

Domestic and Family Violence

Queensland Social Survey 2017 Report

prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet



Domestic and Family Violence

Queensland Social Survey 2017 Report

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Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CATI	computer assisted telephone interviewing
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
DFV	domestic and family violence
LCL	lower confidence limit
n	sample size
NGO	non-government organisation
SA4	Statistical area level 4 (as classified by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011)
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office
QSS	Queensland Social Survey 2017
UCL	upper confidence limit

Acknowledgement

Reports produced by QGSO reflect information provided freely by individuals and businesses. The continued cooperation of respondents is very much appreciated and without which the statistics reported by QGSO would not be available. Information received by QGSO is treated in strict confidence as required by the Statistical Returns Act.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and methodology

In August 2017, as part of the Queensland Government's response to domestic and family violence (DFV), the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) commissioned the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) to conduct the Queensland Social Survey 2017 (QSS).

The main objective of the survey was to provide measures of Queensland community perceptions and attitudes associated with domestic and family violence. The survey was conducted by telephone and 3,363 usable interviews were completed. The response rate for the survey was 34.0% (Table 1).

Table 1 Survey methodology and operations summary

Survey design	In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who reside in occupied private dwellings in Queensland
	Sample size	10,306
Data collection	Mode	Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)
	Timing	01/08/2017 – 30/08/2017
	In-scope completed surveys	3,363
	Response rate / Cooperation rate	34.0% / 68.2%

Survey results

Of the adult Queensland resident population, an estimated:

- 96.1% thought that slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear was very serious or quite serious (Q7)
- 97.5% thought that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex was very serious or quite serious (Q9)
- 98.8% thought that trying to scare or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members was very serious or quite serious (Q11)
- 94.0% thought that repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless was very serious or quite serious (Q13)
- 90.1% thought that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was very serious or quite serious (Q15)
- 92.8% thought that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was very serious or quite serious (Q17)
- 94.6% agreed or strongly agreed that in general, they felt safe from domestic and family violence (Q23d).

Summary findings for the estimated adult Queensland resident population:

**94.6%**

in total



including

92.0%

of women



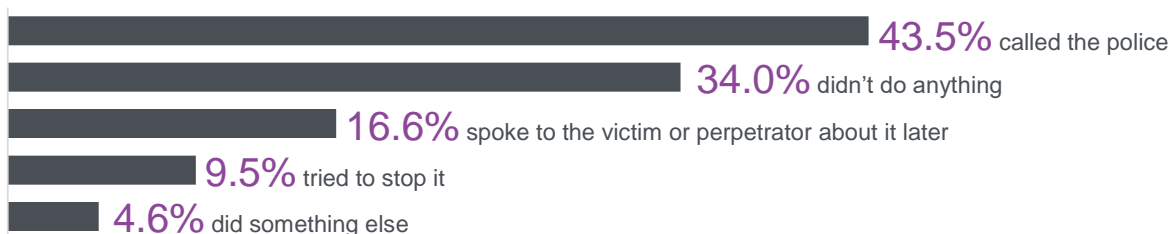
and

96.7%

of men

felt safe from domestic and family violence**16.2%**of residents were aware of DFV involving a **family member or close friend** in the last 12 months**10.7%**of residents were aware of DFV involving a **neighbour** in the last 12 months

Of residents who were aware of DFV involving a neighbour:

**1 in 3**

residents were in a workplace that engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months

**82.3%**

agreed or strongly agreed that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes

Seriousness of domestic violence:

96.1%thought that **slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear** was very serious or quite serious**97.5%**thought that **forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex** was very serious or quite serious**98.8%**thought that **trying to scare or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members** was very serious or quite serious**94.0%**thought that **repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless** was very serious or quite serious**90.1%**thought that **trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money** was very serious or quite serious**92.8%**thought that **harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means** was very serious or quite serious

This page is a snapshot only and should be read in conjunction with the Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report. Icons are for illustrative purposes only.

2 SURVEY OVERVIEW

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) commissioned the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) to undertake an omnibus Queensland Social Survey (QSS) to gather information on important societal issues affecting Queensland.

One such issue currently being addressed by the Queensland Government is domestic and family violence (DFV). Monitoring and evaluation is a central element in helping determine the efficacy of related initiatives' implementation and outcomes.

The objective of the DFV questions included in the QSS was to provide measures of Queensland community perceptions and attitudes associated with DFV. Questions and responses relating to DFV are detailed in this report.

3 SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS

3.1 Survey design

The in-scope population for the August 2017 QSS was all adults (aged 18 years or older) who are usual residents of Queensland and live in a private dwelling. QGSO estimates a total of 3,543,472 adult usual residents living in an occupied private dwelling in Queensland as at 30 June 2016.

A total number of 10,306 Queensland households were targeted for the survey, to achieve the desired number of completed interviews. The survey contact list was constructed from databases that are kept for official statistical purposes under the authority of the Statistical Returns Act.

One adult was randomly selected from each household on this contact list and asked to complete the questionnaire.

See Appendix A for details of the composition of regions for the purposes of this report.

3.2 Questionnaire design

The DFV questions were adapted from the *National Community Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey 2013*. Demographic questions were added in accordance with DPC's research and policy objectives, and technical advice was offered by specialists in QGSO.

The questionnaire was designed to capture information in the following areas:

- perceptions and attitudes about DFV (Questions 6-25)
- demographics (e.g. age, sex, Indigenous status, highest year level of school completed, highest education level, employment status, country of birth, language spoken at home, need for assistance with core activities, sexual orientation/gender identity and region (Questions 26-36)).

The questionnaire was piloted with 210 respondents to test whether the questions were clear and sequenced appropriately. Data from the pilot were not combined with data collected in the main survey.

A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Appendix C.

3.3 Survey administration

The survey was administered using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) between 1 August and 30 August 2017. Survey responses were collected under the Statistical Returns Act, which prohibits the unauthorised disclosure of identifiable information relating to an individual without their consent.

3.4 Survey response rate

The estimated overall response rate was 34.0%, with a cooperation rate of 68.2%. A total of 3,363 completed interviews were obtained. For more information on response and cooperation rates and how they were derived please see Appendix B.

4 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Presentation

This report contains estimates of survey responses at the whole-of-Queensland level, as well as results broken down by region and demographic variables (described in section 3.2) where relevant.

