

Queensland Social Survey 2022

Social Isolation Survey Report, Queensland Social Survey 2022

prepared for

Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
August 2022

Security, privacy and confidentiality

QGSO is committed to quality and integrity of data and maintains high level security procedures and arrangements to maintain confidentiality of data at all times for all clients. Through our governing legislation, the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*, we have substantial powers to ensure confidentiality of data. QGSO balances its responsibility under the Statistical Returns Act to lawfully collect and publish information with responsibilities contained in the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

QGSO maintains a robust information security environment and identifies and manages risks to information, applications and technologies using Queensland Treasury's Information Security Management Systems (ISMS), in accordance with Queensland Government Information Security policy (IS18:2018). The disclosure and use of these data are subject to IS18:2018, *Right to Information Act 2009* and *Information Privacy Act 2009*.

This survey report has been security classified as OFFICIAL by QGSO using the Queensland Government information security classification framework (QGISCF).

For further information regarding the QGISCF see <https://www.qgcio.qld.gov.au/documents/information-security-classification-framework-qgiscf>.

License

This survey report is released under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#). You are free to copy, communicate and adapt the work, if you attribute the author.



Attribution

To attribute this survey report, cite Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, *Queensland Social Survey 2022*, Social Isolation Survey Report.

Contact details

Contact person: Michael Cole
Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury
PO Box 15037, City East QLD 4002 Australia
Telephone: 07 3035 6833
govstat@treasury.qld.gov.au
www.qgso.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer

While great care has been used 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.

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022



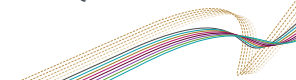
CONTENTS

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1	Background and methodology	1
1.2	Key results	1
2	SURVEY OVERVIEW	3
2.1	Background	3
2.2	Survey design	3
2.3	Questionnaire design	3
2.4	Survey administration and response rate	3
3	SURVEY RESULTS.....	4
3.1	Presentation	4
3.2	Interpretation	4
3.3	Social connection	4
3.4	Social groups and activities	6
	APPENDICES	8
Appendix A	Questionnaire.....	8
Appendix B	Survey method and operations.....	22
Appendix C	Estimation and precision.....	23



List of tables

Table 1	Survey methodology and operations summary.....	3
Table 2	Frequency of communication in the last three months with people they knew, but didn't live with	4
Table 3	Desire to communicate more often with people they knew, but didn't live with	5
Table 4	People they desired to communicate with more often (multi-response)	5
Table 5	Main barriers to communicating more often (multi-response).....	5
Table 6	Awareness of groups or activities in city or local community	6
Table 7	Involvement in groups or activities in city or local community in last three months	6
Table 8	Reasons for becoming actively involved in groups or activities (multi-response).....	7
Table 9	Reasons for not becoming actively involved in groups or activities (multi-response).....	7
Table B1	Survey response and cooperation rates, 2021–22	22
Table C1	Benchmarks used in this survey	24



Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

%	per cent
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing
DCHDE	Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
N	population size
n	sample size
Q	question
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office
QSS	Queensland Social Survey
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4 (as classified by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard)
SI	social isolation



Terms

The following terms are used in this report:

Confidence intervals	The degree of imprecision (sampling error) is represented as a confidence interval (the difference between upper and lower confidence limits). This gives a range of values for the population estimates (e.g. from 70% to 80%) rather than a single value or point estimate (e.g. 75%). Typically, wider confidence intervals indicate less precise estimates.
Estimated adult Queensland resident population	The total estimated resident population of adults (persons aged 18 years or older) in Queensland as at June 2020 (N = 3,986,952), according to ABS (2020), <i>Regional population by Age and Sex</i> [www.abs.gov.au]. Also referred to as 'Queensland adults'.
Multi-response	A question where respondents could select more than one response for specific categories.
Regions	Derived from the survey's scoping questions, where respondents were first asked to confirm that they were a Queensland resident, then asked to provide their postcode and/or suburb. These responses were geocoded into two regions (South East Queensland and Rest of Queensland) based on Queensland SA4s and then weighted to the total estimated population of adults residents in Queensland, as at June 2020.
Respondents	The 1,184 Queensland adults who completed the Queensland Social Survey between 30 May and 16 June 2022. Also referred to as 'in-scope responding'.
Weighted	The process of weighting aims to reduce bias by ensuring that survey totals for certain variables sum to known population totals. For the Queensland Social Survey, data were weighted so that survey totals matched Queensland totals for age and sex by region.

