

Queensland Social Survey

Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report

prepared for

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
August 2019

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this report:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CATI	computer assisted telephone interviewing
CL	confidence limit
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DFV	domestic and family violence
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
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
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 2019, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) commissioned the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO) to conduct the Queensland Social Survey (QSS). The first survey was conducted in August 2017 and has subsequently been run in May 2018 and May 2019.

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 previous surveys. The survey was conducted by telephone and 3,352 usable interviews were completed. The response rate for the survey was 27.0% (see Table 1).

Table 1 Survey methodology and operations summary

Survey design	In-scope population	Adults (aged 18 years or older) who reside in occupied private dwellings in Queensland
	Sample size	12,437
Data collection	Mode	Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)
	Timing	07/05/2019 – 06/06/2019
	In-scope completed surveys	3,352
	Response rate / Cooperation rate	27.0% / 58.8%

Survey results

Of the adult Queensland resident population, an estimated:

- 97.2% 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 97.4% in 2018 and 96.1% in 2017
- 97.3% thought that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex was very serious or quite serious (Q9), compared with 97.8% in 2018 and 97.5% in 2017
- 98.7% 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 99.1% in 2018 and 98.8% in 2017
- 94.1% 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 94.2% in 2018 and 94.0% in 2017
- 89.0% 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 90.0% in 2018 and 90.1% in 2017
- 91.4% thought that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was very serious or quite serious (Q17), compared with 91.2% in 2018 and 92.8% in 2017
- 94.5% agreed or strongly agreed that in general, they felt safe from domestic and family violence (Q23d), compared with 95.0% in 2018 and 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:

**94.5%**

in total



including

92.4%

of women



and

96.7%

of men

felt safe from domestic and family violence**18.3%**of residents were aware of DFV involving a **family member or close friend** in the last 12 months**12.5%**of residents were aware of DFV involving a **neighbour** in the last 12 months

Of residents who were aware of DFV involving a neighbour:

**46.0%** called the police**31.2%** didn't do anything**20.7%** spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later**5.8%** tried to stop it**3.7%** did something else**2 in 5**

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

**78.8%**

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:

97.2%thought that **slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear** was very serious or quite serious**97.3%**thought that **forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex** was very serious or quite serious**98.7%**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**94.1%**thought that **repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless** was very serious or quite serious**89.0%**thought that **trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money** was very serious or quite serious**91.4%**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) and the Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors (DCDSS) 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 third time the QSS was conducted by QGSO, the first time being in 2017 and the second time in 2018.

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 extent to which related initiatives are implemented as intended and achieve their expected 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 2019 survey to previous surveys. 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 2019 QSS was all adults (aged 18 years or older) who are usual residents of Queensland and live in a private dwelling. An estimated total of 3,594,074 adult usual residents were living in an occupied private dwelling in Queensland as of 30 June 2017.

A total number of 12,437 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 C 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/DCDSS'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 6–24b, 25a, 25b)
- 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 24c, 26–36)).

Minimal changes were made to the 2018 questionnaire for the 2019 survey. A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Appendix F.

3.3 Survey administration

The survey was administered using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) between 7 May and 6 June 2019. Survey responses were collected under the Statistical Returns Act, which does not allow the unauthorised release of information that identifies an individual.

3.4 Survey response rate

The estimated overall response rate was 27.0%, with a cooperation rate of 58.8%. A total of 3,352 completed interviews were obtained. For more information on response and cooperation rates and how they were derived, please see Appendix D.

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 living in occupied private dwellings. 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 occupied private dwellings in Queensland (3,594,074).

The main body of the report contains estimated percentages from the 2019 survey. Comparison data is also provided for questions where statistically significant differences have been identified. Appendix A contains detailed estimates, including confidence limits, for all DFV survey questions across survey years.

Previous reports and output tables, including demographic breakdowns, are 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 3,352 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 E 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 (CLs).

Estimates with wide confidence intervals (the difference between the Upper CL and Lower CL) 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. A summary of statistically significant differences is contained in Appendix B.

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).

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 (98.7%) thought that slapping or pushing a partner in a domestic relationship to cause harm or fear was a form of DFV. Specifically, 82.7% thought it was always a form of DFV, 10.5% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 5.5% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.1% thought it was not a form of DFV (see Table 2).

Analysis of the 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 between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	98.7
No	1.1
Don't know	0.1
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (97.2%) 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 66.8% thinking it was very serious and 30.4% thinking it was quite serious. A further 2.4% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 3).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness in slapping or pushing a partner to cause harm and fear as a form of DFV between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Very or quite serious	97.2
Not that serious or not serious at all	2.4
Don't know	0.4
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 to cause harm and 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 (98.1%) thought that forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex was a form of DFV. Specifically, 87.9% thought it was always a form of DFV, 6.4% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 3.7% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV. Only 1.1% thought it was not a form of DFV (see Table 4).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that that forcing partner to have sex in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	98.1
No	1.1
Don't know	0.8
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (97.3%) 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 13.8% thinking it was quite serious. Only 2.1% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 5).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness in forcing a partner in a domestic relationship to have sex as a form of DFV between 2017 and 2019.

Table 5 Seriousness of forcing partner to have sex

	Estimated Per cent
Very or quite serious	97.3
Not that serious or not serious at all	2.1
Don't know	0.5
Refused	0.1
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found the 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 (99.3%) 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 0.6% thought it was not a form of DFV. Specifically, 93.2% thought it was always a form of DFV, 4.7% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 1.4% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 6).

