

Queensland Social Survey

Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
August 2018



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Contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2	SURVEY OVERVIEW	3
3	SURVEY METHOD AND OPERATIONS.....	3
3.1	Survey design.....	3
3.2	Questionnaire design.....	3
3.3	Survey administration	3
3.4	Survey response rate	3
4	SURVEY RESULTS.....	4
4.1	Presentation	4
4.2	Interpretation	4
4.3	Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear	5
4.4	Forcing partner to have sex.....	6
4.5	Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members	7
4.6	Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless.....	8
4.7	Trying to control partner by denying them access to money.....	9
4.8	Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means	10
4.9	Reaction to physical domestic and family violence involving neighbours	11
4.10	Reaction to non-physical domestic and family violence involving neighbours.....	13
4.11	Domestic and family violence involving a family member or close friend	14
4.12	Domestic and family violence involving neighbours.....	16
4.13	Domestic and family violence involving other people.....	17
4.14	Attitudes towards gender equality, relationships, traditional norms and stereotypes, and domestic and family violence.....	19
4.15	Involvement in community domestic and family violence initiatives.....	21
4.16	Workplace engagement in domestic and family violence initiatives.....	22
	APPENDICES	24
Appendix A –	Survey method in detail	24
Appendix B –	Survey operational results	26
Appendix C –	Estimation and precision.....	27
Appendix D –	Survey evaluation	29
Appendix E –	Questionnaire.....	30



List of tables

Table 1	Survey methodology and operations summary.....	1
Table 2	Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear is a form of DFV.....	5
Table 3	Seriousness of slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear	6
Table 4	Forcing partner to have sex is a form of DFV	6
Table 5	Seriousness of forcing partner to have sex.....	7
Table 6	Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members is a form of DFV	7
Table 7	Seriousness of trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members	8
Table 8	Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV	8
Table 9	Seriousness of repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless	9
Table 10	Trying to control partner by denying them access to money is a form of DFV	9
Table 11	Seriousness of trying to control partner by denying them access to money.....	10
Table 12	Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means is a form of DFV	10
Table 13	Seriousness of harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means.....	11
Table 14	Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours	12
Table 15	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours.....	13
Table 16	Awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months	14
Table 17	Response to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months	15
Table 18	Awareness of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months	16
Table 19	Response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months.....	17
Table 20	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months.....	17
Table 21	Response to DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	18
Table 22	Level of agreement – On the whole, men make better political leaders than women	19
Table 23	Level of agreement – Women prefer a man to be in charge of a relationship	20
Table 24	Level of agreement – It is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	20
Table 25	Level of agreement – In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence	21
Table 26	Involvement in DFV initiatives in the community.....	21
Table 27	Types of organisations managing the DFV initiative(s).....	22
Table 28	Workplace engagement in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months	22
Table 29	Industry sector	23
Table 30	Benchmarks used in this survey: Persons by age and sex ^(a) , 30 June 2017 ^(b)	28



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
LCL	lower confidence limit
n	sample size
SA4	Statistical area level 4 (as classified by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard)
QGSO	Queensland Government Statistician's Office
QSS	Queensland Social Survey
UCL	upper confidence limit
LGBTI	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and/or intersex

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 1896*.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and methodology

In January 2018, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) commissioned the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) to conduct the Queensland Social Survey 2018 (QSS). This was the second time the Queensland Social Survey was conducted, with the first survey being conducted in 2017.

The main objective of the survey was to provide measures of Queensland community perceptions and attitudes associated with domestic and family violence, and compare results from the 2018 survey to the 2017 survey. The survey was conducted by telephone and 3,361 usable interviews were completed. The response rate for the survey was 29.5% (see Table 1).

Table 1 Survey methodology and operations summary

		2017	2018
Survey design	In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who reside in occupied private dwellings in Queensland	
	Sample size	10,306	11,663
Data collection	Mode	Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)	
	Timing	1/08/2017 – 30/08/2017	21/05/2018 – 12/06/2018
	In-scope completed surveys	3,363	3,361
	Response rate / Cooperation rate	34.0% / 68.2%	29.5% / 66.8%

Survey results

Of the adult Queensland resident population, an estimated:

- 97.4% thought that slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear was very serious or quite serious (Q7), compared with 96.1% in 2017
- 97.8% thought that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex was very serious or quite serious (Q9), compared with 97.5% in 2017
- 99.1% 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), compared with 98.8% in 2017
- 94.2% thought that repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless was very serious or quite serious (Q13), compared with 94.0% in 2017
- 90.0% thought that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was very serious or quite serious (Q15), compared with 90.1% in 2017
- 91.2% thought that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was very serious or quite serious (Q17), compared with 92.8% in 2017
- 95.0% agreed or strongly agreed that in general, they felt safe from domestic and family violence (Q23d), compared with 94.6% in 2017.

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant relationship between the year on year comparison of five demographics of interest (age, gender, employment status, highest level of school based education, highest educational qualification).