Acknowledgement

Reports produced by QGSO reflect information provided freely by individuals and businesses. The continued cooperation of respondents is appreciated and enables QGSO to collect and report statistics. Information received by QGSO is treated in strict confidence as required by the Statistical Returns Act.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background and methodology

The Queensland Social Survey 2022 was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE), between 30 May and 16 June 2022.

The survey collected information on a variety of important societal issues and has been undertaken by QGSO for six consecutive years. The survey's social isolation (SI) questions were designed to capture information about the social groups and connections of Queensland adults.

Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) obtained 1,184 completed interviews and achieved an overall response rate of 30.9%. All SI results presented have been weighted to the estimated adult Queensland resident population as at June 2020 (N = 3,986,952).

1.2 Key results

Social connection

In the last three months, two in three (66.4%) Queensland adults had *communicated at least once a day* (in person, by phone or online) with people they knew but didn't live with,

Three in ten Queensland adults (29.7%) desired to communicate with people they knew *more often* than they currently did. Of these:

- 62.3% wanted to communicate more often with friends
- 60.4% wanted to communicate more often with family
- 10.4% wanted to communicate more often with workmates.

The most commonly cited barriers to communicating more often with people they knew were:

- lack of time (72.1%)
- distance or different time zones (19.2%)
- health reasons (5.9%).

Social groups and activities

In the last three months:

- 33.4% of Queensland adults had *investigated* the range of groups or activities provided in their city or local community
- 44.2% of Queensland adults had been *actively involved* in groups or activities in their city or local community.

Of these, the main reasons for *becoming actively involved* were:

- to meet new people or expand their social network (35.1%)
- for their health and fitness (23.4%)
- to contribute or volunteer their skills and time (22.5%).

The main reasons Queensland adults *did not become actively involved* in groups or activities in their city or local community were:







- lack of time due to family or work commitments (57.3%)
- lack of interest (24.5%)
- health reasons (11.7%).

SOCIAL ISOLATION: KEY RESULTS







This is a snapshot of the social isolation (SI) results from the **Queensland Social Survey 2022**, which obtained responses from 1,184 Queensland adults. Percentages are based on **weighted estimates of the total estimated adult Queensland resident population (N = 3,986,952)**.



Social connection

<p>2 in 3 adults</p> <p>had communicated at least once a day with people they knew but didn't live with in the last three months</p>	<p>3 in 10 adults</p> <p>wanted to communicate more often with people they knew but didn't live with than they currently do</p>
<p>For those who desired to communicate more often...</p>	<p>Of these...</p>
<p> 72.1% of adults</p> <p>felt that lack of time was a barrier to communicating more often</p>	<p> 62.3% of adults</p> <p>desired to communicate more often with friends</p>
<p> 19.2% of adults</p> <p>felt that distance or different time zones was a barrier to communicating more often</p>	<p> 60.4% of adults</p> <p>desired to communicate more often with family</p>
<p> 5.9% of adults</p> <p>felt that health reasons were a barrier to communicating more often</p>	<p> 10.4% of adults</p> <p>desired to communicate more often with workmates</p>

Social groups and activities

<p>33.4% of adults</p> <p>had investigated the range of groups or activities in their city or local community in the last three months</p>	<p>44.2% of adults</p> <p>had been actively involved in groups or activities in their city or local community, in the last three months</p>
<p>For those who were not actively involved in groups or activities in the last three months...</p>	<p>Of these...</p>
<p> 57.3% of adults</p> <p>did not become involved due to lack of time</p>	<p> 35.1% of adults</p> <p>became involved in groups or activities to meet new people or expand their social network</p>
<p> 24.5% of adults</p> <p>did not become involved due to lack of interest</p>	<p> 23.4% of adults</p> <p>became involved in groups or activities for their health and fitness</p>
<p> 11.7% of adults</p> <p>did not become involved due to health reasons</p>	<p> 22.5% of adults</p> <p>became involved in groups or activities to contribute or volunteer their skills and time</p>

Icons have been used for illustrative purposes

2 SURVEY OVERVIEW

This survey report complements the *Social Isolation Output Tables* for the **Queensland Social Survey 2022**. It contains key information relating to survey design, methods and administration, and the results for the survey's social isolation questions.

2.1 Background

The Queensland Social Survey 2022 (QSS) was conducted by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) on behalf of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy (DCHDE), between 30 May and 16 June 2022.

QSS is an annual omnibus survey, that collects information on important societal issues affecting Queensland adults, and has been conducted by QGSO for six consecutive years, on behalf of:

- DPC in 2017
- DPC and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) from 2018 to 2020
- DPC and DCHDE in 2021 and 2022.