Results and comparisons are presented as a combination of text and tables. Tables in this report relate to characteristics of the population of Queensland adult residents. Questions that asked about an individual's views and behaviours were used to provide estimates of the views of the total number of adults in Queensland (3,543,472).

The results presented in this report are estimates that have been calculated from the survey sample of 3,363 adult residents in Queensland. Estimation of population characteristics from a random sample entails some imprecision as a result of sampling and non-sampling error.

4.2 Interpretation

All demographics are self-reported and, as such, rely on the respondent's ability and willingness to select the appropriate category. Demographic estimates produced in the survey are not comparable with those produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), due to differences in data collection and estimation methodology.

For the purposes of this survey:

- Indigenous status is based on the respondent's reported Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status.
- Full-time work has been defined as working 35 hours or more each week, and part-time is defined as working less than 35 hours each week. The 'other' category is for those who do not have consistent work hours.

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

- Responses provided by the respondent may not be accurate and could be biased by recall error or social desirability bias (a type of

non-sampling error where a response is given in a certain way because the respondent perceives that the response is most desirable to the person or body collecting the information).

- Some attitudes and behaviours may change over time. The results in this report are designed to be representative of the Queensland adult population at the time of collection.
- Estimated percentages and counts may not be representative of the Queensland adult population if the characteristic being investigated is structured by a particular attribute that may affect the likelihood of a person responding (termed non-response bias).

Further details about common sources of sampling and non-sampling error and strategies to minimise their effects can be found at www.qgso.qld.gov.au. Appendix B also outlines several strategies QGSO use to minimise the effects of such error.

Population totals and percentages have been estimated from the sample achieved using methods aimed at minimising bias related to sample design, the survey contact list, non-response and refusals. In this report, the degree of imprecision associated with population estimates is summarised using upper and lower confidence limits (UCLs and LCLs).

Estimates with wide confidence intervals (the difference between the UCL and LCL) are imprecise and should be used with caution. Confidence intervals wider than about 30 percentage points are unreliable and should not be used.

The report only highlights population estimate differences that were statistically significant, by region and demographic variable. In simplified terms, a difference in survey estimates may be considered approximately significant if the 95% confidence intervals for the two estimates did not overlap. Conversely, if 95% confidence intervals do overlap, then it is generally not appropriate to consider the estimates to be significantly different.

Where QGSO has been asked to directly report on significant differences, however, a more robust statistical method is used to determine which estimates are significantly different and which are not, and the overlapping confidence interval method should be used as a rough guide only. If no significant difference is reported for any of the questions in this report, none was found.

4.3 Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear

cause harm or fear is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Form of DFV

All respondents were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship slaps or pushes the other partner to cause harm or fear, is this a form of DFV?" (Q6).

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (98.6%) thought that slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear was a form of DFV. Specifically, 82.8% thought it was always a form of DFV, 10.7% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 5.1% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.1% thought it was not a form of DFV (Table 2).

Table 2 Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear is a form of DFV

		Estimate
Yes, always/yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent 95% CI	98.6 [98–99]
No	Per cent 95% CI	1.1 [0.8–1.7]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.2 [0.1–0.4]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to

Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q7).

Most (96.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to slap or push a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear, with 70.6% thinking it was very serious and 25.5% thinking it was quite serious. A further 3.2% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (Table 3).

Table 3 **Seriousness of slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear**

		Estimate
Very or quite serious	Per cent	96.1
	95% CI	[95–97]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	3.2
	95% CI	[2.3–4.3]
Don't know	Per cent	0.6
	95% CI	[0.3–1.1]
Refused	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.4]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

People born in Australia (97.3%) were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious to slap or push a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear than people born overseas (92.2%).

4.4 Forcing partner to have sex

Form of DFV

All respondents were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship forces the other partner to have sex, is this a form of DFV?" (Q8).

Of the estimated adult Queensland resident population, most (98.3%) thought that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex was a form of DFV. Specifically, 88.4% thought it was always a form of DFV, 6.8% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 3.1% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.1% thought it was not a form of DFV (Table 4).

Table 4 Forcing partner to have sex is a form of DFV

		Estimate
Yes, always/yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent 95% CI	98.3 [97–99]
No	Per cent 95% CI	1.1 [0.6–1.8]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.6 [0.3–1.3]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q9).

Most (97.5%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to force a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex, with 84.3% thinking it was very serious and 13.2% thinking it was quite serious. Only 1.8% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (Table 5).

Table 5 Seriousness of forcing partner to have sex

		Estimate
Very or quite serious	Per cent 95% CI	97.5 [97–98]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent 95% CI	1.8 [1.4–2.4]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.7 [0.4–1.3]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in attitudes towards the seriousness of forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex:

- People who completed high school (97.8%) were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious than those whose highest year level of completed school based education was primary school (93.4%).
- People who were employed (98.6%) were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious than those who were not employed (95.0%).



4.5 Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members

or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Form of DFV

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

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (99.5%) thought that trying to scare or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members was a form of DFV, while only 0.4% thought it was not a form of DFV. Specifically, 92.7% thought it was always a form of DFV, 4.7% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 2.2% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (Table 6).

Table 6 Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members is a form of DFV

		Estimate
Yes, always/yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent 95% CI	99.5 [99–100]
No	Per cent 95% CI	0.4 [0.2–0.8]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0–0.1]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that trying to scare

Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q11).

Most (98.8%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to try to scare or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members, with 88.5% thinking it was very serious and 10.3% thinking it was quite serious. Only 0.9% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (Table 7).

Table 7 **Seriousness of trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members**

		Estimate
Very or quite serious	Per cent	98.8
	95% CI	[98–99]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	0.9
	95% CI	[0.6–1.4]
Don't know	Per cent	0.3
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]
Refused	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in attitudes towards the seriousness of trying to scare or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members, based on all demographic variables.

4.6 Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless

criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Form of DFV

All respondents were asked: "If one partner in a domestic relationship repeatedly criticises the other partner to make them feel bad or useless, is this a form of DFV?" (Q12).

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (98.1%) thought repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless was a form of DFV, while only 1.7% thought it was not. Specifically, approximately two thirds (67.6%) thought it was always a form of DFV, 21.4% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 9.1% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (Table 8).