Analysis of the 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 between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	99.3
No	0.6
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (98.7%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought it was very serious or quite serious to try to scare or control a partner in a domestic relationship by threatening to hurt other family members, with 88.9% thinking it was very serious and 9.8% thinking it was quite serious. Only 1.1% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 7).

Analysis of the 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 between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Very or quite serious	98.7
Not that serious or not serious at all	1.1
Don't know	0.1
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people who had completed high school (99.0%) were significantly more likely to think that this type of domestic and family violence was very or quite serious than those who had completed primary school (94.6%).

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 (98.0%) thought repeatedly criticising a partner in a domestic relationship to make them feel bad or useless was a form of DFV, while only 1.6% thought it was not. Specifically, approximately two thirds (66.0%) thought it was always a form of DFV, 23.8% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 8.2% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 8).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences between 2017 and 2019 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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	98.0
No	1.6
Don't know	0.4
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (94.1%) 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 40.3% thinking it was quite serious. A further 5.4% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 9).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of seriousness of repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel bad or useless in a domestic relationship is a form of DFV between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Very or quite serious	94.1
Not that serious or not serious at all	5.4
Don't know	0.4
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (94.0%) thought that trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money was a form of DFV, while 5.1% thought it was not a form of DFV. Specifically, 57.4% thought it was always a form of DFV, 23.1% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 13.5% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 10).

Analysis of the 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 between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	94.0
No	5.1
Don't know	0.8
Refused	0.1
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (89.0%) 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 50.1% thinking it was very serious and 38.8% thinking it was quite serious. A further 10.1% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 11).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of trying to control a partner in a domestic relationship by denying them access to money as a form of DFV between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Very or quite serious	89.0
Not that serious or not serious at all	10.1
Don't know	0.9
Refused	0.1
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people aged 18–34 (15.0%) were significantly more likely to think that this type of domestic and family violence was not that serious or not serious at all than people aged 55 years and over (6.1%).

4.8 Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means

Form of DFV

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

Most (97.0%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population thought that harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was a form of DFV, while 2.8% thought it was not. Specifically, 62.1% thought it was always a form of DFV, 23.1% thought it was usually a form of DFV, and 11.8% thought it was sometimes a form of DFV (see Table 12).

Analysis of the 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 between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	97.0
No	2.8
Don't know	0.2
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 (91.4%) 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 (50.9%) thinking it was very serious and 40.4% thinking it was quite serious. A further 8.3% thought it was not that serious or not serious at all (see Table 13).

Analysis of the 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 between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Very or quite serious	91.4
Not that serious or not serious at all	8.3
Don't know	0.3
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people aged 55 years and over (95.6%) were significantly more likely to think harassing a partner in a domestic relationship via repeated phone or electronic means was very or quite serious than people aged 35–54 years (88.8%).

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, 71.7% would call the police if they saw or were aware of physical DFV involving their neighbours, 19.8% would try to stop it, 17.4% would speak to the victim or the perpetrator about it later. A further 3.7% would not do anything, 2.0% would not want to get involved due to fear and 3.0% would take other approaches (see Table 14).

Table 14 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours

	Estimated Per cent
I would try to stop it	19.8
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	2.0
I would call the police	71.7
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	17.4
Other	3.0
I wouldn't do anything	3.7
Don't know	3.6
Refused	0.3

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

¹ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Of the 3.0% 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
- researching the best course of action
- recording the incident as evidence.

Analysis of the survey data found that respondents in 2019 (71.7%) were significantly less likely to react to physical DFV involving neighbours by calling the police than respondents in 2017 (78.9%).

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 physical DFV involving their neighbours:

- Males (29.6%) were more likely to try and stop it than females (10.5%)
- People who had completed primary school (10.0%) were more likely to not do anything than people who had completed high school (3.4%)
- People with a bachelor degree or above (78.7%) were more likely to call the police than people who did not complete any higher education (64.8%).

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, 28.4% would call the police, 23.5% would not do anything and 10.3% would try to stop it. A further 8.4% did not know what they would do and 3.8% would take other approaches (see Table 15).

Table 15 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours

	Estimated Per cent
I would try to stop it	10.3
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	1.3
I would call the police	28.4
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	34.6
Other	3.8
I wouldn't do anything	23.5
Don't know	8.4
Refused	0.2

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

² Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

Of the 3.8% 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)
- contacting the victim's friends or family members
- monitoring or researching the situation
- reacting depending on the severity of the situation
- seeking advice on what to do
- recording the incident as evidence.

Analysis of the survey data found that respondents in 2019 (10.3%) were significantly more likely to react to non-physical DFV involving neighbours by trying to stop it than respondents in 2018 (7.1%).

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:

- Employed people were more likely to call the police (32.0%) and less likely to not do anything (19.8%) than people who were not employed (21.9% and 30.2% respectively)
- Males (27.7%) were more likely to not do anything than females (19.7%)
- People aged 18–34 years were more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (42.6%) and less likely to not do anything (14.2%) than people aged 55 years and over (26.3% and 31.2% respectively)
- People who had completed high school were more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later (35.9%) and less likely to not do anything (22.3%) than people who had completed primary school (11.3% and 43.7% respectively)
- People with a bachelor degree or above (14.5%) were less likely to not do anything than people who had completed a certificate or diploma (24.5%) or who had not completed any higher education (33.7%).

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, 18.3% had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months (see Table 16).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes - aware of domestic violence involving a family member or close friend	18.3
No - not aware of domestic violence involving a family member or close friend	81.7
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found that females (22.5%) were significantly more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend than males (13.7%).