One such issue being monitored and evaluated by the Queensland Government is social isolation (SI).

The objective of the survey's SI questions was to provide measures of social connection within the Queensland community.

2.2 Survey design

The in-scope population for QSS 2022 was adults (aged 18 years or older) who were usual residents of Queensland (estimated to be 3,986,952 as at June 2020).

A total of 3,887 Queensland adults were randomly selected for the 2022 survey from a contact list constructed from databases that are kept for official statistical purposes under the authority of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*.

2.3 Questionnaire design

The SI questions were developed by DCHDE, in consultation with QGSO in 2021. These replaced the social cohesion questions collected between 2017 and 2020.

The SI module was designed to capture information about the social groups and connections of Queensland adults.

Minimal changes were made to the 2021 questionnaire for the 2022 survey.

See **Appendix A** for a copy of the 2022 questionnaire.

2.4 Survey administration and response rate

The survey was administered using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). A total of 1,184 completed surveys were obtained, giving an overall response rate of 30.9% (see **Table 1**).

Table 1 Survey methodology and operations summary

Survey design	
In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who usually reside in Queensland
Sample size	3,887
Data collection	
Mode	Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)
Timing	30 May – 16 June 2022
In-scope completed surveys	1,184
Response rate	30.9%
Cooperation rate	70.0%

Survey responses are strictly confidential and were collected under the Statistical Returns Act, which does not allow the unauthorised release of information that identifies an individual.

See **Appendix B**, for more details about the survey's methods and operations.

3 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Presentation

This section of the report summarises key results from the 2022 survey's SI questions. Survey results are presented as estimates calculated from the responding survey sample of 1,184 and weighted to the total estimated adult Queensland resident population (N = 3,986,952).

3.2 Interpretation

There are some important issues to consider when interpreting the statistics and evaluating the findings in this report.

Some attitudes and behaviours may change over time. The results presented are designed to be representative of the population at the time of data collection.

Responses provided may not be accurate and may be affected by recall error or social desirability bias (a type of non-sampling error where the respondent perceives that the response given in a certain way is most desirable to the person or body collecting the information).

Caution should be exercised when extrapolating results to the entire adult resident population of Queensland. Estimated percentages and counts may not be representative of the population if the characteristic being investigated is structured by a particular attribute that may affect the likelihood of a person responding (known as non-response bias).

Population totals and percentages have been estimated from the sample using methods aimed at minimising bias related to the survey contact list, non-response and refusals. While the survey has been designed to maximise the representativeness of the results, it is not possible to perfectly represent the entire population. As a result, estimates have an associated level of imprecision (often presented as confidence intervals). Confidence intervals are available in the output tables that complement this report and have not been repeated here.

Strategies to minimise the effects of common sources of sampling and non-sampling error can be found at [Survey methods](#). See **Appendix C Error! R**

reference source not found.for strategies frequently used by QGSO.

3.3 Social connection

3.3.1 Frequency of communication

All respondents were asked: "In the last three months, how often did you communicate with people you know, but don't live with? This could be in person, by phone or online. Would you say..." (Q1).

In the last three months, 66.4% of the estimated adult Queensland resident population had communicated at least once a day with people they knew but didn't live with. Only 1.2% had communicated with them less frequently than once a month (see **Table 2**).

Table 2 Frequency of communication in the last three months with people they knew, but didn't live with

	Estimate (per cent)
At least once a day	66.4%
At least once a week	27.5%
At least once a fortnight	3.6%
At least once a month	1.2%
Less than once a month	1.2%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 1,184)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022



3.3.2 Desire to communicate more often

All respondents were asked: "Would you like to communicate with these people more often than you currently do?" (Q2a).

Three in ten (29.7%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population said they would like to communicate with people they knew but didn't live with more often than they currently did (see **Table 3**).

Table 3 Desire to communicate more often with people they knew, but didn't live with

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	29.7%
No	69.9%
Don't know	0.4%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 1,184)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022

Respondents who wanted to communicate more often with people they knew but didn't live with were asked two follow up questions:

- "Who would you like to communicate more often with?" (Q2b).
- "What are the main barriers to you communicating more often with them?" (Q2c).

Multiple responses were allowed for both questions.

For Q2b, 62.3% of the estimated adult Queensland resident population indicated they would like to communicate more often with friends, 60.4% with family and 10.4% with workmates (see **Table 4**).