Summary findings for the estimated adult Queensland resident population:



95.0%
in total



including
94.3%
of women



and
95.7%
of men

**felt safe from
domestic and
family violence**



16.3%
of residents were aware of DFV
involving a **family member or close
friend** in the last 12 months



11.5%
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



76.4%
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:

97.4%

thought that **slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear** was very serious or quite serious

97.8%

thought that **forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex** was very serious or quite serious

99.1%

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

94.2%

thought that **repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless** was very serious or quite serious



90.0%

thought that **trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money** was very serious or quite serious



91.2%

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. This was the second time the QSS was conducted by QGSO, the first time being in 2017.

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, and to compare results from the 2018 survey to the 2017 survey. 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 2018 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 3,594,074 adult usual residents living in an occupied private dwelling in Queensland as at 30 June 2017.

A total number of 11,663 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).

Minimal changes were made to the 2017 questionnaire for the 2018 survey. A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Appendix E.

3.3 Survey administration

The survey was administered using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) between 21 May and 12 June 2018. 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 29.5%, with a cooperation rate of 66.8%. A total of 3,361 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 (3,594,074).

Results from the 2018 survey have been compared to results from the 2017 survey. The 2017 results included in this report are taken from the Queensland Social Survey 2017.

Please note that bases reported for tables included in this report are from the 2018 survey. To find bases for results from the 2017 survey, please see the Queensland Social Survey 2017 Survey Report.

The 2017 report is available on the QGSO website: <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/products/reports/domestic-family-violence/index.php>

The results presented in this report are estimates that have been calculated from the survey sample of 3,361 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 C 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

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (98.0%) thought that slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear was a form of DFV. Specifically, 78.4% thought it was always a form of DFV, 11.8% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 7.8% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.7% thought it was not a form of DFV (see Table 2).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that slapping or pushing a partner to cause harm and fear in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Yes, always/ yes,	Per cent	98.6	98.0
usually/ yes,			
sometimes	95% CI	[98.0–99.0]	[97.0–98.7]
No	Per cent	1.1	1.7
	95% CI	[0.8–1.7]	[1.0–2.7]
Don't know	Per cent	0.2	0.2
	95% CI	[0.1–0.4]	[0.1–0.3]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.2
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.7]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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

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

Level of seriousness

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

Most (97.4%) 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 67.3% thinking it was very serious and 30.2% thinking it was quite serious. A further 2.3% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 3).

Analysis of the 2017 to the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness in slapping or pushing a partner to cause harm and fear in a domestic relationship as a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Very or quite serious	Per cent	96.1	97.4
	95% CI	[95.0–97.0]	[96.7–98.0]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	3.2	2.3
	95% CI	[2.3–4.3]	[1.8–2.9]
Don't know	Per cent	0.6	0.3
	95% CI	[0.3–1.1]	[0.1–0.6]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.4]	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in attitudes towards the seriousness of slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear as a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

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 (98.4%) thought that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex was a form of DFV. Specifically, 87.0% thought it was always a form of DFV, 8.0% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 3.4% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.1% thought it was not a form of DFV (see Table 4).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that forcing partner to have sex in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent	98.3	98.4
	95% CI	[97.3–98.9]	[97.8–98.9]
No	Per cent	1.1	1.1
	95% CI	[0.6–1.8]	[0.7–1.8]
Don't know	Per cent	0.6	0.3
	95% CI	[0.3–1.3]	[0.1–0.9]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.1–0.3]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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 (97.8%) 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 83.5% thinking it was very serious and 14.4% thinking it was quite serious. Only 1.8% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 5).

Analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences to the 2017 survey data in the level of seriousness in forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex as a form of DFV.

Table 5 Seriousness of forcing partner to have sex

		2017	2018
Very or quite serious	Per cent	97.5	97.8
	95% CI	[96.6–98.1]	[97.1–98.4]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	1.8	1.8
	95% CI	[1.4–2.4]	[1.3–2.4]
Don't know	Per cent	0.7	0.3
	95% CI	[0.4–1.3]	[0.1–0.6]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.3]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

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

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

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (99.2%) 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 0.5% thought it was not a form of DFV. Specifically, 93.3% thought it was always a form of DFV, 4.1% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 1.8% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 6).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that trying to scare or control a partner by threatening to hurt other family members in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent	99.5	99.2
	95% CI	[99.1–99.8]	[98.4–99.6]
No	Per cent	0.4	0.5
	95% CI	[0.2–0.8]	[0.2–1.3]
Don't know	Per cent	0.0	0.3
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.1–1.0]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

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

Level of seriousness

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

Most (99.1%) 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 87.8% thinking it was very serious and 11.3% thinking it was quite serious. Only 0.8% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 7).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness in trying to scare or control a partner by threatening to hurt other family members in a domestic relationship as a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Very or quite serious	Per cent	98.8	99.1
	95% CI	[98.2–99.2]	[98.5–99.5]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	0.9	0.8
	95% CI	[0.6–1.4]	[0.5–1.4]
Don't know	Per cent	0.3	0.1
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]	[0.0–0.2]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people aged 18–34 years (100.0%) were more likely to consider this type of domestic and family violence as quite serious or very serious than people aged 34–54 years (98.6%) or 55 years and over (98.8%).

