – an inquiry into the incarceration rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples*, Australian Law Reform Commission, Canberra, <<https://www.alrc.gov.au/publication/pathways-to-justice-inquiry-into-the-incarceration-rate-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples-alrc-report-133/>>.
- Birdsey, E and Snowball, L 2013, *Reporting violence to police: A survey of victims attending domestic violence services*, Bureau Brief No. 91, Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime and Statistics and Research, <https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_publication/Pub_Summary/BB/bb91-Reporting-Violence-to-Police-A-survey-of-victims-attending-domestic-violence-services.aspx>.
- Blagg, H, Tulich, T, Hovane, V, Raye, D, Worrigal, T and May, S 2020, *Understanding the role of law and culture in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in responding to and preventing family violence*, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety, Sydney, <<https://www.anrows.org.au/project/understanding-the-role-of-law-and-culture-in-aboriginal-and-or-torres-strait-islander-communities-in-responding-to-and-preventing-family-violence/>>.
- Blagg, H, Williams, E, Cummings, E, Hovane, V, Torres, M and Woodley, K 2018, *Innovative models in addressing violence against Indigenous women: Final report*, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety,



Sydney, <<https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/innovative-models-in-addressing-violence-against-indigenous-women-final-report/>>.

Boxall, H, Payne, J and Rosevear, L 2015, *Prior offending among family violence perpetrators: A Tasmanian sample*, Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice No. 493, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, <<https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi493>>.

Campo, M and Tayton, S 2015, *Domestic and family violence in regional, rural and remote communities*, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, <<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/sites/default/files/publication-documents/cfca-resource-dv-regional.pdf>>.

Charles Darwin University 2019, *Family violence prevention legal services: National evaluation report*, report to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Canberra, <<https://www.niaa.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/fvpls-evaluation-national-report.pdf>>.

Crime Statistics Agency 2020, *Family violence data dashboard*, Victorian Government, viewed 12 April 2021, <<https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/family-violence-data-portal/family-violence-data-dashboard/victoria-police>>.

Criminal Code Act 1899 (Qld)

Criminal Law (Domestic Violence) Amendment Act 2015 (Qld)

Criminal Law (Domestic Violence) Amendment Act 2016 (Qld)

Cunneen, C 2010, *Alternative and improved responses to domestic and family violence in Queensland Indigenous communities*, University of New South Wales, Sydney, <https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2200711>.

Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board 2020, *2019–20 annual report*, Queensland Government, Brisbane, <<https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/coroners-court/review-of-deaths-from-domestic-and-family-violence>>.

Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 (Qld)

Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act Amendment Act 2015 (Qld)

Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016 (Qld)

Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989 (Qld)

Douglas, H 2018, 'Legal systems abuse and coercive control', *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 84–99.

— 2019, 'Policing domestic and family violence', *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 31–49.

Douglas, H and Fitzgerald, R 2018, 'The domestic violence protection order system as entry to the criminal justice system for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people', *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 41–57.

Dowling, C, Morgan, A, Hulme, S, Manning, M and Wong, G 2018, *Protection orders for domestic violence: A systematic review*, Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice No. 551, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, <<https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi551>>.

Fitzgerald, R, Douglas, H and Heybroek, L 2019, 'Sentencing, domestic violence, and the overrepresentation of Indigenous Australians: Does court location matter?', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Fitzgerald, R and Graham, T 2016, *Assessing the risk of domestic violence recidivism*, Crime and Justice Bulletin No. 189, Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_publication/Pub_Summary/CJB/cjb189-Assessing-the-risk-of-domestic-violence-recidivism.aspx>.

Hulme, S, Morgan, A and Boxall, H 2019, *Domestic violence offenders, prior offending and reoffending in Australia*, Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice No. 580, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, <https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/ti580_domestic_violence_offenders_prior_offending.pdf>.

Jordan, L and Phillips, L 2013, *Women's experiences of surviving family violence and accessing the magistrates' court in Geelong, Victoria*, Centre for Rural Regional Law and Justice, Deakin University, Geelong, <https://www.deakin.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/258133/pubs-4.pdf>.

Kerr, J, Whyte, C and Strang, H 2017, 'Targeting escalation and harm in intimate partner violence: Evidence from Northern Territory police, Australia', *Cambridge Journal of Evidence-Based Policing*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 143–59.

Laing, L 2013, *'It's like this maze you have to make your way through.'*: Women's experiences of seeking a domestic violence protection order in NSW, Faculty of Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, <<https://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/handle/2123/9267>>.

Law Council of Australia 2018, *The justice project final report: People who experience family violence*, Law Council of Australia, Canberra, <<https://www.lawcouncil.asn.au/justice-project/progress-report>>.

Leisenring, A 2012, 'Victims' perceptions of police response to intimate partner violence', *Journal of Police Crisis Negotiations*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 146–64.

Magistrates Court of Queensland 2020, *Benchbook: Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*, Office of the Chief Magistrate, Brisbane, <https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/435026/dv-bench-book.pdf>.

Mansour, J 2014, *Women defendants to AVOs: What is their experience of the justice system?*, Women's Legal Services NSW, Sydney, <<http://www.wlsnsw.org.au/wp-content/uploads/womendefAVOsreport.pdf>>.

Mason, R and Julian, R 2009, *Analysis of the Tasmanian police risk assessment tool (RAST)*, Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies, Sandy Bay, <https://www.safeathome.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/567450/RAST_Report_Analysis_of_Risk_Assessment_Screening_Tool.pdf>.

Meyer, S 2011, 'Seeking help for intimate partner violence: Victims' experiences when approaching the criminal justice system for IPV-related support and protection in an Australian jurisdiction', *Feminist Criminology*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 268–90.

Meyer, S and Stambe, R 2020, 'Indigenous women's experiences of domestic and family violence, help-seeking and recovery in regional Queensland', *Australian Journal of Social Issues*.

Migliore, C, Ziersch, E, Marshall, J and Aird, E 2014, *Intervention orders and the intervention response model: Evaluation report 2 (process evaluation)*, Office of Crime Statistics and Research, South Australian Attorney-General's Department, Adelaide, <https://web.archive.org/web/20160302015803/http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/docs/evaluation_reports/Intervention_Order_Evaluation_Report_2.pdf>.

Millsteed, M 2016, *How many repeat family violence perpetrators were there in Victoria over the past 10 years?*, In fact No. 2, Melbourne: Crime Statistics Agency, <<https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/publications/how-many-repeat-family-violence-perpetrators-were-there-in>>.

Millsteed, M and Coghlan, S 2016, *Predictors of recidivism amongst police recorded family violence perpetrators*, In brief No. 4, Melbourne: Crime Statistics Agency, <<https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/research-and-evaluation/predictors-of-recidivism-amongst-police-recorded-family-violence>>.

Mishra, GD, Loxton, D, Anderson, AE, Hockey, R, Powers, J, Brown, WJ, Dobson, AJ, Duffy, L, Graves, A, Harris, M, Harris, S, Lucke, J, McLaughlin, D, Mooney, R, Pachana, N, Pease, S, Tavener, M, Thomson, C, Tooth, L, Townsend, N, Tuckerman, R and Byles, J 2014, *Health and wellbeing of women aged 18 to 23 in 2013 and 1996: Findings from the Australian longitudinal study on women's health*, report to the Australian Government Department of Health, <<https://www.alsw.org.au/post-outcomes/2014-major-report-health-and-wellbeing-of-women-aged-18-to-23-in-2013-and-1996-findings-from-the-australian-longitudinal-study-on-womens-health/>>.