For Q2c, the main barriers to communicating more often were lack of time (72.1%), distance or being in different time zones (19.2%) and health reasons (see **Table 5**).

Table 4 People they desired to communicate with more often (multi-response)

	Estimate (per cent)
Friends	62.3%
Family	60.4%
Workmates	10.4%
Neighbours	9.2%
People or groups in local community	4.3%
Other	0.3%
Don't know	0.0%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who indicated they would like to communicate more often with people they know but don't live with (n = 325)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022

Table 5 Main barriers to communicating more often (multi-response)

	Estimate (per cent)
Lack of time	72.1%
Distance / different time zone	19.2%
Health reasons	5.9%
COVID-19	2.4%
Technology reasons	2.3%
Transport reasons	2.0%
Lack of motivation	2.0%
They don't want to communicate more	1.9%
Financial reasons	0.9%
Other	2.3%
No barriers	1.0%
Don't know	0.9%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who indicated they would like to communicate more often with people they know but don't live with (n = 325)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022



3.4 Social groups and activities

3.4.1 Awareness of groups or activities

All respondents were asked: "In your city or local community there may be a range of activities provided by sporting clubs, arts groups, business groups (e.g. Lions, Rotary), festivals and Neighbourhood and Community Centres. In the last three months, have you investigated the range of groups or activities provided in your city or local community?" (Q3).

One-third (33.4%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population had investigated the range of groups or activities provided in their city or local community in the last three months (see **Table 6**).

Table 6 Awareness of groups or activities in city or local community

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	33.4%
No	66.4%
Don't know	0.2%
Refused	0.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 1,184)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022
 © The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022

3.4.2 Involvement in groups or activities

All respondents were asked: "In the last three months, have you been actively involved in any groups or activities in your city or local community?" (Q4a). It is estimated that 44.2% of the adult Queensland resident population had been actively involved in any groups or activities in their city or local community in the last three months (see

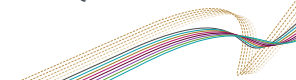
Table 7).

Table 7 Involvement in groups or activities in city or local community in last three months

	Estimate (per cent)
Yes	44.2%
No	55.7%
Don't know	0.1%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: All respondents (n = 1,184)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022
 © The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022



3.4.3 Reasons for involvement

Respondents who were actively involved in groups or activities were asked: "What were the main reasons that you became involved?" (Q4c). Multiple responses were allowed.

The main reasons Queensland adults had become actively involved in groups or activities were to meet new people or expand their social network (35.1%), for their health or fitness (23.4%) and to contribute or volunteer their skills and time (22.5%) (see **Table 8**).

Table 8 Reasons for becoming actively involved in groups or activities (multi-response)

	Estimate (per cent)
To meet new people / expand my social network	35.1%
For my health / fitness	23.4%
To contribute / volunteer my skills and time	22.5%
For fun / my personal enjoyment	22.2%
My child's/children's involvement in groups or activities	16.5%
To learn a new skill / take up a new hobby	5.7%
Someone invited me	4.0%
To fill in time	2.5%
Other	5.2%
Don't know	0.0%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who were actively involved in city or local community groups or activities in the last three months (n = 530)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022

3.4.4 Reasons for not becoming involved

Respondents who had not been actively involved in community groups or activities were asked: "What stopped you from being actively involved?" (Q4b). Multiple responses were allowed.

The main reasons Queensland adults did not become actively involved in groups or activities in their city or local community were due to lack of time (57.3%), they were not interested (24.5%) and health reasons (11.7%) (see **Table 9**).

Table 9 Reasons for not becoming actively involved in groups or activities (multi-response)

	Estimate (per cent)
Lack of time (family/work commitments)	57.3%
Not interested / no need	24.5%
Health reasons	11.7%
No groups or activities I like	3.7%
COVID-19	2.8%
Transport reasons	2.1%
Financial reasons/cost	2.0%
Potential for conflict / don't like others who attend	1.3%
No one to go with	1.0%
No childcare available	0.5%
Other	2.2%
Don't know	1.6%
Refused	0.0%
Total	100.0%

Base: Respondents who had not been actively involved in city or local community groups or activities in the last three months (n = 653)

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2022

© The State of Queensland (Queensland Treasury) 2022

APPENDICES

Appendix A Questionnaire

Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy Queensland Social Survey 2022

Introduction

CATI intro

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is ____ and I work for the Queensland Government Statistician's Office.

Can I confirm I am speaking to <FirstName> <LastName>?