4.6 Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (97.7%) thought repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless was a form of DFV, while only 2.0% thought it was not. Specifically, approximately two thirds (63.7%) thought it was always a form of DFV, 24.7% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 9.3% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 8).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless as a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent	98.1	97.7
	95% CI	[97.4–98.6]	[96.2–98.6]
No	Per cent	1.7	2.0
	95% CI	[1.2–2.4]	[1.1–3.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.2	0.2
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]	[0.1–0.6]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in thinking that repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

Level of seriousness

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

Most (94.2%) 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 (53.8%) thinking it was very serious and 40.4% thinking it was quite serious. A further 5.4% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 9).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in level of seriousness of repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Very or quite serious	Per cent	94.0	94.2
	95% CI	[92.6–95.2]	[92.6–95.5]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	5.6	5.4
	95% CI	[4.5–6.9]	[4.1–7.0]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4	0.4
	95% CI	[0.2–0.8]	[0.1–1.3]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in attitudes towards the seriousness of repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless in a domestic

relationship as a form of DFV, based on all demographic variables.

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, most (92.9%) thought that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was a form of DFV, while 6.6% thought it was not a form of DFV. Specifically, 52.1% thought it was always a form of DFV, 24.4% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 16.5% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 10).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that trying to control a partner by denying them access to money in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent	94.1	92.9
	95% CI	[92.9–95.2]	[91.4–94.2]
No	Per cent	4.8	6.6
	95% CI	[3.9–6.0]	[5.3–8.1]
Don't know	Per cent	0.9	0.5
	95% CI	[0.6–1.5]	[0.2–1.2]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.2]	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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 (90.0%) 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 46.6% thinking it was very serious and 43.4% thinking it was quite serious. A further 9.5% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 11).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness of trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money as a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Very or quite serious	Per cent	90.1	90.0
	95% CI	[88.3–91.7]	[88.0–91.6]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	8.4	9.5
	95% CI	[6.9–10.2]	[7.9–11.3]
Don't know	Per cent	1.2	0.5
	95% CI	[0.8–1.7]	[0.2–1.1]
Refused	Per cent	0.3	0.1
	95% CI	[0.1–0.8]	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found females (94.0%) were significantly more likely to think that this type of domestic and family violence was quite serious or very serious than were males (85.7%).

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 (96.3%) 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 3.2% thought it was not. Specifically, 62.1% thought it was always a form of DFV, 22.2% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 11.9% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 12).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means as a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	Per cent	96.9	96.3
	95% CI	[96.0–97.7]	[95.0–97.2]
No	Per cent	2.6	3.2
	95% CI	[2.0–3.6]	[2.3–4.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4	0.5
	95% CI	[0.2–0.7]	[0.2–0.9]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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 (91.2%) 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 (50.7%) thinking it was very serious and 40.6% thinking it was quite serious. A further 8.3% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 13).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness of harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means as a form of DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Very or quite serious	Per cent	92.8	91.2
	95% CI	[91.2–94.1]	[89.2–93.0]
Not that serious or not serious at all	Per cent	6.8	8.3
	95% CI	[5.6–8.3]	[6.5–10.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.3	0.5
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]	[0.3–0.8]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.6]	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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:

- People aged 18–34 years (85.3%) were significantly less likely to think it was quite serious or very serious than people aged 35–54 years (93.0%) or 55 years and over (94.8%)
- People who were not employed (95.0%) were significantly more likely to think it was quite serious or very serious than people who were employed (89.6%).

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 71.5% would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours, 21.4% would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 16.1% would try to stop it. A further 4.3% would not do anything and 2.9% would not want to get involved due to fear and 4.3% would take other approaches (see Table 14).

Of the 4.3% 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 or 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.

¹ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Analysis of the 2018 survey data found the following statistically significant differences to the 2017 survey data in reactions to DFV involving neighbours:

- Respondents in 2018 (16.1%) were less likely to try and stop it than in 2017 (19.9%)
- Respondents in 2018 (71.5%) were less likely to call the police than in 2017 (78.9%).

There were no statistically significant year on year differences found for the demographic variables of interest.

Table 14 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours

		2017	2018
I would call the police	Per cent	78.9	71.5
	95% CI	[76.8–80.9]	[68.7–74.1]
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent	20.2	21.4
	95% CI	[18.1–22.4]	[19.4–23.6]
I would try and stop it	Per cent	19.9	16.1
	95% CI	[17.9–22.0]	[14.7–17.7]
I wouldn't do anything	Per cent	3.2	4.3
	95% CI	[2.5–4.0]	[3.4–5.6]
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	Per cent	3.3	2.9
	95% CI	[2.6–4.3]	[2.0–4.2]
Other	Per cent	4.5	4.3
	95% CI	[3.3–6.3]	[3.1–6.1]
Don't know	Per cent	3.2	2.2
	95% CI	[2.3–4.3]	[1.8–2.8]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.2]	[0.0–0.1]

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

Note that percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

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:

- Males would be less likely to call the police (66.2%) and more likely to try and stop it (21.7%) than females (76.4% and 10.9%, respectively)

- People aged 35–54 years would be less likely to not do anything (3.2%) or to not get involved due to fear (2.0%) than people aged 55 years and over (6.5% and 4.3%, respectively)
- Employed people (23.5%) would be significantly more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than unemployed people (16.9%)
- People born in Australia would be significantly more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (23.6%) and significantly less likely to take “Other” action (3.0%) than people born overseas (15.5% and 8.0%, respectively)
- When aggregated for comparison, people living in South East Queensland (23.1%) would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than people living in the rest of Queensland (17.6%).