Table 8 Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV

		Estimate
Yes, always/yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent 95% CI	98.1 [97–99]
No	Per cent 95% CI	1.7 [1.2–2.4]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.2 [0.1–0.5]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that repeatedly

Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q13).

Most (94.0%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to repeatedly criticise a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless, with approximately half (56.6%) thinking it was very serious and 37.5% thinking it was serious. A further 5.6% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (Table 9).

Table 9 **Seriousness of repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless**

		Estimate
Very or quite serious	Per cent	94.0
	95% CI	[93–95]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	5.6
	95% CI	[4.5–6.9]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4
	95% CI	[0.2–0.8]
Refused	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Females (96.5%) were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious to repeatedly criticise a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless than males (91.5%).

4.7 Trying to control partner by denying them access to money

Form of DFV

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

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (94.1%) thought that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was a form of DFV, while 4.8% thought it was not a form of DFV. Specifically, 57.7% thought it was always a form of DFV, 22.0% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 14.4% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (Table 10).

Table 10 Trying to control partner by denying them access to money is a form of DFV

		Estimate
Yes, always/yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent 95% CI	94.1 [93–95]
No	Per cent 95% CI	4.8 [3.9–6.0]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.9 [0.6–1.5]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q15).

Most (90.1%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to try to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money, with approximately half (50.7%) thinking it was very serious and 39.4% thinking it was quite serious. A further 8.4% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (Table 11).

Table 11 Seriousness of trying to control partner by denying them access to money

		Estimate
Very or quite serious	Per cent 95% CI	90.1 [88–92]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent 95% CI	8.4 [6.9–10.0]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	1.2 [0.8–1.7]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.3 [0.1–0.8]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Females (93.8%) were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious to try to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money than males (86.1%).



4.8 Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means

Form of DFV

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

Most (96.9%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was a form of DFV, while 2.6% thought it was not. Specifically, approximately two thirds (66.7%) thought it was always a form of DFV, 19.8% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 10.4% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (Table 12).

Table 12 Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means is a form of DFV

		Estimate
Yes, always/yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent 95% CI	96.9 [96–98]
No	Per cent 95% CI	2.6 [2.0–3.5]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.4 [0.2–0.7]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Level of seriousness

All respondents were asked: "And how serious is this?" (Q17).

Most (92.8%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to harass a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means, with approximately half (54.6%) thinking it was very serious and 38.2% thinking it was quite serious. A further 6.8% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (Table 13).

Table 13 Seriousness of harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means

		Estimate
Very or quite serious	Per cent 95% CI	92.8 [91–94]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent 95% CI	6.8 [5.6–8.3]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.3 [0.1–0.5]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.6]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in attitudes towards the seriousness of harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means:



- Females (94.8%) were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious than males (90.7%).
- People living in the Sunshine Coast (96.5%) region were more likely to think it was very serious or quite serious than those living in the Queensland Outback (91.6%), Cairns (91.2%), Townsville (91.2%), Mackay (90.4%) or Gold Coast (90.2%) regions.

4.9 Reaction to physical domestic and family violence involving neighbours

All respondents were asked: "How would you react if you saw or were aware of physical DFV, involving your neighbours?" (Q18)¹.

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, 78.9% would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours, 20.2% would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 19.9% would try to stop it and 4.5% would take other approaches. A further 3.3% would not want to get involved due to fear and 3.2% would not do anything (Table 14).

Of the 4.5% of residents who would take other action if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours, some common approaches they would take included:

- calling other authorities (e.g. Department of Child Safety, Domestic Violence hotline, Family Services, Lifeline, women's community shelter)
- determining who to contact
- discussing it with other neighbours
- monitoring the situation
- reacting depending on the severity of the situation
- speaking to friends and family of the neighbour
- speaking with their own partner and family and seeking advice on what to do.

Table 14 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours

		Estimate
I would call the police	Per cent 95% CI	78.9 [77-81]
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent 95% CI	20.2 [18-22]
I would try to stop it	Per cent 95% CI	19.9 [18-22]
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	Per cent 95% CI	3.3 [2.6-4.3]
I wouldn't do anything	Per cent 95% CI	3.2 [2.5-4.0]
Other	Per cent 95% CI	4.5 [3.3-6.3]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	3.2 [2.3-4.3]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.0 [0.0-0.2]

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that percentages displayed in this table may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

¹ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in how adult Queensland residents thought they would react if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- Females (82.4%) would be more likely to call the police than males (75.2%), but also more likely to not get involved due to fear (4.4% and 2.2% respectively). Males (29.4%) would be more likely to try and stop it than females (10.8%).
- Younger people (aged 18–34 years (83.4%) or 35–54 years (80.3%)) would be more likely to call the police than older people (aged 55 years and over (73.3%)), and middle-aged people (aged 35–54 years (22.3%)) would be more likely to try and stop it than older people (16.1%). Meanwhile, older people (aged 55 years and over (5.5%)) would be more likely to not do anything than younger people (aged 18–34 years (1.5%) or 35–54 years (2.5%)).
- People who did not complete any higher education (5.5%) would be more likely to not do anything than those whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (2.5%) or bachelor degree or above (2.1%).
- Employed people would be more likely to call the police (80.6%), speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (22.0%), or try and stop it (21.9%) than those not employed (75.1%, 16.2%, 15.5% respectively). Conversely, people who are not employed would be more likely to not do anything (5.4%) or not get involved due to fear (5.5%) than employed people (2.3% and 2.1% respectively).

4.10 Reaction to non-physical domestic and family violence involving neighbours

All respondents were asked: "How would you react if you saw or were aware of non-physical DFV, involving your neighbours?"(Q19)².

Approximately one third (32.8%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours, 29.0% would call the police, 23.7% would not do anything and 9.8% did not know what they would do. A further 9.4% would try to stop it and 6.8% would take other approaches (Table 15).

Of those who would take other action if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours, some common approaches they would take included:

- calling other authorities (e.g. Department of Child Safety, Domestic Violence hotline, Lifeline, women's community shelter)
- calling the police if the situation escalated
- contacting the victim's friends or family members
- monitoring the situation
- reacting depending on the severity of the situation
- seeking advice on what to do
- speaking to the victim and offering support and advice.