Morgan, A, Boxall, H and Brown, R 2018, *Targeting repeat domestic violence: Assessing short-term risk of reoffending*, Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice No. 552, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, <<https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi552>>.

Nancarrow, H 2016, *Legal responses to intimate partner violence: Gendered aspirations and racialised realities*, PhD thesis, Griffith University, Brisbane, <https://research-repository.griffith.edu.au/bitstream/handle/10072/365564/Nancarrow_2016_01Thesis.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

Napier, S, Poynton, S and Fitzgerald, J 2015, *Who goes to prison for breaching an apprehended domestic violence order? An analysis of police narratives*, Bureau Brief No. 107, Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_publication/Pub_Summary/BB/bb107-Who-goes-to-prison-for-breaching-an-apprehended-domestic-violence-order.aspx>.



NSW Ombudsman 2006, *Domestic violence: Improving police practice*, NSW Ombudsman, Sydney, <https://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/3480/Domestic-violence-improving-police-practice-Special-Report-to-Parliament-December-2006-.pdf>.

Olsen, A and Lovett, R 2016, *Existing knowledge, practice and responses to violence against women in Australian Indigenous communities: State of knowledge paper*, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety, Sydney, <<https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/existing-knowledge-practice-and-responses-to-violence-against-women-in-australian-indigenous-communities-state-of-knowledge-paper/>>.

Ombudsman Western Australia 2015, *Investigation into issues associated with violence restraining orders and their relationship with family and domestic violence fatalities*, Ombudsman Western Australia, Perth, <<https://www.ombudsman.wa.gov.au/Publications/Documents/reports/FDVROs/FDVRO-Investigation-Report-191115.pdf>>.

Payne, J 2007, *Recidivism in Australia: Findings and future research*, Research and Public Policy Series No. 80, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, <<https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/rpp80>>.

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 (Qld)

Phillips, J, Dunkley, A, Muller, D and Lorimer, C 2015, *Domestic violence: Issues and policy challenges*, Parliament of Australia, Canberra, <https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1516/DVIssues>.

Poynton, S, Stavrou, E, Marott, N and Fitzgerald, J 2016, *Breach rate of apprehended domestic violence orders in NSW*, Bureau Brief No. 119, Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <<https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Publications/BB/Report-2016-Breach-rate-of-Apprehended-Domestic-Violence-Orders-in-NSW-BB119.pdf>>.

Public Safety Business Agency and Queensland Police Service 2016, *Enforcement of domestic violence orders in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities*, Queensland Police Service, Brisbane, <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-12/EnforcementDVOinQLD_DiscreteIndigenousCommunities.pdf>.

Queensland Courts 2017a, *How Queensland courts is helping*, Queensland Courts, viewed 27 April 2020, <<https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/going-to-court/domestic-violence/how-queensland-courts-is-helping>>.

— 2017b, *National domestic violence order scheme*, Queensland Courts, viewed 7 April 2021, <<https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/going-to-court/domestic-violence/national-domestic-violence-order-scheme>>.

Queensland Government 2016a, *Domestic and family violence prevention strategy 2016–2026*, Queensland Government, Brisbane, <<https://www.csyw.qld.gov.au/resources/campaign/end-violence/dfv-prevention-strategy.pdf>>.

— 2016b, *Domestic and family violence protection and other legislation amendment act 2016 factsheet*, Queensland Government, Brisbane, <<https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/resources/campaign/end-violence/dfvp-other-legislation-amendment-act-factsheet.pdf>>.

— 2017a, *Enhancing service responses*, Queensland Government, viewed 26 March 2020, <<https://www.csyw.qld.gov.au/campaign/end-domestic-family-violence/our-progress/enhancing-service-responses>>.

— 2017b, *Launch of vulnerable persons training package*, Queensland Government, viewed 27 April 2020, <<http://statements.qld.gov.au/Statement/2017/2/15/launch-of-vulnerable-persons-training-package>>.

— 2017c, *Shifting community attitudes and behaviours*, Queensland Government, viewed 25 March 2020, <<https://www.csyw.qld.gov.au/campaign/end-domestic-family-violence/our-progress/shifting-community-attitudes-behaviours>>.

— 2019a, *Good practice resource for domestic and family violence court support workers*, Queensland Government, viewed 27 April 2020, <<https://www.csyw.qld.gov.au/campaign/end-domestic-family-violence/our-progress/strengthening-justice-system-responses/good-practice-resource-domestic-family-violence-court-support-workers>>.

— 2019b, *Queensland's framework for action - reshaping our approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander domestic and family violence*, Queensland Government, Brisbane, <<https://www.csyw.qld.gov.au/resources/campaign/end-violence/qld-framework-for-action-reshaping-approach-atstdfv.pdf>>.

Queensland Government Statistician's Office 2020a, *Domestic and family violence calls for police service*, Queensland Treasury, Brisbane.



- 2020b, *Place names concordance, 2020*, Queensland Treasury, Brisbane, <<https://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/geographies-maps/concordances/place-names-concordance-2020>>.
- 2021a, *Summary of criminal justice reform relating to domestic and family violence in Queensland, 2015–early 2020*, Queensland Treasury, Brisbane.
- 2021b, *Applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18*, Queensland Treasury, Brisbane.
- 2021c, *Cross applications for domestic violence orders in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2017–18*, Queensland Treasury, Brisbane.
- 2021d, *Victimisation from personal crime in Queensland, 2008–09 to 2018–19*, Queensland Treasury, Brisbane.
- Queensland Parliament 2012, *Record of proceedings (Hansard)*, February 15, 2012, pp. 158–66. <https://www.parliament.qld.gov.au/documents/Hansard/2012/2012_02_15_WEEKLY.pdf>.
- Queensland Police Service 2021, *Operational procedures manual: Chapter 9 - domestic violence*, QPS, Brisbane, <<https://www.police.qld.gov.au/qps-corporate-documents/operational-policies/operational-procedures-manual>>.
- Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council 2021a, *Queensland sentencing guide*, Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council, Brisbane, <<https://www.sentencingcouncil.qld.gov.au/education-and-resources/queensland-sentencing-guide>>.
- 2021b, *Sentencing profile connecting the dots: The sentencing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland*, Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council, Brisbane, <<https://www.sentencingcouncil.qld.gov.au/research/sentencing-profile-series/connecting-dots>>.
- Ragusa, AT 2012, 'Rural Australian women's legal help seeking for intimate partner violence: Women intimate partner violence victim survivors' perceptions of criminal justice support services', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 28, no. 4, pp. 685–717.
- Reeves, E 2019, 'Family violence, protection orders and systems abuse: Views of legal practitioners', *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 1–20.
- Satyen, L, Toumbourou, J, Heerde, J, Supol, M and Ranganathan, A 2020, 'The Royal Commission into Family Violence: Trends in the reporting of intimate partner violence and help-seeking behaviour', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.
- Sentencing Advisory Council 2009, *Sentencing practices for breach of family violence intervention orders: Final report*, Sentencing Advisory Council, Melbourne, <<https://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au/publications/sentencing-practices-breach-of-family-violence-intervention-orders-final-report>>.
- 2016, *Contravention of family violence intervention orders and safety notices: Prior offences and reoffending*, Sentencing Advisory Council, Melbourne, <<https://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au/publications/contravention-family-violence-intervention-orders-and-safety-notices-prior-offences>>.
- Sherman, LW, Bland, M, House, P and Strang, H 2016, *Targeting family violence reported to Western Australia police 2010–2015: The felonious few vs. The miscreant many*, Cambridge Centre for Evidence Based Policing, Somersham, <<https://www.police.wa.gov.au/~media/Files/Police/About-us/News/WA-Felonious-Few.pdf?la=en>>.
- Staines, Z and Scott, J 2020, 'Crime and colonisation in Australia's Torres Strait Islands', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Audiology*, vol. 53, no. 1, pp. 22–43.
- State of Victoria 2016, *Royal Commission into Family Violence*, State of Victoria, Melbourne, <http://rcfv.archive.royalcommission.vic.gov.au/MediaLibraries/RCFamilyViolence/Reports/RCFV_Full_Report_Interactive.pdf>.
- Taylor, A, Ibrahim, N, Lovatt, H, Wakefield, S, Cheyne, N and Finn, K 2017, *Domestic and family violence protection orders in Australia: An investigation of information-sharing and enforcement with a focus on interstate orders*, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety, Sydney, <https://d2rn9gno7zhxqg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/19024623/Horizons_legal_FINAL.pdf>.
- The Special Taskforce on Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland 2015, *Not now, not ever report: Putting an end to domestic and family violence in Queensland*, Queensland Government, Brisbane, <<https://www.csyw.qld.gov.au/resources/gateway/campaigns/end-violence/about/special-taskforce/dfv-report-vol-one.pdf>>.
- Trimboli, L 2015, *Persons convicted of breaching apprehended domestic violence orders: Their characteristics and penalties*, Bureau brief No. 102, Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research,