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 (34.6%) 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, 30.9% would call the police, 23.8% would not do anything and 7.1% would try to stop it. A further 5.8% did not know what they would do and 5.7% would take other approaches (see Table 15).

Of the 5.7% of residents who would take other approaches 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 or 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.

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours.

Table 15 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours

		2017	2018
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent	32.8	34.6
	95% CI	[29.7–36.0]	[32.5–36.7]
I would call the police	Per cent	29.0	30.9
	95% CI	[27.1–30.9]	[28.7–33.3]
I wouldn't do anything	Per cent	23.7	23.8
	95% CI	[21.5–26.0]	[21.3–26.4]
I would try and stop it	Per cent	9.4	7.1
	95% CI	[8.0–11.0]	[5.8–8.6]
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	Per cent	2.1	2.8
	95% CI	[1.5–2.9]	[1.9–4.2]
Other	Per cent	6.8	5.7
	95% CI	[5.4–8.5]	[4.5–7.1]
Don't know	Per cent	9.8	5.8
	95% CI	[8.3–11.6]	[4.6–7.3]
Refused	Per cent	0.2	0.1
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]	[0.0–0.5]

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

Note that percentages may add to more than 100 since multiple responses were allowed

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

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:

- Males would be more likely to try and stop it (10.5%) and less likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (30.0%) than females (3.9% and 38.9%, respectively)
- Males (27.4%) would also be more likely to not do anything than females (20.4%)
- People aged 18–34 years (35.7%) or 35–54 years (32.9%) would be more likely to call the police than people aged 55 years and over (24.7%)
- People aged 18–34 years (19.1%) or 34–54 years (21.4%) would also be less likely to not do anything than people aged 55 years and over (30.3%)
- People aged 34–54 years (7.0%) would be more likely to take "Other" action than people aged 55 years and over (3.9%)

² Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

- People who completed high school would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (35.5%) and less likely to not do anything (22.9%) than people whose highest year level of completed school based education was primary school (20.2% and 39.4%, respectively)
- People with a bachelor degree or above (41.8) and people with certificate or diploma (35.2%) would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator than people who did not complete any higher education (26.8%)
- Employed people would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (38.0%) and less likely to not do anything (21.0%) than those not employed (27.0% and 30.0%, respectively)
- People living in the Sunshine Coast (2.8%) region would be less likely to try and stop the violence than people living in the Queensland Outback (9.4%), Gold Coast (9.2%), Townsville (8.7%), Darling Downs (8.1%), Fitzroy (8.1%) or Wide Bay (7.4%) regions
- People living in the Darling Downs (4.9%) region would be more likely to not want to get involved due to fear than people living in the Queensland Outback (0.7%) region
- People living in the Sunshine Coast (44.1%) region would be more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than people living in Fitzroy (30.7%) or in the Gold Coast (26.3%) regions.

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 16.3% had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months (see Table 16).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend.

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

		2017	2018
Yes - aware of domestic violence involving a family member or close friend	Per cent	16.2	16.3
	95% CI	[14.3–18.2]	[14.4–18.4]
No - not aware of domestic violence involving a family member or close friend	Per cent	83.6	83.5
	95% CI	[81.5–85.4]	[81.4–85.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.1	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.7]	[0.0–0.3]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.4]	[0.0–0.4]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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:

- Females (21.3%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend than males (11.0%)
- People aged 18–34 years (17.3%) were less likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend than people aged 35–54 years (19.8%), who in turn were more likely to do so than people aged 55 years and over (11.9%).

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 585,867 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months, 61.0% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 18.5% did not do anything, 14.3% called the police, 6.3% tried to stop it and 7.4% took other approaches (see 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 (e.g. Queensland Police Services, Centrecare, Mental Health service or Social Services)
- supporting the victim
- speaking to family member or friends about the situation
- removing themselves from the situation or the perpetrator.

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in responses to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months.

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

		2017	2018
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent	60.8	61.0
	95% CI	[54.4–67.0]	[53.7–67.9]
I didn't do anything	Per cent	15.5	18.5
	95% CI	[11.3–20.9]	[14.4–23.6]
I called the police	Per cent	14.6	14.3
	95% CI	[10.0–20.8]	[10.0–19.9]
I tried to stop it	Per cent	12.7	6.3
	95% CI	[9.0–17.7]	[3.6–10.8]
Other	Per cent	11.0	7.4
	95% CI	[8.0–14.9]	[3.7–14.5]
Refused	Per cent	0.4	0.2
	95% CI	[0.1–1.2]	[0.1–0.9]

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend (n=551)

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, QGSO recommends interpreting these estimates with caution

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2018, 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 (74.7%) were more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than those who did not complete any higher education (48.0%)
- People born in Australia (16.3%) were more likely to call the police than people born outside Australia (6.3%)
- People living in the Sunshine Coast (0.6%) or Mackay (2.8%) regions were less likely to try to stop it than people living in the Darling Downs (22.1%) region
- People living in the Brisbane (12.6%) region were less likely to not do anything than people living in the Wide Bay (36.4%) region.

³ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 11.5% had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months (see Table 18).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in level of awareness of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months.

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

		2017	2018
Yes - have seen or aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours	Per cent	10.7	11.5
	95% CI	[9.1–12.6]	[9.8–13.5]
No - haven't seen or not aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours	Per cent	89.2	88.2
	95% CI	[87.3–90.7]	[86.2–90.0]
Don't know		0.1	0.3
		[0.0–0.8]	[0.1–1.4]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people living in the Queensland Outback (17.3) region were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving neighbours than people living in the Sunshine Coast (8.3%) or Wide Bay (7.3%) regions.

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 412,707 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months, 39.5% did not do anything, 38.9% called the police, 18.4% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 3.5% tried to stop it and 6.7% took other approaches (see 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:

- speaking to authorities (e.g. Department of Housing, the police or the body corporate)
- discussing it with other neighbours and friends
- installing video cameras or recording the DFV scene.

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in responses to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months.

⁴ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

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

		2017	2018
I didn't do anything	Per cent	34.0	39.5
	95% CI	[26.2–42.7]	[33.3–46.1]
I called the police	Per cent	43.5	38.9
	95% CI	[35.0–52.3]	[32.9–45.3]
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent	16.6	18.4
	95% CI	[11.2–23.7]	[12.9–25.7]
I tried to stop it	Per cent	9.5	3.5
	95% CI	[5.3–16.4]	[1.8–6.7]
Other	Per cent	4.6	6.7
	95% CI	[2.6–7.9]	[4.1–10.8]
Refused	Per cent	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–1.9]	[0.0–1.8]

Base: Respondents who were aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours (n=417)

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, QGSO recommends interpreting these estimates with caution

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the following statistically significant differences in response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months:

- Females (49.0%) were more likely to call the police than males (24.5%)
- Males (52.2%) were more likely to not do anything than females (30.6%).

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 25.2% had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know in the last 12 months (see Table 20).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in level of awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months.

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

		2017	2018
Yes - have seen or aware of domestic and family violence involving people you don't know	Per cent	23.4	25.2
	95% CI	[21.2–25.7]	[22.7–27.8]
No - haven't seen or not aware of domestic and family violence involving people you don't know	Per cent	76.4	74.5
	95% CI	[74.0–78.6]	[71.9–76.9]
Don't know	Per cent	0.3	0.3
	95% CI	[0.1–0.5]	[0.2–0.6]
Total	Per cent	100	100

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, 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 (29.9%) or 35–54 years (29.2%)) 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 (17.0%))

- People who had completed high school (25.8%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people whose highest year level of completed school based education was primary school (16.1%)
- People with a bachelor degree or above (32.0%) 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 (19.9%)
- Employed people (27.9%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than those who were not employed (19.0%)
- People living in the Queensland Outback (33.0%) or Cairns (32.6%) regions were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people living in the Sunshine Coast (19.5%) region.

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 905,332 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know in the last 12 months, more than half (60.5%) did not do anything, 16.7% called the police, 11.1% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 5.2 % tried to stop the DFV and 8.7% took other action (see 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).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in response to DFV in the last 12 months involving other people.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found that in response to DFV in the last 12 months involving people that adult Queensland residents did not know, when aggregated for comparison, people living in South East Queensland (9.0%) would be significantly less likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than people living in the rest of Queensland (15.7%).

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

		2017	2018
I didn't do anything	Per cent	50.9	60.5
	95% CI	[44.9–56.8]	[54.2–66.5]
I called the police	Per cent	13.8	16.7
	95% CI	[10.9–17.5]	[12.9–21.3]
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	Per cent	14.9	11.1
	95% CI	[11.5–19.1]	[8.9–13.7]
I tried to stop it	Per cent	7.9	5.2
	95% CI	[5.4–11.5]	[3.4–7.9]
Other	Per cent	15.5	8.7
	95% CI	[11.3–20.9]	[5.8–12.8]
Refused	Per cent	1.1	0.1
	95% CI	[0.1–7.8]	[0.0–0.4]

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV involving other people (n=810)

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, QGSO recommends interpreting these estimates with caution

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2018, 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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, more than half (57.3%) disagreed or strongly disagreed that men make better political leaders than women, 30.8% neither agreed or disagreed and 11.3% agreed or strongly agreed (see Table 22).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that, on the whole, men make better political leaders than women.

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

		2017	2018
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	11.3	11.3
	95% CI	[9.8–12.9]	[9.4–13.4]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	27.3	30.8
	95% CI	[24.9–29.8]	[28.4–33.3]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	61.0	57.3
	95% CI	[58.6–63.3]	[54.0–60.5]
Don't know	Per cent	0.4	0.5
	95% CI	[0.2–0.9]	[0.2–1.1]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.2
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.1–0.4]
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey 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 (66.8%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than males (47.2%)
- People who identify as LGBTI (85.4%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than people who identify as heterosexual (56.1%).

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).