The Queensland Government is conducting a survey to gauge the community's views about a range of social issues including relationships, social connections and attitudes towards violence.

Your responses are strictly confidential and are collected under the Queensland Government Statistical Returns Act. The information you provide will only be used for research purposes.

Some calls are monitored by my supervisor for training and quality purposes.

You may have received a letter from us advising you of the survey.

Screening Module

S1 Can I just check - is Queensland your usual place of residence?

(Yes	1
No	2
Refused	99)

S1 > 1 go to NonQld



S2 So we can establish the boundaries of our study, can you give me your postcode where you usually live?

(INTERVIEWER: 'Usually' means the postcode where you spend most of your nights in a year.

<i>(Text response [Postcode]</i>	
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

If Postcode = FramePostcode go to S4

S3 What is the name of the suburb or town where you usually live?

'Usually' means the suburb or town where you spend most of your nights in a year.

<i>Select locality from lookup [Locality]</i>	<i>Text response [ProvideLocality]</i>
Don't know	98
Refused	99

S4 Can I please have your date of birth?

<i>(Date response</i>	
Refused/reluctant.....	99)

If S4 = 99 go to S5
If Age <18 go to NonEligible
Else go to Isolation_intro

S5 Would you mind giving me your age in years?

<i>(Numeric response {range 0–115}</i>	
Refused/reluctant.....	99)

If S5 = 99 go to S6
If S5 < 18 years go to NonEligible
Else go to Isolation_intro

S6 Would you be willing to say which of the following categories your age is in?

18–24	1
25–34	2
35–44	3
45–54	4
55–64	5
65 years or over	6
Refused	99)



If S6 = 99 go to Refused
Else go to Isolation_intro

Social isolation module

Isolation_intro

For the first section of the survey we'll be asking questions about your social groups and connections.

For the first few questions, please answer about people you know, but don't live with. This includes neighbours, friends, and family members who don't live with you.

Q1 In the last three months, how often did you communicate with people you know, **but don't live with**? This could be in person, by phone or online. Would you say:

(INTERVIEWER: 'People you know, but don't live with' includes neighbours, friends and family members who don't live with you.

'In person' includes planned events or casual face-to-face contact with others in groups or one-on-one.

'Phone' includes phone calls, video calls or text messages made by either mobile or landline

'Online' includes instant messages, emails or other forms of communication via social media, internet apps, online gaming or social group forums)

At least once a day	1
At least once a week.....	2
At least once a fortnight	3
At least once a month	4
Less than once a month	5
(Don't know.....	98
Refused	99)

Q2a Would you like to communicate with these people more often than you currently do?

(Yes.....	1
No	2
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

If Q2a = 1 go to Q2b
Else go to Q3



Q2b Who would you like to communicate more often with?

(Family	1
Friends.....	2
Workmates	3
Neighbours	4
People or groups in my local community	5
Other (please specify)	97
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

Q2c What are the main barriers to you communicating more often with them?

(Lack of time	1
COVID-19	2
Distance / Different time zones	3
Lack of motivation	4
Technology reasons	5
Health reasons	6
Transport reasons	7
Financial reasons	8
They don't want to communicate more	9
Other (please specify)	97
No barriers	11
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

Q3 In your city or local community there may be a range of activities provided by sporting clubs, arts groups, business groups (e.g. Lions, Rotary), festivals and Neighbourhood and Community Centres. In **the last three months**, have you investigated the range of groups or activities provided in your city or local community?

(INTERVIEWER: 'local community' can mean the neighbourhood, suburb, or town you live in)

(Yes.....	1
No	2
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

Q4a In the **last three months**, have you been **actively involved** in any groups or activities in your city or local community?

(INTERVIEWER: 'actively involved' means taking part in organised activities individually or as part of a group)

(Yes.....	1
No	2
Don't know	98
Refused	99)



If Q4a = 2 go to Q4b
 If Q4a = 1 go to Q4c
 Else go to DFV_intro

Q4b What stopped you from being actively involved?

(Not interested / No need	1
COVID-19	2
Lack of time (family/work commitments)	3
Health reasons	4
Financial reasons / Cost	5
No groups or activities I like	6
No childcare available	7
Transport reasons.....	8
No one to go with	9
Potential for conflict / don't like others who attend	10
Lack of technology or connectivity for online options	11
Other (please specify)	97
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

[Go to DFV_intro](#)

Q4c What were the main reasons that you became involved?