Table 15 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours

		Estimate
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent 95% CI	32.8 [30–36]
I would call the police	Per cent 95% CI	29.0 [27–31]
I wouldn't do anything	Per cent 95% CI	23.7 [22–26]
I would try to stop it	Per cent 95% CI	9.4 [8.0–11.0]
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	Per cent 95% CI	2.1 [1.5–2.9]
Other	Per cent 95% CI	6.8 [5.4–8.5]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	9.8 [8.2–12.0]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.2 [0.1–0.5]

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that percentages displayed in this table may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

² Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in how adult Queensland residents would react if they saw or were aware of non-physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- Females (32.0%) would be more likely to call the police than males (25.8%), while males (29.0%) would be more likely to not do anything than females (18.7%).
- Younger people would be more likely to call the police (18–34 years (33.2%) and 35–54 years (30.6%)) or speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (18–34 years (37.3%) and 35–54 years (37.2%)) than older people (aged 55 years and over (23.3% and 24.0% respectively)). Middle-aged people (aged 35–54 years (12.3%)) would be more likely to try and stop it than older people (aged 55 years and over (7.4%)). Meanwhile, older people (aged 55 years and over (33.5%)) would be more likely to not do anything than younger people (aged 18–34 years (19.2%) or 35–54 years (18.1%)).
- People who completed high school (33.9%) would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than those whose highest year level of completed school based education was primary school (18.2%). Conversely, people who only completed primary school (35.2%) would be more likely to not do anything than those who completed high school (22.6%).
- People with a bachelor degree or above (36.9%) would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than those who did not complete any higher education (25.6%).
- Employed people would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (36.8%), or try and stop it (11.1%), than those not employed (24.1% and 5.9% respectively). Conversely, people who are not employed (32.0%) would be more likely to not do anything than employed people (19.8%).
- When aggregated for comparison, people living in South East Queensland (27.0%) would be less likely to call police than those living in the rest of Queensland (33.3%).

4.11 Domestic and family violence involving a family member or close friend

Awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend

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

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, 16.2% had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months (Table 16).

Table 16 Awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months

		Estimate
Yes	Per cent 95% CI	16.2 [14–18]
No	Per cent 95% CI	83.6 [82–85]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.7]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.4]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months:

- Middle-aged people (aged 35–54 years (19.8%)) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend than older people (aged 55 years and over (11.6%)).
- People whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (19.9%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend than those who did not complete any higher education (12.4%).

Response to DFV involving a family member or close friend

Respondents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q20b)³.

Of the estimated 573,096 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months, 60.8% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 15.5% did not do anything, 14.6% called the police, 12.7% tried to stop it and 11.0% took other approaches (Table 17).

Of those who took other action when they saw or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend, some common approaches they took included:

- reporting it to a government department or NGO (e.g. Centacare, Department of Child Safety, Mental Health service, Relationships Australia, Social Services)
- supporting the victim (e.g. helping them find alternative accommodation, helping them separate from their partner, giving money, providing accommodation).

³ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Table 17 Response to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months

		Estimate
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent 95% CI	60.8 [54–67]
I didn't do anything	Per cent 95% CI	15.5 [11–21]
I called the police	Per cent 95% CI	14.6 [10–21]
I tried to stop it	Per cent 95% CI	12.7 [9–18]
Other	Per cent 95% CI	11.0 [8–15]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.4 [0.1–1.2]

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend (n=535)

Note that percentages displayed in this table may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed.

Percentage estimates with a confidence interval width of more than 10 percentage points and up to 30 percentage points are shown in dark grey.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in response to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months:

- People with a bachelor degree or above (71.0%) were more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than those who did not complete any higher education (42.9%).
- People living in the Queensland Outback (29.4%) or Wide Bay (25.9%) regions were more likely to try to stop it than those living in the Gold Coast region (1.0%).

4.12 Domestic and family violence involving neighbours

Awareness of DFV involving neighbours

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

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, 10.7% had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months (Table 18).

Table 18 Awareness of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months

		Estimate
Yes	Per cent	10.7
	95% CI	[9–13]
No	Per cent	89.2
	95% CI	[87–91]
Don't know	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.8]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

People whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (12.9%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months than those who did not complete any higher education (6.8%).

Response to DFV involving neighbours

Respondents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q21b)⁴.

Of the estimated 380,256 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months, 43.5% called the police, 34.0% did not do anything, 16.6% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 9.5% tried to stop it and 4.6% took other approaches (Table 19).

Of those who took other action when they saw or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours, some common approaches they took included:

- arranging for someone to visit the neighbours (e.g. a member of the church or the neighbour's friend)
- discussing it with other neighbours and friends
- ensuring their own children were safe
- reporting it to the Department of Child Safety.

Demographic comparisons

Younger people (aged 18–34 years (61.9%)) were more likely to call police than older people (aged 55 years and over (29.1%)) in response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months. Younger people (aged 18–34 years (17.1%)) were also less likely than middle-aged people (aged 35–54 years (40.9%)) to not do anything.

⁴ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Table 19 Response of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months

		Estimate
I called the police	Per cent	43.5
	95% CI	[35–52]
I didn't do anything	Per cent	34.0
	95% CI	[26–43]
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent	16.6
	95% CI	[11–24]
I tried to stop it	Per cent	9.5
	95% CI	[5.3–16.0]
Other	Per cent	4.6
	95% CI	[2.6–7.9]
Refused	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–1.9]

Base: Respondents who were aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours (n=390)

Note that percentages displayed in this table may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed.

Percentage estimates with a confidence interval width of more than 10 percentage points and up to 30 percentage points are shown in dark grey.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

4.13 Domestic and family violence involving other people

Awareness of DFV involving other people

All respondents were asked: "In the last 12 months, have you seen or are you aware of any DFV involving people you don't know?" (Q22a).

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, 23.4% had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know in the last 12 months (Table 20).

Table 20 Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months

		Estimate
Yes	Per cent	23.4
	95% CI	[21–26]
No	Per cent	76.4
	95% CI	[74–79]
Don't know	Per cent	0.3
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in awareness of DFV in the last 12 months involving people that adult Queensland residents did not know:

- Younger people (aged 18–34 years (26.0%) or 35–54 years (27.0%)) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than older people (aged 55 years and over (17.1%)).
- People with a bachelor degree or above (29.2%) or certificate or diploma (23.7%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than those who did not complete any higher education (15.7%).
- People who were employed (27.0%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than those who were not employed (15.5%).
- People living in the Cairns (34.6%) or Queensland Outback (32.3%) regions were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than those living in the Brisbane (22.7%), Mackay (21.5%), Darling Downs (19.2%) or Gold Coast (18.6%) regions. People living in the Fitzroy (32.0%) or Townsville (30.5%) regions were also more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than those living in the Darling Downs or Gold Coast regions.