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 655,946 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months, 66.7% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 13.5% did not do anything, 11.1% called the police, 9.3% tried to stop it and 5.3% took other approaches (see Table 17).

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

	Estimated Per cent
I tried to stop it	9.3
I called the police	11.1
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	66.7
Other	5.3
I didn't do anything	13.5
Refused	0.3

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV involving a family member or close friend (n=590)

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

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

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 relevant body (e.g. Queensland Police Services, Centacare, mental health service or social services)
- speaking to family member or friends about the situation
- removing themselves from the situation or the perpetrator
- sought legal advice.

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in responses to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months between 2017 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in response to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months.

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, 12.5% had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months (see Table 18).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in level of awareness of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months between 2017 and 2019.

³ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes - have seen or aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours	12.5
No - haven't seen or not aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours	87.2
Don't know	0.2
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found that females (16.5%) were significantly more likely to have seen or be aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours in the last 12 months than males (8.4%).

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 450,747 adult Queensland residents who had seen or were aware of DFV involving their neighbours in the last 12 months, 46.0% called the police, 31.2% didn't do anything, 20.7% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 5.8% tried to stop it and 3.7% took other approaches (see Table 19).

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

	Estimated Per cent
I tried to stop it	5.8
I called the police	46.0
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	20.7
Other	3.7
I didn't do anything	31.2
Refused	0.1

Base: Respondents who were aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours (n=420)

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

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

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
- contacting the landlord/manager of the rental complex.

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in responses to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months between 2017 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people in Darling Downs (47.0%) were significantly more likely to speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later than people in Mackay (1.1%) or Townsville (4.9%) in response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months.

⁴ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

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, 26.8% had seen or were aware of DFV involving people they did not know in the last 12 months (see Table 20).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in level of awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes - have seen or aware of domestic and family violence involving people you don't know	26.8
No - haven't seen or not aware of domestic and family violence involving people you don't know	72.9
Don't know	0.3
Refused	0.1
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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:

- Employed people (30.4%) were more likely to have seen or be aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people who were not employed (19.5%)
- People aged 35–54 (30.6%) were more likely to have seen or be aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people aged 55 years and over (20.4%)
- People who have completed a bachelor degree or above (33.9%) or a certificate or diploma (29.3%) were more likely to have seen or be aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people who had not completed any higher education (13.4%)
- People in Cairns (35.6%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people in Wide Bay (20.3%) or the Sunshine Coast (16.6%)
- People in the Queensland Outback (33.1%) were more likely to have seen or been aware of DFV involving people they did not know than people in the Sunshine Coast (16.6%).

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 961,442 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 (56.8%) did not do anything, 15.7% called the police, 14.4% spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later, 8.4% tried to stop the DFV and 9.1% took other action (see Table 21).

⁵ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

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

	Estimated Per cent
I tried to stop it	8.4
I called the police	15.7
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	14.4
Other	9.1
I didn't do anything	56.8
Refused	0.2

Base: Respondents who were aware of DFV involving other people (n=842)

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

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

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).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in response to DFV in the last 12 months involving other people between 2017 and 2019.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in response to DFV involving other people in the last 12 months.

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 (59.5%) disagreed or strongly disagreed that men make better political leaders than women, 30.4% neither agreed or disagreed and 9.5% agreed or strongly agreed (see Table 22).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that, on the whole, men make better political leaders than women between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Strongly agree or agree	9.5
Neither agree nor disagree	30.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	59.5
Don't know	0.3
Refused	0.2
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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:

- People not employed (13.0%) were more likely to strongly agree or agree than employed people (7.7%)
- Females (66.0%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than males (52.7%)
- People aged 55 years and over (14.1%) were more likely to strongly agree or agree than people aged 18–34 (4.5%).

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 (58.4%) of the adult Queensland resident population disagreed or strongly disagreed that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship, 28.9% neither agreed nor disagreed and 11.7% agreed or strongly agreed (see Table 23).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Strongly agree or agree	11.7
Neither agree nor disagree	28.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	58.4
Don't know	0.9
Refused	0.1
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship:

- Males (36.8%) were more likely to neither agree nor disagree than females (21.4%)
- Females (68.0%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than males (48.3%)
- Younger people aged 18–34 (39.1%) were more likely to neither agree nor disagree than people aged 35–54 (23.6%) or aged 55 years and over (25.0%).
- People aged 35–54 (66.1%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than people aged 18–34 (48.7%)
- People with a bachelor degree or above (65.6%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than people who had completed a certificate or diploma (53.2%).

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, 78.8% agreed or strongly agreed that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and does not encourage traditional norms and stereotypes, including 40.5% who strongly agreed and 38.3% who agreed. A further 10.9% neither agreed nor disagreed and 8.9% disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Table 24).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the level of agreement that it is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Strongly agree or agree	78.8
Neither agree nor disagree	10.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	8.9
Don't know	1.2
Refused	0.2
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 it is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes:

- People who identify as LGBTI are more likely to strongly agree or agree (98.1%) and less likely to neither agree nor disagree (0.6%) than people who identify as heterosexual (77.9% and 11.3% respectively)
- People in the Gold Coast (87.1%) were more likely to strongly agree or agree than people in Wide Bay (72.6%) or in the Queensland Outback (68.8%)
- People in the Sunshine Coast (16.5%) were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree than people in the Gold Coast (6.4%) or in Mackay (6.4%).