(To meet new people / expand my social network	1
For fun / my personal enjoyment	2
My child's/children's involvement in groups or activities	3
To fill in time	4
To contribute / volunteer my skills and time	5
Someone invited me	6
To learn a new skill / take up a new hobby	7
For my health / fitness	8
Other (please specify)	97
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

Domestic and family violence module

DFV_intro

The following questions are about your attitude towards domestic and family violence.

(INTERVIEWER: 'Domestic and family violence' is perpetrated in the home or among family members.)



Q8a If one partner in a domestic relationship controls or tries to **control the other partner by preventing them from seeing family and friends**, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

Yes, always.....	1
Yes, usually	2
Yes, sometimes	3
No	4
(Don't know.....)	98
Refused	99)

Q9a And how serious is this?

Very serious.....	1
Quite serious.....	2
Not that serious.....	3
Not serious at all.....	4
(Don't know.....)	98
Refused	99)

Q12 If one partner in a domestic relationship **repeatedly criticises** the other partner to make them feel bad or useless, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

Yes, always.....	1
Yes, usually	2
Yes, sometimes	3
No	4
(Don't know.....)	98
Refused	99)

Q13 And how serious is this?

Very serious.....	1
Quite serious.....	2
Not that serious.....	3
Not serious at all.....	4
(Don't know.....)	98
Refused	99)



Q12a If one partner in a domestic relationship **threatens to share intimate, nude or sexual images of the other partner without their permission**, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

Yes, always.....	1
Yes, usually	2
Yes, sometimes	3
No	4
(Don't know.....	98
Refused	99)

Q13a And how serious is this?

Very serious.....	1
Quite serious.....	2
Not that serious.....	3
Not serious at all.....	4
(Don't know.....	98

Q14 Excluding any situation involving addictions such as gambling, alcohol, drugs, etc., if one partner in a domestic relationship tries to **control the other partner by denying them access to money**, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

Yes, always.....	1
Yes, usually	2
Yes, sometimes	3
No	4
(Don't know.....	98
Refused	99)

Q15 And how serious is this?

Very serious.....	1
Quite serious.....	2
Not that serious.....	3
Not serious at all.....	4
(Don't know.....	98
Refused	99)



Q16 If one partner in a domestic relationship **harasses** the other partner via repeated phone or electronic means such as email, text message or social media, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

Yes, always.....	1
Yes, usually	2
Yes, sometimes	3
No	4
(Don't know.....	98
Refused	99)

Q17 And how serious is this?

Very serious.....	1
Quite serious.....	2
Not that serious.....	3
Not serious at all.....	4
(Don't know.....	98
Refused	99)

Q18 How would you react if you saw or were aware of **physical** domestic and family violence, involving **your neighbours**?

(I would try to stop it.....	1
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	2
I would call the police.....	3
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later.....	4
Other (please specify).....	97
I wouldn't do anything	6
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

Q19 How would you react if you saw or were aware of **non-physical** domestic and family violence, involving **your neighbours**?

(I would try to stop it.....	1
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	2
I would call the police.....	3
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later.....	4
Other (please specify).....	97
I wouldn't do anything	6
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

If Q19 = 6 go to Q19b
Else go to Q20a



Q19b Why do you think you wouldn't do anything?

(Concerns for safety (personal, family or household).....	1
It could make things worse/more dangerous for victim	2
Unsure of what to do / Not confident / Not comfortable.....	3
Not my responsibility / Private matter / Up to victim	4
No need to intervene	5
Other (please specify).....	97
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

Q20a In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any domestic and family violence involving a **family member or close friend**?

(Yes.....	1
No	2
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

If Q20a = 1 go to Q20b
Else go to Q21a

Q20b How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?

(I tried to stop it	1
I called the police	2
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	3
Other (please specify).....	97
I didn't do anything.....	5
Refused	99)

Q21a In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any domestic and family violence **involving your neighbours**?

(Yes.....	1
No	2
Don't know	98
Refused	99)

If Q21a = 1 go to Q21b
Else go to Q22a

Q21b How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?

(I tried to stop it.....	1
I called the police.....	2
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later.....	3
Other (please specify).....	97
I didn't do anything.....	5
Refused.....	99)

Q.22a In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any domestic and family violence involving **people you don't know well**. For example, people you met at your workplace, a community group or a sports club?

(Yes.....	1
No.....	2
Don't know.....	98
Refused.....	99)

If Q22a = 1 go to Q22b
Else go to Q23

Q22b How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?