More than half (58.3%) of the adult Queensland resident population disagreed or strongly disagreed that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship, 29.7% neither agreed nor disagreed and 11.4% agreed or strongly agreed (see Table 23).

Respondents in 2017 (63.3%) were significantly more likely to disagree or strongly disagree that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship compared with 2018 (58.3%) respondents.

No significant differences were found for demographic variables between 2017 and 2018.

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

		2017	2018
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	10.6	11.4
	95% CI	[8.9–12.6]	[10.1–12.9]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	25.3	29.7
	95% CI	[23.0–27.8]	[27.1–32.4]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	63.3	58.3
	95% CI	[61.2–65.4]	[55.6–60.9]
Don't know	Per cent	0.7	0.6
	95% CI	[0.4–1.2]	[0.3–1.0]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.3]	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found females (70.1%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than males (45.7%).

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 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 76.4% agreed or strongly agreed that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and does not encourage traditional norms and stereotypes, including 39.9% who strongly agreed and 36.6% who agreed. A further 13.7% neither agreed nor disagreed and 9.0% disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Table 24).

Respondents in 2017 (82.3%) were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes compared with 2018 (76.4%) respondents.

No significant differences were found for demographic variables between 2017 and 2018.

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

		2017	2018
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	82.3	76.4
	95% CI	[80.6–83.8]	[73.8–78.9]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	8.7	13.7
	95% CI	[7.4–10.1]	[11.9–15.7]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	7.8	9.0
	95% CI	[6.6–9.3]	[7.5–10.8]
Don't know	Per cent	1.1	0.7
	95% CI	[0.7–1.9]	[0.5–1.2]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.2
	95% CI	[0.0–0.3]	[0.1–0.6]
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found that people living in the Brisbane (78.2%) region were statistically more likely to agree or strongly agree that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and does not encourage traditional norms and stereotypes, than people living in the Darling Downs (67.2%) region.

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 (95.0%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed or strongly agreed that in general they feel safe from DFV, including 72.6% who strongly agreed and 22.4% who agreed (see Table 25).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in attitude towards general safety from DFV.

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

		2017	2018
Agree or strongly agree	Per cent	94.6	95.0
	95% CI	[93.3–95.6]	[94.0–95.8]
Neither agree nor disagree	Per cent	2.3	2.3
	95% CI	[1.7–3.3]	[1.5–3.4]
Disagree or strongly disagree	Per cent	2.9	2.6
	95% CI	[2.1–4.0]	[2.0–3.6]
Don't know	Per cent	0.1	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.3]	[0.0–0.3]
Refused	Per cent	0.1	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.4]	[0.0–0.1]
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people without a limitation, restriction or impairment (95.6%) were

more likely to agree or strongly agree than people with a limitation, restriction or impairment (90.5%).

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?" (Q24a).

Of the 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 7.6% were involved in domestic and family violence initiatives in their community (see Table 26).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in the involvement in DFV initiatives in the community.

Table 26 Involvement in DFV initiatives in the community

		2017	2018
Yes	Per cent	9.2	7.6
	95% CI	[7.9–10.6]	[6.1–9.4]
No	Per cent	90.8	92.4
	95% CI	[89.4–92.1]	[90.6–93.9]
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,361)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people with a bachelor degree or above (12.3%) were more likely to be involved in DFV initiatives in their community than people whose highest educational qualification was a certificate or diploma (7.5%), who in turn were more likely to be involved than those who did not complete any higher education (3.2%).

Types of organisations

Respondents who were involved in any DFV initiatives in their community were asked: "Which of the following types of organisations manage the initiative(s) you are involved in?" (Q24b)⁶.

Of the estimated 273,272 adult Queensland residents who were involved in any DFV initiatives in their community, more than half (62.5%) were involved in the DFV initiatives managed by their community (see Table 27).

Table 27 Types of organisations managing the DFV initiative(s)

		2018
Community	Per cent	62.5
	95% CI	[55.2–69.3]
Business	Per cent	25.4
	95% CI	[15.1–39.5]
Religious	Per cent	15.6
	95% CI	[10.9–21.7]
Sports	Per cent	8.8
	95% CI	[4.4–16.7]
Other	Per cent	2.4
	95% CI	[0.7–8.6]
Refused	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–2.6]

Base: Respondents who were involved in domestic and family violence initiatives (n=276)

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, QGSO recommends interpreting these estimates with caution

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the type of organisations that manage DFV initiatives, based on all demographic variables.

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.)?" (Q25a).

Of the 2,423,929 estimated adult Queensland residents to whom this question was applicable, approximately one third (36.4%) were in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (see Table 28).

Compared to 2017, analysis of the 2018 survey data found no statistically significant differences in workplace engagement in DFV initiative in the last 12 months.

Table 28 Workplace engagement in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months

		2017	2018
Yes	Per cent	33.7	36.4
	95% CI	[30–37]	[33.2–39.7]
No	Per cent	66.3	63.6
	95% CI	[63–70]	[60.3–66.7]
Refused	Per cent	0	0.1
	95% CI	[0.0–0.1]	[0.0–0.3]
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=1,841), 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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people with a bachelor degree or above (44.5%) were more likely to be in a workplace that engaged in DFV initiatives than those who did not complete any higher education (27.4%).