Feel safe from DFV

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

Most (94.5%) of the estimated adult Queensland resident population agreed or strongly agreed that in general they feel safe from DFV, including 68.8% who strongly agreed and 25.7% who agreed (see Table 25).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in attitude towards general safety from DFV between 2017 and 2019.

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

	Estimated Per cent
Strongly agree or agree	94.5
Neither agree nor disagree	1.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	3.6
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, 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 in general they feel safe from DFV:

- Males (96.7%) were more likely to strongly agree or agree than females (92.4%)
- People that did not have a limitation, restriction or impairment (95.5%) were more likely to strongly agree or agree than people who did have a limitation, restriction or impairment (88.0%).

4.15 Involvement in community domestic and family violence initiatives

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

Of the 3,594,074 estimated adult Queensland residents, 7.9% were involved in domestic and family violence initiatives in their community (see Table 26).

Analysis of the survey data found no statistically significant differences in the involvement in DFV initiatives in the community between 2017 and 2019.

Table 26 Involvement in DFV initiatives in the community

	Estimated Per cent
Yes - involved in domestic and family violence initiatives	7.9
No - not involved in domestic and family violence initiatives	92.1
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All respondents (n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people with a bachelor degree or above (11.8%) were significantly more likely to be involved in DFV initiatives in their community those who did not complete any higher education (3.3%).

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 282,978 adult Queensland residents who were involved in any DFV initiatives in their community, 63.3% were involved in DFV initiatives managed by community organisations (see Table 27).

Table 27 Types of organisations managing DFV initiatives in the community

	Estimated Per cent
Community	63.3
Business	32.3
Sports	3.5
Religious	12.4
Other	1.4
Refused	0.0

Base: Respondents who were involved in domestic and family violence initiatives (n=301)

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

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found employed people (42.5%) were significantly more likely to be involved in DFV initiatives managed by a business than people who were not employed (11.0%).

⁶ Note that respondents could choose more than one response.

4.16 Workplace engagement in domestic and family violence initiatives

Respondents who indicated that they were employed were asked: "Has your workplace engaged in any domestic and family violence initiatives in the last 12 months? (e.g. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising etc.)?" (Q25a).⁷

Of the 2,333,075 estimated adult Queensland residents who were employed, 40.4% were in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (see Table 28).

Analysis of the survey data found that employed people in 2017 (66.3%) were significantly more likely to be in a workplace that had not engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months than people in 2019 (57.8%).

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

	Estimated Per cent
Yes - workplace engaged in domestic and family violence initiatives	40.4
No - workplace not engaged in domestic and family violence initiatives	57.8
Not applicable	1.5
Refused	0.3
Total	100.0

Base: Respondents who are currently employed (n=1,862)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Demographic comparisons

Analysis of the survey data found people with a bachelor degree or above (53.0%) were significantly more likely to be in a workplace that engaged in DFV initiatives than those who had completed a certificate or diploma (35.4%) or those who had not completed any higher education (24.0%).

Industry Sector

Respondents who answered Yes or No to Q25a were asked: "Which broad industry sector do you work in?" (25b).

Of the 2,290,174 estimated adult Queensland residents to whom this question was applicable, almost half (46.5%) worked in a private sector organisation, 27.7% worked in the public sector, 17.2% were self-employed and 7.8% worked in a non-government organisation (see Table 29).

Table 29 Industry sector

	Estimated Per cent
Self-employed	17.2
Private sector organisation	46.5
Non-government organisation	7.8
Public sector	27.7
Other	0.0
Don't know	0.8
Refused	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: Employed respondents who indicated whether their workplace engaged in DFV initiatives (n=1,816)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

⁷ In 2019, the survey population for Q25a changed to only include survey participants who had indicated that they were employed. Comparisons with previous years should be interpreted with caution.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Detailed survey results