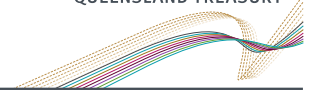
<https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_publication/Pub_Summary/BB/bb102-Persons-convicted-of-breaching-Apprehended-Domestic-Violence-Orders-their-characteristics-and-penalties.aspx>.

Ulbrick, M and Jago, M 2018, '*Officer she's psychotic and I need protection*': Police misidentification of the 'primary aggressor' in family violence incidents in Victoria, Women's Legal Service Victoria, Melbourne, <<https://www.womenslegal.org.au/files/file/WLSV%20Policy%20Brief%201%20MisID%20July%202018.pdf>>.

Victorian Agency for Health Information 2020, *Family violence in Victoria: Findings from the Victorian population health survey 2017*, State of Victoria, Melbourne, <<https://www.bettersafecare.vic.gov.au/reports-and-publications/vphs2017-family-violence-in-victoria>>.

Weatherburn, D and Ramsey, S 2018, *Offending over the life course: Contact with the NSW criminal justice system between age 10 and age 33*, Bureau Brief No. 132, Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_publication/Pub_Summary/BB/bb132-Offending-over-the-life-course.aspx>.

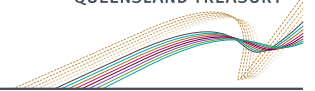
Appendices



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

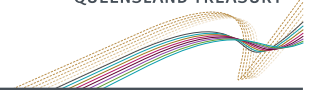
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
All Domestic Violence Orders (DVOs)	Count	22,454	26,968	28,000	28,009	30,987	32,934	35,689	45,772	47,486	46,549	344,848	107.3%
	Rate per 100,000 adults	694	815	830	814	882	921	984	1,244	1,269	1,222	977	76.0%
		— % —											percentage points
Lodgement source	Police	61.1	59.8	58.8	59.2	59.8	60.7	62.2	65.3	66.7	65.2	62.5	4.0
	Private	38.4	39.0	39.3	38.4	37.8	37.3	35.5	32.0	30.2	30.5	35.0	–7.9
	Court	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.4	4.0
Conditions	Standard only	55.9	54.9	52.5	52.3	50.3	49.4	48.4	44.8	40.2	42.4	47.9	–13.5
	Aggrieved non-contact	33.8	35.3	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.5	39.2	41.2	44.0	45.1	39.5	11.4
	Named person non-contact	11.8	12.1	12.0	11.2	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.4	15.3	13.6	13.2	1.9
	Ouster	37.8	39.2	40.7	41.1	37.7	38.5	40.3	43.9	48.1	43.7	41.8	5.9
	Recover property	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.6	–0.1
	Return property	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	–0.1
Gender of respondent	Female	21.2	20.9	20.5	20.7	18.6	19.3	19.0	20.1	20.2	19.7	20.0	–1.5
	Male	78.8	79.1	79.5	79.3	81.4	80.7	81.0	79.9	79.8	80.3	80.0	1.5
Gender of aggrieved	Female	78.0	78.0	78.8	78.8	80.6	79.8	80.0	79.2	79.4	80.0	79.4	2.0
	Male	22.0	22.0	21.2	21.2	19.4	20.2	20.0	20.8	20.6	20.0	20.6	–2.0
Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous	16.7	17.2	17.0	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.7	17.7	15.9	17.5	–0.8
Indigeneity of aggrieved	Indigenous	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.6	17.6	17.7	16.9	17.1	17.1	15.4	16.7	–0.3
Gender of Indigenous respondent	Female	26.5	24.3	23.2	23.7	22.7	23.3	22.3	25.3	25.5	24.2	24.1	–2.3
	Male	73.5	75.7	76.8	76.3	77.3	76.7	77.7	74.7	74.5	75.8	75.9	2.3
Gender of Indigenous aggrieved	Female	78.8	79.3	81.8	81.3	82.5	80.6	81.3	79.7	81.1	80.6	80.8	1.8
	Male	21.2	20.7	18.2	18.7	17.5	19.4	18.7	20.3	18.9	19.4	19.2	–1.8
Relationship type	Intimate	83.4	83.9	84.1	82.7	81.1	80.8	80.2	79.3	78.5	77.9	80.7	–5.5
	Family	16.3	15.9	15.6	17.0	18.5	18.8	19.4	20.5	21.2	21.8	19.0	5.6
18–39 age group	Aggrieved	68.5	68.2	67.6	66.8	65.2	64.6	63.5	63.7	63.6	62.8	65.0	–5.7
	Respondent	70.8	70.5	69.9	69.5	68.3	67.9	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.0	68.4	–3.9



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

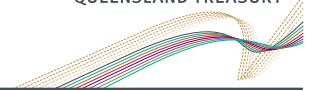
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
All DVOs (cont.)		— % —											percentage points
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	51.7	51.3	52.4	51.9	50.8	51.5	53.1	53.3	53.0	52.6	52.3	0.9
	Inner regional	22.9	22.9	22.5	22.4	22.4	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.2	–0.8
	Outer regional	17.4	18.1	18.1	18.8	18.5	18.6	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.8	17.9	0.5
	Remote	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	–0.2
	Very remote	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	–0.4
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	51.6	50.9	52.5	53.0	52.0	52.9	54.0	54.2	53.9	53.3	53.1	1.8
	Inner regional	23.4	23.9	23.9	22.7	22.6	21.3	21.2	21.6	21.5	22.0	22.1	–1.4
	Outer regional	17.8	18.6	18.6	19.1	18.2	18.4	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.8	17.9	0.0
	Remote	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	0.4
	Very remote	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	–0.7
All DVOs (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											Overall change (ppt)
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.75	0.77	–0.04
	Inner regional	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.04	–0.04
	Outer regional	1.14	1.18	1.19	1.24	1.21	1.22	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.19	1.18	0.05
	Remote	2.17	1.93	1.78	1.88	2.22	2.14	2.02	2.22	2.45	2.38	2.12	0.21
	Very remote	3.16	3.31	2.99	2.72	3.49	3.52	3.61	3.42	3.38	3.27	3.27	0.11
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	0.83	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.00
	Inner regional	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.14	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.11	–0.04
	Outer regional	1.23	1.29	1.30	1.34	1.27	1.30	1.24	1.22	1.24	1.30	1.26	0.06
	Remote	1.81	1.71	1.37	1.48	2.04	2.12	2.08	2.24	2.57	2.42	2.04	0.61
	Very remote	3.35	3.05	2.20	2.19	3.32	3.44	3.66	3.52	3.45	3.30	3.17	–0.05