⁶ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Industry Sector

Respondents who answered Q25a were asked:
"Which broad industry sector do you work in?"
(25b).

Of the 2,422,366 estimated adult Queensland residents to whom this question was applicable, almost half (44.2%) worked in a private sector organisation, 25.1% worked in the public sector, 20.0% were self-employed and 10.4% worked in non-government organisation (see Table 29).

Table 29 Industry sector

		2018
Private sector organisation	Per cent	44.2
	95% CI	[39.9–48.6]
Public sector	Per cent	25.1
	95% CI	[22.2–28.2]
Self-employed	Per cent	20.0
	95% CI	[17.3–23.1]
Non-government organisation	Per cent	10.4
	95% CI	[8.4–12.9]
Don't know	Per cent	0.2
	95% CI	[0.0–1.1]
Other	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.0]
Refused	Per cent	0.0
	95% CI	[0.0–0.2]
Total	Per cent	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=1,839)

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 2018, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

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 Statistical area level 4 (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 11,663 was designed to achieve 3,361 interviews. Figure 1 shows the final number of responses per region.

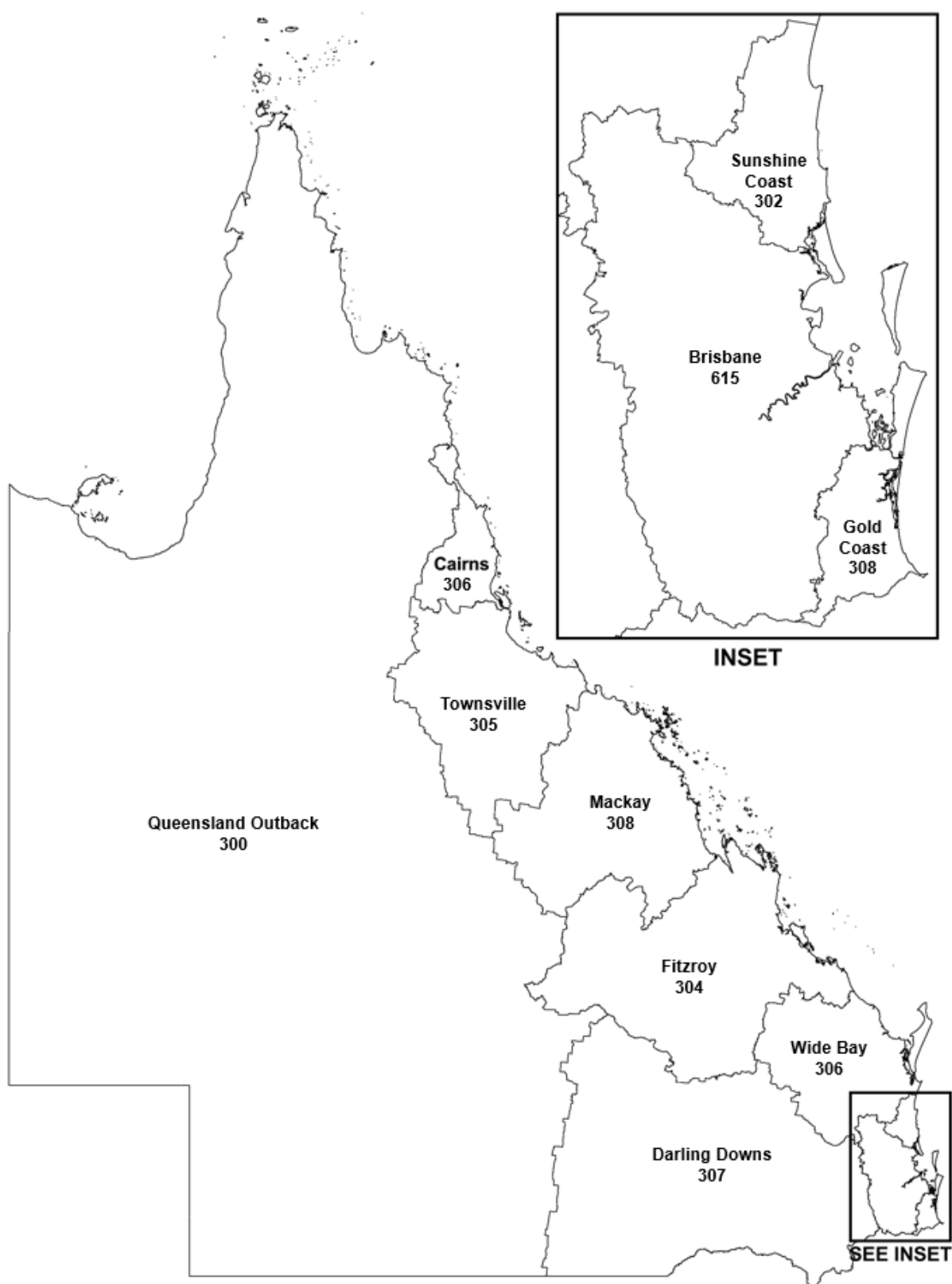
With this stratified sample design, the probability of selecting a household varied across the 10 regions. For example, households in the Queensland Outback region had a higher probability of being selected than households in the more populous regions in South East Queensland. Statistical methods used 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 – Survey operational results

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:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,361]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,361] + total in-scope non-responding [8,029]} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall response rate for the survey was 29.5%.