Table A1 Slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear is a form of DFV, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	98.6	98.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	98.7	98.7	98.0	99.1
No	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.8
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A2 Seriousness of slapping or pushing partner to cause harm and fear, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Very or quite serious	96.1	95.0	97.0	97.4	96.7	98.0	97.2	96.2	97.9
Not that serious or not serious at all	3.2	2.3	4.3	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.7	3.3
Don't know	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A3 Forcing partner to have sex is a form of DFV, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	98.3	97.3	98.9	98.4	97.8	98.9	98.1	97.3	98.6
No	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8
Don't know	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A4 Seriousness of forcing partner to have sex, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Very or quite serious	97.5	96.6	98.1	97.8	97.1	98.4	97.3	96.2	98.1
Not that serious or not serious at all	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	3.1
Don't know	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A5 Trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members is a form of DFV, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	99.5	99.1	99.8	99.2	98.4	99.6	99.3	98.8	99.6
No	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A6 Seriousness of trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Very or quite serious	98.8	98.2	99.2	99.1	98.5	99.5	98.7	98.0	99.2
Not that serious or not serious at all	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.8
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A7 Repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless is a form of DFV, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	98.1	97.4	98.6	97.7	96.2	98.6	98.0	97.0	98.7
No	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.1	3.5	1.6	1.1	2.3
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A8 Seriousness of repeatedly criticising partner to make them feel bad or useless, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Very or quite serious	94.0	92.6	95.2	94.2	92.6	95.5	94.1	91.9	95.8
Not that serious or not serious at all	5.6	4.5	6.9	5.4	4.1	7.0	5.4	3.8	7.7
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	2.0
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A9 Trying to control partner by denying them access to money is a form of DFV, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	94.1	92.9	95.2	92.9	91.4	94.2	94.0	92.9	95.0
No	4.8	3.9	6.0	6.6	5.3	8.1	5.1	4.2	6.3
Don't know	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.1
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A10 Seriousness of trying to control partner by denying them access to money, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Very or quite serious	90.1	88.3	91.7	90.0	88.0	91.6	89.0	86.8	90.8
Not that serious or not serious at all	8.4	6.9	10.2	9.5	7.9	11.3	10.1	8.3	12.2
Don't know	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.4
Refused	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A11 Harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means is a form of DFV, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes, always/ yes, usually/ yes, sometimes	96.9	96.0	97.7	96.3	95.0	97.2	97.0	95.9	97.8
No	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.2	2.3	4.5	2.8	2.0	3.9
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A12 Seriousness of harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Very or quite serious	92.8	91.2	94.1	91.2	89.2	93.0	91.4	89.0	93.3
Not that serious or not serious at all	6.8	5.6	8.3	8.3	6.5	10.5	8.3	6.5	10.6
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A13 Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
I would try to stop it	19.9	17.9	22.0	16.1	14.7	17.7	19.8	17.5	22.2
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	3.3	2.6	4.3	2.9	2.0	4.2	2.0	1.4	2.9
I would call the police	78.9	76.8	80.9	71.5	68.7	74.1	71.7	69.4	74.0
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	20.2	18.1	22.4	21.4	19.4	23.6	17.4	15.1	20.0
Other	4.5	3.3	6.3	4.3	3.1	6.1	3.0	1.9	4.8
I wouldn't do anything	3.2	2.5	4.0	4.3	3.4	5.6	3.7	2.8	5.0
Don't know	3.2	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.5	5.2
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A14 Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
I would try to stop it	9.4	8.0	11.0	7.1	5.8	8.6	10.3	9.0	11.8
I wouldn't want to get involved due to fear	2.1	1.5	2.9	2.8	1.9	4.2	1.3	0.8	2.1
I would call the police	29.0	27.1	30.9	30.9	28.7	33.3	28.4	25.8	31.2
I would speak to the victim or perpetrator about it later	32.8	29.7	36.0	34.6	32.5	36.7	34.6	31.3	38.0
Other	6.8	5.4	8.5	5.7	4.5	7.1	3.8	2.7	5.3
I wouldn't do anything	23.7	21.5	26.0	23.8	21.3	26.4	23.5	21.6	25.7
Don't know	9.8	8.3	11.6	5.8	4.6	7.3	8.4	6.8	10.4
Refused	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A15 Awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes - aware of domestic violence involving a family member or close friend	16.2	14.3	18.2	16.3	14.4	18.4	18.3	16.5	20.1
No - not aware of domestic violence involving a family member or close friend	83.6	81.5	85.4	83.5	81.4	85.5	81.7	79.8	83.5
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A16 Response to DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
I tried to stop it	12.7	9.0	17.7	6.3	3.6	10.8	9.3	5.9	14.3
I called the police	14.6	10.0	20.8	14.3	10.0	19.9	11.1	7.6	15.9
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	60.8	54.4	67.0	61.0	53.7	67.9	66.7	58.6	74.0
Other	11.0	8.0	14.9	7.4	3.7	14.5	5.3	3.4	8.1
I didn't do anything	15.5	11.3	20.9	18.5	14.4	23.6	13.5	9.6	18.7
Refused	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.5

Base: Respondents who were aware of domestic and family violence involving a family member or close friend (2017: n=535, 2018: n=551, 2019: n=590)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A17 Awareness of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes - have seen or aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours	10.7	9.1	12.6	11.5	9.8	13.5	12.5	10.9	14.3
No - haven't seen or not aware of domestic and family violence involving neighbours	89.2	87.3	90.7	88.2	86.2	90.0	87.2	85.4	88.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A18 Response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
I tried to stop it	9.5	5.3	16.4	3.5	1.8	6.7	5.8	3.0	10.9
I called the police	43.5	35.0	52.3	38.9	32.9	45.3	46.0	39.0	53.3
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	16.6	11.2	23.7	18.4	12.9	25.7	20.7	13.6	30.1
Other	4.6	2.6	7.9	6.7	4.1	10.8	3.7	1.9	7.1
I didn't do anything	34.0	26.2	42.7	39.5	33.3	46.1	31.2	24.4	38.8
Refused	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.5

Base: Respondents who were aware of domestic and family violence involving their neighbours (2017: n=390, 2018: n=417, 2019: n=420)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A19 Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	Per cent	2017 Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	2018 Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	2019 Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes - have seen or aware of domestic and family violence involving people you don't know	23.4	21.2	25.7	25.2	22.7	27.8	26.8	24.5	29.1
No - haven't seen or not aware of domestic and family violence involving people you don't know	76.4	74.0	78.6	74.5	71.9	76.9	72.9	70.4	75.2
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A20 Response to DFV involving other people in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
I tried to stop it	7.9	5.4	11.5	5.2	3.4	7.9	8.4	5.6	12.6
I called the police	13.8	10.9	17.5	16.7	12.9	21.3	15.7	12.6	19.4
I spoke to the victim or perpetrator about it later	14.9	11.5	19.1	11.1	8.9	13.7	14.4	10.2	20.0
Other	15.5	11.3	20.9	8.7	5.8	12.8	9.1	6.6	12.4
I didn't do anything	50.9	44.9	56.8	60.5	54.2	66.5	56.8	51.6	61.8
Refused	1.1	0.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6