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

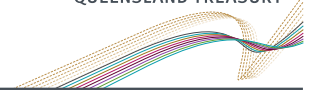
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
All DVOs (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											percentage points
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.45	2.41	2.48	2.41	2.57	2.54	2.54	2.56	2.54	2.56	2.50	0.11
	2	1.48	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.55	1.53	1.53	1.54	1.60	1.53	0.12
	3	1.21	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.30	1.22	1.26	1.30	1.35	1.26	0.14
	4	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.02	1.02	0.02
	5	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.93	–0.06
	6	0.82	0.84	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.79	0.81	–0.03
	7	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.01
	8	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.64	0.63	0.61	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.56	0.60	–0.05
	9	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.01
	10	0.37	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	–0.02
Aggrieved residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.40	2.38	2.41	2.39	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.54	2.50	2.52	2.46	0.12
	2	1.52	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.55	1.58	1.54	1.53	1.57	1.57	1.55	0.05
	3	1.18	1.23	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.37	1.27	0.19
	4	0.97	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.06	1.03	0.09
	5	0.94	0.97	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.92	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.94	–0.03
	6	0.87	0.81	0.83	0.77	0.80	0.77	0.82	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.80	–0.07
	7	0.68	0.62	0.63	0.71	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.65	–0.04
	8	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.61	–0.06
	9	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.03
	10	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.34	–0.04



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Temporary protection orders	Count	7,081	7,479	7,662	7,521	10,094	10,685	11,331	13,619	13,374	12,989	101,835	83.4%
	Rate per 100,000 adults	219	226	227	219	287	299	312	370	357	341	288	55.7%
		— % —											percentage points
	Proportion	31.5	27.7	27.4	26.9	32.6	32.4	31.7	29.8	28.2	27.9	29.5	–3.6
Lodgement source	Police	40.2	42.7	44.9	45.6	44.5	45.2	48.1	56.0	62.8	63.8	51.0	23.6
	Private	59.6	57.0	55.0	54.2	55.3	54.7	51.6	43.9	37.1	36.1	48.8	–23.5
	Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Conditions	Standard only	40.5	42.5	42.6	43.6	38.2	37.9	38.4	36.8	34.5	39.4	38.9	–1.1
	Aggrieved non-contact	48.5	47.5	46.1	45.1	48.1	48.3	49.6	50.2	50.5	49.7	48.7	–3.2
	Named person non-contact	17.5	17.2	16.2	14.0	18.2	18.3	19.2	19.9	19.2	15.2	17.7	1.2
	Ouster	52.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	47.1	48.7	49.4	51.3	53.4	45.6	49.9	–2.3
	Recover property	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	–6.4
	Return property	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	–1.2
Gender of respondent	Female	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.4	18.5	18.8	18.8	20.2	21.0	21.2	20.2	0.1
	Male	78.9	78.8	78.9	78.6	81.5	81.2	81.2	79.8	79.0	78.8	79.8	–0.1
Gender of aggrieved	Female	79.8	79.3	79.6	79.3	81.7	81.2	80.9	80.3	79.9	79.2	80.2	–0.6
	Male	20.2	20.7	20.4	20.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.8	19.8	0.6
Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous	13.3	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.7	14.4	15.3	16.6	13.3	14.2	0.0
Indigeneity of aggrieved	Indigenous	12.8	12.2	11.9	12.3	13.9	14.2	13.7	14.9	16.6	13.5	13.9	0.7
Gender of Indigenous respondent	Female	25.3	22.8	24.1	22.6	20.8	22.0	21.1	25.0	26.1	26.5	23.8	1.2
	Male	74.7	77.2	75.9	77.4	79.2	78.0	78.9	75.0	73.9	73.5	76.2	–1.2
Gender of Indigenous aggrieved	Female	79.0	81.0	82.1	84.5	84.9	82.0	82.1	81.7	81.4	79.3	81.7	0.3
	Male	21.0	19.0	17.9	15.5	15.1	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.6	20.7	18.3	–0.3
Relationship type	Intimate	84.3	84.5	84.0	82.2	82.3	82.3	81.2	79.6	78.3	77.8	81.1	–6.6
	Family	15.2	15.2	15.8	17.4	17.3	17.2	18.3	20.2	21.3	21.9	18.5	6.7
18–39 age group	Aggrieved	67.4	66.5	65.7	65.0	64.2	63.9	62.9	62.2	62.9	61.7	63.8	67.4
	Respondent	67.8	66.5	66.2	66.1	65.3	64.4	64.8	64.9	65.8	64.6	65.5	–5.6



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Temporary protection orders (cont.)		— % —											percentage points
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	57.1	57.9	58.5	57.9	56.7	57.9	59.1	58.8	54.5	55.9	57.3	–1.2
	Inner regional	20.4	20.0	20.3	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.1	19.8	20.9	21.4	20.4	1.0
	Outer regional	16.1	15.6	15.2	17.1	16.9	15.5	14.5	14.4	16.4	16.5	15.8	0.4
	Remote	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.7	0.4
	Very remote	3.8	4.1	3.7	2.4	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.0	3.8	–0.7
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	58.3	58.2	59.8	59.2	57.9	59.8	60.3	60.1	55.8	56.7	58.5	–1.5
	Inner regional	20.6	21.0	20.7	20.2	20.6	19.2	19.6	19.3	20.4	21.3	20.2	0.7
	Outer regional	15.7	15.4	15.8	17.0	16.4	15.2	14.1	14.1	16.2	16.5	15.6	0.8
	Remote	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	1.0
	Very remote	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.8	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	2.7	3.4	–0.9
Temporary protection orders (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											Overall change (ppt)
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.93	0.86	0.87	0.91	–0.05
	Inner regional	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.06	1.09	1.01	0.09
	Outer regional	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.17	1.17	1.08	1.02	1.02	1.17	1.19	1.10	0.10
	Remote	1.53	1.44	1.34	1.44	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.79	2.46	2.15	1.67	0.62
	Very remote	2.89	3.14	2.84	1.87	2.89	3.39	3.39	3.67	4.02	2.78	3.12	–0.11
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.87	0.88	0.93	–0.05
	Inner regional	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.03	0.96	0.99	0.98	1.03	1.09	1.02	0.06
	Outer regional	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.19	1.14	1.07	1.00	1.01	1.16	1.20	1.10	0.11
	Remote	1.03	1.18	0.98	1.14	1.21	1.35	1.43	1.62	2.40	1.94	1.49	0.90
	Very remote	2.94	2.78	1.66	1.46	2.71	3.17	3.34	3.72	4.03	2.64	2.94	–0.30