(I tried to stop it.....	1
I called the police.....	2
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later.....	3
I spoke to someone in my workplace/community group/ club etc.....	4
Other (please specify).....	97
I didn't do anything.....	6
Refused).....	99



Q23 The statements I'm about to read describe specific attitudes. For each statement please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree:

(INTERVIEWER: Q23f – 'Gender inequality' is the opposite of gender equality and can be defined as: unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender.)

	1. Strongly agree	2. Agree	3. Neither agree nor disagree	4. Disagree	5. Strongly disagree	98. (Don't know)	99. Refused)
d) In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence							
e) When one partner in a domestic relationship believes themselves to be superior to their partner because of their gender, domestic and family violence is more likely to occur.							
f) Reducing gender inequality will help to reduce domestic and family violence in Australia.							
g) Teaching children about respectful attitudes and behaviours in relationships will help reduce domestic and family violence in the future.							

Q24a Are you involved in any domestic and family violence initiatives (e.g. awareness raising, advocacy, fundraising, volunteering etc.) in your community?

(INTERVIEWER: 'community' can mean the neighbourhood, suburb, or town you live in)

- (Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Refused 99)

Q24c Now to a question about employment. Are you currently...

- In paid work full-time..... 1
- In paid work part-time 2
- Self-employed..... 3
- Unemployed and seeking paid work..... 4
- Not seeking paid work 5
- Retired 6
- (Other (please specify) 97
- Refused 99)



If Q24c < 4 go to Q25a
Else go to Demographic_intro

- Q25a** Has your workplace engaged in any domestic and family violence initiatives in the last 12 months? (e.g. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising etc.)
- (Yes..... 1
 - No 2
 - Refused 99)

Demographic module

Demographic_intro

The following questions are for statistical purposes only.

- Q26** As this interview is being conducted over the phone, can you please tell me your gender?
- (Male 1
 - Female 2
 - Other 3
 - Refused 99)

- Q28** What is the highest year level of **school-based education** that you have completed?
- Senior high school (Year 12) 1
 - Junior high school (Year 10)..... 2
 - Primary school 3
 - Did not complete primary school 4
 - No schooling 5
 - (Other (please specify) 97
 - Refused 99)



Q29 What is the level of the highest educational qualification that you have completed?

(Doctoral Degree / PhD	1
Master Degree	2
Graduate Diploma.....	3
Graduate Certificate.....	4
Bachelor (Honours) Degree.....	5
Bachelor Degree.....	6
Associate Degree	7
Advanced Diploma.....	8
Diploma.....	9
VET Certificate IV	10
VET Certificate III.....	11
VET Certificate II.....	12
VET Certificate I.....	13
VET Certificate – level not known (QGSO use only).....	14
No educational qualification completed	15
Other (please specify).....	97
Refused	99)

Q31 Do you identify yourself as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

(Yes – Aboriginal	1
Yes – Torres Strait Islander.....	2
Both.....	3
Neither	4
Refused	99)

Q32a Were you born in Australia?

(Yes – Born in Australia.....	1
No – Born outside of Australia	2
Refused	99)

Q32b Do you speak a language other than English at home?

(No – English only.....	1
Yes.....	2
Refused	99)



Q33 Do you have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted or is likely to last for at least 6 months, and restricts your everyday activities?

(INTERVIEWER: 'everyday activities' may relate to communication, mobility or self-care)

(Yes.....	1
No	2
Refused	99)

[Go to CATI end survey](#)

End survey

NonQld

This study requires us to speak to people who live in Queensland. Thanks for your time.
Goodbye.

Refused

Thanks for your time but an answer to this question is required for this study.
Goodbye.

NonEligible

This study requires us to speak with people aged 18 and over. Thanks for your time.
Goodbye.

CATI end survey

That concludes the survey.

Your responses are strictly confidential and are collected under the Queensland Government's Statistical Returns Act, which does not allow the unauthorised release of information that identifies you.

Your responses will be combined with those of other participants to compile aggregate information.

If the content of the survey has raised any personal issues you may have in relation to domestic and family violence and you would like to talk, would you like the phone number for DVConnect?

DVConnect Mensline: 1800 600 636

DVConnect Womensline: 1800 811 811

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Appendix B

Survey method and operations

Sample design

The survey sample was designed to provide reliable information on individual characteristics at both the whole-of-state and the regional level. To achieve this, survey respondents were selected using a stratified sampling design.¹

Queensland was stratified into two regions:

- South East Queensland (Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba)
- Rest of Queensland.

A quota (target) of 600 completed interviews per region was set for the survey. The final sample of 3,887 achieved a total of 1,184 interviews, with 606 in South East Queensland and 578 in Rest of Queensland.