Base: Respondents who were aware of domestic and family violence involving people they didn't know (2017: n=793, 2018: n=810, 2019: n=842)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A21 Level of agreement – On the whole, men make better political leaders than women, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Strongly agree or agree	11.3	9.8	12.9	11.3	9.4	13.4	9.5	8.2	11.0
Neither agree nor disagree	27.3	24.9	29.8	30.8	28.4	33.3	30.4	27.8	33.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	61.0	58.6	63.3	57.3	54.0	60.5	59.5	56.7	62.4
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A22 Level of agreement – Women prefer a man to be in charge of a relationship, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Strongly agree or agree	10.6	8.9	12.6	11.4	10.1	12.9	11.7	10.1	13.5
Neither agree nor disagree	25.3	23.0	27.8	29.7	27.1	32.4	28.9	26.7	31.2
Disagree or strongly disagree	63.3	61.2	65.4	58.3	55.6	60.9	58.4	55.6	61.2
Don't know	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.5
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A23 Level of agreement – It is important that our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Strongly agree or agree	82.3	80.6	83.8	76.4	73.8	78.9	78.8	76.4	80.9
Neither agree nor disagree	8.7	7.4	10.1	13.7	11.9	15.7	10.9	9.6	12.4
Disagree or strongly disagree	7.8	6.6	9.3	9.0	7.5	10.8	8.9	7.3	10.8
Don't know	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.6
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A24 Level of agreement – In general, I feel safe from domestic and family violence, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Strongly agree or agree	94.6	93.3	95.6	95.0	94.0	95.8	94.5	93.2	95.5
Neither agree nor disagree	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	3.4	1.9	1.2	2.9
Disagree or strongly disagree	2.9	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.6	2.7	4.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A25 Involvement in DFV initiatives in the community, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes - involved in domestic and family violence initiatives	9.2	7.9	10.6	7.6	6.1	9.4	7.9	6.9	8.9
No - not involved in domestic and family violence initiatives	90.8	89.4	92.1	92.4	90.6	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.1
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100			100		

Base: All respondents (2017: n=3,363, 2018: n=3,361, 2019: n=3,352)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A26 Types of organisations managing DFV initiatives in the community, 2018–2019

	2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Community	62.5	55.2	69.3	63.3	55.1	70.9
Business	25.4	15.1	39.5	32.3	24.7	41.0
Sports	8.8	4.4	16.7	3.5	2.0	6.3
Religious	15.6	10.9	21.7	12.4	7.8	19.0
Other	2.4	0.7	8.6	1.4	0.5	4.1
Refused	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4

Base: Respondents who were involved in domestic and family violence initiatives (2018: n=276, 2019: n=301)

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

Note that this question was not asked in 2017.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Table A27 Workplace engagement in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months, 2017–2019

	2017			2018			2019 ⁸		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Yes - workplace engaged in domestic and family violence initiatives	33.7	30.0	37.0	36.4	33.2	39.7	40.4	37.2	43.7
No - workplace not engaged in domestic and family violence initiatives	66.3	63.0	70.0	63.6	60.3	66.7	57.8	54.6	60.9
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.9	2.4
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Total	100			100			100		

Base: Respondents who are currently employed (2017: n=2,314, 2018: n=1,841, 2019: n=1,862)

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 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

⁸ In 2019, the survey population for Q25a changed to only include survey participants who had indicated that they were employed. Comparisons with previous years should be interpreted with caution.

Table A28 Industry sector, 2018–2019

	2018			2019		
	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL	Per cent	Lower CL	Upper CL
Self-employed	20.0	17.3	23.1	17.2	15.1	19.4
Private sector organisation	44.2	39.9	48.6	46.5	43.6	49.5
Non-government organisation	10.4	8.4	12.9	7.8	6.2	9.8
Public sector	25.1	22.2	28.2	27.7	25.4	30.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.9
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100			100		

Base: Employed respondents who indicated whether their workplace engaged in DFV initiatives (2018: n=1,839, 2019: n=1,816)

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

Note that this question was not asked in 2017.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Social Survey 2019, Domestic and Family Violence Survey Report.

Appendix B – Tables of significant differences

A summary of the statistically significant differences identified during analysis of the survey data are presented in the tables below. The following example from Table B1 indicates how the tables should be interpreted: For Q15—“And how serious is this [if one partner in a domestic relationship tries to control the other partner by denying them access to money]?”—an estimated 15.0 per cent of people aged 18–34 think that this type of domestic and family violence was not that serious or not serious at all. This was significantly higher than the estimated 6.1 per cent of people aged 55 years and over who think that this type of domestic and family violence was not that serious or not serious at all, quite serious or very serious.