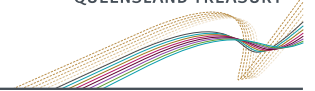
Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Temporary protection orders (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											percentage points
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.21	2.05	2.14	2.14	2.28	2.32	2.31	2.33	2.44	2.35	2.27	0.14
	2	1.41	1.39	1.48	1.37	1.45	1.49	1.45	1.48	1.51	1.51	1.46	0.10
	3	1.21	1.11	1.21	1.23	1.19	1.29	1.21	1.26	1.29	1.38	1.25	0.17
	4	0.96	1.04	0.99	1.12	0.99	0.96	1.02	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.01	0.06
	5	0.98	1.05	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.98	0.01
	6	0.91	0.93	0.86	0.83	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.85	–0.11
	7	0.67	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.69	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.01
	8	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.61	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.67	–0.10
	9	0.54	0.61	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.53	0.54	–0.00
	10	0.43	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.46	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.42	–0.05
Aggrieved residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.12	2.02	2.08	2.02	2.27	2.26	2.20	2.36	2.40	2.32	2.23	0.20
	2	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.47	1.44	1.54	1.46	1.42	1.54	1.49	1.46	0.07
	3	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.30	1.36	1.25	0.18
	4	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.08	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.07	1.05	1.03	0.10
	5	0.96	1.02	0.95	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.92	0.97	–0.04
	6	0.94	0.89	0.91	0.81	0.89	0.81	0.87	0.79	0.82	0.82	0.85	–0.13
	7	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.80	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.70	–0.03
	8	0.77	0.72	0.78	0.74	0.72	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.60	0.67	0.69	–0.10
	9	0.55	0.61	0.57	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.50	0.55	0.55	–0.00
	10	0.43	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.38	0.39	–0.05

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

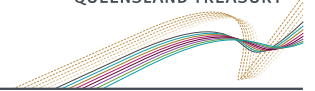
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for ref. period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Protection orders	Count	14,053	16,286	16,075	16,077	17,397	18,845	20,458	25,394	25,302	23,789	193,676	69.3%
	Rate per 100,000 adults	435	492	477	467	495	527	564	690	676	624	549	43.7%
		— % —											percentage points
	Proportion	62.6	60.4	57.4	57.4	56.1	57.2	57.3	55.5	53.3	51.1	56.2	–11.5
Lodgement source	Police	76.3	76.2	76.3	76.7	77.0	76.9	77.9	80.2	81.1	80.8	78.3	4.6
	Private	23.4	23.3	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.8	21.6	19.4	18.3	18.3	21.2	–5.1
	Court	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
Conditions	Standard only	68.3	68.9	67.3	66.5	63.7	61.6	59.9	57.2	53.5	56.4	61.3	–11.9
	Aggrieved non-contact	22.6	22.7	23.5	24.1	25.2	27.0	28.9	29.9	32.4	32.2	27.6	9.6
	Named person non-contact	7.4	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.5	10.2	8.9	8.4	1.5
	Ouster	26.8	26.4	27.4	28.5	26.9	28.3	30.9	33.2	36.9	32.1	30.3	5.3
	Recover property	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.0
	Return property	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Had a prior temporary protection order	Yes	29.4	30.9	31.8	31.8	34.4	36.5	37.4	38.3	41.0	42.2	36.2	12.8
Cross orders	% of all protection orders	n.a.	21.6	20.5	21.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	13.1	12.7	11.3	14.7	–6.9
Gender of respondent	Female	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.1	20.3	20.8	20.6	22.3	22.5	22.2	22.0	–0.1
	Male	77.7	77.3	77.0	76.9	79.7	79.2	79.4	77.7	77.5	77.8	78.0	0.1
Gender of aggrieved	Female	75.9	75.3	75.6	75.5	78.3	77.6	77.9	76.5	76.3	77.0	76.7	1.1
	Male	24.1	24.7	24.4	24.5	21.7	22.4	22.1	23.5	23.7	23.0	23.3	–1.1
Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous	19.0	19.4	19.2	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.7	19.0	18.9	17.1	19.1	–1.9
Indigeneity of aggrieved	Indigenous	17.7	18.4	18.1	18.2	19.0	19.2	18.4	18.4	18.2	16.4	18.2	–1.4
Gender of Indigenous respondent	Female	27.8	26.8	25.9	27.0	26.1	25.5	24.5	28.1	28.7	28.1	26.9	0.3
	Male	72.2	73.2	74.1	73.0	73.9	74.5	75.5	71.9	71.3	71.9	73.1	–0.3
Gender of Indigenous aggrieved	Female	78.0	77.0	79.1	77.5	79.4	78.3	79.5	76.7	78.3	76.9	78.0	–1.1
	Male	22.0	23.0	20.9	22.5	20.6	21.7	20.5	23.3	21.7	23.1	22.0	1.1
Relationship type	Intimate	82.1	81.9	82.3	80.8	78.7	78.8	78.1	76.9	75.6	74.2	78.4	–7.9
	Family	17.6	17.8	17.5	18.9	20.9	20.8	21.5	22.9	24.2	25.5	21.3	7.9
18–39 age group	Aggrieved	69.0	68.6	67.4	67.3	65.4	65.1	63.6	63.9	63.3	62.5	65.2	–6.4
	Respondent	72.5	72.2	71.6	71.3	70.3	70.1	69.1	69.2	69.1	68.1	70.1	–4.3



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

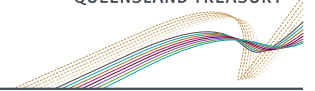
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Protection orders (cont.)		— % —											percentage points
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	49.0	48.8	50.4	50.1	48.7	48.8	50.8	51.2	51.7	50.8	50.2	1.7
	Inner regional	24.1	23.8	23.0	23.3	23.3	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.7	22.6	–2.5
	Outer regional	17.8	18.7	18.6	18.9	18.9	20.3	18.8	18.7	18.1	18.8	18.8	1.1
	Remote	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	–0.4
	Very remote	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	0.1
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	47.7	47.8	49.8	50.6	49.5	49.7	51.5	51.7	52.3	51.3	50.6	3.6
	Inner regional	25.2	24.7	25.1	23.9	23.4	22.0	21.6	22.2	21.7	21.7	22.8	–3.5
	Outer regional	18.6	19.7	19.2	19.4	18.7	20.2	18.8	18.4	18.2	18.8	18.9	0.3
	Remote	3.9	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.6	0.1
	Very remote	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.1	–0.4
Protection orders (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											Overall change (ppt)
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.00
	Inner regional	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.13	–0.08
	Outer regional	1.21	1.28	1.27	1.30	1.30	1.41	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.36	1.31	0.15
	Remote	2.60	2.36	2.14	2.16	2.60	2.41	2.37	2.46	2.71	2.86	2.46	0.26
	Very remote	3.41	3.57	3.26	3.16	3.87	3.89	3.94	3.71	3.60	4.15	3.64	0.74
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.03
	Inner regional	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.19	1.17	1.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.14	–0.14
	Outer regional	1.28	1.37	1.34	1.35	1.31	1.42	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.37	1.33	0.09
	Remote	2.28	2.08	1.59	1.64	2.40	2.33	2.35	2.40	2.65	2.76	2.28	0.48
	Very remote	3.77	3.43	2.65	2.83	3.73	3.81	4.04	3.81	3.73	4.17	3.61	0.40