Response to DFV involving other people

Respondents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know in the last 12 months were asked: "How did you respond when you saw or became aware of this?" (Q22b)⁵.

Of the estimated 827,610 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know in the last 12 months, approximately half (50.9%) did not do anything, 14.9% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 13.8% called the police, 7.9% tried to stop it and 15.5% took other approaches (Table 21).

Of those who took other action when they saw or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know, some common approaches they took included:

- helping the victim by making sure they were ok and offering support
- reporting it to the Department of Child Safety
- witnessing or being aware of the DFV at their workplace (e.g. nurse in a hospital, health care worker, school teacher, paramedic, police officer) and following workplace protocols and reporting it to the relevant authorities (e.g. security guard, school principal, workplace supervisor).

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in response to DFV involving people that adult Queensland residents did not know in the last 12 months:

- People who were not employed (66.6%) were more likely to not do anything than those who were employed (46.6%).
- People living in the Wide Bay region (15.4%) were more likely to try and stop it than those living in the Darling Downs region (0.8%).

Table 21 Response to DFV involving other people in the last 12 months

		Estimate
I didn't do anything	Per cent 95% CI	50.9 [45–57]
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent 95% CI	14.9 [12–19]
I called the police	Per cent 95% CI	13.8 [11–17]
I tried to stop it	Per cent 95% CI	7.9 [5.4–11.0]
Other	Per cent 95% CI	15.5 [11–21]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	1.1 [0.2–7.8]

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV involving other people (n=793)

Note that percentages displayed in this table may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed.

Percentage estimates with a confidence interval width of more than 10 percentage points and up to 30 percentage points are shown in dark grey.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

⁵ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

4.14 Attitudes towards gender equality, relationships, traditional norms and stereotypes, and domestic and family violence

Political leaders

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

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, approximately two thirds (61.0%) disagreed or strongly disagreed that men make better political leaders than women, 27.3% neither agreed or disagreed and 11.3% agreed or strongly agreed (Table 22).

Table 22 Level of agreement – On the whole, men make better political leaders than women

		Estimate
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	11.3
	95% CI	[10–13]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	27.3
	95% CI	[25–30]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	61.0
	95% CI	[59–63]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4
	95% CI	[0.2–0.9]
Refused	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and family violence survey report, Domestic and Family Violence Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that men make better political leaders than women:

- Females (68.2%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than males (53.4%).
- People with a bachelor degree or above (67.3%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than those whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (57.2%).
- People living in the Sunshine Coast region (72.8%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than those living in the Brisbane (61.5%), Fitzroy (60.1%), Townsville (59.8%), Queensland Outback (59.8%), Gold Coast (57.1%), Mackay (56.3%), Cairns (56.2%) or Darling Downs (56.0%) regions.

Relationships

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

Almost two thirds (63.3%) of the adult Queensland resident population disagreed or strongly disagreed that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship, 25.3% neither agreed nor disagreed and 10.6% agreed or strongly agreed (Table 23).

Table 23 **Level of agreement – Women prefer a man to be in charge of a relationship**

		Estimate
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	10.6
	95% CI	[9–13]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	25.3
	95% CI	[23–28]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	63.3
	95% CI	[61–65]
Don't know	Per cent	0.7
	95% CI	[0.5–1.2]
Refused	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.3]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that percentages displayed in this table may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Males (14.4%) were more likely to agree or strongly agree that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship than females (7.0%).

Traditional norms and stereotypes

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

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, 82.3% agreed or strongly agreed that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and does not encourage traditional norms and stereotypes, including 44.5% who strongly agreed and 37.7% who agreed. A further 8.7% neither agreed nor disagreed and 7.8% disagreed or strongly disagreed (Table 24).

Table 24 **Level of agreement – It is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes**

		Estimate
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	82.3
	95% CI	[81–84]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	8.7
	95% CI	[7.4–10.0]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	7.8
	95% CI	[6.6–9.3]
Don't know	Per cent	1.1
	95% CI	[0.7–1.9]
Refused	Per cent	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.3]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that

it is important that our culture respects gender equality and does not encourage traditional norms and stereotypes, based on all demographic variables.

Feel safe from DFV

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

Most (94.6%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed or strongly agreed that in general they feel safe from DFV, including 68.0% who strongly agreed and 26.6% who agreed. A further 2.9% disagreed or strongly disagreed and 2.3% neither agreed nor disagreed (Table 25).

Table 25 Level of agreement – In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence

		Estimate
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent 95% CI	94.6 [93–96]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent 95% CI	2.3 [1.7–3.3]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent 95% CI	2.9 [2.1–4.0]
Don't know	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.3]
Refused	Per cent 95% CI	0.1 [0.0–0.4]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Males (96.7%) were more likely to agree or strongly agree that in general they feel safe from DFV than females (92.0%).

4.15 Involvement in community domestic and family violence initiatives

All respondents were asked: "Are you involved in any domestic and family violence initiatives (e.g. awareness raising, advocacy, fundraising, volunteering etc.) in your community?" (Q24).

Of the 3,543,472 estimated adult Queensland residents, less than ten per cent (9.2%) were involved in any domestic and family violence initiatives in their community (Table 26).

Table 26 Involvement in DFV initiatives in the community

		Estimate
Yes	Per cent 95% CI	9.2 [7.9–11.0]
No	Per cent 95% CI	90.8 [89–92]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,363)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in involvement in DFV initiatives in the community:

- People whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (9.9%) or bachelor degree or above (11.8%) were more likely to be involved in DFV initiatives in their community than those who did not complete any higher education (4.7%).
- Employed people (10.5%) were more likely to be involved in DFV initiatives in their community than those not employed (6.1%).
- People living in the Sunshine Coast region (12.6%) were more likely to be involved in DFV

initiatives in their community than those living in the Wide Bay (5.6%) or Darling Downs (4.4%) regions.