Table B1 List of demographic significant differences, 2019

Question	Measure	Response category ⁹	Demographic variable			
			Category 1	Per cent	Category 2	Per cent
Q11	Seriousness of trying to scare or control partner by threatening to hurt other family members	S	Completed high school	99.0	Completed primary school	94.6
Q15	Seriousness of trying to control partner by denying them access to money	NS	18–34 years	15.0	55 years and over	6.1
Q17	Seriousness of harassing partner via repeated phone or electronic means	S	35–54 years	88.8	55 years and over	95.6
Q18	Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours	Would try and stop it	Males	29.6	Females	10.5
Q18	Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	Completed high school	3.4	Completed primary school	10.0
Q18	Reaction to physical DFV involving neighbours	Would call the police	Bachelor Degree or above	78.7	No higher education completed	64.8
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Would call the police	Employed	32.0	Not employed	21.9

⁹ S: Very or quite serious

A: Strongly agree or agree

D: Disagree or strongly disagree

NS: Not that serious or not serious at all

N: Neither agree nor disagree

Question	Measure	Response category ⁹	Demographic variable			
			Category 1	Per cent	Category 2	Per cent
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	Employed	19.8	Not employed	30.2
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	Males	27.7	Females	19.7
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Speak to the victim or perpetrator	18–34 years	42.6	55 years and over	26.3
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	18–34 years	14.2	55 years and over	31.2
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Speak to the victim or perpetrator	Completed high school	35.9	Completed primary school	11.3
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	Completed high school	22.3	Completed primary school	43.7
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	Bachelor Degree or above	14.5	Certificate/Diploma	24.5
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving neighbours	Wouldn't do anything	Bachelor Degree or above	14.5	No higher education completed	33.7
Q20a	Awareness of DFV involving a family member or close friend in the last 12 months	Yes	Males	13.7	Females	22.5
Q21a	Awareness of DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months	Yes	Males	8.4	Females	16.5
Q21b	Response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months	Spoke to the victim or perpetrator	Darling Downs	47.0	Mackay	1.1
Q21b	Response to DFV involving neighbours in the last 12 months	Spoke to the victim or perpetrator	Darling Downs	47.0	Townsville	4.9
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	Employed	30.4	Not employed	19.5

⁹ S: Very or quite serious

A: Strongly agree or agree

D: Disagree or strongly disagree

NS: Not that serious or not serious at all

N: Neither agree nor disagree

Question	Measure	Response category ⁹	Demographic variable			
			Category 1	Per cent	Category 2	Per cent
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	35–54 years	30.6	55 years and over	20.4
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	Bachelor Degree or above	33.9	No higher education completed	13.4
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	Certificate/Diploma	29.3	No higher education completed	13.4
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	Sunshine Coast	16.6	Cairns	35.6
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	Wide Bay	20.3	Cairns	35.6
Q22a	Awareness of DFV involving other people in the last 12 months	Yes	Sunshine Coast	16.6	Queensland Outback	33.1
Q23a	Men make better political leaders than women	A	Employed	7.7	Not employed	13.0
Q23a	Men make better political leaders than women	N	Males	35.8	Females	25.3
Q23a	Men make better political leaders than women	D	Males	52.7	Females	66.0
Q23a	Men make better political leaders than women	A	18–34 years	4.5	55 years and over	14.1
Q23b	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	N	Males	36.8	Females	21.4
Q23b	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	D	Males	48.3	Females	68.0
Q23b	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	N	18–34 years	39.1	35–54 years	23.6
Q23b	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	N	18–34 years	39.1	55 years and over	25.0
Q23b	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	D	18–34 years	48.7	35–54 years	66.1
Q23b	Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	D	Bachelor Degree or above	65.6	Certificate/Diploma	53.2

⁹ S: Very or quite serious

A: Strongly agree or agree

D: Disagree or strongly disagree

NS: Not that serious or not serious at all

N: Neither agree nor disagree

Question	Measure	Response category ⁹	Demographic variable			
			Category 1	Per cent	Category 2	Per cent
Q23c	Culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	A	Heterosexual	77.9	LGBTI	98.1
Q23c	Culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	N	Heterosexual	11.3	LGBTI	0.6
Q23c	Culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	A	Gold Coast	87.1	Wide Bay	72.6
Q23c	Culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	A	Gold Coast	87.1	Queensland Outback	68.8
Q23c	Culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	D	Gold Coast	6.4	Sunshine Coast	16.5
Q23c	Culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes	D	Mackay	6.4	Sunshine Coast	16.5
Q23d	Feel safe from domestic and family violence	A	Males	96.7	Females	92.4
Q23d	Feel safe from domestic and family violence	A	Has a limitation, restriction or impairment	88.0	Does not have a limitation, restriction or impairment	95.5
Q24a	Involved in community DFV initiatives	Yes	Bachelor Degree or above	11.8	No higher education completed	3.3
Q24b	Organisation managing community DFV initiatives	Business	Employed	42.5	Not employed	11.0
Q25a	Workplace DFV initiatives in the last 12 months	Yes	Bachelor Degree or above	53.0	Certificate/Diploma	35.4
Q25a	Workplace DFV initiatives in the last 12 months	Yes	Bachelor Degree or above	53.0	No higher education completed	24.0

⁹ S: Very or quite serious

A: Strongly agree or agree

D: Disagree or strongly disagree

NS: Not that serious or not serious at all

N: Neither agree nor disagree

Table B2 List of significant differences, 2017 to 2019 and 2018 to 2019

Question	Measure	Response category	Year variable			
			Year 1	Per cent	Year 2	Per cent
Q18	Reaction to physical DFV involving your neighbours	Would call the police	2017	78.9	2019	71.7
Q19	Reaction to non-physical DFV involving your neighbours	Would try and stop it	2018	7.1	2019	10.3
Q25a ¹⁰	Workplace DFV initiatives in the last 12 months	No	2017	66.3	2019	57.8

¹⁰ In 2019, the survey population for Q25a changed to only include survey participants who had indicated that they were employed. Comparisons with previous years should be interpreted with caution.

Appendix C – 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 12,437 was designed to achieve 3,352 interviews.