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

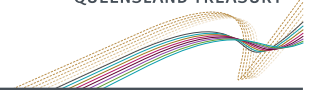
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Protection orders (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											percentage points
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.58	2.56	2.62	2.53	2.71	2.65	2.63	2.68	2.64	2.70	2.63	0.12
	2	1.53	1.54	1.58	1.53	1.56	1.58	1.57	1.55	1.56	1.63	1.56	0.10
	3	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.26	1.21	1.29	1.23	1.25	1.32	1.32	1.26	0.11
	4	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.05	1.00	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.01	0.02
	5	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.90	–0.07
	6	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.80	0.76	0.75	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.76	0.78	–0.01
	7	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.63	0.03
	8	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.54	0.58	–0.04
	9	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.02
	10	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	–0.01
Aggrieved residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.57	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.65	2.62	2.62	2.63	2.58	2.64	2.58	0.08
	2	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.59	1.57	0.02
	3	1.21	1.22	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.30	1.27	1.32	1.33	1.27	0.13
	4	0.96	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.02	1.07	1.02	0.11
	5	0.92	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.93	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.91	–0.03
	6	0.83	0.78	0.80	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.78	–0.05
	7	0.64	0.59	0.62	0.69	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.65	0.64	0.63	–0.00
	8	0.57	0.60	0.56	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.58	–0.01
	9	0.42	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.05
	10	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.30	0.32	–0.05



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

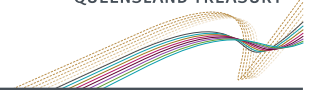
Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Varied orders	Count	1,320	3,203	4,263	4,411	3,496	3,404	3,900	6,759	8,810	9,771	49,337	640.2%
	Rate per 100,000 adults	41	97	126	128	100	95	108	184	235	256	140	528.4%
		— % —											percentage points
	Proportion	5.9	11.9	15.2	15.7	11.3	10.3	10.9	14.8	18.6	21.0	14.3	15.1
Lodgement source	Police	12.9	15.9	17.9	18.8	18.5	19.6	20.4	28.2	31.4	29.0	24.1	16.1
	Private	83.8	76.4	71.2	68.6	63.6	62.5	61.2	55.5	53.7	52.8	60.8	–31.0
	Court	3.0	7.6	10.9	12.6	17.7	17.8	18.3	16.3	14.7	18.2	15.0	15.2
Conditions	Standard only	6.7	12.2	14.4	15.2	18.3	18.3	17.5	14.1	10.9	12.2	13.8	5.4
	Aggrieved non-contact	73.3	70.9	67.5	68.3	63.0	61.7	62.7	65.4	67.6	70.4	67.2	–2.8
	Named person non-contact	27.7	25.5	22.7	22.1	19.1	18.7	19.8	21.7	24.4	23.1	22.4	–4.6
	Ouster	79.1	77.0	72.6	72.2	64.1	63.2	63.4	69.2	72.3	69.4	69.9	–9.7
	Recover property	10.7	8.1	7.1	6.1	5.8	6.9	4.5	5.9	7.3	6.5	6.6	–4.2
	Return property	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	–1.1
Gender of respondent	Female	10.4	11.4	9.8	10.8	10.7	12.5	11.1	12	12.5	11.6	11.5	1.3
	Male	89.6	88.6	90.2	89.2	89.3	87.5	88.9	88	87.5	88.4	88.5	–1.3
Gender of aggrieved	Female	90.2	89	89.8	90.1	88.8	87.6	88.2	87.4	87.4	88.1	88.3	–2.1
	Male	9.8	11	10.2	9.9	11.2	12.4	11.8	12.6	12.6	11.9	11.7	2.1
Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous	10.8	15.8	16.8	19.2	22.8	20.4	20.4	17.8	16.3	16.4	17.7	5.6
Indigeneity of aggrieved	Indigenous	10.1	14.5	16.8	17.9	21.0	20.1	18.1	16.4	14.8	15.8	16.6	5.7
Gender of Indigenous respondent	Female	8.4	11.5	9.9	12.6	10.9	14.2	13.7	14.4	14.1	11.5	12.6	3.1
	Male	91.6	88.5	90.1	87.4	89.1	85.8	86.3	85.6	85.9	88.5	87.4	–3.1
Gender of Indigenous aggrieved	Female	92.5	90.9	92.3	91.6	92.0	89.6	89.5	88.6	90.7	91.2	90.7	–1.3
	Male	7.5	9.1	7.7	8.4	8.0	10.4	10.5	11.4	9.3	8.8	9.3	1.3
Relationship type	Intimate	92.4	92.3	91.3	90.3	89.7	87.2	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.1	88.6	–5.3
	Family	7.4	7.3	8.4	9.3	10.0	12.3	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.6	11.1	5.2
18–39 age group	Aggrieved	70.0	70.2	71.7	68.2	67.0	63.9	64.9	66.0	65.4	64.8	66.5	–5.2
	Respondent	69.9	70.7	69.9	68.7	67.4	67.0	66.9	67.5	66.7	67.3	67.8	–2.6



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Varied orders (cont.)		— % —											percentage points
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	52.2	49.5	48.9	49.0	45.2	47.0	48.4	50.8	54.4	52.7	50.6	0.5
	Inner regional	23.7	25.3	24.7	23.1	23.7	24.9	24.0	24.3	23.1	24.5	24.1	0.7
	Outer regional	19.8	20.2	20.8	21.1	21.0	18.9	19.7	17.9	16.3	17.1	18.6	–2.6
	Remote	2.5	2.1	2.7	3.4	5.7	6.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.9	0.9
	Very remote	1.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.5	2.9	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	0.5
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	52.3	48.3	48.4	50.3	46.9	49.0	49.0	51.8	55.5	53.6	51.5	1.3
	Inner regional	21.3	26.4	25.8	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	22.6	23.8	23.8	2.4
	Outer regional	21.9	20.6	21.5	21.9	21.0	19.0	20.2	17.9	16.2	17.2	18.8	–4.7
	Remote	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	4.5	5.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	0.7
	Very remote	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	3.6	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	0.2
Varied orders (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											Overall change (ppt)
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	0.80	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.79	0.76	0.75	–0.04
	Inner regional	1.13	1.19	1.17	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.16	1.13	0.03
	Outer regional	1.31	1.32	1.38	1.40	1.39	1.24	1.31	1.20	1.09	1.15	1.23	–0.16
	Remote	1.41	1.18	1.50	1.94	3.29	3.70	2.63	2.87	2.42	2.19	2.30	0.77
	Very remote	1.35	2.25	2.29	2.62	3.63	2.39	2.89	2.12	2.11	2.06	2.29	0.70
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	0.84	0.77	0.77	0.80	0.75	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.87	0.83	0.82	–0.00
	Inner regional	1.06	1.31	1.29	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.22	1.20	0.15
	Outer regional	1.51	1.43	1.50	1.53	1.47	1.33	1.43	1.28	1.17	1.25	1.33	–0.26
	Remote	1.48	1.27	1.30	1.57	2.72	3.47	2.59	2.86	2.60	2.26	2.26	0.78
	Very remote	1.56	2.03	1.71	1.41	3.06	2.17	2.64	2.07	1.78	2.09	1.98	0.53

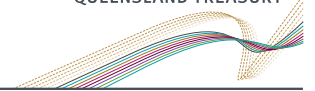


Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix A continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVOs by socio-demographic characteristics