4.16 Workplace engagement in domestic and family violence initiatives

All respondents were asked: "Has your workplace engaged in any domestic and family violence initiatives in the last 12 months? (e.g. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising etc.)?" (Q25).

Of the 2,722,649 estimated adult Queensland residents to whom this question was applicable, approximately one third (33.7%) were in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (Table 27).

Table 27 Workplace engagement in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months

		Estimate
Yes	Per cent	33.7
	95% CI	[30–37]
No	Per cent	66.3
	95% CI	[63–70]
Refused	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=2,314), excluding responses of "Not applicable" (e.g. unemployed, retired etc.)

Note that estimates displayed in this table have been rounded and may sum to slightly above/below the total

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2017, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in adult Queensland residents whose workplace engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months:

- People who completed high school (34.7%) were more likely to be in a workplace that engaged in DFV initiatives than those whose highest year level of completed school-based education was primary school (14.8%).
- People with a bachelor degree or above (46.3%) were more likely to be in a workplace that engaged in DFV initiatives than those whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (29.6%) or who did not complete any higher education (19.9%).
- People living⁶ in the Townsville (39.3%), Fitzroy (38.3%) or Brisbane (36.6%) regions were more likely to be in a workplace that engaged in DFV initiatives than those living in the Wide Bay (21.3%) region.

⁶ This is based on where people live (usual residence) as opposed to where people work.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Survey method in detail

The QSS sample was designed to provide reliable information on individual and household characteristics at both the whole-of-state and the regional level. To achieve this goal, survey respondents were selected using a stratified sampling design. A simple random sample would not support this type of analysis because the final sample would be concentrated in regions within South East Queensland, due to its high population density. For the survey, Queensland was stratified into the following 10 composite SA4 regions:

- Brisbane (includes the SA4s of Brisbane Inner City, Brisbane North, Brisbane South, Brisbane West, Brisbane East, Moreton Bay North, Moreton Bay South, Logan – Beaudesert and Ipswich)
- Gold Coast
- Sunshine Coast
- Wide Bay
- Darling Downs (includes the SA4s of Toowoomba and Darling Downs – Maranoa)
- Fitzroy
- Mackay
- Townsville
- Cairns
- Queensland Outback.

A quota (i.e. target) of 600 completed interviews was set for the Brisbane region and 300 interviews for each other region. The final sample of 10,306 was designed to achieve 3,300 interviews. Figure 1 shows the final number of responses per region.

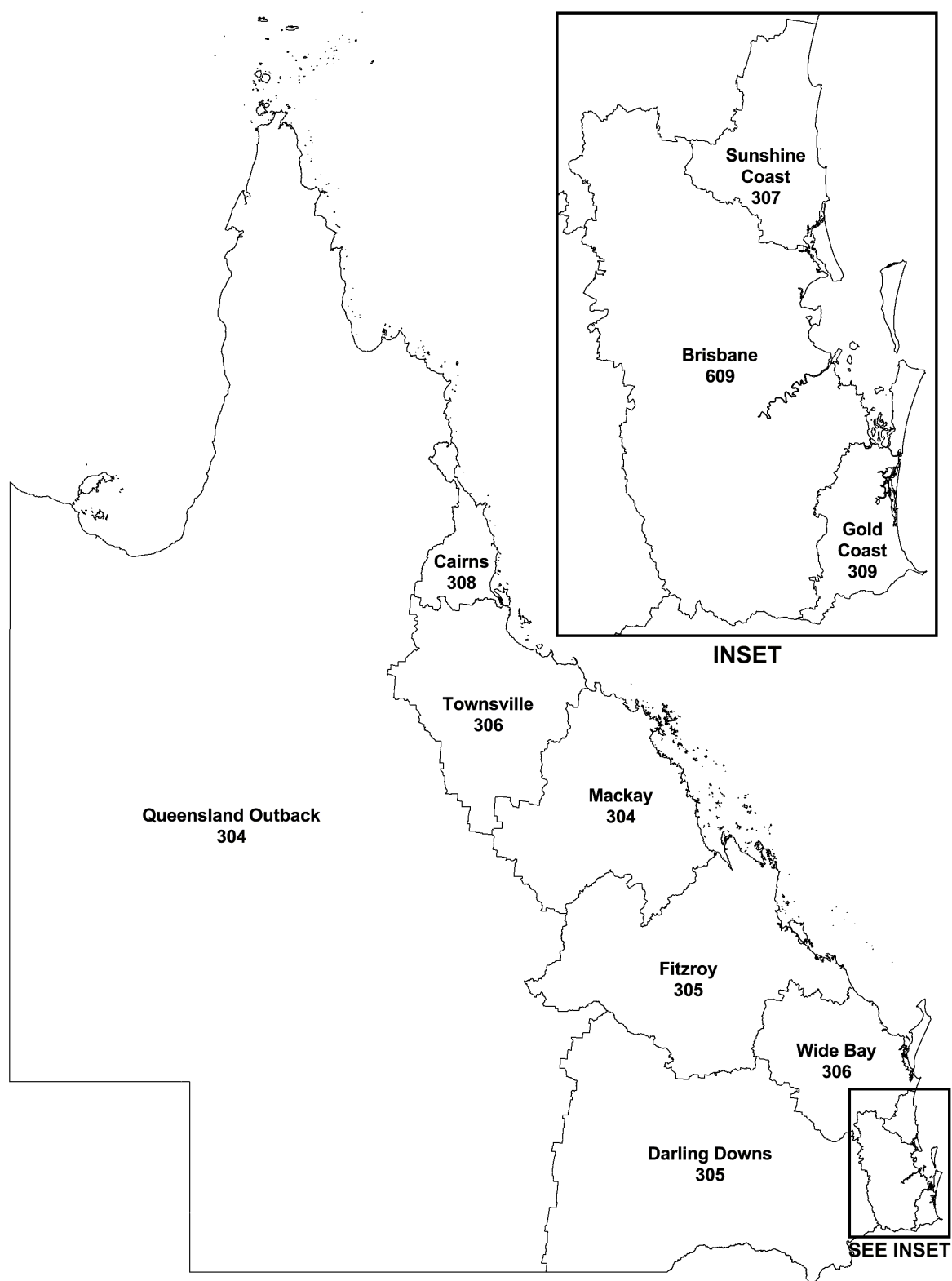
With this stratified sample design, the probability of selecting a household varied across the 10 regions. For example, households in the Queensland Outback region had a higher probability of being selected than households in the more populous regions in South East Queensland. Statistical methods used to analyse the survey data account for these different selection probabilities.