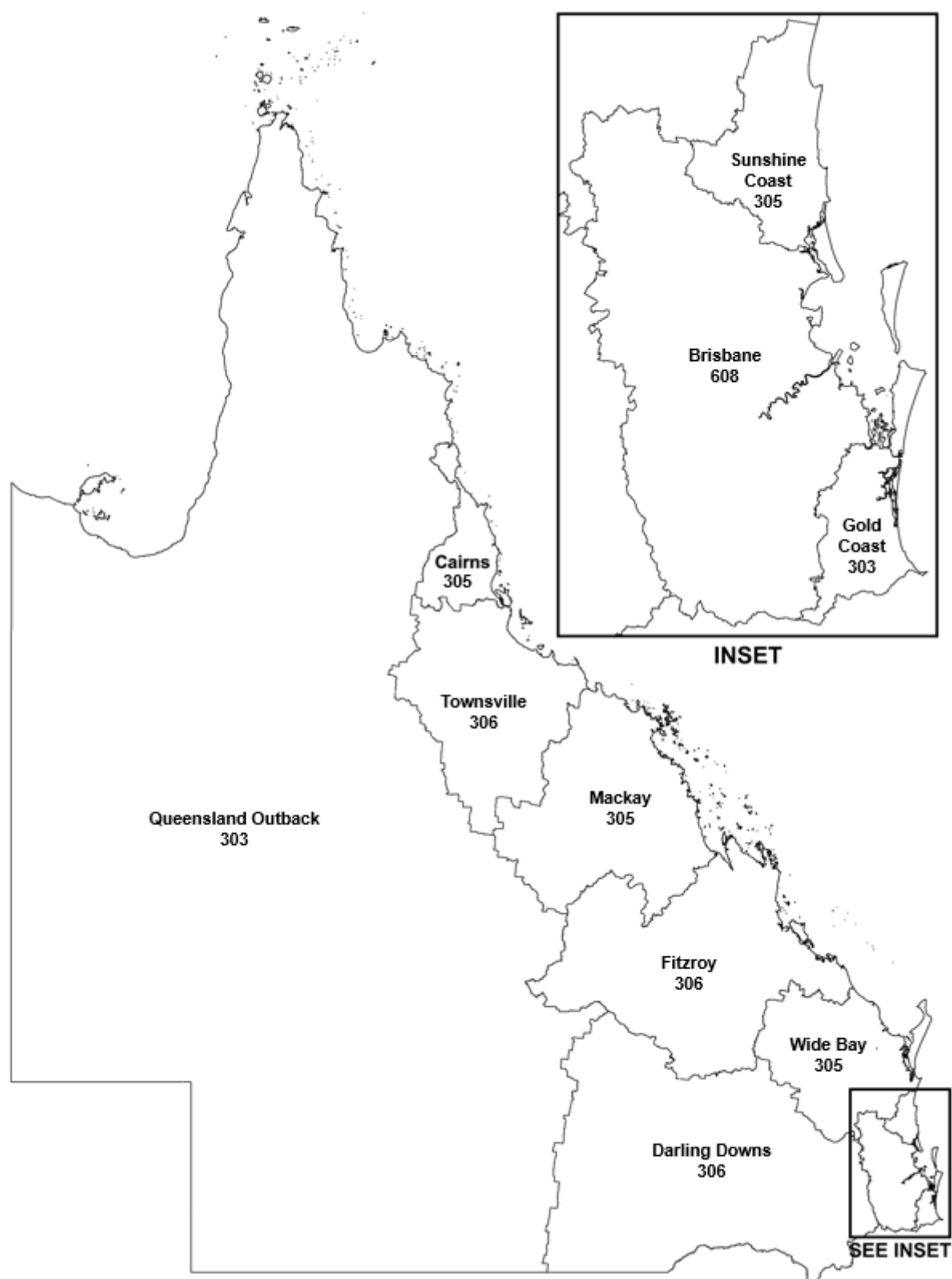
Figure C1 shows the final number of responses per region.

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.

Figure C1 Survey regions and sample achieved in each region



Note: Based on ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016.
Source: QGSO.

Appendix D – 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:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,352]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,352] + total in-scope non-responding [9,083]}} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall response rate for the survey was 27.0%.

Cooperation rate

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

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

The cooperation rate was derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{total in-scope responding [3,352]}}{\text{total in-scope responding [3,352] + partially completed unusable interviews [49] + refusals [2,297]}} \times 100\%$$

The estimated overall cooperation rate for the survey was 58.8%.

Survey response and cooperation rates over time

The response and cooperation rates achieved for the QSS over time are shown in Table D1.

Table D1 Survey response and cooperation rates, 2017–2019

	2017 Per cent	2018 Per cent	2019 Per cent
Response rate	34.0	29.5	27.0
Cooperation rate	68.2	66.8	58.8

Appendix E – Estimation and precision

QGSO surveyed a sample of 3,352 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 maximize the representativeness of the results, it is not possible to be perfectly representative. Estimation of population characteristics from a random sample entails some imprecision as a result of 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 E1.

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 E1 **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 of Australia*, 2016, QGSO derived.

Appendix F – Questionnaire

Queensland Social Survey 2019

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	<i>Start interview</i>
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?

(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?

(Interviewer prompt: 'Forces' can be verbal or non-verbal)

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.24c

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.24c 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

If Q.24c < 4 go to Q.25a

Else go to Intro4

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
Refused)	99

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

Else go to Intro4

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 (<i>please specify</i>)	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 (QGSO use only)	14
No educational qualification completed	15
Other (<i>please specify</i>).....	16
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 Q.37

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.