Order / Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Varied orders (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											percentage points
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.35	2.43	2.57	2.41	2.71	2.58	2.66	2.55	2.40	2.49	2.49	0.15
	2	1.32	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.63	1.52	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.63	1.56	0.31
	3	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.29	1.30	1.34	1.21	1.29	1.28	1.38	1.28	0.16
	4	1.23	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.14	0.98	1.05	1.12	1.04	1.05	–0.19
	5	1.05	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.95	1.00	0.91	0.94	0.88	0.92	–0.17
	6	0.83	0.94	0.93	0.88	0.82	0.75	0.80	0.82	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.02
	7	0.75	0.62	0.53	0.70	0.47	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.62	–0.13
	8	0.51	0.60	0.68	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.58	0.62	0.54	0.59	0.04
	9	0.41	0.49	0.39	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.04
	10	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.34	–0.00
Aggrieved residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	2.32	2.41	2.65	2.73	2.64	2.57	2.60	2.53	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.18
	2	1.64	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.72	1.63	1.59	1.60	1.64	1.65	0.00
	3	1.00	1.33	1.16	1.20	1.32	1.30	1.21	1.35	1.31	1.48	1.31	0.48
	4	1.14	1.01	0.99	0.92	1.01	1.12	1.01	1.08	1.11	1.03	1.04	–0.11
	5	0.95	1.01	0.92	0.86	0.96	0.89	1.07	0.92	1.04	0.92	0.95	–0.03
	6	0.83	0.75	0.82	0.72	0.64	0.69	0.85	0.78	0.82	0.83	0.79	–0.00
	7	0.81	0.58	0.52	0.62	0.50	0.57	0.54	0.66	0.61	0.55	0.59	–0.26
	8	0.75	0.59	0.59	0.65	0.53	0.51	0.59	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.58	–0.19
	9	0.38	0.36	0.41	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.39	0.43	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.10
	10	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.08

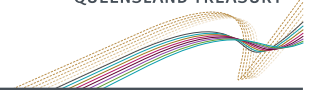
Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix B Count, proportion and rate ratio of charged DVO breaches by socio-demographic characteristics

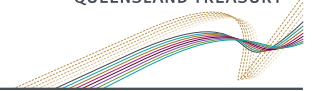
Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Charged DVO breaches	Number	6,458	7,367	7,587	7,971	9,344	10,413	12,019	16,545	17,714	17,179	112,597	166.0%
	Rate per 100,000 adults	200	223	225	232	266	291	331	450	473	451	319	125.8%
		— % —											percentage points
Gender of respondent	Female	11.7	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.1	14.4	15.1	13.2	3.3
	Male	88.3	87.3	87.4	87.2	88.0	87.7	87.4	86.9	85.6	84.9	86.8	–3.3
Gender of aggrieved	Female	87.1	86.6	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.1	86.2	86.3	86.0	85.3	86.4	–1.8
	Male	12.9	13.4	13.1	13.4	12.6	12.9	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.7	13.6	1.8
Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous	41.9	44.5	45.7	46.7	46.5	44.2	44.2	41.9	41.3	41.0	43.3	–0.9
Indigeneity of aggrieved	Indigenous	37.6	38.5	40.0	40.5	40.5	39.1	37.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	37.5	–1.7
Gender of Indigenous respondent	Female	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.5	12.8	13.6	14.7	14.8	16.8	16.1	14.7	2.5
	Male	86.3	86.4	86.3	86.5	87.2	86.4	85.3	85.2	83.2	83.9	85.3	–2.5
Gender of Indigenous aggrieved	Female	88.1	88.0	87.9	87.7	89.0	88.2	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.9	–0.7
	Male	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.1	0.7
Gender and Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous female	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	0.9
	Indigenous male	36.2	38.4	39.5	40.4	40.5	38.2	37.7	35.7	34.4	34.4	36.9	–1.8
Gender and Indigeneity of aggrieved	Indigenous female	33.1	33.8	35.2	35.6	36.1	34.5	33.1	30.9	31.2	31.4	32.9	–1.8
	Indigenous male	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	0.0
18–39 age group	Respondent	75.5	75.4	76.4	74.4	73.3	73.0	72.6	73.0	72.3	72.0	73.3	–3.5
	Aggrieved	71.2	71.5	72.6	71.2	69.0	67.7	68.5	69.3	68.1	67.1	69.1	–4.1



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix B continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVO breaches charged by socio-demographic characteristics

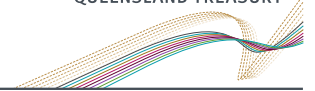
Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Charged DVO breaches (cont.)		— % —										percentage points	
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	40.9	40.0	41.6	40.8	42.1	43.8	45.1	47.7	48.6	47.5	44.8	6.6
	Inner regional	24.6	24.9	24.9	23.6	24.2	23.9	22.7	21.8	23.7	24.2	23.6	–0.4
	Outer regional	21.1	21.9	21.1	23.1	21.7	20.3	20.3	20.0	19.3	19.7	20.6	–1.4
	Remote	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.1	5.4	–2.6
	Very remote	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.1	4.1	4.5	5.5	–2.2
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	41.1	40.3	41.2	41.7	42.6	45.0	45.7	47.7	48.4	47.7	45.2	6.7
	Inner regional	25.0	24.7	25.2	23.3	23.8	23.4	22.3	22.0	23.4	23.7	23.5	–1.3
	Outer regional	20.6	22.2	21.8	22.8	21.6	20.7	21.0	20.3	19.6	20.1	20.8	–0.6
	Remote	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.3	–2.5
	Very remote	6.4	6.8	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	4.8	4.1	4.1	5.2	–2.3
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	32.9	32.7	33.9	34.0	33.5	33.0	30.8	29.4	28.5	28.6	31.1	–4.3
	2	16.1	16.4	15.4	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.6	0.7
	3	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.5	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.6	0.1
	4	8.8	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.5	1.1
	5	7.6	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.8	0.5
	6	6.4	6.9	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.3	0.7
	7	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.6	–0.2
	8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	0.7
	9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	0.7
	10	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	0.1



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix B continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVO breaches charged by socio-demographic characteristics

Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Charged DVO breaches (cont.)		— % —											percentage points
Aggrieved residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	32.9	31.7	33.9	34.1	33.4	32.4	29.7	29.1	29.1	28.9	30.8	–4.0
	2	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.7	16.6	16.0	16.4	16.6	0.1
	3	12.2	12.4	11.2	12.4	12.3	11.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.0	12.7	0.8
	4	9.2	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.5	10.0	9.8	10.1	9.7	0.8
	5	7.2	7.8	8.2	7.2	7.6	7.3	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.6
	6	6.2	6.7	6.0	5.5	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.5	0.6
	7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	0.8
	8	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.2
	9	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	0.5
	10	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	–0.4
Charged DVO breaches (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											Overall change (ppt)
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	0.66	0.64	0.66	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.08
	Inner regional	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.18	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.10	1.20	1.24	1.19	0.02
	Outer regional	1.46	1.52	1.47	1.61	1.52	1.42	1.44	1.43	1.39	1.44	1.45	–0.03
	Remote	3.87	3.93	3.67	3.62	3.62	3.77	3.66	3.54	2.89	2.83	3.41	–1.04
	Very remote	5.46	5.42	5.12	5.38	5.20	5.25	5.60	4.77	3.91	4.38	4.86	–1.09
Remoteness area of aggrieved residential address	Major cities	0.66	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.09
	Inner regional	1.24	1.23	1.26	1.16	1.19	1.17	1.12	1.11	1.19	1.21	1.18	–0.03
	Outer regional	1.43	1.54	1.52	1.59	1.51	1.45	1.48	1.45	1.41	1.46	1.47	0.03
	Remote	4.02	3.61	3.55	3.74	3.68	3.33	3.26	3.37	3.00	3.05	3.32	–0.97
	Very remote	5.20	5.53	4.75	4.98	5.03	4.93	5.29	4.50	3.94	3.98	4.59	–1.22

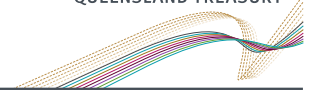


Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix B continued Count, proportion and rate ratio of DVO breaches charged by socio-demographic characteristics

Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Charged DVO breaches (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											percentage points
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	3.31	3.32	3.45	3.48	3.46	3.42	3.23	3.12	3.07	3.12	3.24	–0.20
	2	1.61	1.65	1.55	1.71	1.65	1.71	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.70	0.16
	3	1.25	1.23	1.28	1.24	1.28	1.26	1.27	1.34	1.31	1.30	1.28	0.05
	4	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.87	0.87	0.91	1.00	0.96	1.02	1.00	0.95	0.12
	5	0.77	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.81	0.83	0.80	0.06
	6	0.65	0.70	0.69	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.63	0.05
	7	0.57	0.55	0.48	0.46	0.55	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.52	0.54	–0.05
	8	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.05
	9	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.05
	10	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.00
Aggrieved residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	3.31	3.22	3.45	3.49	3.44	3.36	3.12	3.09	3.13	3.14	3.21	–0.17
	2	1.63	1.67	1.69	1.67	1.70	1.70	1.82	1.73	1.68	1.73	1.70	0.10
	3	1.22	1.25	1.13	1.26	1.25	1.20	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.34	1.29	0.12
	4	0.93	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.02	0.97	0.09
	5	0.73	0.80	0.85	0.74	0.79	0.75	0.83	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.08
	6	0.63	0.67	0.61	0.56	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.05
	7	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.47	0.59	0.53	0.56	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.05
	8	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.46	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	–0.00
	9	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.04
	10	0.25	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	–0.04
DVOs per charged DVO breach		3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	–0.8

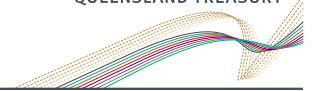
Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS data



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix C Count, proportion and rate ratio of convicted DVO breaches by socio-demographic characteristics

Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for ref. period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Convicted DVO breaches	Number	5,379	6,558	6,607	7,199	8,139	9,190	10,807	15,125	15,722	15,122	99,848	181.1%
	Rate per 100,000 adults	166	198	196	209	232	257	298	411	420	397	283	138.6%
		— % —											percentage points
Gender of respondent	Female	12.0	13.1	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.5	13.1	2.5
	Male	88.0	86.9	87.5	87.6	88.0	87.2	87.3	87.1	86.1	85.5	86.9	–2.5
Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous	28.8	30.7	32.1	32.4	33.9	32.5	30.8	27.9	28.0	29.8	30.3	1.1
Gender of Indigenous respondent	Female	13.8	14.6	14.8	14.3	13.1	15.9	16.6	15.5	17.0	16.1	15.5	2.3
	Male	86.2	85.4	85.2	85.7	86.9	84.1	83.4	84.5	83.0	83.9	84.5	–2.3
Gender and Indigeneity of respondent	Indigenous female	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.8
	Indigenous male	24.8	26.2	27.4	27.8	29.5	27.3	25.7	23.6	23.3	25.0	25.6	0.2
18–39 age group	Respondent	76.4	75.1	77.1	76.0	74.6	72.7	73.1	73.7	73.4	72.9	74.1	–3.4
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	38.8	38.4	39.6	37.7	39.9	42.4	44.3	43.8	44.7	43.3	42.1	4.5
	Inner regional	25.6	25.4	25.3	23.1	24.1	23.4	21.3	21.4	23.6	24.2	23.4	–1.4
	Outer regional	22.4	23.0	22.4	26.6	23.9	22.1	22.3	24.4	23.0	23.2	23.3	0.9
	Remote	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	5.3	–1.6
	Very remote	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.0	4.2	4.7	5.7	–2.4
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	34.1	34.3	33.4	34.0	33.1	33.7	31.8	29.6	29.0	28.6	31.4	–5.4
	2	15.5	15.7	16.6	16.2	16.9	16.1	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.7	16.7	2.2
	3	13.0	12.4	12.6	11.8	13.5	12.5	13.1	13.9	13.8	12.6	13.1	–0.4
	4	8.3	9.9	10.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.5	1.8
	5	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.7	0.5
	6	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.2	0.4
	7	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.9	5.1	0.6
	8	4.7	4.4	4.0	7.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.9	–0.4
	9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	0.7
	10	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.1



Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Appendix C continued **Count, proportion and rate ratio of convicted DVO breaches by socio-demographic characteristics**

Measure	Category	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Total for reference period	Overall change 2008–09 to 2017–18
Convicted DVO breaches (cont.)		Rate ratio (rate per 100,000 adults for area / rate per 100,000 adults for Queensland)											percentage points
Remoteness area of respondent residential address	Major cities	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.05
	Inner regional	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.16	1.20	1.17	1.07	1.08	1.20	1.24	1.18	–0.03
	Outer regional	1.55	1.59	1.56	1.85	1.67	1.55	1.58	1.75	1.65	1.69	1.65	0.14
	Remote	3.53	3.67	3.48	3.74	3.61	3.50	3.43	3.47	3.07	3.12	3.35	–0.41
	Very remote	5.82	5.76	5.63	5.22	5.35	5.66	6.03	4.70	4.06	4.63	5.03	–1.20
Respondent residential address: decile of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage (1 is most disadvantaged, 10 is most advantaged)	1	3.43	3.49	3.40	3.49	3.41	3.49	3.33	3.15	3.12	3.12	3.27	–0.32
	2	1.56	1.58	1.66	1.64	1.72	1.65	1.70	1.75	1.78	1.87	1.71	0.32
	3	1.30	1.25	1.27	1.19	1.36	1.27	1.34	1.42	1.41	1.30	1.32	0.00
	4	0.83	1.00	1.01	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.91	1.04	1.00	1.02	0.95	0.19
	5	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.84	0.79	0.06
	6	0.62	0.61	0.68	0.61	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.64	0.62	0.03
	7	0.53	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.55	0.56	0.50	0.03
	8	0.46	0.43	0.40	0.76	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.40	0.47	–0.06
	9	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.05
	10	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.00
DVOs per DVO breach convicted		4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5	–1.1

Notes:

1. Examination of convicted DVO breaches utilised data obtained from DJAG relating to charged DVO breaches lodged with the court during the reference period, extracted from the Queensland Wide Inter-linked Courts (QWIC) system on 27 May 2020.
2. Convicted DVO breaches were categorised (in consultation with DJAG) to be those DVO breach offences which resulted in a conviction in court when the respondent pleaded guilty, was found guilty, or the breach was otherwise proved by the court.
3. When counting breaches within these data, each unique charge has been counted (using the unique charge ID recorded in QWIC).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished DJAG data

Appendix D DVOs breached by days to first breach, Queensland



Notes:

1. Data for financial years relate to protection orders and temporary protection orders imposed in that year with a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed).
2. Breach data refers to charged DVO breaches.
3. The number of days to first breach are calculated from the date the order was imposed to the start date of the first charged DVO breach (the date the breach was recorded by police to have occurred).
4. Data for 2015-16 has been impacted by the exclusion of a small proportion of DVOs (0.4%, $n = 170$) imposed in that year which had an operational period that ended after 30 June 2018.

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.

Appendix E Protection orders time by days to first breach and number of times breached, Queensland, 2008–09 to 2015–16



Notes:

1. Data for 2008–09 to 2015–16 relate to protection orders imposed during this period that had a completion date on or before 30 June 2018 (with the completion date taking into consideration any varied orders imposed). Breach data refers to charged DVO breaches.
2. The number of days to first breach are calculated from the date the order was imposed to the start date of the first charged DVO breach (the date the breach was recorded by police to have occurred).

Source: QGSO analysis of unpublished QPS and DJAG data.