With this stratified sample design, the probability of selecting an individual varied across the two regions. For example, adults in the Rest of Queensland region had a higher probability of being selected than adults in the more populous South East Queensland region. Statistical methods used to analyse the survey data account for these different selection probabilities.

Survey response and cooperation rates

Response rate

One measure of the quality of response is the response rate, which is the number of completed surveys that can be used in analysis as a percentage of all attempted in-scope sample. Only 'complete' or 'usable partial complete' interviews with a sufficient number of questions answered were used in analysis.

The estimated overall response rate of 30.9% was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [1,184]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [1,184] + total in-scope non-responding [2,643]}} \times 100\%$$

¹ A simple random sample would not support this type of analysis because the final sample would be concentrated within South East Queensland, due to its high population density.

Cooperation rate

The cooperation rate indicates the extent to which contacted individuals cooperate with requests to participate in a survey. This can be a function of the interviewer's skills, pre-survey communication effects, sentiment towards the survey topic and motivation of a potential respondent to participate.

The cooperation rate is the number of interviews that can be used in analysis, as a percentage of the number of persons contacted who were capable of participating.

The estimated overall cooperation rate of 70.0% was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [1,184]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [1,184] + partially completed unusable interviews [36] + refusals [472]}} \times 100\%$$

The response and cooperation rates achieved for the QSS in 2021 and 2022 are shown in **Table B1**.

Table B1 Survey response and cooperation rates, 2021–22

	Response rate	Cooperation rate
2022	30.9%	70.0%
2021	28.4%	59.1%

Appendix C

Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 1,184 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of adults who usually reside in Queensland, estimated to be 3,986,952. Each subset of respondents sharing similar characteristics is assumed to be representative of a segment of the entire population sharing those same characteristics.

For example, responses of 18–24 year old males from the sample may be considered to be representative of all 18–24 year old males in the population, including those who were not invited, or chose not to respond, to the survey. Accordingly, population totals and percentages have been estimated from the achieved sample using methods aimed at minimising bias related to sample design, the survey contact list, non-response and refusals.

Although the survey was designed to maximize the representativeness of the results, it is not possible to be perfectly representative. Estimation of population characteristics from a random sample entails some imprecision as a result of sampling and non-sampling error.

Sampling errors occur because estimates based on information obtained from a sample of persons may differ from statistics that would have been produced if all persons had been included in the survey.

The size of the sampling error is determined by the sampling scheme used, the method used to calculate a value for the estimate, and the size of the sample. Other factors being equal, sampling error may be reduced arbitrarily by increasing the sample size.

Non-sampling errors may occur due to non-response to the survey, inadequacies of the sampling contact list, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents and processing errors.

Strategies designed to minimise non-sampling errors include:

- using a contact list that is as up-to-date and accurate as possible
- communicating with invited participants about the survey prior to interviewing
- providing clear interviewer instructions, appropriate training and field supervision
- emphasising the legal provisions for protecting confidentiality under the Statistical Returns Act with respondents.

An additional strategy used by QGSO that may reduce sampling error is calibration to population benchmarks. Calibration is a process that makes use of variables that are collected in the survey and for which population level totals (benchmarks) are known. Where suitable additional information about the population of interest is known, calibration can reduce non-response bias and/or increase precision.

The source of population totals for calibration variables used in this survey is ABS (2020), *Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2020*. These benchmarks are listed in **Table C1**.

Table C1 Benchmarks used in this survey

Region	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over
Males						
South East Queensland	177,523	274,097	248,517	236,912	202,940	270,750
Rest of Queensland	59,106	87,383	83,441	89,502	92,375	124,637
Queensland	236,629	361,480	331,958	326,414	295,315	395,387
Females						
South East Queensland	177,228	282,936	259,913	251,072	218,271	311,008
Rest of Queensland	53,801	88,593	87,556	91,685	92,220	125,486
Queensland	231,029	371,529	347,469	342,757	310,491	436,494

Notes:

- 1 South East Queensland includes the SA4s of Brisbane Inner City, Brisbane - North, Brisbane - East, Brisbane - South, Brisbane - West, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan - Beaudesert, Moreton Bay - North, Moreton Bay - South, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba.
- 2 Rest of Queensland includes the SA4s of Cairns, Central Queensland, Darling Downs - Maranoa, Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday, Queensland - Outback, Townsville and Wide Bay.

Source: ABS (2020) *Regional Population by Age and Sex* [<https://www.abs.gov.au/>]