For operational reasons, it is not possible to ensure that the targeted number of respondents is achieved in all regions without that total being exceeded in several regions; hence a policy of meeting the targets 'on average' is pursued. This is why the number of surveyed respondents in some strata differed slightly from survey quotas.

Only one adult in each sampled household was interviewed. For households with more than one resident adult, one was randomly chosen to be interviewed. Failing to do so, by interviewing whoever answered the telephone, could have biased the sample. This is because some demographic groups are less likely to be at home than others or are less likely to answer the telephone.

The possible impact of gender on the survey responses was investigated to see if responses were biased depending on interactions between the gender of the respondent and the gender of the interviewer. The investigation found gender interactions between respondents and interviewers to have no statistical effect on survey responses.

Figure 1 Survey regions and sample achieved in each region



Note: Based on ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011.
Source: QGSO derived.

Appendix B – Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 3,363 respondents. However, interest lies in the entire population of the estimated total number of adult usual residents living in an occupied private dwelling in Queensland (3,543,472). 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 18–25 year old males from the sample may be considered to be representative of all 18–25 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 maximise 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 non-sampling and 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:

- use of an up-to-date and accurate list of contact information
- testing the questionnaire for ease of understanding and completion

- sending written communication to households about the survey prior to interviewing
- providing clear interviewer instructions, appropriate training and field supervision and
- 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 of 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 3235.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2016, QGSO derived. These benchmarks are listed in Table 28.

QGSO expresses the degree of sampling error associated with an estimate using confidence intervals. A confidence interval has a percentage associated with it called a degree of confidence. Confidence intervals provide a useful way of summarising the sampling error associated with an estimate for a parameter. For the same degree of precision, a wider confidence interval corresponds to a less precise estimate. Most output tables in this report include 95% confidence intervals around the point estimates of the percentage of respondents falling in a given response category.



Survey response rate

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

The response rate was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,363]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,363] + total in-scope non-responding [6,526]} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall response rate for the survey was 34.0%.

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 usable interviews completed that can be used in the analysis, as a percentage of the number of persons contacted who were capable of participating.

The cooperation rate was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,363]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,363] + partially completed unusable interviews [80] + refusals [1,486]} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall cooperation rate for the survey was 68.2%.

Table 28 **Benchmarks used in this survey: Persons by age and sex^(a), 30 June 2016^(b)**

Region	18–34 years	35–54 years	55 years and over
Males			
Brisbane ^(c)	296,568	299,183	250,469
Cairns	23,499	30,923	32,428
Darling Downs ^(d)	28,083	32,090	37,510
Fitzroy	23,915	27,962	25,892
Gold Coast	65,775	74,323	72,439
Mackay	17,470	21,356	19,650
Queensland Outback	9,486	10,002	8,857
Sunshine Coast	30,467	42,680	53,462
Townsville	26,568	27,413	26,656
Wide Bay	22,557	31,548	52,086
Queensland	544,388	597,480	579,449
Females			
Brisbane ^(c)	300,945	315,930	275,234
Cairns	25,046	34,376	31,832
Darling Downs ^(d)	28,584	34,670	40,450
Fitzroy	24,549	29,114	25,549
Gold Coast	69,093	80,890	80,723
Mackay	18,351	22,292	18,971
Queensland Outback	9,715	9,875	7,475
Sunshine Coast	31,932	48,939	59,461
Townsville	27,663	30,049	27,629
Wide Bay	23,660	35,590	53,568
Queensland	559,538	641,725	620,892

Note - Estimates exclude those aged 0–17 years

(a) Based on usual residents living in a private dwelling.

(b) QGSO estimate.

(c) 'Brisbane' includes the SA4s of Brisbane Inner City, Brisbane North, Brisbane South, Brisbane West, Brisbane East, Moreton Bay North, Moreton Bay South, Logan – Beaudesert and Ipswich

(d) 'Darling Downs' includes the SA4s of Toowoomba and Darling Downs - Maranoa

Source: ABS 3235.0, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2016, QGSO derived.

Appendix C – Questionnaire

Questionnaire

for

Queensland Social Survey, 2017

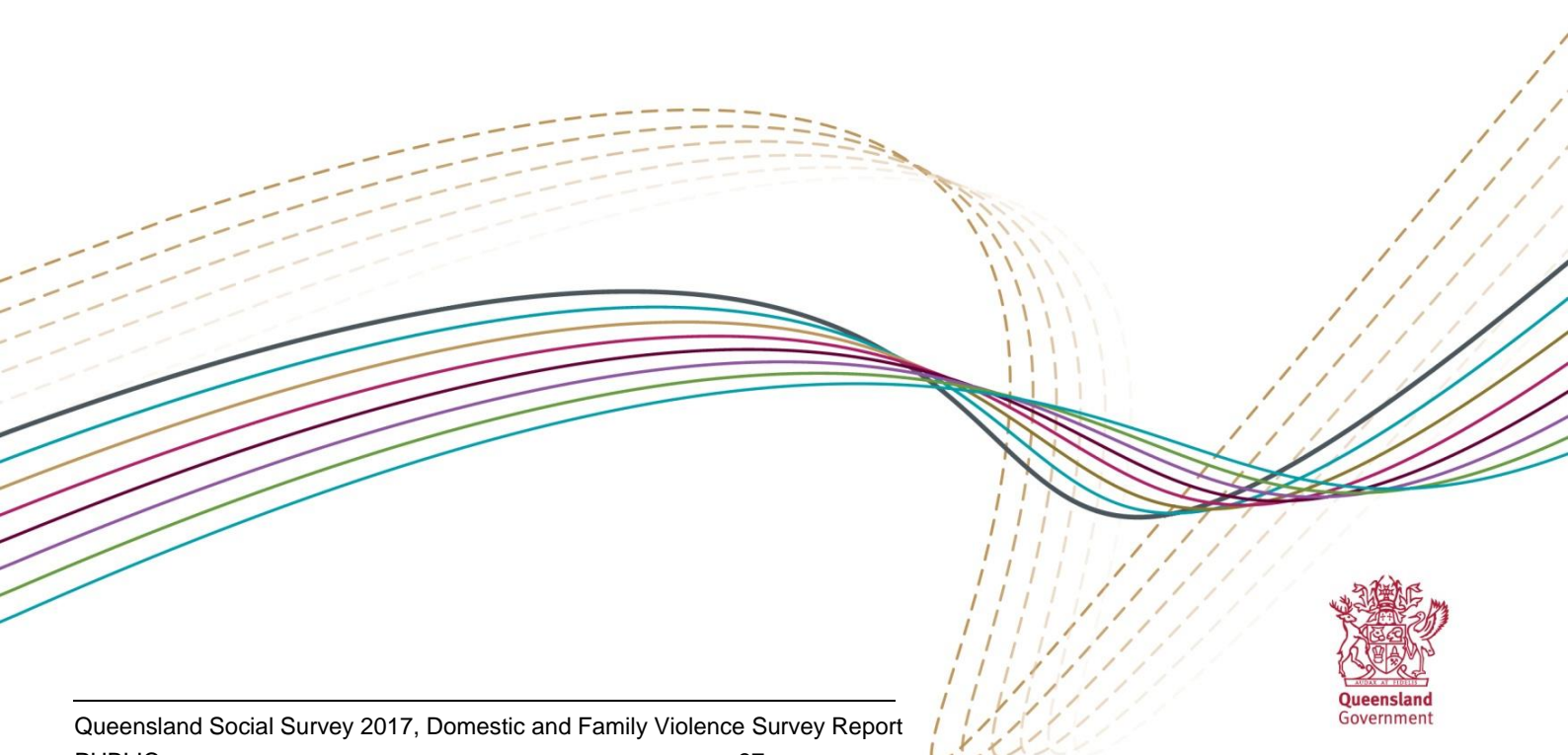
prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet

by

Queensland Government Statistician's Office

Queensland Treasury



Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet Queensland Social Survey 2017

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is _____ and I work for the Queensland Government Statistician's Office. The Queensland Government is conducting a survey to gauge the community's views about a range of social issues including family relationships, attitudes towards violence and Australia's culture.

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.

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

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

To ensure that we obtain a representative sample of all people aged 18 years or over, we need to randomly select a person from your household to complete the survey. Could you please tell me the number of people aged 18 years or over who usually live in this household?

(Respondent provides information.....	
Refused)	99

Could I please speak to that person?

(Yes – Speaking to target	1
Yes – Contact will go and get target.....	2
Target (temporarily) unavailable	3
Contact tries to refuse on behalf of target	4
Refused)	99

Intro3. Domestic and family violence questions

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

Q.6 If one partner in a domestic relationship **slaps or pushes** the other partner to cause harm or fear, 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

Q.7 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

Q.8 If one partner in a domestic relationship **forces** the other partner to have sex, 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

Q.9 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

Q.10 If one partner in a domestic relationship tries to **scare or control** the other partner by threatening to hurt other family members, is this a form of domestic and family violence?

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

Q.11 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

Q.12 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

Q.13 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

Q.14 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

Q.15 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

Q.16 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

Q.17 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

Q.18 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).....	5
I wouldn't do anything	6
Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q.19 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).....	5
I wouldn't do anything	6
Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q.20a 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

Q.20b 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).....	4
I didn't do anything.....	5
Refused)	99

Q.21a 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

Q.21b 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).....	4
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?

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

If Q22a = 1 go to Q22b

Else go to Q23

Q.22b 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).....	4
I didn't do anything.....	5
Refused)	99

Q.23 The statements I'm about to read describe specific attitudes. For each statement please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree:

	1. Strongly agree	2. Agree	3. Neither agree nor disagree	4. Disagree	5. Strongly disagree	98. (Don't know	99. Refused)
a) On the whole, men make better political leaders than women							
b) Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship							
c) It is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes							
d) In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence							

Q.24 Are you involved in any domestic and family violence initiatives (e.g. awareness raising, advocacy, fundraising, volunteering etc.) in your community?

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

Q.25 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
 Not applicable (e.g. unemployed, retired etc.)..... 3
 Refused) 99

Intro4. Demographic questions

Read "The following questions are for statistical purposes only."

Q.26 (Record if known, otherwise ask) As this interview is being conducted over the phone, can you please tell me your gender?

(Male	1
Female.....	2
Other	3
Refused)	99

Q.27a Can I please have your date of birth?

((Record date of birth).....	
Refuses/reluctant).....	99

If Q.27a = 99 go to Q.27b

Else go to Q.28

Q.27b Would you mind giving me your age in years?

((Record age in years).....	
Refuses/reluctant).....	99

If Q.27b = 99 go to Q.27c

Else go to Q.28

Q.27c 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

Q.28 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)	6
Refused)	99

Q.29 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.....	14
No educational qualification completed	15
Other (<i>please specify</i>).....	16
Refused)	99

Q.30 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 (<i>please specify</i>)	7
Refused)	99

Q.31 Do you identify yourself as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

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

Q.32a In which country were you born?

(Australia.....	1
Other (please specify).....	2
Refused)	99

Q.32b Do you speak a language other than English at home?

(No, English only.....	1
Yes, other (please specify)	2
Refused)	99

Q.33 Do you have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted or is likely to last for at least 6 months, and restricts your everyday activities?

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

Q.34 Do you identify as?

Heterosexual / straight.....	1
Lesbian	2
Gay	3
Bi-sexual	4
Transsexual / transgender	5
(Other (please specify)	6
Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q.35 What is your postcode?

((Record postcode).....	1
Don't know	9998
Refused)	9999

If postcode differs from frame or Q.35 = 98 go to Q.36

Else go to End survey

Q.36 What is your suburb?

((Record suburb).....	1
Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q.37 (Record if known – DON'T READ OUT) Have they indicated they are a victim of domestic and family violence?

(Yes..... 1

No 2)

That concludes the survey.

Your responses are strictly confidential. No personal information will be published or released. Your responses are protected by the Queensland Government's Statistical Returns Act which means that penalties apply under the laws of Queensland for anyone who releases your responses in a way which would identify 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 DV connect?

DV Connect Mensline: 1800 600 636

DV Connect Womensline: 1800 811 811

Thank you very much for your assistance.