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:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,361]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,361] + partially completed unusable interviews [47] + refusals [1,627]} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall cooperation rate for the survey was 66.8%.

Appendix C – Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 3,361 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 (3,594,074). 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 1896* 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 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.

Table 30 **Benchmarks used in this survey: Persons by age and sex^(a), 30 June 2017^(b)**

Region	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over
Males						
Brisbane ^(c)	121,459	178,019	156,575	145,881	119,523	139,009
Cairns	8,930	14,543	14,451	16,227	15,415	18,146
Darling Downs ^(d)	11,484	16,693	14,991	16,722	16,344	21,917
Fitzroy	9,262	14,164	13,347	14,297	13,032	12,975
Gold Coast	26,483	39,760	38,034	37,424	31,403	43,817
Mackay	6,296	10,668	10,038	10,708	10,064	9,874
Queensland Outback	3,685	5,676	4,576	4,893	4,585	4,177
Sunshine Coast	12,820	17,952	20,530	22,551	22,204	33,449
Townsville	11,559	15,068	13,348	13,666	12,700	14,566
Wide Bay	9,425	13,075	13,682	17,417	19,994	33,721
Queensland	221,403	325,618	299,572	299,786	265,264	331,651
Females						
Brisbane ^(c)	120,391	184,686	163,657	156,442	127,778	156,044
Cairns	8,909	16,186	16,666	17,663	15,754	17,321
Darling Downs ^(d)	11,125	17,508	16,427	17,958	17,141	24,316
Fitzroy	9,027	15,234	13,906	14,733	12,298	13,464
Gold Coast	27,855	42,433	41,106	41,238	35,702	48,208
Mackay	6,327	11,786	10,632	11,223	9,618	9,745
Queensland Outback	3,635	6,063	4,704	4,939	4,067	3,435
Sunshine Coast	12,730	19,698	22,690	26,687	25,243	36,582
Townsville	11,401	16,337	14,670	15,163	13,119	15,187
Wide Bay	9,308	14,324	15,487	19,547	21,846	33,411
Queensland	220,708	344,255	319,945	325,593	282,566	357,713

Note - Estimates exclude those aged 0–17 years

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

(b) The 2017 population estimates have been derived by QGSO using a linear extrapolation.

(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 on Australia*, 2016, QGSO derived.

Appendix D – Survey evaluation

Recommendation

QGSO recommended that for future QSS questionnaires, the questions with regards to employment status, “Q30 – *Are you currently ... (employment status)*”, would be better grouped together with Q25, “Q25a - *Has your workplace engaged in any domestic and family violence initiatives in the last 12 months?*” and “Q25b - *Which broad industry sector do you work in?*”, with skips to prevent respondents who were not employed from answering questions about workplace and work sectors.

Appendix E – Questionnaire

Questionnaire

for

Queensland Social Survey 2018

prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet

by

FINAL VERSION

06/03/2018

Queensland Government Statistician's Office
Queensland Treasury



Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet Queensland Social Survey 2018

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

Intro1. Questions about Australia's culture

Read "For the first section of the survey we will be asking some questions about Australia's culture."

Q.1 To what extent do you take pride in the Australian way of life and culture? Would you say:

To a great extent.....	1
To a moderate extent.....	2
Only slightly	3
Not at all.....	4
(Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q.2 To what extent do you have a sense of belonging in Australia? Would you say:

To a great extent.....	1
To a moderate extent.....	2
Only slightly	3
Not at all.....	4
(Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Q.3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	1. Strongly agree	2. Agree	3. Neither agree nor disagree	4. Disagree	5. Strongly disagree	98. (Don't know	99. Refused)
a) In the modern world, maintaining the Australian way of life and culture is important							
b) Accepting immigrants from many different countries makes Australia stronger							
c) Ethnic minorities in Australia should be given Australian government assistance to maintain their customs and traditions							

Intro2. Discrimination questions

Read "Now thinking about any discrimination that you may have personally experienced."

Q.4 Have you experienced discrimination because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion in the last 12 months?

(Interviewer instruction: 'ethnic origin' includes nationality)

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

Q.5 In the next three or four years, do you think that your life in Australia will be?

Much improved	1
A little improved	2
The same as now	3
A little worse	4
Much worse	5
(Not applicable – won't be living in Australia or will be elderly/unwell	6
Don't know	98
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.24a 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

If Q.24a = 1 go to Q.24b

Else go to Q.25a

Q.24b Which of the following types of organisations manage the initiative(s) you are involved in?

(Community	1
Business	2
Sports.....	3
Religious	4
Other (please specify).....	5
Refused)	99

Q.25a 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

If Q.25a = 1 or 2 go to Q.25b

Else go to Q.26

Q.25b Which broad industry sector do you work in?

(Self-employed.....	1
Private sector organisation	2
Non-government organisation	3
Public sector (i.e. local, state or federal government))	4
Other (please specify).....	5
Don't know	98
Refused)	99

Intro4. Demographic questions

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

Q.26 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 = 9998 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.

